



FACT BOOK

BICENTENNIAL EDITION

1793 – 1993

OFFICE OF INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL
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1993

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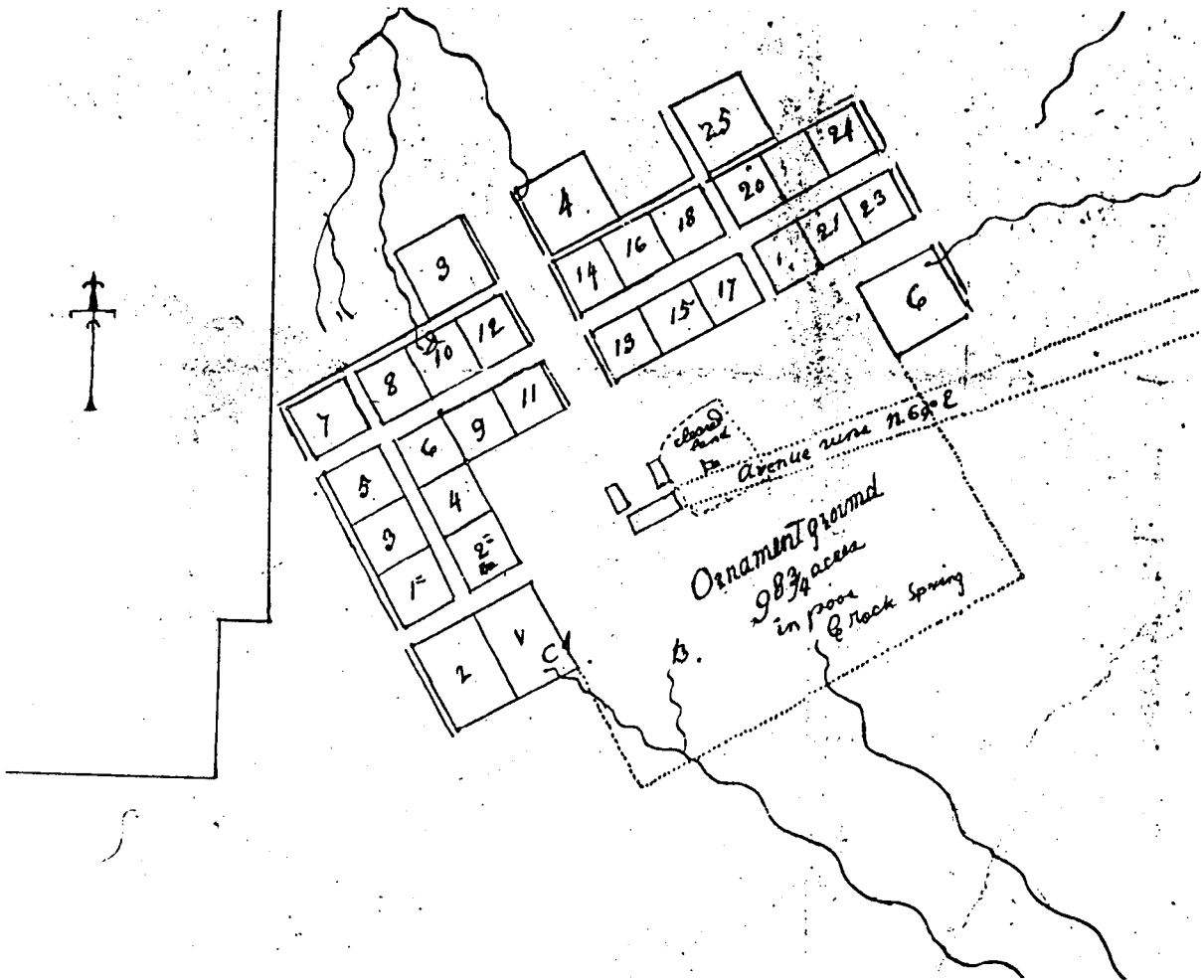
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1795

This 1795 map of the UNC campus illustrates the position of Old East, the first building on campus, and the anticipated locations of Old West and the South Building. Although the cornerstone of Old East was laid in 1793, the University did not open its doors to students until 1795. The University's first matriculant was Hinton James who walked all the way from Wilmington, NC to enroll in the nation's first public university. During that first year enrollment totaled forty-one students who were instructed by three faculty members. Tuition that year was \$15.00.



Map provided by University Archives, The Library of The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

When this chart appeared in the Bicentennial Factbook in October 1993, it omitted Chancellor J. Carlyle Sitterson and Chancellor Paul F. Sharp from the listing of Chancellors of UNC-Chapel Hill. While this omission was completely unintentional, the Office of Institutional Research sincerely regrets the error.

UNC PRESIDENTS AND CHANCELLORS
1795-1993

PRESIDENTS
of the
University of North Carolina

- 1795 From 1795 to 1804 a succession of presiding professors directed the University
- 1804 Joseph Caldwell
- 1812 Robert H. Chapman
- 1817 Joseph Caldwell
- 1835 David L. Swain
- 1868 Solomon S. Pool
- 1871 Closed during reconstruction 1871-1875
- 1876 Kemp P. Battle
- 1891 George T. Winston
- 1896 Edwin A. Alderman
- 1900 Francis P. Venable
- 1913 Edward K. Graham
- 1918 Marvin H. Stacy
- 1919 Harry W. Chase
- 1930 Frank P. Graham

PRESIDENTS
of the
Consolidated University and UNC System

- 1932 Frank P. Graham
- 1947 William D. Carmichael, Jr.
- 1950 Gordon Gray
- 1955 J. Harris Purks
- 1956 William C. Friday
- 1986 C.D. Spangler, Jr.

CHANCELLORS
of the
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

- 1934 Robert B. House
- 1957 William B. Aycock
- 1964 Paul F. Sharp
- 1966 J. Carlyle Sitterson
- 1972 N. Ferebee Taylor
- 1980 Christopher C. Fordham
- 1988 Paul Hardin

**STUDENT ENROLLMENT AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL
1795-1993**

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NUMBER OF STUDENTS</u>	<u>PERCENT GROWTH</u>
1795	41	-----
1805	57	39.02%
1815	83	45.61%
1825	122	46.99%
1835	104	-14.75%
1845	156	50.00%
1855	324	107.69%
1865	128	-60.49%
1875	68	-46.88%
1885	204	200.00%
1895	351	72.06%
1905	680	93.73%
1915	1,059	55.74%
1925	2,734	158.17%
1935	3,052	11.63%
1945	2,480	-18.74%
1955	6,575	165.12%
1965	12,419	88.88%
1975	20,615	66.00%
1985	22,021	6.82%
1993	24,299	10.34%

Sources: 1795-1894 History of North Carolina by Kemp O. Battle
 1804-1855 DeBow's Review, March 1856
 1856-1936 Student Catalogues
 1937-1993 Registrar's Office



FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL

The table on the following page shows the tremendous growth in the number of faculty the University has seen in the past two hundred years. What it does not show is the enduring legacies of so many of its dedicated and loyal members. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has been fortunate to have numerous outstanding professors on its faculty. There are far too many to include them all in this short article, but three professors out of a two hundred year history are especially notable: Elisha Mitchell (1793-1857), professor of mathematics and chemistry; Francis P. Venable (1856-1934), professor of chemistry and later president of the University; and Howard W. Odum (1884-1954), professor of sociology.

Mount Mitchell, the highest peak east of the Mississippi, bears the name of its discoverer, Elisha Mitchell, who was on the faculty of the University for thirty-nine years. Besides discovering this peak, it was also Professor Mitchell who measured its imposing height of 6,684 ft. But, Professor Mitchell left another legacy to the University as it was his interest in botany which led President Swain to call on Professor Mitchell to help landscape the University grounds. The stone walls which are an integral part of the University's campus were started by Elisha Mitchell, who convinced President Swain of their superiority over the rail fences which had been used previously to keep livestock off the University's grounds.¹

Francis P. Venable is probably best known as the scientist who identified the product calcium carbide, produced in the aluminum production plant owned by J. Turner Morehead. This was to become the primary product of Union Carbide founded by John Motley Morehead and William Rand Kenan, both alumni of the University. Professor Venable also helped to refine the Bunsen burner, but he received no financial recompense for either of these developments.²

Howard Odum founded the Institute for Research in Social Sciences and the School of Public Works which later became the School of Social Work. A strong social reformer, he brought to light child labor abuses and chronicled the plight of the poor not only in North Carolina but throughout the South. He also encouraged the organization of a research institute to be located near the Raleigh-Durham Airport. This idea was later taken up and bore fruit as the Research Triangle Institute.³

From three professors in 1795, the faculty of the University has grown to over 2,249 now, including 613 women and 183 members of various ethnic groups. These faculty are specialists in a variety of fields ranging from the esoteric to the practical. They are teachers, researchers, artists, and practitioners whose work has helped mold and develop the University into the successful institution it has become, an integral and contributing part of the State of North Carolina.

¹ Powell, *The First State University*. p. 68

² Snider, *Light on the Hill*. pp. 140-141

³ Snider, *Light on the Hill*. pp. 178-180, 262

**FACULTY
1795 - 1992**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Faculty</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Faculty</u>
1795	3	1895	18
1800	4	1900	20
1805	2	1905	49
1810	3	1910	57
1815	4	1915	57
1820	8	1920	70
1825	10	1925	169
1830	8	1930	212
1835	7	1935	264
1840	7	1940	312
1845	8	1945	414
1850	7	1950	399
1855	11	1955	570
1860	11	1960	783
1865	8	1965	1149
1870	0	1970	1469
1875	7	1975	1745
1880	13	1980	1891
1885	19	1985	1911
1890	14	1990	2180
		1992	2249



Sources: Student Catalogues
 EPA Faculty Benefits
 Register of the Officers & Faculty of the University of North Carolina, compiled by the staff of the
 North Carolina Collection (1954)

CLOSING OF THE UNIVERSITY DURING RECONSTRUCTION

The University closed from 1871 to 1875 despite the best efforts of President Swain to keep the University going. The Civil War which ended in 1865 managed to decimate the ranks of both students and faculty. Even when the Confederate side was obviously lost, Swain could not contain the exodus of young students and instructors to the cause.

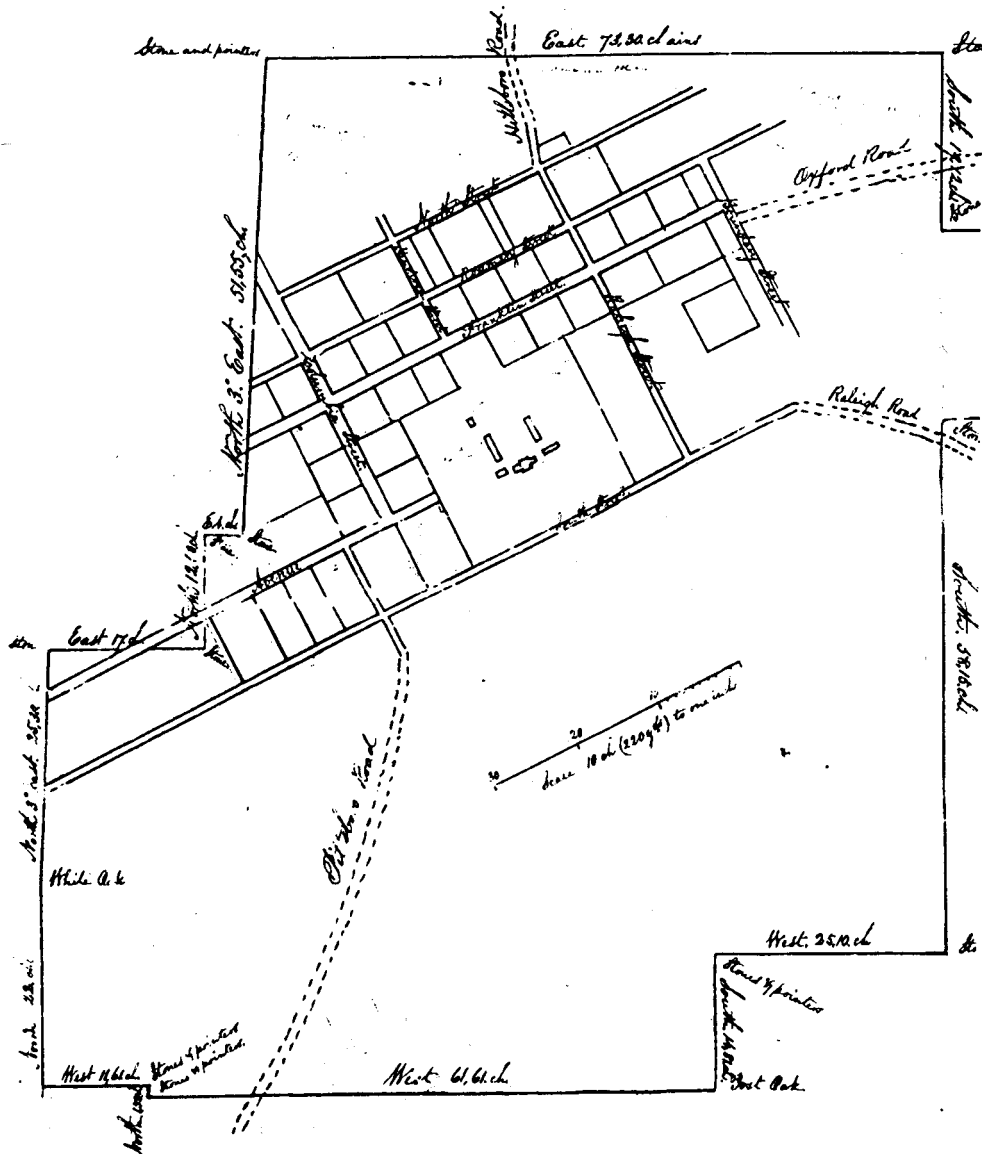
Swain also played an important role in negotiating the surrender of Raleigh and Chapel Hill to General Sherman and his Union forces. He managed to ensure that the capitol and the University would not be damaged, but his role in these proceedings did considerable damage to his reputation among keen Confederates. This damage was extended when his daughter, Eleanor, married Union General Atkins who had captured the town of Chapel Hill.

The University had fallen into considerable debt during the Civil War partly as a result of holding worthless stock and Confederate bonds. The financial condition of the University was further exacerbated by a lack of students and their tuition revenues. Another situation which threatened the University was the lack of support it received from the provisional government after the war. Governor Holden perceived the University as an aristocratic and elitist institution, embodying the worst of the ante-bellum period. He was determined to bring about changes to the University and to that end appointed an almost entirely new Board of Trustees and replaced President Swain with Solomon Pool.

President Pool faced strong opposition to his administration. This opposition was embodied by Cornelia Spencer who immediately launched a letter writing campaign to the state's newspapers. This campaign successfully ensured that no students showed up for classes when the University reopened for the spring semester in 1869. Three students did eventually attend, but these were related to President Pool or his staff. Mrs. Spencer's attacks against Pool and his administration continued through 1869. These, combined with the downfall of Governor Holden who had appointed Pool, succeeded in bringing an end to his administration and the closing of the University in 1871. The University remained closed until 1875 when it reopened under the leadership of Kemp Plummer Battle.

1880

By 1880 the campus had a few more buildings. The University had survived the civil war but was closed during reconstruction from 1871 to 1875. Enrollment in 1880 had increased to 191 students taught by 13 faculty. Tuition had also increased to \$87. It was in this year that Dr. Thomas W. Harris established the School of Pharmacy at UNC. A year earlier, the University formally established the first university sponsored medical school in the nation. It would be seventeen more years before the University began admitting women.



Map provided by The North Carolina Collection, The University of North Carolina Library at Chapel Hill

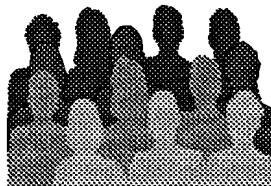
DEGREES AWARDED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL

The University has awarded over 190,000 degrees during its first 198 years. The 160,000 degrees it has awarded since 1925/26 are a testament to the incredible growth the University has enjoyed in the past seventy years. The magnitude of this growth is especially obvious when the cumulative number of degrees awarded are examined. Between 1795 and 1975, the University conferred 95,323 degrees on various baccalaureate, masters, and doctoral candidates. In the eighteen years since 1975, it conferred 95,224 degrees, only ninety-nine fewer degrees than it awarded in the first one hundred and eighty years of its existence.

DEGREES AWARDED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL SINCE 1795



YEARS	# OF DEGREES AWARDED	CUMULATIVE # AWARDED
1795 - 1799/1800	19	19
1800/01 - 1824-25	350	369
1825/26 - 1849/50	597	966
1850/51 - 1874/75	812	1,778
1875/76 - 1899/1900	652	2,430
1900/01 - 1924/25	3,161	5,591
1925/26 - 1949/50	18,641	24,232
1950/51 - 1974/75	71,091	95,323
1975/76 - 1992/93	95,224	190,547

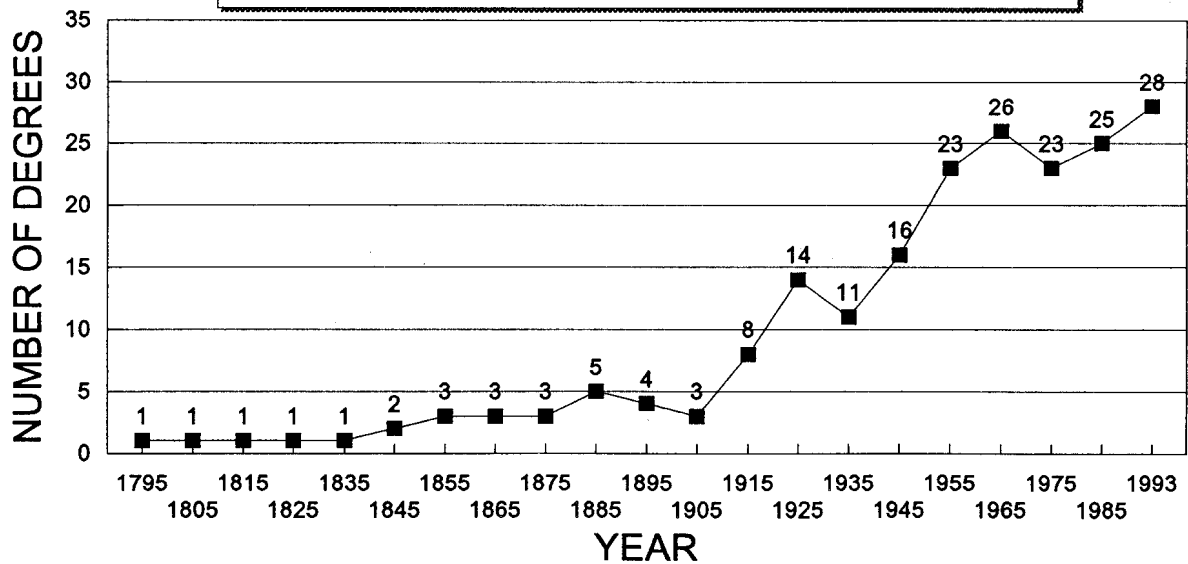


NUMBER OF UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES OFFERED*
1795 - 1993

<u>Year</u>	<u>Degrees Offered</u>
1795	1
1805	1
1815	1
1825	1
1835	1
1845	2
1855	3
1865	3
1875	3
1885	5
1895	4
1905	3
1915	8
1925	14
1935	11
1945	16
1955	23
1965	26
1975	23
1985	25
1993	28

* Not number of majors but different baccalaureate degrees such as BA, BS etc.

UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES OFFERED
1795 - 1993



Source: Student Catalogues

WOMEN AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL

Although the University opened its doors to men in 1795, it was not until 1897 that the University began admitting women, and then only in advanced classes. The first female students were Mary McRae, Lulie Watkins, Cecye Roanne Dodd, Dixie Lee Bryant, and Sallie Walker Stockard, with Sallie Stockard becoming the first woman to receive a degree from The University of North Carolina in 1898.

Although women who lived in the Chapel Hill area were permitted to enroll as freshmen, it was University policy only to admit women as junior transfers until 1951, at which time the School of Nursing began accepting women as freshmen. However, it was not until 1963 that women were admitted to the fine arts program, and shortly thereafter women were permitted to enroll as freshmen in other programs as well. Originally women were subjected to a more rigorous academic standard than men because of the limited dormitory space allocated for women; however, this policy changed in 1972 with Title IX which mandated the elimination of sexual discrimination.

Although not admitted until 100 years after the University opened its doors, today women account for more than 57% of the total student enrollment and are represented in every academic field. The University has an established Women's Studies Program offering interdisciplinary study through eighteen different departments enabling students to pursue either a major or a certificate in the Women's Studies program.

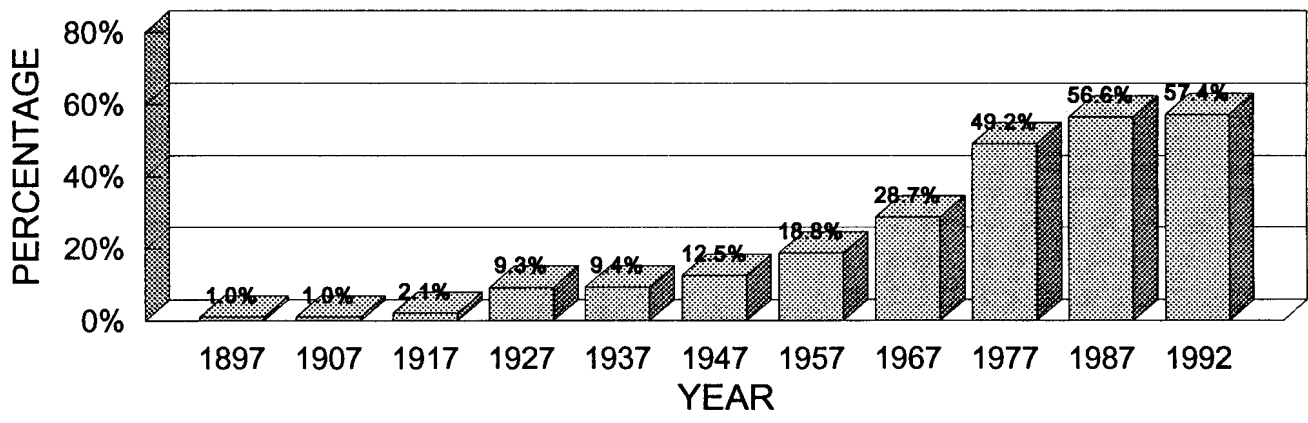
Source: *Women on the Hill* by Pamela Dean

WOMEN AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ENROLLMENT THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL 1897-1992

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TOTAL ENROLLMENT</u>	<u>WOMEN ENROLLED</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN</u>
1897	508	5	1.0%
1907	788	8	1.0%
1917	855	18	2.1%
1927	3,155	293	9.3%
1937	3,240	306	9.4%
1947	7,670	958	12.5%
1957	7,038	1,320	18.8%
1967	15,601	4,478	28.7%
1977	19,954	9,808	49.2%
1987	22,921	12,978	56.6%
1992	23,944	13,733	57.4%



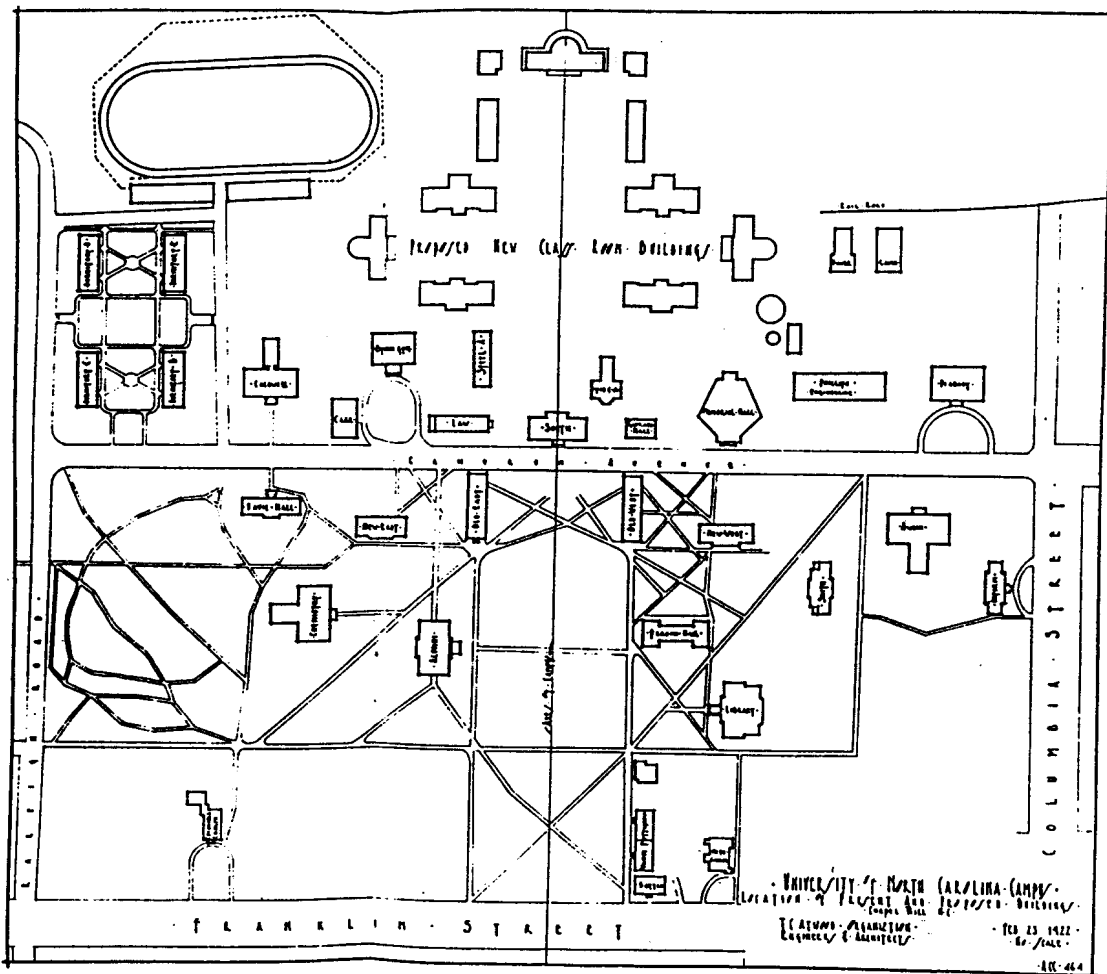
**WOMEN AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ENROLLMENT
1897 - 1992**



Sources: Women on th Women on the Hill by Pamela Dean
1897-1936 Student Catalogues
1937-1992 Registrar's Office

1922

The 1922 map shows the campus with over thirty existing buildings and plans for at least eleven more. The University had 1,944 students enrolled, 68 of whom were women. Tuition and fees during this year were \$96, and there were 135 faculty in residence. 1922 was the year the UNC Press was founded, making it the oldest state university press in the south and one of the oldest in the nation. Two years earlier the School of Public Welfare, now the School of Social Work was established, and one year prior to that the North Carolina General Assembly founded the School of Commerce at UNC, now the Kenan-Flagler Business School.



Map provided by The North Carolina Collection, The University of North Carolina Library at Chapel Hill

SELECTED RECIPIENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL HONORARY DEGREES

Since 1799, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has awarded 714 honorary degrees "by reason of eminent achievement in scholarship or in public affairs or in service to the University or the State or the Nation through activities recognized as significant." Over the years, the University has given honorary degrees to statesmen, poets, writers, dancers, actors, scientists, and educators as well as to many benefactors of the University.

Four U.S. Presidents have received honorary awards: James Polk (Class of 1818), James Buchanan, Woodrow Wilson, and Franklin Delanor Roosevelt. FDR's wife, Eleanor, also received an honorary degree from the University, three years before her husband did. Other notables are William H. Seward who was responsible for the purchase of the Alaskan Territory; Sam Ervin, Jr., (Class of 1917) Special Prosecutor for the Watergate investigation, and Terry Sanford, US Senator emeritus.

On the side of the arts, honorary degrees have been given to poets Robert Frost and Carl Sandburg, writer Eudora Welty, actor James Earl Jones, and dancer Katherine Dunham.

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has also been generous in awarding these honors to patrons of the University as appreciation for their contributions of time, zeal, and financial support. Some of these recipients have been: Joseph Caldwell, first President of the University; Cornelia Phillips Spencer, who fought so hard against the political forces of her time to maintain the University's integrity and spirit during the Civil War and Reconstruction, and was also the first woman to be awarded an honorary degree; Julian S. Carr, who donated the funds for Carr Building; Paul Cameron, who donated money and land to the University and for whom Cameron Avenue is named; John Motley Morehead who provided the necessary funds to build the first planetarium on a university campus; his Foundation awards approximately 60 scholarships to students every year; William Rand Kenan, Jr., who endowed 25 professorships as well as donated funds to build the football stadium; and George Watts Hill, Sr., who donated 3.5 million dollars for the recently completed Alumni Center.

Sources: 1990 Bicentennial Alumni Directory
Light on the Hill by William Snider
Carolina Alumni Review-Summer 1991, Summer 1992, Summer 1993

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES

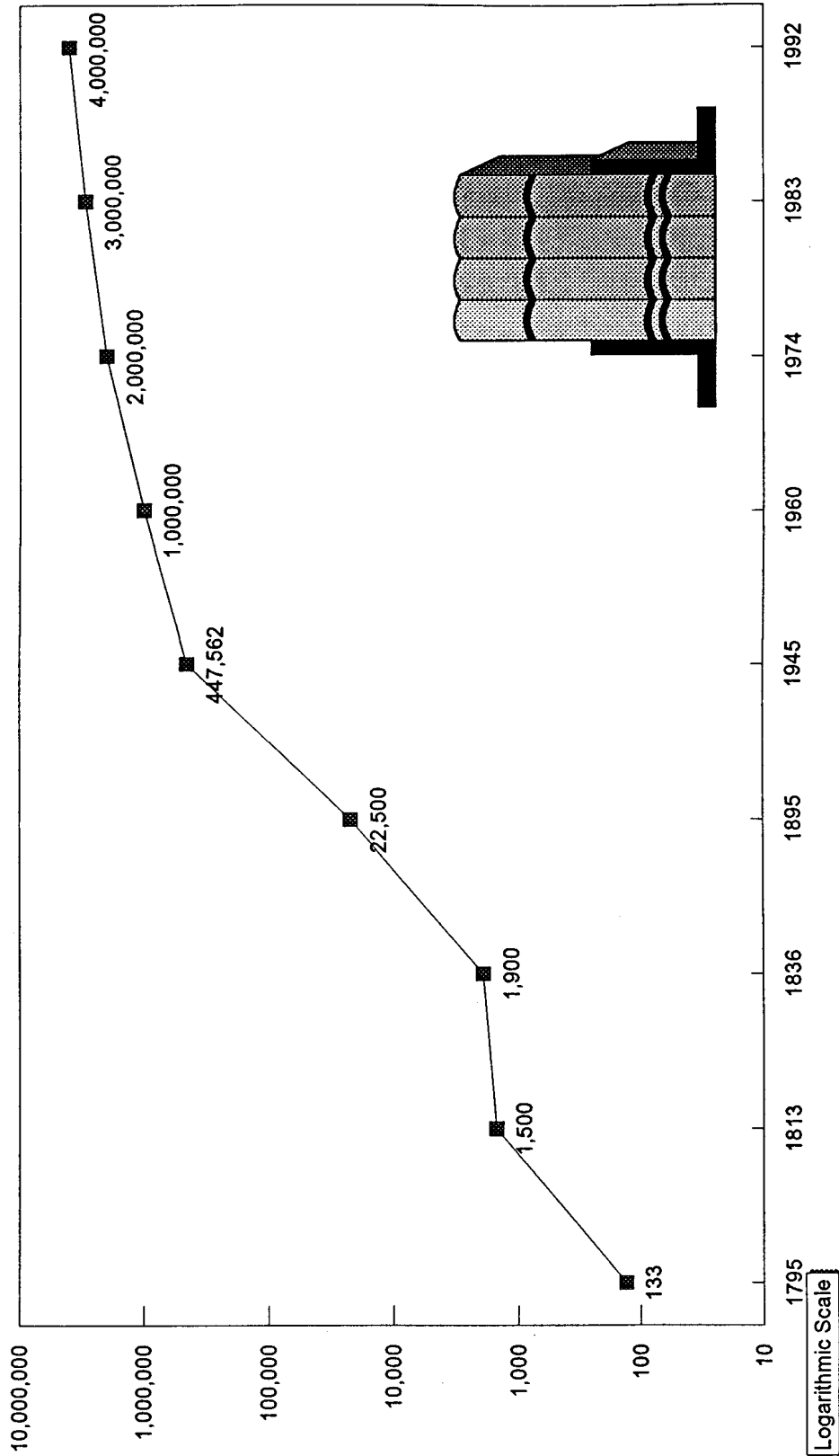
Resources for books were notably scarce in the very early years of the University. The first additions to the University's library were donations from benefactors such as General W.R. Davie who donated fourteen volumes in 1795 and Richard Bennehan, Esq. of Orange county who gave 28 volumes. However the University's collection did not grow substantially until Joseph Caldwell, the University's first president, went on a tour of Europe in the mid 1820's where he purchased over seven thousand dollars worth of books and scientific apparatus.

During the first twenty years of President Swain's administration (1835-1868), not one additional book was purchased for the Library. The only saving grace to this situation was the collection of books maintained by the Philanthropic and Dialectic Societies which were formed in 1795. One of their first orders of business was to purchase books for the use of their members, and by the 1840's these societies had amassed over 7,000 volumes each.

The core of the University's present collection was comprised of donated books, books acquired by President Caldwell, and the generous donations of the Philanthropic and Dialectic Societies' collections, which in 1906 brought the University's total number of volumes in the collection to over 22,000.

By the end of the 1992 fiscal year, the combined holdings of the academic and health science libraries numbered nearly four million volumes. The libraries of The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill have also become the regional depository for official United States publications. Besides Davis, House, and the Health Sciences libraries, the University also has Wilson Library, home of the North Carolina Collection, the Southern Historical Collection, and the Rare Book Collection, as well as numerous small departmental and school libraries located throughout the campus.

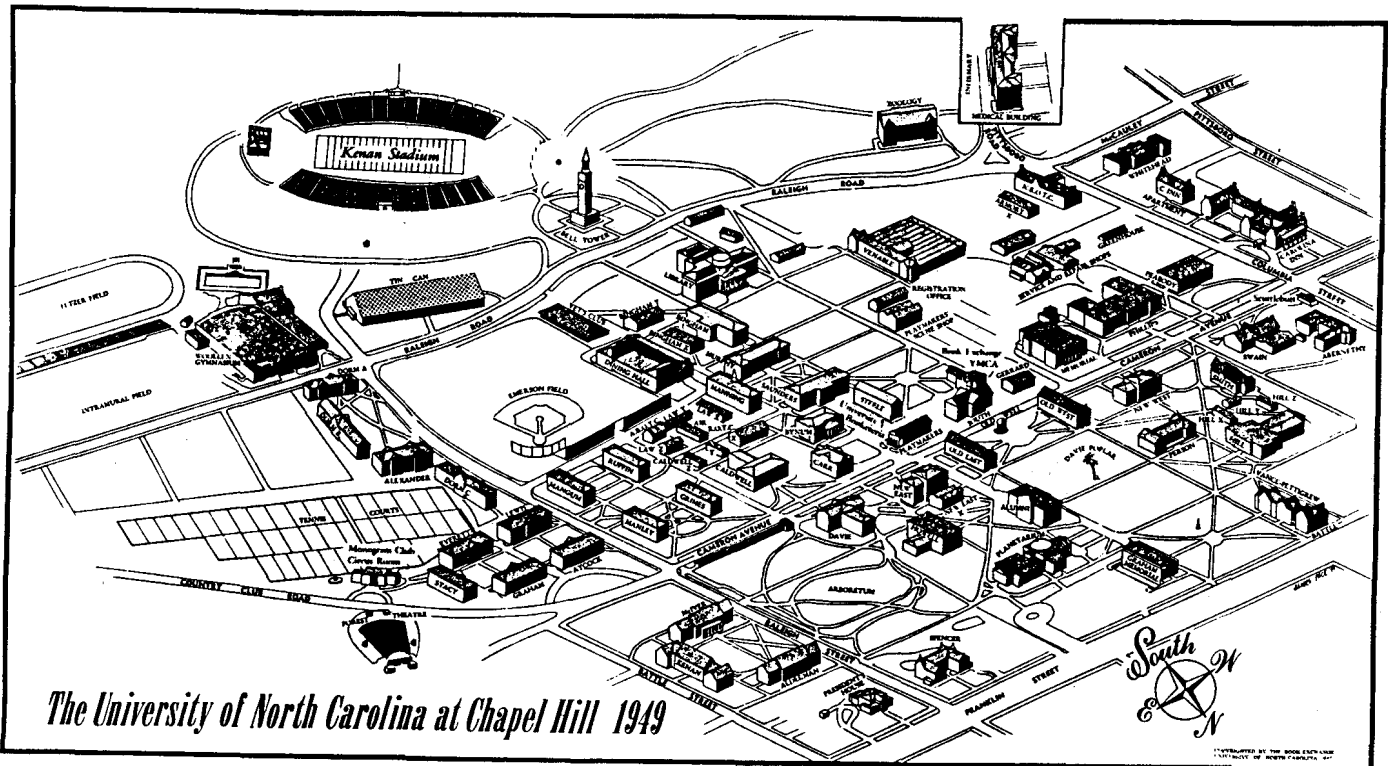
The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Libraries Growth in Number of Volumes



Sources: University Librarian
 Library Resources of The University of North Carolina edited by Charles E. Rush
 The Library of the University of North Carolina by Fisk Brewer

1949

By 1949 the University had doubled in size. Some of the more noticeable additions to the campus included Kenan Stadium, Woollen Gym, and the Bell Tower. Enrollment had reached 7,376 students with 399 faculty. Tuition and fees for that year were \$261, and state appropriations amounted to \$1,905,000. The year 1949 saw the establishment of the Morehead Planetarium, the first such facility at an American university, and the following year brought the opening of the School of Dentistry, the first dental school in the state.



Map provided by The North Carolina Collection, The University of North Carolina Library at Chapel Hill

THE UNIVERSITY'S ACQUISITION OF PRESENT PROPERTY HOLDINGS
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL
1792 - 1992

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>
1792-1801	771.5	1902-11	0.5
1802-11	108.5	1912-21	13.65
1812-21	0	1922-31	687.54
1822-31	0	1932-41	1380.02
1832-41	0	1942-51	98.25
1842-51	0	1952-61	213.27
1852-61	0	1962-71	94.02
1862-71	0	1972-81	274.215
1872-81	0	1982-89	8.448
1882-91	0	1990-93	0
1892-1901	800		

Source: Property Aquisitions List developed by Grace Wagoner

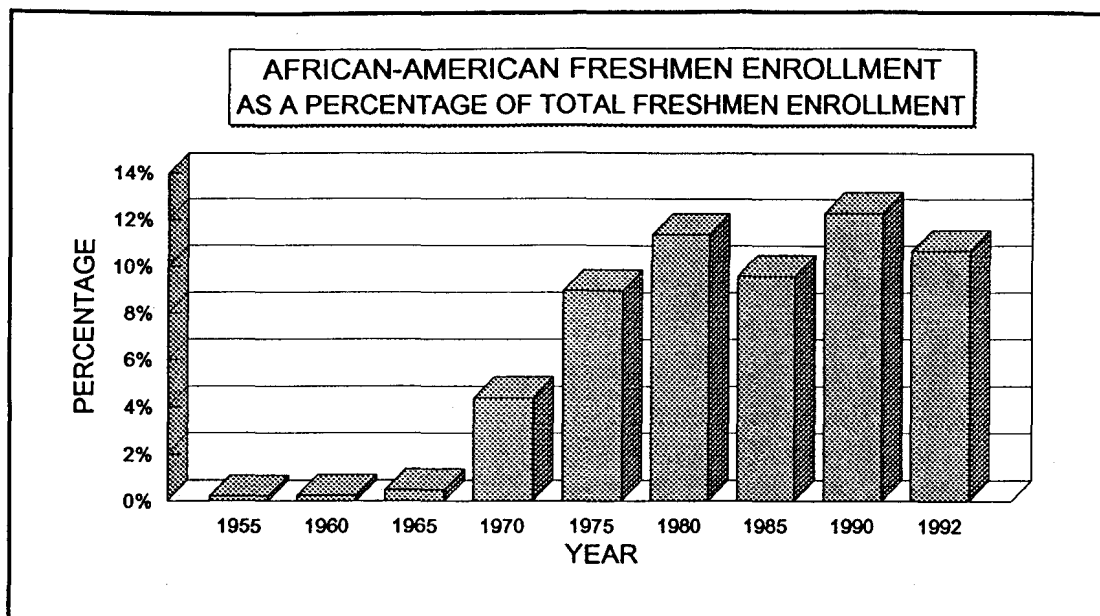
PROPERTY ACQUISITIONS AND CURRENT LAND USE IN THE CHAPEL HILL AREA

Property acquisition played a fundamental part in the financing of the University from its inception. Davie, in an effort to enable the University to hire faculty and build classrooms, proposed the University Endowment Law, which later became known as the Escheats Law of 1789. This law allowed the University to receive any and all escheats in the state. (Escheats are any property in an estate which has no legal heirs). The University could sell off any of this property and use the proceeds to finance new construction or other projects.

The land on which the University was actually built was donated by several landowners in Orange County who in return for their gifts received a free college education for a student of their choice. In total, the University received nearly fourteen hundred acres in gifts from these landowners. The University's first endowment gift was Benjamin Smith's donation of 20,000 acres in the northwestern part of the state which would later become part of Tennessee.

About one third of the land the University presently owns was acquired during the 1930's. In 1934, Henry Horace Williams willed 700 acres to the University "to be held in trust forever." This land of course is the present site of the airport. Although the gifts make up a large part of the University's land holdings, the University has actually purchased the majority of its present land holdings. During the 1930's the University bought up many land parcels surrounding University Lake, Chapel Hill's watershed. In addition to these holdings, the University owns Mason Farm, where Finley Golf Course and the North Carolina Botanical Garden are located, the university campus and some smaller holdings.

Sources: Property Acquisitions List developed by Grace Wagoner
 Light on the Hill by William Snider



AFRICAN-AMERICANS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL

In 1951 four law students, Floyd McKissick, Harvey Beech, Kenneth Lee, and James Lassiter became the first African-Americans admitted to The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, however it was not until 1955 that African-Americans were admitted as undergraduates. The University managed to escape much of the civil rights unrest which affected many other university campuses in the South. In the early 1960's, protests were organized in an effort to integrate local businesses, but these protests never spread to the campus and ended when the 1964 Civil Rights Act was passed.

Following the death of Martin Luther King, Jr., there was another period of civil rights protests when the Black Student Movement called for all black workers to boycott their jobs. Ninety percent of the University's African-American employees heeded the boycott necessitating the closing of all but one dining room.

The seventies saw a rapid increase in the number of African-American freshmen attending the University. Sixty African-Americans entered the University as freshmen in 1969; in 1970 the number of African-American freshmen more than doubled to 127. Another important demographic change was the gender makeup of African-American students entering the University during the seventies. In 1972 the number of African-American women entering the University was greater than the number of men. This proved to be a long term trend. Women made up over two thirds of all new African-American freshmen in the fall of 1992.

Comprising over ten percent of the entering Freshman class, today African-Americans are a vital part of the UNC campus. The University has marked the passing of one of its most prominent professors and BSM leaders, Sonya Stone, by renaming the Black Cultural Center in the Student Union in her honor, and the University is proceeding to build a new Black Cultural Center on campus.

Sources: *The Story of Student Government at The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*, by Albert Coates and Gladys Hall Coates
Registrar's Office

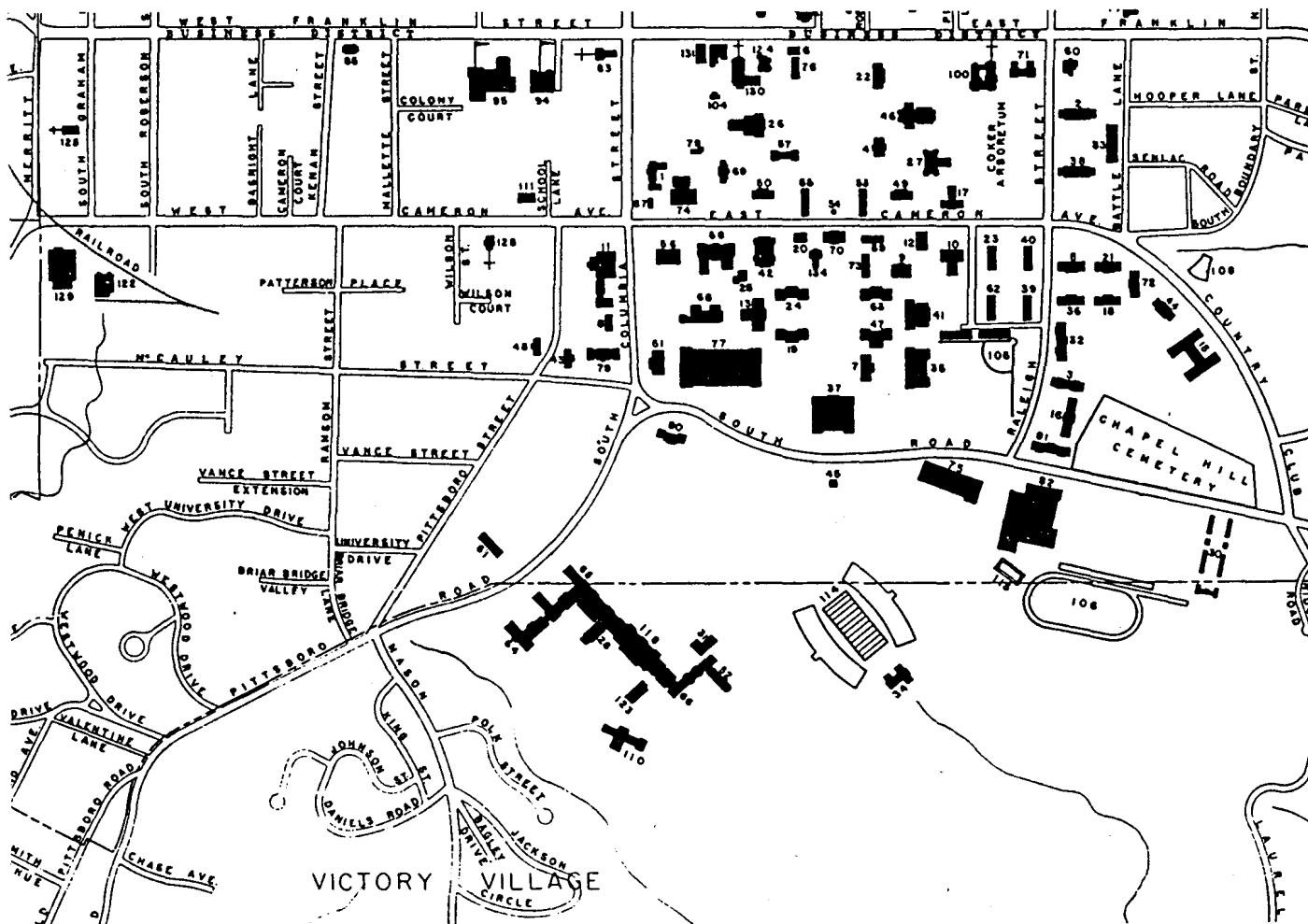
UNC AFRICAN-AMERICAN FRESHMEN

YEAR	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL	ALL FRESHMEN	% OF ALL FRESHMEN
1955	3	0	3	1,369	0.22%
1956	0	0	0	1,319	0.00%
1957	3	0	3	1,322	0.23%
1958	2	0	2	1,342	0.15%
1959	0	0	0	1,507	0.00%
1960	4	0	4	1,658	0.24%
1961	5	0	5	1,745	0.29%
1962	2	0	2	1,726	0.12%
1963	17	1	18	2,078	0.87%
1964	22	1	23	1,916	1.20%
1965	9	2	11	2,305	0.48%
1966	22	0	22	2,296	0.96%
1967	25	4	29	2,557	1.13%
1968	30	7	37	2,115	1.75%
1969	44	16	60	2,394	2.51%
1970	76	51	127	2,900	4.38%
1971	113	98	211	3,093	6.82%
1972	104	107	211	2,852	7.40%
1973	90	117	207	3,208	6.45%
1974	127	141	268	2,887	9.28%
1975	119	146	265	2,957	8.96%
1976	83	110	193	2,915	6.62%
1977	92	131	223	3,056	7.30%
1978	92	205	297	3,083	9.63%
1979	148	261	409	3,454	11.84%
1980	135	233	368	3,232	11.39%
1981	149	312	461	3,217	14.33%
1982	159	311	470	3,316	14.17%
1983	130	297	427	3,207	13.31%
1984	102	242	344	3,429	10.03%
1985	99	225	324	3,378	9.59%
1986	103	207	310	3,358	9.23%
1987	105	224	329	3,212	10.24%
1988	140	289	429	3,326	12.90%
1989	146	254	400	3,217	12.43%
1990	123	283	406	3,301	12.30%
1991	122	225	347	3,179	10.92%
1992	112	235	347	3,249	10.68%

Sources: The Story of Student Government at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
 by Albert Coates and Gladys Hall Coates
 Light on the Hill by William Snider
 Registrar's Office

1954

This 1954 map reflects further growth of the UNC campus. North Carolina Memorial Hospital had opened two years prior and the School of Medicine had expanded to a four year program. Enrollment for that year totaled 6,061 students with 570 faculty members. Tuition and fees had only risen \$20 in five years; however, state appropriations grew to \$6,296,548. The early 1950s brought racial integration to the UNC campus.



Map provided by The North Carolina Collection, The University of North Carolina Library at Chapel Hill

CAMPUS BUILDINGS CURRENTLY IN EXISTENCE

Building	Year Const.	Original Cost	Replacement Cost	Building	Year Const.	Original Cost	Replacement Cost
Old East	1795	\$17,271	\$1,607,063	Miller	1942	\$71,000	\$726,520
Person	1797	\$7,820	\$770,965	Jackson Hall	1942	\$121,529	\$1,266,172
South	1814	\$16,889	\$3,541,934	Naval Armory	1942	\$127,444	\$1,891,386
Old West	1823	\$36,769	\$1,636,329	Scuttlebutt (Snack Bar)	1943	\$9,000	\$74,919
Gerrard	1837	\$40,000	\$472,846	Joyner	1948	\$404,000	\$4,121,869
Playmakers Theater	1851	\$10,303	\$912,230	Connor	1948	\$480,000	\$3,825,259
New West	1861	\$45,703	\$1,526,441	Winston	1948	\$404,000	\$4,143,467
New East	1861	\$45,703	\$2,149,157	Morehead Planetarium	1949	\$3,324,000	\$21,427,693
Evergreen House	1890	\$20,000	\$408,269	Cobb	1952	\$999,835	\$9,942,373
Old Well	1897	\$200	\$25,703	School of Dentistry	1953	\$2,299,304	\$13,073,034
Carr	1900	\$17,341	\$1,386,698	Hanes	1953	\$488,175	\$4,553,588
Smith	1901	\$16,000	\$1,961,420	Carroll	1953	\$488,175	\$3,369,944
Alumni	1901	\$39,000	\$3,476,785	Gardner	1953	\$488,175	\$4,553,588
Bynum	1905	\$25,000	\$2,207,247	Knapp	1956	\$1,091,537	\$7,189,087
Howell	1906	\$45,000	\$2,811,396	Ackland	1958	\$799,171	\$5,245,853
Abemethy	1907	\$18,000	\$1,680,627	Parker	1958	\$560,000	\$4,501,291
Hill Hall	1907	\$656,558	\$7,145,219	Teague	1958	\$631,000	\$5,125,562
YMCA	1907	\$15,000	\$1,383,330	Avery	1958	\$772,000	\$6,411,931
Battle	1912	\$17,110	\$939,881	Beard Hall	1959	\$1,226,460	\$11,666,016
Caldwell	1912	\$49,713	\$3,132,583	Dey	1962	\$1,021,146	\$6,915,571
Pettigrew	1912	\$17,110	\$802,635	Rosenau	1962	\$1,857,235	\$18,419,665
Vance	1912	\$17,110	\$810,887	Giles F. Homey Bldg	1962	\$1,778,321	\$4,073,515
Swain	1913	\$471,647	\$9,670,139	Craige	1962	\$1,900,000	\$14,106,247
Peabody	1913	\$869,094	\$8,607,162	Ehninghaus	1962	\$1,923,000	\$14,412,808
Phillips	1919	\$1,290,941	\$19,562,369	Coker	1963	\$1,136,797	\$9,423,445
Forest Theatre	1919	\$5,000	\$43,433	Mitchell	1964	\$825,766	\$7,224,656
Steele	1921	\$156,000	\$2,015,710	Chase	1965	\$1,106,254	\$6,261,833
Grimes	1922	\$138,000	\$2,020,923	Morrison	1965	\$2,415,000	\$20,234,404
Saunders	1922	\$169,419	\$3,034,642	Carmichael	1965	\$1,674,748	\$11,388,483
Ruffin	1922	\$100,000	\$2,008,978	Hinton James	1967	\$3,077,956	\$20,234,404
Manly	1922	\$138,000	\$2,531,130	Davie	1967	\$1,680,619	\$8,457,844
Mangum	1922	\$138,000	\$2,510,625	Graham Student Union	1968	\$2,470,370	\$12,174,724
Manning	1923	\$560,315	\$5,938,330	R B House Library	1968	\$1,853,000	\$8,686,534
Lewis	1924	\$100,000	\$1,823,948	Van Hecke Wettach	1968	\$2,423,720	\$10,858,171
Spencer	1924	\$425,777	\$4,030,301	Emerson Chiller Plant	1968	\$161,000	\$419,762
Carolina Inn	1924	\$200,000	\$18,271,222	Daniels Building	1968	\$1,516,000	\$5,990,884
Graham	1924	\$100,000	\$2,311,163	Brauer Hall	1969	\$4,250,308	\$16,909,100
Aycock	1924	\$100,000	\$2,240,694	Carrington Hall	1969	\$1,940,667	\$7,884,116
Murphey	1924	\$170,000	\$3,022,916	Taylor Hall	1969	\$1,885,955	\$14,053,551
Venable	1925	\$2,117,077	\$21,807,310	Health Sci. Library	1970	\$5,285,000	\$10,399,196
Phillips Annex	1925	\$40,000	\$626,733	Berryhill Hall	1970	\$6,265,153	\$25,554,557
Everett	1928	\$100,000	\$1,820,761	New Carroll Hall	1970	\$1,599,929	\$6,167,439
Kenan Field House	1928	\$525,000	\$3,605,845	Greenlaw	1970	\$1,509,027	\$5,786,318
Bingham	1928	\$157,882	\$2,399,656	Kenan Laboratories	1971	\$4,579,923	\$27,205,216
Wilson Library	1929	\$6,051,617	\$36,678,663	Hamilton Hall	1972	\$2,247,551	\$9,161,583
Hickerson House	1930	\$20,000	\$402,837	Brinkhous-Bullitt	1973	\$6,300,080	\$23,160,186
Abemathy Annex	1930	\$500	\$13,679	Burnett-Womack	1975	\$8,658,410	\$33,957,351
Memorial Hall	1931	\$181,639	\$3,457,385	Paul Green Theatre	1978	\$1,579,937	\$2,861,128
Bell Tower	1931	\$107,473	\$1,176,302	Observatory	1979	\$62,850	\$106,496
Graham Memorial	1931	\$185,000	\$2,510,301	Taylor Stud Health Svc	1980	\$4,100,000	\$6,241,986
Sports Health Bldg.	1933	\$3,600	\$97,724	Brooks Hall	1980	\$719,895	\$776,442
West House	1935	\$9,000	\$123,894	Fetzer Gym	1981	\$5,937,000	\$8,699,423
Alderman	1937	\$123,166	\$2,622,900	Hanes Art Center	1982	\$6,160,000	\$8,258,173
Woollen Gym	1937	\$793,774	\$18,146,841	Walter Davis Library	1983	\$22,401,647	\$28,601,835
Stacy	1938	\$104,914	\$1,909,445	Sitterson Hall	1986	\$8,750,000	\$9,880,818
Alexander	1939	\$115,579	\$2,321,811	Carmichael	1986	\$6,800,000	\$7,678,807
McIver	1939	\$140,231	\$2,474,794	Stud Ath Develop Ctr	1986	\$1,588,533	\$1,793,829
Alumni House	1939	\$59,000	\$1,064,534	Smith Student Center	1986	\$33,828,000	\$38,199,808
MacNider	1939	\$706,910	\$23,657,255	Morehead Chem Labs	1986	\$7,585,753	\$8,633,772
Kenan	1939	\$199,000	\$3,289,973	Kenan Stadium	1989	\$1,673,100	\$1,785,684
Whitehead	1939	\$122,384	\$2,352,467	McGavran-Greenberg	1990	\$12,412,650	\$12,775,224
Lenoir	1939	\$309,647	\$7,370,959	Fordham Hall	1991	\$11,146,500	\$11,302,551
Wilson	1940	\$1,754,158	\$14,779,110	Friday Center	1991	\$14,120,000	\$14,317,680
Nash	1942	\$81,000	\$592,097				

Residence halls are highlighted

Source: Facilities Planning and Design

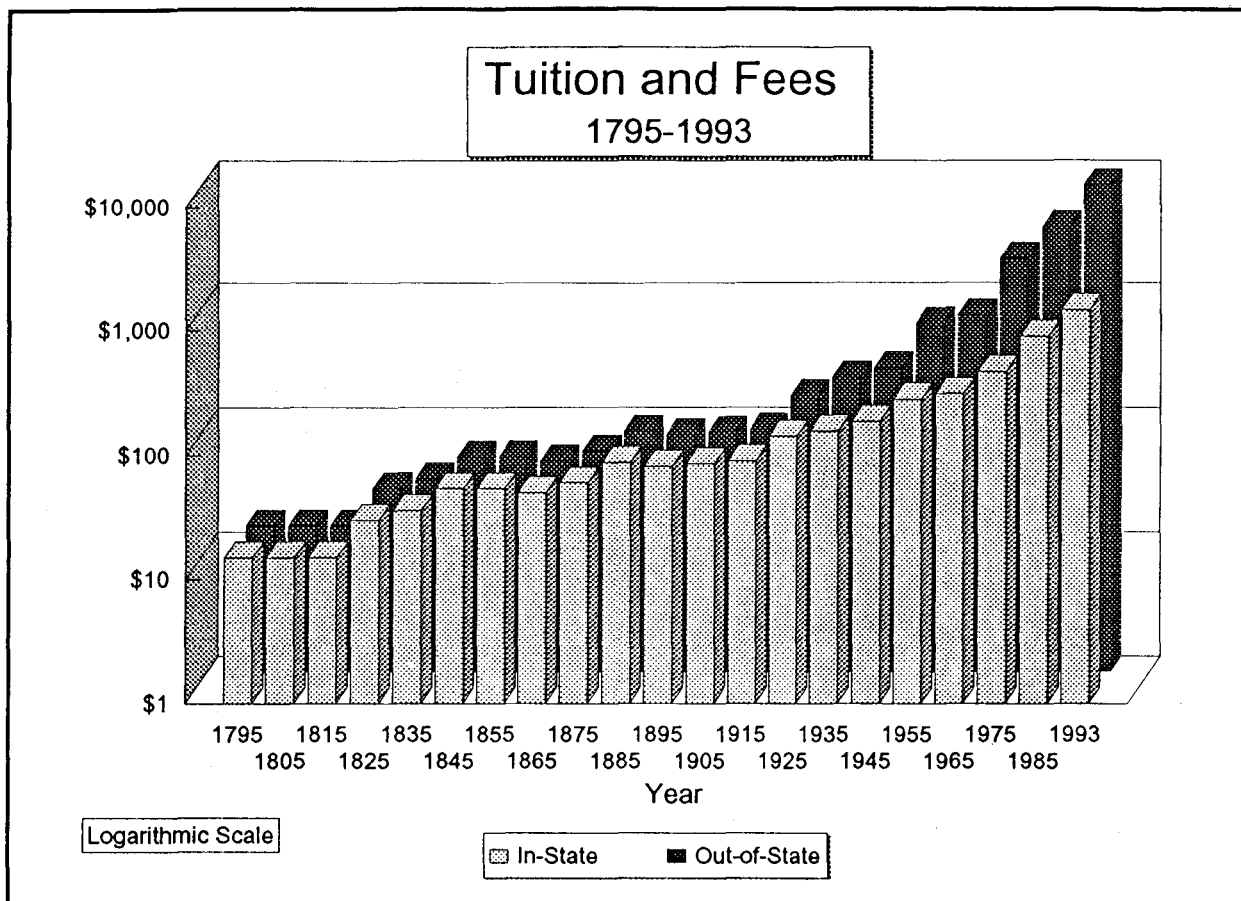
TUITION AND FEES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL

When the General Assembly chartered the University in 1789, provisions in North Carolina's constitution allowed "that the benefits of the University, as far as practicable, be extended to the youth of the State free of expense for tuition..."..The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, although never free to all students like the City University of New York or the University of California system, has maintained relatively low levels of tuition and fees for its in-state students. A comparison of 1992 tuition and fees charged by members of the Association of American Universities shows that Carolina has the lowest in-state tuition in this prestigious group of institutions.

Tuition in the University of North Carolina system is determined primarily by the State Legislature every year. Fees are set by the Board of Governors for each individual campus in the UNC system. Unlike many other states, tuition in North Carolina is considered a state revenue. Without actually stating the exact amount of tuition, the General Assembly sets tuition indirectly because it sets the total level of revenues the University must raise with its tuition.

As the graphs indicate, tuition rates for in-state and out-of-state students were the same until the 1920's. At this time out-of-state students began to be charged higher rates. By 1955, the out-of-state tuition rate was twice as high as the tuition paid by in-state students. Despite the growing level of tuition for both groups, The University of North Carolina is still considered one of the best higher education bargains in the United States today.

Source: North Carolina Constitutional and Statutory
Provisions with Respect to Higher Education



TUITION AND FEES** THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL

YEAR	IN STATE	OUT OF STATE
1795	\$15	\$15
1805	\$15	\$15
1815	\$15	\$15
1825	\$30	\$30
1835	\$36	\$36
1845	\$54	\$54
1855	\$54	\$54
1865	\$50 *	\$50 *
1875	\$60	\$60
1885	\$87	\$87
1895	\$82	\$82
1905	\$85	\$85
1915	\$90	\$90
1925	\$141	\$167
1935	\$157	\$232
1945	\$188	\$278
1955	\$282	\$632
1965	\$309	\$734
1975	\$468	\$2,112
1985	\$893	\$3,813
1993	\$1,454	\$8,496

Source: Undergraduate Catalogues

* Represents tuition only, fee information unavailable

**All tuition and fee information is in nominal dollars

STATE APPROPRIATIONS

The history of state appropriations for the University is a short one. Although the University is two hundred years old, annual state funding for support of the University did not begin until 1881 when the legislature voted to appropriate \$5,000 in state funds. Other early sources of governmental funds received by the University included an annual \$7,500 (from 1875 to 1887) from a land scrip fund and an annual \$2,000 (from 1877 to 1885) for teacher training through the summer normal school.

Until the State of North Carolina began appropriating regular funding, the University supported itself in a myriad of ways including tuition revenues, sales of land received as gifts from various benefactors, escheats, loans, alumni support, and even two lotteries. Although support for the University had been mandated by the state's constitution, political factions headed by the leaders of Wake Forest College, Davidson College, and Trinity College (Duke University) often publicly opposed such support on the grounds that it gave Carolina an unfair and unjust advantage in recruiting students.

State funding continued at modest levels until well after the turn of the century. In 1901 the legislature increased funding to \$37,500, and by 1913 President Venable saw appropriations rise to \$95,000 a year.

State appropriations now account for slightly over a third of all the University's revenues. The two hundred and fifty-five million dollars received from the state is augmented by over two hundred and eleven million dollars received in contracts and grants and over one hundred and seventy six million dollars earned through sales and service.

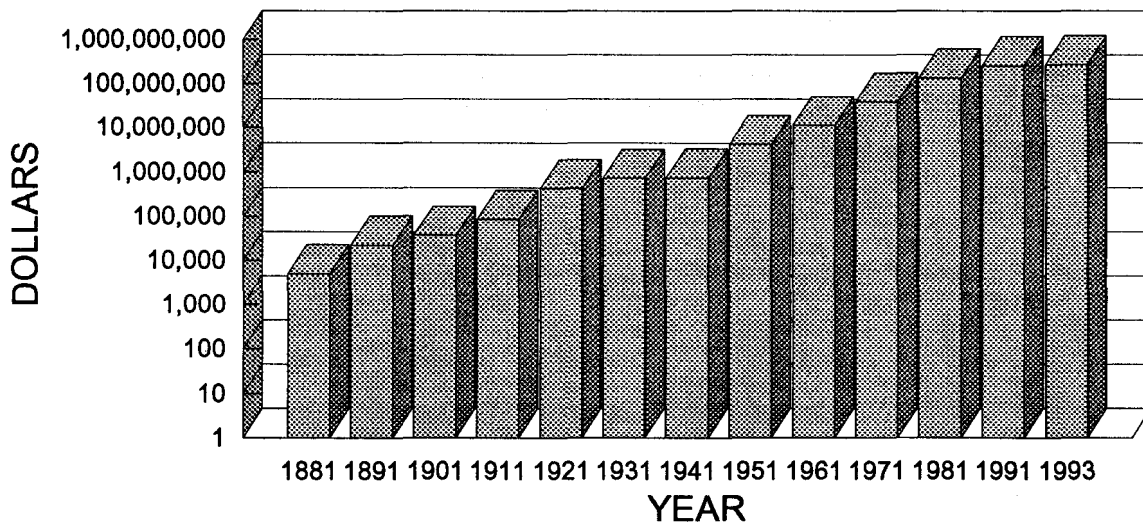
STATE APPROPRIATIONS
 THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL
 1881-1993



<u>Year</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
1881	\$5,000
1891	\$22,500
1901	\$37,500
1911	\$87,000
1921	\$425,000
1931	\$721,000
1941	\$732,820
1951	\$4,299,054
1961	\$11,535,458
1971	\$39,744,271
1981	\$137,057,754
1991	\$257,218,613
1993	\$270,699,807




STATE APPROPRIATIONS
 1881 - 1993



Logarithmic Scale

Sources: Annual Financial Reports for The University of North Carolina
 The University Bulletins
 Light on the Hill by William D. Snider


THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL TIME LINE

- 
- 1776 -The North Carolina State Constitution provided for a State University
 - 1789 -The University's charter was granted by the General Assembly
-First meeting of the University's Board of Trustees
 - 1792 -The Board of Trustees received donations of land in Chapel Hill
 - 1793 -The cornerstone of Old East was laid, making this the first building on campus and the first state university building in the United States
 - 1795 -*January, The University of North Carolina formally opened, making it the first state university in the nation*
-February, the first student, Hinton James, arrived
 - 1822 -First state geological survey in America conducted by UNC professors 1822-1826
 - 1832 -First astronomical observatory at a State University in North America
 - 1843 -**The Law School was founded as a private school by William H. Battle who later became a State Supreme Court Judge**
 - 1851 -1,000th degree awarded
 - 1871 -Closed during reconstruction 1871-1875
 - 1876 -**A graduate system was established, as distinct from undergraduate**
 - 1877 -The University established The Summer Normal School, believed to be the first summer school in the nation
 - 1879 -**The University formally established the School of Medicine, the first university sponsored medical school in the nation, with Dr. Thomas W. Harris as Dean**
 - 1880 -**Dr. Thomas W. Harris established the School of Pharmacy at UNC**
 - 1883 -First doctoral degree was awarded to William Battle Phillips
 - 1884 -The Summer Normal School was discontinued
 - 1885 -With the resignation of the Dean, The School of Medicine temporarily closed
-**UNC established the Department of Pedagogy (predecessor of The School of Education)**
 - 1886 -The School of Pharmacy was abandoned with Dr. Harris' resignation
 - 1890 -The School of Medicine reopened with Dr. Richard Whitehead as Dean
-The School of Pharmacy reopened
 - 1892 -Francis P. Venable discovered acetylene, a derivative of calcium carbide, in his laboratory at UNC; this led to the formation of the Union Carbide Corporation
 - 1893 -The Daily Tar Heel was established


THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL

TIME LINE

(continued)


- 
- 1896 -The Medical School curriculum changed from a one year to a two year course
 - 1897 -Mary McRae, Lulie Watkins, Cecye Roanne Dodd, Dixie Lee Bryant, and Sallie Walker Stockard became the first women enrolled at UNC
-The Board of Trustees established a separate School of Pharmacy
 - 1898 -Sallie Stockard was the first woman to receive a degree at UNC
 - 1899 -The Law School was incorporated into the University with Supreme Court Justice James C. MacRae as the first Dean
 - 1900 -The School of Medicine was incorporated as an integral part of the University and was reorganized to meet the requirements of the first two years of a full four year course leading to an M.D. degree
 - 1902 -The School of Medicine was expanded into a four year program with the 3rd and 4th years offered in Raleigh
 - 1903 -A separate Graduate School was established
 - 1904 -The first North Carolina chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was established on campus
 - 1908 -The School of Medicine received membership in the Association of American Medical Colleges
 - 1910 -The School of Medicine discontinued its 4 year curriculum due to lack of funds
 - 1913 -The School of Education was established
 - 1914 -The School of Pharmacy added a 3-year curricula to its 2-year program
 - 1915 -Cora Corpening became the first woman admitted into The School of Medicine
-Margaret Berry (Street) was the first woman to receive a law degree
 - 1919 -The North Carolina General Assembly founded the School of Commerce (predecessor of the Kenan-Flagler Business School)
 - 1920 -The School of Public Welfare was established (predecessor of The School of Social Work)
-An administrative board of the Graduate School was organized
-The Law School received membership in the Association of American Law Schools
 - 1922 -UNC Press was founded, making it the oldest state university press in the south and one of the oldest in the country
 - 1923 -The School of Commerce was accepted into the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business
 - 1924 -The ram became the Carolina Mascot
 - 1925 -The Law School was recognized by the American Bar Association
 - 1927 -Sallie B. Marks became the first female faculty member

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL TIME LINE (continued)

- 
- 1930 -**The School of Public Health, the 3rd such school in the nation and the 1st established within a State University, was organized as a division of the School of Medicine**
 - 1931 -**The School of Library Science was established**
-**The Institute of Government was founded**
-The North Carolina General Assembly consolidated The University of North Carolina, North Carolina State University, and the North Carolina College for Women
 - 1933 -The School of Education was discontinued
 - 1934 -The School of Pharmacy adopted a 4-year degree program
 - 1939 -The School of Public Health became a separate school
 - 1940 -The School of Public Health granted its first graduate degrees
 - 1946 -**The School of City & Regional Planning was established**
 - 1948 -The School of Education was reopened
 - 1949 -UNC established Morehead Planetarium, the first such facility at an American university; Morehead was instrumental in preparing the first American astronauts to walk on the moon
 - 1950 -**The School of Dentistry began classes, making it the first dental school in the state**
-The School of Commerce was renamed the School of Business Administration
-The School of Public Welfare was renamed the School of Social Work
 - 1951 -April 4, the Board of Trustees voted to allow African-Americans admission to graduate and professional schools, making The University of North Carolina the first white university in the south to admit African-American students
-June 11, Law students Floyd McKissick, Harvey X. Beech, J. Kenneth Lee, and James Lassiter enrolled in summer school, and became the first African-American students at The University of North Carolina
-**The School of Nursing was established**
 - 1952 -North Carolina Memorial Hospital opened and the School of Medicine expanded to a 4 year program
-The School of Social Work was accredited by the Council on Social Work Education
-The first patient was admitted to the School of Dentistry's student clinic
 - 1953 -The School of Dentistry began a 4 year curriculum for dental hygienists
 - 1955 -Leroy Fraiser, Ralph Fraiser, and John Brandon were the first three African-American students admitted as undergraduates at UNC
-The School of Nursing received accreditation from the National League for Nursing and a Graduate Nursing program was established
-UNC discontinued the use of race as an undergraduate admissions criteria

-"Confessio Amantis" by John Gower, printed in 1483, was donated to the Library by the Hanes family, making it the 1-millionth volume

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL TIME LINE (continued)

- 
- 1961 -President John F. Kennedy spoke at University Day and was awarded an honorary degree
 - 1962 -A separate Graduate School of Business Administration was designated
 - 1963 -Name changed to The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
 - 1967 -The Black Student Movement was established
-The Dental Research Center was completed and occupied
 - 1972 -Richard Epps was elected UNC's first African-American student body president
-UNC established a sex blind admissions policy
-The current UNC System was established with 16 constituent institutions
 - 1974 -"Book of Hawking, Hunting and Heraldry" by Dame Julian Berners, produced in 1486, was donated to the Library by the Hanes family making it the 2-millionth volume
 - 1975 -Karen Stevenson was the first African-American female Morehead scholar
 - 1976 -100,000th degree awarded
 - 1979 -Karen Stevenson received a Rhodes scholarship making her not only the first woman from UNC to receive this honor but also the nation's first black woman to be so honored
 - 1983 -A collection of 300 books printed during the sixteenth century by the Estienne Family of Paris and Geneva was donated by the Hanes family, adding to the Library its 3-millionth volume
 - 1986 -UNC President William Friday retired after a 30 year tenure as an administrator
-Extramural Research Funding increased to over \$100 million for the first time
 - 1987 -UNC hosted the Presidential Candidate's Forum on Education
-UNC hosted the Olympic Festival
 - 1989 -200 year celebration of the signing of the University's charter
 - 1991 -UNC was authorized budget flexibility
 - 1992 -Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton spoke at UNC
-"Several Poems" by Anne Bradstreet, printed in 1678, was donated to the Library by the Hanes family making it the 4-millionth volume
 - 1993 -October 12, University Day, commemorated the 200th anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of Old East

Sources: Selected Facts about the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, April 1983
 The Story of Student Government at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
 by Albert Coates and Gladys Hall Coates
 History of the University of North Carolina by Kemp Battle
 A Documentary History of the University of North Carolina 1776-1799 by R.D. Connor
 Light On the Hill by William D. Snider
 University Catalogues
 Women on the Hill: A History of Women at the University of North Carolina by Pamela Dean

STAFF AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL

The year 1992 saw the creation of the Employee Forum at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. For the first time in the history of the University, full and part-time SPA and EPA Non-Faculty staff had a voice in the governance of the University. Forty-five representatives met for the first time on September 9th and later developed the following vision to guide its work:

The Employee Forum seeks to continually improve the quality of life at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill for its Students, Faculty and Employees through better understanding and recognition of Employee contributions and respect for the worth of the individual.¹

Forum members representing eight different divisions of employees such as clerical staff, service and maintenance staff, and technical and professional staff work together to "consider general employment concerns, current University operating problems, and University plans and prospects."²

Unfortunately very little historical information is available about the many staff members who have served the University throughout its two hundred years. The earliest references to any staff were the retainers who served the students in the dorms by bringing in firewood and water. It's probable these workers were paid from students' room and board fees. Some photographs exist which show these early University employees, but very little information regarding their number or employment contracts with the University exists.

As the University grew over the years, the needs which staff filled became more diverse as well as more numerous. The University's staff over the years has taken on many of the responsibilities and duties which had been assigned to the faculty in the very early years of the University. Responsibilities for collecting tuition and fees, paying faculty, and registering students are some of the functions now performed by staff rather than faculty members.

In March of 1993, Wayne Jones, Vice Chancellor for Business and Finance, aptly articulated the appreciation felt by the University's administrators and leaders toward the employees who have served this institution so well throughout the years:

"You have helped write the history of this great University. Every employee makes an essential contribution either directly or indirectly to the University's growth and reputation. You are valued as a person and for your dedication to service".³

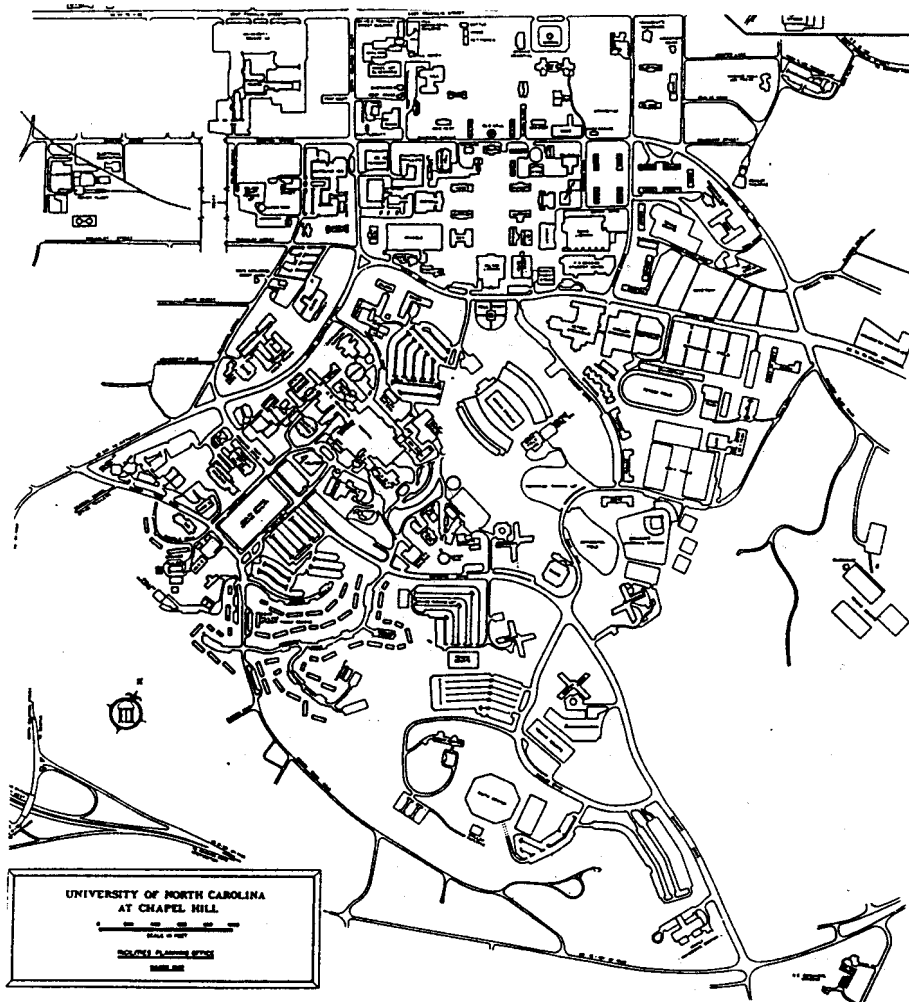
¹ Vision statement adopted by the Employee Forum at its monthly meeting on November 4, 1992.

² University Gazette. "Employee Forum Meets Late August, Early September." August 5, 1992

³ University Gazette. March 17, 1993.

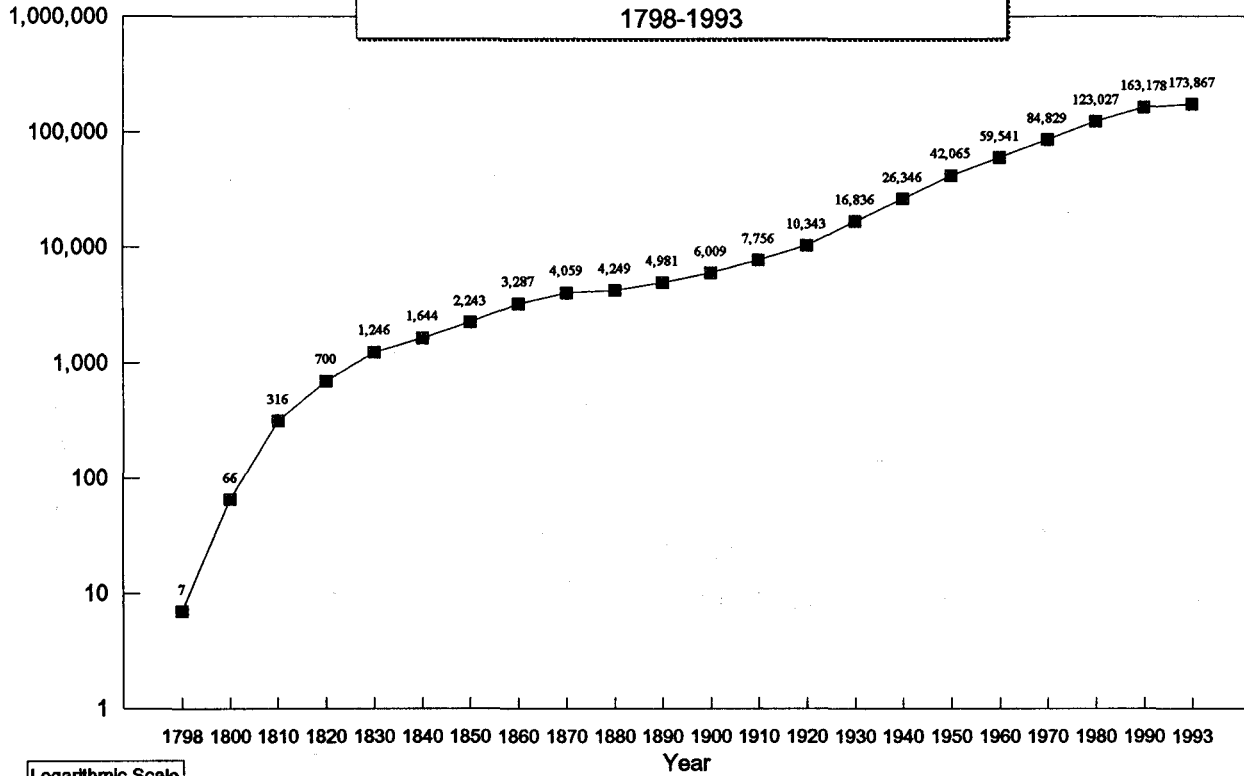
1993

Today's campus has approximately 200 buildings on over 729 acres. Student enrollment for 1993 is 24,299 of whom 18,468 were residents of North Carolina. Tuition and fees for the year are \$1,454 for in-state students and \$8,496 for out-of-state students. State appropriations for 1992-93 totaled \$270,699,807. Our faculty, numbering 2,249 members, have been ranked first in the southeastern United States by The National Academy of Sciences, and our University has been consistently ranked as one of the top 20 colleges in the nation by various polls. The University of North Carolina begins its bicentennial observance on October 12, 1993, the 200th anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of Old East. During this celebration of the birth of public higher education, we give recognition to our past accomplishments, reaffirm our mission, and look forward to the next 200 years.



UNDERGRADUATE ALUMNI

1798-1993



Logarithmic Scale

ALUMNI OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL 1798-1993

Year	Number	Year	Number
1798	7	1891-1900	1,028
1799-1800	66	1901-1910	1,747
1801-1810	250	1911-1920	2,587
1811-1820	384	1921-1930	6,493
1821-1830	546	1931-1940	9,510
1831-1840	398	1941-1950	15,719
1841-1850	599	1951-1960	17,476
1851-1860	1,044	1961-1970	25,288
1861-1870	772	1971-1980	38,198
1871-1880	194	1981-1990	40,151
1881-1890	732	1991-1993	10,678
Total Undergraduate Level Alumni	173,867	Total Graduate Level Alumni	54,139
		Total Alumni	228,006

Source: Up to Class of 1970-The 1990 Bicentennial Alumni Directory
Class of 1971-1993 -Alumni Records

ATHLETICS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL

Men's Sports

<u>SPORT</u>	<u>CURRENT HEAD COACH</u>	<u>DATE* ESTABLISHED</u>	<u>NUMBER OF ACC CHAMPIONSHIPS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF NCAA CHAMPIONSHIPS</u>
Baseball	Mike Roberts	1867	8	
Basketball	Dean Smith	1910	12	3
Cross Country	Dennis Craddock	1900	9	
Fencing	Ron Miller	1968	8	
Football	Mack Brown	1888	6**	
Golf	Devon Brouse	1928	8	
Lacrosse	Dave Klarmann	1949	9**	4
Soccer	Elmar Bolowich	1947	2**	
Swimming	Frank Comfort	1939	12**	
Tennis	Sam Paul	1894	24**	
Indoor Track	Dennis Craddock	1900	1	
Outdoor Track	Dennis Craddock	1900	2	
Wrestling	Bill Lam	1923	8	
Total Men's Championships			109	7

Women's Sports

<u>SPORT</u>	<u>CURRENT HEAD COACH</u>	<u>DATE* ESTABLISHED</u>	<u>NUMBER OF ACC CHAMPIONSHIPS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF NCAA CHAMPIONSHIPS</u>
Basketball	Sylvia Hatchell	1971	1	
Cross Country	Dennis Craddock	1975		
Field Hockey	Karen Shelton	1974	9	1
Golf	Sally Austin	1974	1	
Gymnastics	Derek Galvin	1971		
Soccer	Anson Dorrance	1979	5	10
Softball	Donna Papa	1984		
Swimming	Frank Comfort	1974	9	
Tennis	Kitty Harrison	1971	4	
Indoor Track	Dennis Craddock	1975	5	
Outdoor Track	Dennis Craddock	1975	5	
Volleyball	Joe Sagula	1971	6	
Total Women's Championships			45	11
Men's & Women's Combined Championships			154	18

* For the most part this recognizes when the sport was established as a varsity sport.
 ** Includes co-championships and tri-championships.

This publication has been produced on the occasion of The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill's Bicentennial Observance, celebrated from October 1993 to May 1994. This anniversary commemorates the birth of public higher education in the United States.

