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## Marquette Presidents

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## 1. Rev. Joseph F. Rigge, S.J.

The Rev. Joseph Rigge, S.J., was the first Marquette president and the only to be born in Germany. Typical of Marquette's early year presidents, he spent only a short time in Milwaukee. He demonstrated broad scientific knowledge, teaching math, physics and astronomy, and is the only Marquette president known to have published in the Scientific American Supplement, a weekly sister publication of Scientific American, in which he wrote in 1888 about Wyoming's potential oil resources. His service as a chaplain included ministering in a military veteran's hospital, jails and poor houses. On one occasion, Fr. Rigge's spiritual work with a convicted murderer led to man, while at the gallows, to confess he acted alone. The confession cleared charges against a second man accused of being his accomplice.

**Marquette president:** 1881–1882 (installed June 16, 1881, and left Sept. 17, 1882)

**Years at Marquette:** 1881-1883

**Born:** July 5, 1842, Paderborn, Westphalia, Germany, son of Frederick Frigge and Elisabeth Zeppenfeld (second of their eight children).

**Died:** April 17, 1913, Cincinnati, Ohio; buried in St. Joseph New Cemetery, Cincinnati

**Education:** St. Xavier College (now Xavier University), Cincinnati, OH; entered Society of Jesus at St. Stanislaus Seminary in Florissant, MO, on July 10, 1862; ordained in 1877 at Woodstock College in Maryland, where he studied philosophy and theology.

**Career:** Served on the faculties of Marquette University, St. Louis University, St. Xavier College, Creighton University, and St. John's College, Belize. He taught the subject areas of English grammar, German language, mathematics, physics and astronomy. In 1883, served as chaplain to the Northwestern Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in Milwaukee County (now on the campus of the Clement J. Zablocki Veterans Administration Medical Center, Milwaukee). From 1885-1893, he taught science at Creighton University, Omaha, NE. From 1896 to 1898 and again from 1900-1905 he taught and undertook mission work in the British Honduras (now Belize). By 1906, he had returned to Cincinnati, teaching for a year at Xavier then receiving his last assignment as pastor of St. Francis Xavier Church in that city from 1907-1913.

**Other:** Given last name was Frigge. While at Creighton, served as chaplain to the city jail in Omaha, NE, and also visited those at the county jails and county poor house. On one occasion, Fr. Rigge's spiritual work with a convicted murderer led to the murderer, while at the gallows, to confess he acted alone, clearing the charges against a second man accused of being his accomplice. His younger brother, Rev. William Rigge, S.J., was among the first faculty of Creighton College and went on to be a distinguished professor of astronomy at Creighton University. Fr. Joseph was first director of the Creighton University Observatory and Fr. William was the second. Their sister, Sophia Rigge, was a teacher at Catholic schools in Cincinnati. His early education must have included extensive training in the sciences and especially chemistry, as his brother writes at length about his great ability to lecture and write on scientific topics. Among Fr. Joseph's publications was one in the June 23, 1888, Scientific American Supplement, "The Wyoming Oil Fields," in which he analyzed the territory's geological structure and oil-bearing districts, quality of the oil and potential supply, and compared them to Pennsylvania.

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<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89090362526&view=1up&seq=9>

Memoirs, Chapter 10 or 11 (there are several drafts, none completed), The Chemical Department, Rev. William Rigge, S.J.

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Potential reference: Raphael N. Hamilton, S.J., The Story of Marquette University: An Object Lesson in the Development of Catholic Higher Education (Milwaukee 1953);

## 2. Rev. Isidore J. Boudreaux, S.J.

The Rev. Isidore Boudreaux, S.J., was just the third man to become a Jesuit priest who was born in the United States. To date, he is the only Marquette president born in Louisiana. He grew up in a family who took in nine orphans, including himself. He moved progressively north throughout his career, serving at three different colleges before the longest assignment of his career, at St. Stanislaus Seminary, Florissant, MO, where he was master of novices for more than 20 years. His time at Marquette came at the end of his life. The notation of his 1885 passing in the Woodstock Letters speaks highly of his work at the seminary, and a 1910 history of the seminary in the Woodstock Letters recalls him as “affable, kind, firm, the soul of charity and an eminently spiritual man.”

**Marquette president:** 1882–1884 (installed July 17, 1882)

**Years at Marquette:** 1881-1885

**Born:** 1818, Terrebonne Parish, New Orleans, LA (according to Antebellum Jesuits)

**Born:** September 11, 1817, at Thibodaux, LA (according to Xavier University)

**Died:** Feb. 7, 1885, Chicago, IL, of acute pneumonia; burial at the Florissant, Missouri, novitiate cemetery (later reburied at Calvary Cemetery, St. Louis)

**Education:** St. Louis University; entered the Society of Jesus at St. Stanislaus Seminary, Florissant, MO, July 17, 1836. Raised to priesthood in 1849 with distinction of being ordained with a future General of the Society—Very Rev. Father Anthony Anderledy.

**Career:** Taught at St. Charles College, Grand Coteau, LA, a private Jesuit college that existed from 1837–1922, for nearly 10 years starting in November 1938, teaching French and English classics. Starting in 1852, he spent a year at St. Joseph’s College, Bardstown, Kentucky. He then moved to St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, to be spiritual father for a year and then, in 1854, became the college’s fifth rector, serving from 1854-1857. Served as master of novices at St. Stanislaus Seminary for more than 23 years (1857-1880). In 1880, he left for St. Louis, serving there as spiritual father and socius. In 1881, he moved to Milwaukee, where he served in the roles of spiritual director and superior until his passing in 1885.

**Other:** First New Orleans-born graduate of St. Louis University to enter Society of Jesus. Third-U.S. born Jesuit. His brother Florentine was also a Jesuit. According to the book “The Jesuits of the Middle United States, “He was one of a family of nine orphans of St Michel, Louisiana, of whom five were boys” and “the first candidate for the Society to present himself from any of the western Jesuit colleges” (p. 596).

### Sources

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Lengthy obituary

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Woodstock Letters, Volume 39, No. 3, 1 October 1910  
<https://jesuitonlinelibrary.bc.edu/?a=d&d=wlet19101001-01.2.5&e=-----en-20--1--txt-txIN----->

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### 3. Rev. Thomas S. Fitzgerald, S.J.

The Rev. Thomas Fitzgerald, S.J., was the first of two Marquette presidents to be born in Ireland, coming with his family to live in Chicago. He was the youngest president ever at Marquette, named to the position when he was 36. While initially part of Marquette for only four years, he returned to Milwaukee more than a decade later to be the fourth pastor at Church of the Gesu, the Catholic Church within Marquette's present-day campus. In addition to being Marquette's president, he held the same position at Creighton University and St. Ignatius College, the predecessor of Loyola University, Chicago. He was one of five Marquette presidents between 1882 and 1919 to also serve as provincial of the Jesuits' Missouri Province. Marquette's first graduates completed their studies during his tenure.

**Marquette President:** 1884–1887 (installed Aug. 3, 1884)

**Years at Marquette:** 1883-1887

**Born:** March 1, 1848, County Tipperary. Ireland

**Died:** December 10, 1910, at the novitiate in Florissant; burial at Cavalry Cemetery and Mausoleum, St. Louis, Missouri

**Education:** St. Louis University, Woodstock (Maryland) College, philosophy and theology; entered the Society of Jesus at St. Stanislaus Seminary, Florissant, MO, in 1869.

**Career:** He also was college dean at Marquette and taught natural sciences for a year before becoming president. The college's first graduation ceremony, with five participants in 1887, happened during his tenure as president. Taught rhetoric at St. Xavier's College, Cincinnati. Was president of Creighton University, Omaha, from 1889-1891. Was president of St. Ignatius College (Loyola University), Chicago, 1891-1894. Sixth provincial of the Missouri Province, 1894-1899, and representative of the Missouri Province in the congregation of procurators in Rome (1899). Father Fitzgerald returned to Milwaukee to be the fourth pastor at Church of the Gesu, serving there from 1899-1910. According to "The Jesuits of the Middle United States," Fr. Fitzgerald retired to the Florissant, MO, novitiate in 1910 "in the hope of being relieved of a chronic malady which had incapacitated him for his pastoral duties."

**Other:** Fr. Fitzgerald immigrated with his parents from Ireland to Chicago. In Dr. Jablonsky's Marquette history book is the following description, "Reserved and meditative, Father Fitzgerald grew anxious when placed in administrative assignments and was clearly more comfortable in his later assignment as pastor of Gesu parish." He was the first of five Marquette presidents between 1882 and 1919 to serve as provincial of Missouri Province.

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Milwaukee's Jesuit University: Marquette 1881-1981, Thomas Jablonsky, p.41, 52-53

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/48944461/thomas-s-fitzgerald>

#### **4. Rev. Stanislaus P. Lalumiere, S.J.**

The Rev. Stanislaus Lalumiere, S.J., is the only Marquette president to date from Indiana and the first to have a significant lay career (as a lawyer) before entering the priesthood at the age of 27. Among the lawyers who recommended admittance into the practice of law for Lalumiere on February 12, 1845, was lawyer and future president Abraham Lincoln. Although he led Marquette for just two years, Lalumiere was the first Marquette president to spend extended time in Milwaukee, putting his legal skills to work for the Jesuits and for the church's Catholic (Irish) and non-Catholic (Jewish) neighbors. He served in Milwaukee from 1857-1859, and then again from 1861 until 1889. His many local contributions included securing from the Wisconsin legislature in 1864 a college charter that granted "Marquette College," which wouldn't begin operations for another 17 years, the power to confer honors and degrees.

**Marquette President:** 1887-1889 (installed July 17, 1887; transferred Nov. 11, 1889)

**Years at Marquette:** 1881-1889

**Born:** February 13, 1822, in Vincennes, Indiana

**Died:** March 23, 1895, in Cincinnati, Ohio; burial in St. Joseph New Cemetery, Cincinnati

**Education:** St Mary's College, St. Mary's, Kentucky (college existed from 1821-1929, and was operated by Jesuits from 1833-1846). He studied law, first at Vandalia, IL, the state's second capital city, and then at Springfield, its third and current capital city.

**Career:** Following a term as deputy clerk of the United States Court in Springfield, Illinois, ending 1848, Lalumiere went to St. Louis, Missouri, to be deputy clerk of the federal circuit court. While there he entered the novitiate of the Society of Jesus in Florissant, July 26, 1849. Taught at Saint Louis University and Xavier College, and studied philosophy at Saint Louis University. Upon being ordained priest in 1857 in Chicago, was sent to Milwaukee in September 1857 to oversee operations of St. Aloysius Academy, which also opened that month. He was sent to St. Louis in 1859 then back to Milwaukee in 1861, when he was appointed superior of St. Gall's Residence and pastor of St. Gall's Church. He acquired property northeast of the present-day Marquette campus that, when combined with an earlier purchase, eventually served as the university's first home. In 1864, 17 years before Marquette opened, Lalumiere obtained from the Wisconsin legislature a charter for "Marquette College," granting powers to confer literary honors and degrees. From 1881-1889, Lalumiere served on the Marquette Board of Trustees. In November 1889, his health worsening, Lalumiere's time at Marquette was ended and he was relocated to St. Xavier College in Cincinnati. He is remembered there for ministering to those in jail and securing, where appropriate, lighter sentences and better treatment for the imprisoned.

**Other:** Among the lawyers who recommended admittance into the practice of law for Lalumiere on February 12, 1845, was lawyer and future president Abraham Lincoln. Lalumiere had worked in the office of law firm Lincoln and Herndon in Springfield, Illinois, after finishing college studies. According to an obituary, "He seem to have been much associated with Mr. Lincoln in those days, of which he ever after retained a pleasant recollection, and he had many amusing anecdotes to tell of the original sayings and ways of the future president."

While on the faculty of Marquette, Father Lalumiere would legally represent, at no charge, members of Saint Gall's Parish (mainly Irish) and the many Jews who lived in the neighborhood. He legally represented both the indigent and, according to Michael J. Burns, anyone who sought him out.



In 1971, Marquette University renamed its Modern Language Building to Lalumiere Language Hall, home to the departments of Foreign Languages and Literatures, and Social and Cultural Sciences. Middle name alternately listed in sources as Petty and Petit.

His uncle was Rev. Simon Petit Lalumiere, 1804-1857, the first Catholic priest assigned to the Diocese of Vincennes, Indiana.

His motto and frequent advice: "Do as much good as you can."

Sources:

"The Tragic Couple": Encounters Between Jews and Jesuits

James Bernauer, Robert Aleksander Maryks

BRILL, Nov 7, 2013

"Accepted and Welcome," chapter by Michael J. Burns

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"After finishing his college studies, Lalumiere read law in the office of the firm of Lincoln and Herndon in Springfield, Illinois. The senior partner, Abraham Lincoln, attested to Lalumiere's legal proficiency in an extant document which Lincoln signed in 1844."

"In Lalumiere, Archbishop Henni found a friend and sympathizer who was an enthusiastic promoter of the idea of a Jesuit college in Milwaukee. He also found an educated, savvy lawyer who had been exposed to the courtroom at both the state and federal levels. Immigrants to Milwaukee, especially the Irish in his parish and the Jews who lived nearby, found Father Lalumiere an able counsel who would readily go to court on their behalf and for no charge, since after his priestly ordination Lalumiere never charged for his legal services. Although he generally only helped the indigent, he developed a reputation of freely giving counsel to anyone who sought it from him."

Recommendation for Admittance of Stanislaus P. Lalumiere to the Practice of Law

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History of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, From Pre-historic Times to the Present Date, January 1, 1881  
Western historical Company; p. 905

The Birth of Simon Petit Lalumiere

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Woodstock Letters, Volume XXIV, Number 3, 1 October 1895

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## 5. and 12. Rev. Joseph Grimmelsman, S.J.

The Rev. Joseph Grimmelsman, S.J., is the only person to date to serve two separate presidential terms (neither on an interim or acting basis). He is the first of three Marquette presidents born in Cincinnati, OH, and the first to have studied at the Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium). While there, he successfully completed the “Grand Act,” a daylong public examination of his theological studies by French and Belgian scholars while in the chair of Father Leonard Lessius (1554-1623), a brilliant Jesuit theologian whose career included serving on the Leuven faculty. Among his many leadership positions was serving as provincial of the Missouri Province from 1899-1905. He was the second of five Marquette presidents between 1882 and 1919 to serve as provincial. That leadership experience served Marquette well as Fr. Grimmelsman successfully navigated the university through a serious crisis involving its medical school throughout his second term.

**Marquette President:** 1889-1891 (installed March 28, 1889) and 1911-1915 (installed July 2, 1911)

**Years at Marquette:** 1889-1891, 1911-1915

**Born:** March 17, 1853, in Cincinnati, Ohio; mother was Johanna Grimmelsman, 1824-1903; brother was August Grimmelsman, 1857-1932

**Died:** December 20, 1918, in St. Louis, Missouri. Burial in Calvary Cemetery and Mausoleum, St. Louis, Missouri

**Education:** Started at the parish school of St. Mary’s in Cincinnati and going on to St. Xavier College in 1866. Became a novice on Aug. 9, 1871, at St. Stanislaus Seminary in Florissant, Missouri. Studied philosophy at Woodstock College (Maryland) starting in 1874 and theology at Louvain, Belgium (Catholic University of Leuven) starting in about 1878. Ordained in 1884.

**Career:** After his tertianship at the Jesuit Novitiate in Frederick, Maryland, 1887-1888, during which he suffered bacterial infections of typhoid and erysipelas, he was appointed socius to the master of novices at St. Stanislaus Seminary in Florissant, Missouri. Starting in March of the following year, Fr. Grimmelsman became rector of Marquette (1889-1911). He then was named rector of St. Louis University, 1891-1897. For a short time in 1898, he was pastor of a Detroit parish, then became Provincial of the Missouri Province from February 14, 1899, to December 1905. Next, he returned to Florissant to become rector and master of tertians from December 1905 to 1908. He was then rector of St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, 1908-1911, returned to Milwaukee to again lead Marquette from 1911-1915, during which he inherited and helped resolve a significant crisis that threatened the future of the medical school. Finally, he was assigned to be rector and master of tertians at St. Stanislaus House of Retreats, Brooklyn, OH, from August 1915 to the summer of 1918. Was a representative of the Missouri Province to two gatherings in Rome, the 1910 congregation of procurators and the 1915 general congregation that elected Father Włodzimierz Ledochowski as Superior General of the Jesuits. He suffered a stroke while in Europe in 1915, which left him in very poor health for his remaining years. Never, though, did he ask to be relieved of his positions. To those who observed him, according to the lengthy obituary in the Woodstock Letters, “his patience and courage were a cause of admiration of edification; it was the triumph of a strong, earnest will, over the drag of bodily weakness.”

**Other:** Those writing reflections about his life frequently say the younger Grimmelsman demonstrated leadership qualities throughout his life, though sometimes with need for

redirection: “This leadership was not merely one of studious ways and of intellectual gifts; he was a leader in as well in the fun and sports of the boys, not always to the satisfaction of his teachers, and these latter had often to wield the rod in the training of young Grimmelman.” He was the first Jesuit scholastic on the faculty of Detroit College (September 1877) and warmly remembered as a teacher whose “kindness, patience and interest in every one of them (students) made each think himself a special favorite.” He was among a handful of Americans chosen during his education in Belgium to successfully complete the “Grand Act,” a public examination of his theological studies by learned scholars while he was seated in the chair of Father Leonard Lessius, a brilliant 16<sup>th</sup> century Jesuit theologian whose career included serving on the Leuven faculty. During his tertianship at the Jesuit Novitiate in Frederick, Maryland, 1887-1888, he suffered bacterial infections of typhoid and erysipelas. He was the second of five Marquette presidents between 1882 and 1919 to serve as provincial of Missouri Province.

Sources:

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## 6. Rev. Rudolph J. Meyer, S.J.

The Rev. Rudolph Meyer, S.J. is one of two Marquette presidents who was born in St. Louis, MO, who had a distinguished leadership career before and after his time at Marquette. He twice served as Missouri Province provincial (1885-89 and 1907-12), was also president at St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, (1879-81) and Saint Louis University (1881-85) and was assistant to the superior general for English-speaking provinces from 1892 to 1906 in Italy. Throughout this period of his career, he completed the two-volume book "The Science of the Saints." Volume 1 had the subtitle "Man Such As He Is" and volume 2 was "The World in Which We Live." He passed away before writing a projected third volume, which he had tentatively titled, "God for Whom He was Created."

**Marquette President:** 1891-1893, installed May 28, 1891

**Years at Marquette:** 1891-1892

**Born:** November 8, 1841, in St. Louis, Missouri, the product of an Irish mother and German father

**Died:** December 1, 1912, in St. Louis, Missouri

**Education:** Attended St. Louis University 1852-1858, entering Florissant as a novice on July 12, 1858. He studied philosophy at Boston College and Georgetown University, theology at Woodstock College (Maryland) and was a tertian at Tronchiennes Abbey, Belgium.

**Career:** Was rector of St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, St. Louis University, Was fourth provincial of the Missouri Province. Was a Visitor (an individual assigned to assess a mission's activity and vitality) to the Jesuit Mission of California for about two months in 1889. Father Meyer had an unexpectedly short tenure as Marquette's leader. In the summer of 1892, barely a year after arriving in Milwaukee, he was selected to be among the U.S. electors to journey to Loyola, Spain, to attend the 24<sup>th</sup> General Congregation of Jesuits. It lasted from Sept. 24 to Dec. 5, 1892, and featured the election of the 24<sup>th</sup> Jesuit General, Luis Martin. Instead of returning to Marquette, Fr. Meyer became the first American to serve on the staff of a Jesuit Superior General. Father General Luis Martin named him his assistant for the English-speaking provinces (1892-1906). Some of that time was served as substitute secretary at the Jesuit Curia, then at San Girolamo, Fiesole, near Florence, Italy. Following this extended period overseas, Fr. Meyer was named Superior of the Buffalo Mission and assigned to combine it into the Missouri Province (1909), making sure the German-born Jesuits of the Buffalo Mission were an integral part of the Missouri Province and not an appendage.

**Other:** He was the third of five Marquette presidents between 1882 and 1919 to serve as provincial of the Missouri Province. Like the Rev. Joseph Grimmelman, S.J., Fr. Meyer also successfully responded to the Grand Act, a daylong public defense of matters of philosophy and theology made before peers, faculty and visiting dignitaries who included the Cardinal of Baltimore. Fr. Meyer completed his following his studies at Woodstock College. It was one of just three Grand Acts done in the United States between 1874 and 1903.

While serving as assistant to the Father General and working with him, Fr. Meyer contributed to the document *Pascendi Dominici Gregis*, the 1907 encyclical condemning modernism. Father Meyer wrote the two-volume book *The Science of the Saints*, Volume 1, *Man Such As He Is*, B. Herder, St. Louis, Mo.; Freiburg, Germany; London, England, 1902, pp. 325.

Volume 2, *The World in Which We Live*, B. Herder, St. Louis, Mo, Freiburg, Germany; London, England, 1914 (published two years after Fr. Meyer's death, though the preface is dated 1907 and the copyright year is 1908), pp. 418.

In both volumes, Fr. Meyer writes that the books can be summarized in a sentence: "How man, such as he is, must rise above the world in which he lives, towards God for whom he was created." Both books are written as a series of lessons, with the first volume having 19 and the second volume having 22.

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Definition of a Jesuit visitor:

With Eyes and Ears Open: The Role of Visitors in the Society of Jesus  
Edited by Thomas M. McCoog

BRILL

2019

315 pages

\$179.00

Hardcover

Jesuit Studies: Modernity Through the Prism of Jesuit History; Volume 21

BX3706

Historians examine the little-known office of Visitor by which leaders in the Society of Jesus assess the activity and vitality of particular missions.

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Matteo-Ricci>

“A visitor is the official responsible for making sure the religious and temporal affairs of all the houses of an institute in an area are properly followed.”

## 7. Rev. Victor Putten, S.J.

It may be more appropriate to refer to the Rev. Victor Putten, S.J., as an acting president. According to the "The Story of Marquette University," Fr. Putten "never received the official appointment as a president." The preceding president, Fr. Meyer, "went to Italy where he was detained as substitute secretary to the Superior General of the Jesuits and, then made English Assistant....When it became evident that Father Meyer would remain abroad for some time, Father Putten was commissioned by local superiors to act in this capacity. He held the office for about six months." That said, Fr. Putten he is the only person to occupy the president's office who was born in Holland. His given name was Victor Van der Putten. Though he served the shortest term of any president, he was on Marquette's faculty for 23 years teaching foreign languages (Latin, German, Greek and French) and was also an administrator serving as its librarian and for 20 years as its treasurer. In the community he served as Catholic chaplain for the North Western Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. Prior to Milwaukee, he spent several years in parish and related mission work in Chicago, St. Charles, Mo, and Cincinnati.

**Marquette President:** 1893

**Years at Marquette:** 1885-1908

**Born:** Feb. 26, 1845, in Dennenburg, Holland, second son of a family of four children of Francis and Mary (Reys) Putten, both also natives of the Netherlands.

**Died:** Oct. 2, 1908, in Milwaukee, WI; burial at Calvary Cemetery and Mausoleum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

**Education:** Primary education in the public and parochial schools of Holland. Entered the priesthood in Holland on Nov. 11, 1868. The same year, he emigrated to the United States to enter the Society of Jesus. He spent two years at the novitiate at Florissant, Mo., and two more years at the College of the Sacred Heart, Woodstock, MD. He reached gradus sacerdote in August 1879 (sources say Aug. 15 and Aug. 18).

**Career:** Served on faculty of St. Ignatius College, Chicago, 1872-1873. Was director of Holy Family Parish, Chicago, from 1873-1875, and during those days was among the many Jesuit priests who assisted in the wide-ranging Chicago-area mission work of Rev. Arnold Damen, S.J. (also a native of the Netherlands). In 1876, he was pastor to a Black Catholic church, St. Ann's, in the West End neighborhood of Cincinnati, Ohio, and at the same time taught at St. Xavier College. Six years later, on July 27, 1882, he was appointed rector of the St. Charles Borromeo Church, St. Charles, MO. Fr. Putten joined the Marquette College faculty in 1885 and served there the remainder of his life. He served as treasurer of Marquette's Board of Trustees and faculty, and taught German, French, Latin and Christian Doctrine. At the nearby North Western Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (the present-day Zablocki Veterans Affairs Medical Center) he was among the chaplains.

**Other:** From "The Memoirs of Milwaukee County": "Father Putten was a man of fine intellect and scholarly attainments and he had the respect of all the students. He was not allied with any political organization, but exercised his right of suffrage as his judgment told him would be for the best welfare of the community."

The first of Marquette's presidents to pass away while still serving Marquette.



Name on his headstone name is Victor Van der Putten

Ortus (beginning): Feb. 26, 1845

Ingressus (entry): Nov. 11, 1868 (listed as a St. Stanislaus novice in 1869, 1870)

Gradus (degree): Aug. 15, 1879

Sources:

The Story of Marquette University: An Object Lesson in the Development of Catholic Higher Education, 1953, by Rev. Raphael N. Hamilton, S.J., p. 373

History of St. Charles County, Missouri, Chapter 12, St. Charles Township  
<http://sites.rootsweb.com/~mostchar/history12.htm>

Milwaukee's Jesuit University: Marquette 1881-1981, Thomas Jablonsky, p.52-53

Registration on February 26, 1845, in Dennenburg, Netherlands  
<https://www.openarch.nl/bhi:cfb69bc1-d473-aab1-6523-41915deaf120/en>

Memoirs of Milwaukee County: from the earliest historical times down to the present, including a genealogical and biographical record of representative families in Milwaukee County (Volume 2), Jerome Anthony Watrous, PP.131-132

Reverend Victor Putten, S. J., deceased, former member of the faculty of Marquette University, was born in Holland on Feb. 26, 1845. He received his primary education in the public and parochial schools of his native land, and was there ordained to the priesthood in 1868. The same year he came to the United States and entered the House of Study at Woodstock, Md. For a period of a year he was a member of the faculty of St. Ignatius College, Chicago, and for four years following served in the capacity of missionary. He had pastorates at Cincinnati, Ohio, and St. Charles, Mo., for periods of six and three years, respectively, and in 1885 came to Milwaukee to join the faculty of Marquette University. Following that time he continued his association with the institution, and he held in the past twenty years various offices in it. At the time of his death. Oct. 2, 1908, he was the incumbent of the office of treasurer. Father Putten was a man of fine intellect and scholarly attainments and he had the respect of all the students. He "was not allied with any political organization, but exercised his right of suffrage as his judgment told him would be for the best welfare of the community. He was a member of the Society of Jesus.

<http://www.ebooksread.com/authors-eng/jerome-anthony-watrous/memoirs-of-milwaukee-county--from-the-earliest-historical-times-down-to-the-pre-rta-893/page-17-memoirs-of-milwaukee-county--from-the-earliest-historical-times-down-to-the-pre-rta-893.shtml>

The Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Marquette College, Vol. 11, 1891-1899, lists him for the following school years in the following ways:

1891-92 (Eleventh Annual)  
Board of Trustees treasurer  
Faculty treasurer

1892-1893 (Twelfth Annual)  
Board of Trustees president and treasurer  
Faculty president and treasurer

1893-1894 (Thirteenth Annual)  
Board of Trustees treasurer  
Faculty treasurer

1894-95 (Fourteenth Annual)  
Board of Trustees treasurer  
Faculty treasurer

1895-96 (Fifteenth Annual)  
Board of Trustees member (five members, all Jesuits, are listed)  
Faculty  
Professor of Special Latin Class and German

1896-97 (Sixteenth Annual)  
Board of Trustees member (five members, all Jesuits, are listed)  
Faculty  
Professor of Special Latin and Greek Classes  
Professor of German and Christian Doctrine

1897-98 (Seventeenth Annual)  
Board of Trustees member (five members are listed)  
Librarian  
Professor of Christian Doctrine

1898-99 (Eighteenth Annual)  
Board of Trustees member (four members, all Jesuits, are listed)  
Faculty Librarian  
Professor of French

1899-1900 (Nineteenth Annual)  
Board of Trustees member (four members are listed)  
Faculty Librarian  
Professor of French

The 1906 Official Catholic Directory Clergy List lists him as the treasurer of Marquette College (p.84)

[https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/32683758/victor-van\\_der\\_putten](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/32683758/victor-van_der_putten)

Rev. Putten's service to the North Western Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers as a chaplain is contained in two documents:

"Miscellaneous Documents of the House of Representatives for the First Session of the Fifty First Congress, 1889-1890."

<https://books.google.com/books?id=3HU3AQAAIAAJ&pg=PA166&lpg=PA166&dq=%22Victor+Putten%22&source=bl&ots=ZCNyoDpaiN&sig=ACfU3U0sNaQO0yFjLC4aihbb9A-7UC4uUw&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiTk-jxu-rxAhVSVc0KHe5XDIs4ChDoATAADegQICBAD#v=onepage&q=%22Victor%20Putten%22&f=false>

Official Register of the United States, United States Civil Service Commission, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1889

<https://books.google.com/books?id=T6NLAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA738&lpg=PA738&dq=%22Victor+Putten%22&source=bl&ots=s8hvXWuIob&sig=ACfU3U06wuZ-FQnJBcInqtAMO1y-V1ZZA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiTk-jxu-rxAhVSVc0KHe5XDIs4ChDoATAEegQIChAD#v=onepage&q=%22Victor%20Putten%22&f=false>

Obituary in Der Sonntagsbote, one of Milwaukee's many early 20<sup>th</sup> century German-language newspapers, Oct. 11, 1908, p. 5

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn87082455/1908-10-11/ed-1/seq-5/>

## 8. Rev. Leopold Bushart, S.J.

The Rev. Leopold Bushart, S.J., is the only Marquette president born in Holland (with the last name of Buysschært). Though troubled by poor health most of his life – described as “a cough that clung to him through sunshine and shadow” and about which Fr. Bushart himself said “Who coughs long, lives long” – he held several leadership positions including being one of five early Marquette presidents to also serve as Provincial of the Missouri Province. He was the president of three other Jesuit colleges and universities. As provincial, he oversaw the acquisition of an unsuccessful resort hotel on part of a 29-acre island on Lake Beulah, Wisconsin, between Mukwonago and East Troy in 1885. Jesuits would use the property for retreats and vacationing priests, eventually acquiring the entire island, until selling it in 1971.

**Marquette President:** 1893-1898 (installed July 10, 1893)

**Years at Marquette:** 1893-1898

**Born:** Jan. 23, 1833 (one source lists June 27, 1833), in Ronse, East Flanders, Belgium

**Died:** September 1, 1909, in St. Louis, Missouri

**Education:** By the age of 21, according to his obituary in the Woodstock Letters, he had completed four years of study at the College of Courtrai (Kortrijk, Belgium), a year of philosophy at Roulers (Roeselare, Belgium) and a year of theology in the seminary of Bruges (probably the Grootseminarie or Major Seminary). He entered the Society of Jesus at Drongen Abbey, Drongen (Tronchiennes), Belgium, in 1854.

**Career:** While studying in Belgium in 1857, he volunteered for the Indian missions in America, traveling to the United States with Father Pierre-Jean de Smet. Due to lifelong poor health and a talent for organizational administration, he never was assigned to mission work but instead a series of leadership positions. Raised to the priesthood in 1861. He was president/rector at St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, from 1871-1874 and Saint Louis University, St. Louis, from 1874-1877. Concurrently in St. Louis, he assigned himself to be the chaplain of the Convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor. Following his Saint Louis University presidency, he remained there for two more years, serving as its treasurer. Fr. Bushart was Master of Novices at Florissant from 1880-1882. He served as the third Provincial of the Missouri Province (1882-1885) and then was assigned to the Saint Louis University faculty for 1885 and 1886. From 1887 to 1889 he was posted to St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, KS, during which he served a year as president (1888). Fr. Bushart next went to Cincinnati, where he stayed from 1890-1893. He again served St. Xavier College, this time as its treasurer while also being among the priests of the House of the Fathers of Society of Jesus, Cincinnati. Following his time at Marquette, he returned to the Missouri Province administration to serve as procurator, the person who centralized and kept account of the contributions made by the colleges and missions to the expenses of the Province (alternately called the treasurer), from 1898-1909. He represented the province in Rome for a Congregation of Procurators in late summer and early fall of 1896.

**Other:** His last name at birth was Buysschært and in some sources is spelled Bushhart (on gravestone, it's spelled Bushart). He was the fourth of five Marquette presidents between 1882 and 1919 to serve as provincial of Missouri Province. He taught courses in French and Christian Doctrine while at Marquette. An acting principle in his life was the significance of obedience to God in one's life regardless of one's standing or responsibilities.

From his Jesuit Letters obituary, June 1910:

An argument is recalled that he had with a learned missionary in which he maintained that all works of obedience, —the missionary's and the cook's —were of equal merit before God; each one's reward would be according to the fidelity with which he performed his allotted task. Of course, he did not maintain that Superiors should not exercise the greatest judgment in selecting ministries for Ours; but that, once obedience spoke, nothing was trivial, nothing too small not to deserve the keenest attention in its performance. It might be too much to say that this view was the key to his life; it certainly was one of his acting principles.

#### Sources

Woodstock Letters, Vol. XXXIX, No. 2, 1 June 1910

<https://jesuitonlinelibrary.bc.edu/?a=d&d=wlet19100601-01.2.12&srpos=1&e=-----en-20--1--txt-txIN-Leopold+Bushart----->

From his Jesuit Letters obituary, June 1910:

An argument is recalled that he had with a learned missionary in which he maintained that all works of obedience, —the missionary's and the cook's —were of equal merit before God; each one's reward would be according to the fidelity with which he performed his allotted task. Of course, he did not maintain that Superiors should not exercise the greatest judgment in selecting ministries for Ours; but that, once obedience spoke, nothing was trivial, nothing too small not to deserve the keenest attention in its performance. It might be too much to say that this view was the key to his life; it certainly was one of his acting principles.

The Jesuits of the Middle United States, p. 426

<https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.157379/page/n471/mode/2up>

America, A Catholic Review of the Week, Volume 1, 1909; Sept. 11, 1909, p. 604

Milwaukee's Jesuit University: Marquette 1881-1981, Thomas Jablonsky, p.52-53

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/52363996/leopold-bushart>

Sadliers' and EDUCATOR DIES CHICAGO (UPI) The Rev. William M. Magee, 79, former president of Marquette and John Carroll universities, died Monday of a heart attack.

Lake Beulah Yacht Club Centennial Yearbook, 1893-1993, "Pioneer Days to the Present" (1993)

[https://cdn4.sportngin.com/attachments/document/0140/0772/LBYC\\_Centennial\\_Yearbook\\_1893-1993.pdf](https://cdn4.sportngin.com/attachments/document/0140/0772/LBYC_Centennial_Yearbook_1893-1993.pdf)

[https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5cbe27d0797f7409aab9a5a9/t/5ccf41baec212dcb44faac64/1557086662476/LakeBeulah\\_PioneerDaysToThePresent.pdf](https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5cbe27d0797f7409aab9a5a9/t/5ccf41baec212dcb44faac64/1557086662476/LakeBeulah_PioneerDaysToThePresent.pdf)

Lake Beulah Protective and Improvement Association

<https://protectlakebeulah.org/history>

## 9. Rev. William B. Rogers, S.J.

The Rev. William Rogers, S.J., is among the three Marquette presidents to be born in Cincinnati. In Milwaukee for about five years, he spent more than 30 years at Saint Louis University including eight as its president. That university refers to Fr. Rogers as its "Second Founder" because he put Saint Louis University back on a firm financial foundation and positioned it for future growth and success. He restored both the Medical School and the Law School to prominent status among the University's colleges. Fr. Rogers was president in St. Louis during the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition, also known as the St. Louis World Fair, during which the university hosted Catholic educators who agreed to form the National Catholic Education Association (NCEA).

**Marquette President:** 1898-1900, installed Aug. 18, 1898

**Years at Marquette:** 1892-1895, 1898-1900

**Born:** Dec. 7, 1857, in Cincinnati, Ohio, the son of Joseph Hill and Mary McIlvain Rogers, one of their 11 children

**Died:** July 28, 1937, at Milford Novitiate, Milford, Ohio; burial at the Jesuit Cemetery, Milford, OH

**Education:** Academic and college courses taken at St. Xavier's College, 1869-1875. He joined the Jesuits Oct. 30, 1875, and from then through 1879, he studied at St. Stanislaus Seminary, Florissant, Missouri. From 1879-1881, he studied philosophy and science at Woodstock College, Maryland, and then metaphysics and ethics in Louvain, Belgium. After the first part of his academic career, he returned to Woodstock College to study theology from 1887-1891, being ordained as a priest there in 1890.

**Career:** From 1882-1884, he taught English and classics at St. Ignatius College, Chicago, and from 1884-1887 at St. Xavier's College. He returned to St. Xavier's as its prefect in 1891, traveled to Marquette to be its prefect in 1892 and continued on Marquette's faculty until 1895. He spent three years on the St. Louis University faculty before returning to Marquette to be its president in 1898. In 1900, he became president of St. Louis University, serving until 1907 or 1908 and remembered for merging Marion-Sims-Beaumont Medical College with the Medical Department of St. Louis University in 1903, then greatly upgrading the medical education process. In his later years, he served as the university's spiritual director within its School of Divinity. He retired from university duties in 1930, spending the remainder of his days at the Milford Novitiate of the Sacred Heart, Milford, OH.

**Other:** Saint Louis University refers to Father Rogers as its "Second Founder" because he put the University back on a firm financial foundation and positioned it for future growth and success. He restored both the Medical School and the Law School to prominent status among the University's colleges.

The name on his gravestone Gulielmus B. Rogers, with Gulielmus being the Latin translation of William.

Sources:

"W. B. ROGERS DIES; RETIRED EDUCATOR; Former Head of Marquette and St. Louis Universities Was Ordained in 1890" Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES, July 30, 1937, p.19

<https://www.nytimes.com/1937/07/30/archives/w-b-rogers-dies-retired-educator-former-head-of-marquette-and-st.html>

St. Louis University, A Sketch

Woodstock Letters, Volume XL, Number 3, 1 October 1911

<https://jesuitonlinelibrary.bc.edu/?a=d&d=wlet19111001-01.2.3&srpos=5&e=-----en-20--1--txt-txIN-rogers----->

Saint Louis University: 150 Years, Rita Adams, 1968, pp. 80-83

<http://digitalcollections.slu.edu/digital/collection/histories/id/1342/rec/1>

Saint Louis Universities Libraries Digital Collections

<http://digitalcollections.slu.edu/digital/collection/photos/id/158/>

Biographical Sketch of William Banks Rogers

<https://accessgenealogy.com/illinois/biographical-sketch-of-william-banks-rogers.htm>

<https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2236636/jesuit-cemetery>

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/93872618/gulielmus-b-rogers>

WebsiteRequests@STLCathCem.org

## 10. Rev. Alexander J. Burrowes, S.J.

The Rev. Alexander Burrowes, S.J., is one of two Marquette presidents to be born in St. Louis, MO. He led Marquette for what was, at the time, an unprecedented seven and a half years (the average for the first nine presidents was two years each and only one had served as long as five years). He was the last of the five Marquette presidents who also served as Provincial of the Missouri Province between 1882 and 1919. He led three other Jesuit colleges and universities, St. Xavier College in Cincinnati before arriving at Marquette, and St. Ignatius College, later Loyola University, in Chicago, and St. Louis University after his time at Marquette. In 1901 he authored the short, 32-page book “Why Study Latin and Greek? The Classics a Preparation for a Professional and Business Career.”

**Marquette President:** 1900-1908, installed Sept. 1, 1900

**Years at Marquette:** 1900-1908

**Born:** October 14, 1853, in St. Louis, MO, to Michael Burrowes and Mary Quirk, both natives of Ireland

**Died:** January 19, 1927, in Cincinnati, OH; he was buried at the Florissant, Missouri, novitiate cemetery and reinterred at Calvary Cemetery and Mausoleum, St. Louis, Missouri

**Education:** He attended the Christian Brothers College, St. Louis, from about 1867-71, where he was recognized as a math and history honor student, and for his violin playing. He spent the 1871-72 academic year at the Vincentian-run College and Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, Lewiston, NY, near Niagara Falls (later changed name to Niagara University). Began noviceship at St. Stanislaus Seminary, Florissant, MO, Aug. 10, 1872, and studied philosophy and theology at Woodstock.

**Career:** Was the ninth Provincial of the Missouri Province, serving from 1913-1919. He was minister, socius to the master of novices, four times rector (in addition to Marquette, at St. Xavier College in Cincinnati, December 1893-February 1897; St. Ignatius College, later Loyola University, in Chicago, February 1908-February 1912; and St. Louis University, February 1912-January 1913); socius to the provincial, visitor, procurator to Rome and master of tertians (Brooklyn). At Marquette, in 1902, he acknowledged the national trend of distinct differences between high school and college courses by separating Marquette students into defined high school and college divisions. It was an innovation that was a first among Jesuit colleges. From 1905-1908, Fr. Burrowes led the move to the current day site of Marquette University, starting next to the Church of the Gesu on Wisconsin Avenue. The first major step was the 1906 groundbreaking for what today is called Johnston Hall, honoring Mr. Robert Johnston and his initial \$20,000 donation for its construction. Fr. Burrowes believed the Milwaukee community would rally to donate the remaining funds. None came. In one of the greatest Christmas gifts ever received by Marquette, on Dec. 25, 1906, it was announced that Mr. Johnston had increased his gift to cover the entire cost of the building: \$110,000 (adjusted for inflation, that equals about \$3.2 million in 2020 dollars). The other major step was transitioning Marquette from a college to a university, a multiple-step initiative led by Fr. Burrowes and his very effective vice president, the Rev. Harry Spalding, S.J. Fr. Spalding would continue on to assist Fr. Burrowes successor, Fr. McCabe. The Marquette Board of Trustees approved a university charter in 1907.

**Other:** He is the only American-born Missouri Provincial who had not attended a Jesuit college before entering the Society of Jesus. Fr. Burrowes was known for adding professional schools to the existing arts-focused colleges of the province: added medicine (Milwaukee Medical College



acquired in 1907) and law (Milwaukee Law School acquired in 1908) to Marquette; law (1908), medicine (1909) and engineering (1911) to St. Ignatius. He was the fifth of five Marquette presidents between 1882 and 1919 to serve as provincial of Missouri Province. In 1901 he authored the short, 32-page book “Why Study Latin and Greek? The Classics a Preparation for a Professional and Business Career.”

The Jesuits of the Middle United States, p. 433-434)

<https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.157379/page/n471/mode/2up>

Lengthy, detailed obituary:

Woodstock Letters, Volume 57 (1928), Saint Louis University, pp. 86-91

<http://digitalcollections.slu.edu/digital/collection/woodstock/id/29633>

Separating high school and college courses:

The Story of Marquette University: An Object Lesson in the Development of Catholic Higher Education, 1953, by Rev. Raphael N. Hamilton, S.J., pp. 53-55

<https://digitalmarquette.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p4007coll18/id/2032/rec/3>

“Marquette Law School: The First Twenty Years,” by William B. Miller, in the Marquette Law Review, Vol. 74, Issue 3, Article 3, Spring-Summer 1991

<https://scholarship.law.marquette.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1715&context=mulr>

Milwaukee’s Jesuit University: Marquette 1881-1981, Thomas Jablonsky, p.52-53

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/52363538/alexander-j-burrowes>

## 11. Rev. James M. McCabe, S.J.

The Rev. James McCabe, S.J., was one of two Marquette presidents born in Ireland. Much academic expansion took place during his three years as Marquette's president, including the acquisition of a law school, the creation of an engineering department, the addition of summer courses, and, very significantly, in 1909 becoming the first Catholic school to coeducate -- admitting women to undergraduate education. The latter decision may have shortened Fr. McCabe's tenure at Marquette, as the decision was opposed by former Marquette president and now Missouri Province Provincial Fr. Rudolph Meyer. Fr. McCabe successfully appealed to Rome, but the decision took three years to arrive. By then, Fr. McCabe had been transferred to the faculty of Detroit University. In 1917, he was again elevated to a university presidency, this time at Xavier in Cincinnati -- where he opened its courses to women, too. He hosted the delegation that for the first time welcomed to campus a sitting U.S. President, William Howard Taft, on Sept. 17, 1909.

**Marquette President:** 1908–1911; installed Feb. 10, 1908

**Years at Marquette:** 1907-1911

**Born:** March 4, 1858, in County Meath or County Cavan (sources disagree), Ireland, to Bernard and Bridget (Flanagan) McCabe. They had 12 children. The family moved to Greene County, Ohio, when he was five years old.

**Died:** Sept. 1, 1933, in Cleveland, OH. Buried in [Saint Stanislaus Cemetery](#), Parma, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, USA.

**Education:** His early education was received in public schools. He started studies at St. Xavier College (later Xavier University), Cincinnati, Ohio, in September 1878. In 1879, he entered St. Stanislaw's Seminary, the Jesuit Novitiate in Florissant, Missouri, where he studied for four years. It was then on to Woodstock College, Woodstock, Maryland, for three years. He was ordained at Woodstock on June 24, 1894, by Cardinal James Gibbons (Gibbons was just the second American ever made a cardinal).

**Career:** Prior to Marquette, Fr. McCabe taught at St. Ignatius College, Chicago, and St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Kansas. Following ordination, he returned to St. Mary's, first as vice president for seven years and then as president for eight years. His first position at Marquette was as vice president, which he began in September 1907. In the first month that he was installed as president, acting on instructions from the board of trustees, Fr. McCabe created the Department of Applied Science and Engineering. (Jablonski, p.75). Thanks to the continuing involvement and behind-the-scenes negotiations of the Rev. Harry Spalding, S.J., who was by 1908 Marquette's Director of Affiliated Colleges, Marquette acquired the Milwaukee Law School, further broadening its academic offerings.

From 1911 to 1917 he taught at Detroit University and returned to St. Xavier College to serve as president from Jan. 1, 1917, to April 1, 1923.

Jablonsky writes that Father McCabe suffered health problems during his time in Milwaukee, and it cannot be determined whether he was removed from Marquette University in the summer of July 1911 because of his health or because the provincial for the region, former Marquette President Rudolph Meyer, had opposed allowing women to be co-educated with men. Marquette

was only able to continue the practice by appealing the Father Meyer's decision to Rome, an appeal that took three years to receive a response to (in favor of Marquette's action) the introduction of women.

Later, as president of Xavier University, Father McCabe opened the door for nuns and laywomen to pursue course work for a bachelor of arts degree there, too. 33

**Other:** Under Father McCabe's direction, in 1909, Marquette became the first Catholic school to coeducate -- admitting women to undergraduate education. It also became the first Catholic school to offer summer courses.

At the persuasion of Father John Copus, a former journalist turned Jesuit priest who became part of the Marquette faculty, Father McCabe opened Catholic higher education's first journalism program. (Jablonski, p. 77)

As Dr. Tom Jablonsky has written in his piece on the [History of Marquette](#), in 1909 Rev. James McCabe, S.J., was the first Marquette administrator to admit women to the university. (<https://www.marquette.edu/mission/WomenatMarquette.php>)

The following is from a website that paraphrases information from Jablonsky's book, p. 81. In short, to ensure that Wisconsin Catholic elementary schools would have future teachers, the move to open the door to women students in the arts and sciences was imperative.

*In 1909, just one year after becoming president of Marquette, Rev. James McCabe, S.J., received a report emphasizing the dire need to improve the education of teachers in Catholic elementary and high schools. Religious sisters, who were the primary teachers in Catholic schools, needed advanced education to fulfill Wisconsin's teacher certification requirements. That summer as Marquette prepared to open the first summer session in Catholic higher education, Father McCabe made the transformational decision to permit women - religious and lay alike - to enroll alongside men in what was at that time the quintessential course of study at any Jesuit institution, the bachelor of arts program. His history-making decision introduced coeducation to Catholic higher education.*

*Father McCabe's decisive action was met with opposition within the local Jesuit community as well as from Rev. Rudolph J. Meyer, S.J., head of the Missouri Province and former president of Marquette from 1891 to 1893. After being denied permission to admit women by his religious superiors, Father McCabe appealed this decision to the head of the Society of Jesus in Rome. In the intervening three years while awaiting a decision from Rome, women continued to walk through Marquette's doors. Father General's approval of coeducation arrived in 1912, confirming Father McCabe's courageous decision. Before this final approval arrived from Rome, Father Meyer reassigned Father McCabe to classroom teaching in Detroit. Later, as president of what is now Xavier University in Cincinnati, Father McCabe replicated his Marquette milestone and opened that school's summer program to religious and lay women, as well.*

<https://www.deannaradaj.com/the-eco-shui-diary/kick-ass-women-in-history-father-james-mccabe>

Jablonsky's book confirms the date as Sept. 17, 1909, and indicates it is the first time a sitting U.S. president sets foot in a Marquette building.

Visit of President Taft, September 17 – The President was escorted into the university reception parlors, where the Rev. James McCabe, s. J., President of Marquette, and members of the faculty were waiting to receive him. It had been planned to hold a formal reception for President Taft, but the limited time at his disposal permitted only a brief stop. Accordingly, Father McCabe merely assured the President of the good will of the faculty and student body of Marquette toward him and then introduced him to the assembled professors and students. President Taft said he always had great respect for the Jesuits, but was particularly impressed with their work in the cause of education while he was in the Philippines. “While in the Phillipines it was my pleasure frequently to call upon the Jesuit fathers at the Ateneo, their great institution of learning there,” said President Taft. “I was deeply impressed with the labors of the Jesuits of that institution and was particularly pleased to find them teaching English and doing everything in their power to assist the officers of our government.” President Taft said the university is happily named, for no one can think of Marquette without at the same time recalling the deeds of the intrepid explorer whose statue represents Wisconsin in the national hall of fame.

Woodstock Letters, Volume XXXVIII, Number 3, 1 October 1909

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BRILL, Nov 7, 2013

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Rev James McCabe profile, p. 313

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Rev James McCabe

Where eminent abilities and unblemished integrity combined with unimpeachable virtue derivable from the daily practice of religion and piety contribute to adorn the character of an individual, then it is proper to be set forth as an example to those who would make themselves

useful to mankind. Such an acceptable service is rendered in the presentation of a brief sketch of Rev James McCabe, president of St Xavier's College, Cincinnati. Father McCabe was born in County Meath, Ireland, March 4, 1858 and was five years of age when brought to the United States by his parents who settled in Greene county Ohio, There he received his early education in the public schools, following which he pursued a course at St Xavier's College, and subsequently was a student at St Stanislaw's Seminary Florissant Mo. Later he attended Woodstock College at Woodstock, Md, and for the two years following taught at St Ignatius College Chicago Ill and three years at St Mary's, Kans. He then returned to Woodstock College, Woodstock, Md, where he was ordained to the priesthood June 24, 1894, and at that time was made vice president of St Mary's College St Mary's, Kans, a position which he retained two years. He was then advanced to the presidency of the same institution and acted in that capacity from December, 1897, to February 11, 1907, when he was appointed president of Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis. He remained there until 1911, when he became an instructor in the University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich, and January 1, 1917, was made president of St Xavier's College, a position which he has retained to this time, Father McCabe's jurisdiction in his present incumbency is for no small extent, and he finds ample scope for his characteristic zeal and energy, while here, as in all of his previous positions, he has gained for himself an enviable popularity and the well-merited love and esteem of those who come under his charge.

Memoirs of Milwaukee County: From the earliest historical times down to the present, including a genealogical and biographical record of representative families in Milwaukee County : Volume II, pp. 569-570  
James McCabe

“Former Xavier Head Dies; Rev. James McCabe President of College from 1917 to 1923”  
Cincinnati Enquirer, Sept. 2, 1933, p.8  
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Woodstock Letters, Volume XLV, Number 1, 1 February 1916

<https://jesuitonlinelibrary.bc.edu/?a=d&d=wlet19160201-01.2.11&e=-----en-20--1--txt-txIN---->

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## **12. and 5. Rev. Joseph Grimmelsman, S.J.**

The Rev. Joseph Grimmelsman, S.J., is the only person to date to serve two separate presidential terms (neither on an interim or acting basis). He is the first of three Marquette presidents born in Cincinnati, OH, and the first to have studied at the Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium). While there, he successfully completed the “Grand Act,” a public examination of his theological studies by French and Belgian scholars while in the chair of Father Leonard Lessius (1554-1623), a brilliant Jesuit theologian whose career included serving on the Leuven faculty. Among his many leadership positions was serving as provincial of the Missouri Province from 1899-1905. He was the second of five Marquette presidents between 1882 and 1919 to serve as provincial. That leadership experience served Marquette well as Fr. Grimmelsman navigated the university through an existential crisis involving its medical school throughout his second term.

**Marquette President:** 1889-1891 (installed March 28, 1889) and 1911-1915 (installed July 2, 1911)

**Years at Marquette:** 1889-1891, 1911-1915

**Born:** March 17, 1853, in Cincinnati, Ohio; mother was Johanna Grimmelsman, 1824-1903; brother was August Grimmelsman, 1857-1932

**Died:** December 20, 1918, in St. Louis, Missouri. Burial in Calvary Cemetery and Mausoleum, St. Louis, Missouri

**For additional information, see No. 5.**

### 13. Rev. Herbert C. Noonan, S.J.

The Rev. Herbert Noonan, S.J., was the first of five Marquette presidents to be born in Wisconsin, the first to attend and earn a bachelor's degree at Marquette, and one of only two to become a Marquette president before his 40<sup>th</sup> birthday. He was well-known in Wisconsin, primarily because he was a frequent speaker at civic organizations on current event topics -- the need for stronger morality and opposition to pacifism and socialism -- leading up to and during World War I. At a farewell reception and dinner when his time as president ended, Fr. Noonan was credited during his tenure of tripling the university's enrollment and elevating university fund-raising to a new level, bringing in more than \$3 million (equivalent in 2021 of more than \$48 million) -- though one "donation" actually cost Marquette more than \$1 million. While never a president elsewhere, Fr. Noonan was twice a member of Creighton's faculty, the second time teaching philosophy for more than two decades.

**Marquette President:** 1915–1922 (installed Sept. 1, 1915)

**Years at Marquette:** 1892-1896 (student), 1915-1922

**Born:** September 7, 1875, in Oconto, Wisconsin, to Irish-born immigrants John James Noonan, Sr., of County Limerick and his wife, Mary Louise Maroney of County Clare, both Roman Catholics. The father was very prominent in the public life of Oconto and from 1890-1892 served as mayor of the city. Was the middle child of seven born to the Noonans between 1870 and 1884.

**Died:** July 6, 1956, in Omaha, Nebraska. Buried in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, Omaha, Nebraska.

**Education:** Young Herbert attended St. Joseph Catholic School and Church at Oconto until 1890 and then entered the Oconto high school, graduating in June 1892. He next entered Marquette College and in June 1896, the Bachelor of Arts degree was conferred upon him. He joined the Society of Jesus in September 1896. He received his Normal School training in the Saint Louis University from 1897 until 1899 and studied science and philosophy at the same university through the succeeding three years, earning a PhD in 1902. He further studied from 1906 until 1910 at the University of Innsbruck, Austria, earning a doctor of divinity degree. He holds a doctorate from the Gregorian University, Rome.

**Career:** He was a professor at Creighton University at Omaha, NE, in 1902-3, then taught at St. Mary's College, Kansas, for three years before journeying to Austria to further study theology. He returned to the United States to teach at St. Louis University as professor of philosophy (1911-12) and of ethics, natural law and pedagogy from 1912 to 1915. He then came to Marquette University as its president. After Marquette, he taught at St. Ignatius High School, Chicago (St. Ignatius was in transition in 1922 from a college that taught boys of all ages, to two separate institutions that was called a high school and later an academy, and Loyola University). In 1931, he joined the faculty of Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska, as an associate professor of philosophy, faculty director of athletics and coach of the baseball team. In December 1936, he was elevated to professor and head of the Philosophy Department. He retired from Creighton in 1954.

**Other:** The first Marquette president who also was a Marquette student. Recalled as a "gifted third baseman" for the Marquette Class of 1896 who also delivered the valedictorian address during commencement.



Fr. Noonan is among the priests who are thanked for assisting in the 1914 English translation by Fr. Elder Mullan, S.J., of "The Spiritual Exercises of St. Ignatius of Loyola," P.J. Kenedy & Sons, New York, Printers to the Holy Apostolic See

Father Noonan was recognized for elevating fundraising to a new level, though with mixed long-term results.

- He was instrumental in raising \$503,000 for the Marquette University Building and Endowment fund in March 1916.
- For the 1916 campaign, Marquette for the first time employed the then-new technique of hiring individuals specifically to raise money for the university. According to both the Hamilton and Jablonsky books, the approach had inconsistent results. Fr. Noonan approved the hiring of Frederick Barber, whose tenure was short and not fruitful, and subsequently Elizabeth Rudyerd Currier, who was significantly more organized and successful. Both were from New York.
- Two years later, Fr. Noonan was the leader of securing \$1 million for the Marquette Medical School Endowment fund in July 1918. Instrumental to the medical school endowment was a commitment from the Carnegie Foundation for one-third of a million dollars on the condition that two-thirds of a million be raised locally. Carnegie eventually donated \$346,666. Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching President Henry Smith Pritchett personally visited Marquette in summer 1917 and "expressed himself as especially pleased that the school was regulated by principles of sound ethics, a great need, so he felt, in days when fundamental standards of right living were everywhere being ignored." Dr. Pritchett's involvement tied into a national preparedness initiative that included training more medical doctors. The two-thirds raised locally included a very creative \$200,000 contribution from the Northern Michigan Land Company that is explained at great length in both Fr. Hamilton's and Dr. Jablonsky's university histories. Unfortunately, the Michigan land deal fell apart for Marquette and over subsequent years would cost the university more than a million dollars.
- He worked with the presidents of other Wisconsin colleges to create a \$5 million endowment for the Wisconsin Colleges, Associated, an organization designed to raise funds to be prorated among state colleges in an attempt to promote Christian education.

Following his tenure at Marquette, Fr. Noonan wrote a detailed account of the moral importance for universities like Marquette in "The Need of Jesuit Universities," an essay published in the Jesuit Letters, Vol. 54, No. 3, pp. 238-248

<http://jesuitarchives.org/woodstock-letters/#woodstock054>

When he was promoted to full professor and Philosophy Department head, The Creightonian commented that Fr. Noonan, "has become widely known as a brilliant and powerful speaker on social and moral topics, as a relentless enemy of subversive forces, and a fearless fighter for established codes of morality."

He supported relief efforts for Ireland. He was listed as a member of the Wisconsin delegation in the 1921 Report of the American Committee for Relief in Ireland and referenced by Dec. 2, 1936, The Creightonian as the 1921 Wisconsin state president of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic.

His sister Kathryn was Sister Mary Angelica Noonan, SSND (School Sisters of Notre Dame), 1872-1902.

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## 14. Rev. Albert C. Fox, S.J.

The Rev. Albert Fox, S.J., among the four Marquette presidents born in Ohio, he overcame poor health that slowed his initial Jesuit education to become a champion of improving Jesuit school academic standards to give them similar status as other public and private colleges and universities. The work had such far-reaching influence, if not immediate acceptance among all Jesuit institutions, that Columbia University in 1928 awarded Fr. Fox on Honorary Degree and its president said Fr. Fox had “large influence in the movement to raise the standards and improve the methods of college and university work throughout the United States, easily taking rank with the foremost educational leaders in the land.” He was both a poet and song composer, in his later years being elected the first president of the Ohio Poetry Association and while at John Carroll University composing its varsity song, “Hail! John Carroll U.”

**Marquette President:** 1922–1928 (installed Sept. 1, 1922)

**Years at Marquette:** 1922-1928

**Born:** Sept. 9, 1878, in Cincinnati, Ohio. His mother was a graduate of Notre Dame Academy, Cincinnati and a woman of acknowledged sanctity and culture. His father was principal of the Seventh District Public School

**Died:** Sept. 8, 1934, at St. John’s Hospital, Cleveland. Buried in [Saint Stanislaus Cemetery](#), Parma, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, USA

**Education:** Elementary education at the Cincinnati public schools. Joined the Jesuits July 25, 1896. Attended high school and college at St. Xavier, earning an A.B. in 1898. Entered the Florissant novitiate a few months later but “his poor health caused an interruption in his studies after the first year of his juniorate” (WL LXIV). His poor health frequently interrupted or disrupted his studies. He began his philosophy studies at St. Louis University in 1902 “but after a few months had to give up regular classes and finished the year studying privately at St. Mary’s, Kansas.” From 1903-1905, he completed two more years of philosophy studies at St. Louis University. After his Detroit assignment, he returned to St. Louis and in 1910 he “received Holy Orders and two years later made his tertianship at Cleveland. Received the Honorary Degree, Doctor of Laws, from Xavier University in June 1922. Received the Honorary Degree, Doctor of Laws, from Columbia University, New York, on June 5, 1928.

**Career:** He taught German, English and Latin at Creighton University for two year, about 1899-1901. From about 1905-1907, he was assigned to the faculty of Detroit College (later the University of Detroit) where he was assigned to musical organizations, the literary society and, at the last moment, athletics. (“He was neither athletically inclined nor athletically equipped, but with characteristic determination he took hold and made a success of his incongruous assignment.” – WL LXIV). From about 1912-1913, he was part of a five-person faculty at Regis College, East St. Louis, Illinois. It was then back to the Xavier College in Cincinnati from 1913-1918 to serve as dean of the college. From 1918-1922, he was rector of Campion College, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. During this time, he came to be recognized as a rising star among Jesuit educators by leading the push for admission to accrediting associations, doctoral studies for Jesuits and creating or strengthening institutional endowments. His leadership helped create the Inter-Province Committee on Studies. In January 1922, he journeyed across Wisconsin to become what was at the time an unprecedented co-leader of Marquette University. Father Fox was appointed Superior of the priests, and rector, vice president and director of educational policies of the university while the Rev. Herbert Noonan remained university president. The

experiment lasted until Sept. 1, 1922, when Fr. Fox was named president and Fr. Noonan was sent to Chicago. Fr. Fox's time at Marquette was marked by an increase in the university's business professionalism, building on Fr. Noonan's groundbreaking independent audit of university finances, and creating meaningful community connections (and not simply asking business leaders for financial contributions). Milwaukee and Wisconsin dignitaries said farewell to Fr. Fox at a dinner held Jan. 30, 1928, at the Pfister Hotel, Milwaukee. At the dinner, he received a wristwatch from John H. Puelicher, president of the Marshall and Ilsley bank. In March 1928, the St. Xavier College student newspaper reported Rev. Fox had returned to the faculty of St. Xavier College. Later than year, he moved to John Carroll University, Cleveland, as its academic dean from 1928-1934.

**Other:** One of seven children. His middle name was Charles. He was elected the first president of the Ohio Poetry Association. In the summer of 1933, he took part in the conference hosted by U.S. Commissioner of Education George "Fred" Zook that "drew up the educational relief program for unemployed adults and needy college students through aid from federal relief funds.

"Probably Father Fox's greatest claim to distinction in educational work was the part that he played in obtaining from the North Central Association the recognition of the contributed services of priests and religious who work without salary as the equivalent of financial endowment. It was largely due to his initiative and perseverance that this important victory for Catholic education was won." – WL LXIV

From June 28-July 1 1920, Rev. Fox attended the Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Catholic Educational Association at the Columbus Hotel in New York City. For the association that year, Rev. Fox served on the General Executive Board, was president of its Department of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The association was focused on raising the standards of education at all Catholic schools and colleges, and raise their standing among peer, non-Catholic institutions.

Rev. Fox was named the representative for the Province of Chicago to the Special Commission organized by Father General Rev. Wlodimir Ledochowski, S.J., to study the educational situation of all Jesuit provinces in the United States. It first met in June 1931 in Philadelphia, then every two or three months thereafter in St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco and Santa Clara, Boston and Chicago (the final meeting lasting a month). In 1931-32, the commission issued a 234-page "Report of the Commission on the Higher Studies of the American Assistance of the Society of Jesus." The purpose of the report, according to its four general headings, was

- 1) to secure united purpose and concentrated action in our educational work
- 2) to evaluate our institutions in comparison with secular colleges and universities
- 3) to study national or regional accrediting agencies
- 4) to suggest a plan whereby present and future teachers can secure the necessary academic degrees.

"Father Fox, who came to Milwaukee from the position of president of Campion College at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, was probably the most prominent Jesuit exponent in the United States of the new standards of education which had developed after World War I. He had attracted attention by modernizing what might have been an insignificant campus on the banks of

the Mississippi, and in March, 1922, following the presentation of certain definite academic requirements for instruction on the higher levels, he won national recognition by being appointed a member of the Committee on College Standards of the American Council on Education.”  
Hamilton, p.189

“The soul of education is the education of the soul.” Theme of address to Sept. 29, 1925, Fond du Lac Kiwanis Club. He also said, “civilization cannot survive materially unless it be redeemed spiritually.”

“The most popular and widespread type of education in America today has resulted in a fearful and fateful shrinkage of soul and it is not to be expected that any man can be masterful if he cannot master his own moral anarchies. Education can only be and do for the manhood and womanhood of tomorrow the splendid things expected of it when the elders of today realize and admit that the soul of education is the education of the soul.”

“Father Fox Defines Soul of Education,” Marquette Tribune, Oct. 8, 1925, p.1

Father Fox is credited in 1924 and 1925 with purchasing the land and overseeing construction of the Ellen Story Johnson building, the new home of Marquette University High School, about two miles west of Marquette University.

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Among his song compositions is the John Carroll University Varsity Song, “Hail! John Carroll U.”

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## 15. Rev. William M. Magee, S.J.

The Rev. William Magee, S.J., was one of two Chicago-born Marquette presidents. He spent his entire ecclesiastical life in Illinois, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin. Guiding Marquette through the Great Depression, “Father Magee rarely had an idle moment during which he could dream of innovative reforms at the university. Instead, he seemed to spend every waking hour trying to keep the institution fiscally afloat” (Jablonsky, p.162). He would go on to a brief, 20-month term as president of John Carroll University before being named Provincial of the Chicago Province, 1937-1943.

**Marquette President:** 1928–1936 (installed Jan. 18, 1928, inauguration ceremony on April 23, 1928)

**Years at Marquette:** 1923-1936

**Born:** July 9, 1885, in Chicago

**Died:** June 14, 1965, in Chicago. Buried in [Jesuit Cemetery](#), Milford, Clermont County, Ohio, USA

**Education:** His undergraduate studies were at St. Ignatius College (the predecessor of Loyola University), Chicago, where he was a student from 1898-1906 and was granted a bachelor of arts degree in 1906. He entered the Society of Jesus on Sept. 9, 1906, at St. Stanislaus Seminary, Florissant, MO, studying there for four years before becoming a student in the Saint Louis University School of Philosophy and Science from 1910-1913. He is listed in several places with an A.M. (master of arts degree). Although the university is never identified, it was probably from Saint Louis University in about 1913. After his time at St. John’s College, he returned to Saint Louis University to study theology, probably from 1918-1922. He was ordained in 1921.

**Career:** In about 1913, he was assigned to teach Latin and Greek and oversee the athletic program at St. John’s College, Toledo, Ohio (the college existed from 1898-1936). He served there for five years. He came to Marquette in 1923 as an associate professor of philosophy. He was named a regent of the College of Business Administration in 1924 before being named Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, 1925-1928.

After Marquette, he served as the 12<sup>th</sup> president of John Carroll University in Cleveland, OH (Feb. 28, 1936 – Oct. 2 1937). He became the provincial of the Chicago Province, which was started in 1928 because of the growth of the society’s Missouri Province. Fr. Magee was provincial from Oct. 2, 1937, until 1943. The Chicago Province at that time included Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois. He concluded his career as a philosophy professor at Loyola University in Chicago, also serving on its Board of Trustees, retiring from the faculty in 1963.

**Other:** In his younger days, was treasurer of the Altar Boys Society of Holy Family Parish, Chicago.

The Marquette University Harriet L. Cramer Memorial Medical School Building, built for \$500,000, was built during his tenure as president and dedicated on Jan. 4, 1933.

At an inaugural dinner, according to Jablonsky, p. 156, Fr. Magee “directed his remarks toward the true meaning of a Marquette education: training of the mind and the soul so that a graduate was prepared for this world and the world to come.”

Celebrated his golden jubilee as a Jesuit in 1956, according to Sept.16, 1956, edition of The Observer, official newspaper of the Catholic Diocese of Rockford (Ill.)

Loyola University, Chicago, awarded Fr. Magee an honorary doctor of law degree (LL.D.) at its June 1928 commencement ceremony. Three others received the same honorary degree at the ceremony: Honorable Thomas J. Walsh, U.S. Senator from Montana (who was the commencement speaker on the topic "The Outlawry of War Treaty"); Mary Agnes Amberg, Head Resident of the Guardian Angels Center; and David F. Bremner, businessman and benefactor and advisor to Loyola University.

“In his nine long years as president, Father Magee rarely had an idle moment during which he could dream of innovative reforms at the university. Instead, he seemed to spend every waking hour trying to keep the institution fiscally afloat.” Jablonsky, p.162

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<https://collected.jcu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?referer=https://www.google.com/&httpsredir=1&article=1071&context=carrollnews>

N.C.W.C. News Service, issued by the Press Department, National Catholic Welfare Conference, June 14, 1965  
<https://thecatholicnewsarchive.org/?a=d&d=cns19650614-01.1.9&srpos=16&e=-----en-20--1--txt-txIN-%22William+M+Magee%22----->

“Former University Head Marks Golden Anniversary”  
Catholic News Service New Feeds, Sept. 10, 1956  
<https://thecatholicnewsarchive.org/?a=d&d=cns19560910-01.1.33&srpos=17&e=-----en-20--1--txt-txIN-%22William+M+Magee%22----->

Catholic News Service – Newsfeeds, 30 April 1928  
“Four Given Degrees When Marquette U. Installs President” Milwaukee, Wis, April 24, 1928  
<https://thecatholicnewsarchive.org/?a=d&d=cns19280430-01.1.4&srpos=29&e=-----en-20--21--txt-txIN-%22William+M.+Magee%22----->

The Official Catholic Directory, P.J. Kenedy, 1922, p.172

“He studied theology at Saint Louis University, probably from 1918-1922.”



Fr. Magee is pictured among the second-year theology class in the 1920 Saint Louis University Yearbook and among the fourth-year theology class in the 1922 yearbook and is listed as a “divinity senior” (p.75).

From his St. Ignatius College school days:

Catalogue 1905-1906

- St. Ignatius College Register of Students, 1905-1906; William M. Magee, Philosophy
- Glee Club -- Second Tenor
- The Last of the Gladiators (at the Powers’ Theatre, Dec. 28 and 29, 1905) Cast of Characters – Telemachus, a youth, later a hermit. The St. Ignatius Collegian reported: “Mr. William Magee, who is familiar to all because of the deep impression he has created in both oratorical and elocution contests in the past, will enact the powerful and tragic role of Telemachus. It could not be in better hands.” SIC, Vol.5, No.2, January 1906, p.19
- A member of The Chrysostomian Debating Society. (Chrysostom: borrowed from the ancient Greek, literally “golden-mouthed”). He was one of three member chosen for a debate between the Chicago Law School and St. Ignatius College, March 21, 1906, Subject “Resolved, That Capital Punishment Should be Abolished; three speakers from the law school spoke in the affirmative and Magee was among the three from St. Ignatius speaking in the negative. (The St. Ignatius Collegian reported Magee was the last of the college’s three speakers, and “To show that life imprisonment is inefficient as a substitute for the death penalty, he showed that it virtually meant only a seven year term. His citation of counter authorities was very impressive.”)  
A three-judge panel submitted sealed rulings on who they believed had won the debate. “When the Chairman announced the result of the ballot, “three for the negative side,” the house was in commotion. Cheers and yells were given, pennants waved, and then the college boys gave three cheers and a tiger for their rivals.” SIC, Vol. 5, No. 3, April 1906, pp.23-25.
- The John Naghten Debate Medal (open to seniors)
- Good Conduct and Diligence Roll (included among “The following Students deserve Honorable Mention for their gentlemanly deportment and application to study throughout the year.”)
- 36<sup>th</sup> Annual Commencement, June 26, 1906, William M. Magee was among the student speakers, addressing the topic “The Jesuits and Education.”

Loyola faculty positions from the Loyola University Graduate School Course Catalogs

1945, 1946, 1947 – Associate Professor of Philosophy

1948-1949 – Associate Professor, Philosophy

Reviewed all of search results of his name at [thecatholicnewsarchive.org](http://thecatholicnewsarchive.org)

The degrees A.M. and LL.D. are listed after his name in Nelson’s Encyclopaedia, Everybody’s Book of Reference, p.232F, Vol. III—32-M.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=WawrAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA232-IA6&lpg=PA232-IA6&dq=%22William+M+Magee%22+marquette&source=bl&ots=QgyQRYirPW&sig=ACfU3U3xWECEkICECIHVTLOV m60pplaTiQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiB2Yap->

[qXuAhWYMIkFHVcfCzc4HhDoATAEegQIBhAC#v=onepage&q=%22William%20M%20Magee%22%20marquette&f=false](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/93872595/william-m-magee)

Information about the 1928 Commencement Ceremony is from The Loyolan 1929, pp. 184-185 (PDF pages 195-196)

<https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/48599505.pdf>

Students of St. Ignatius College, "St. Ignatius Collegian, Vol. 7 (1907-1908)" (1908). St. Ignatius Collegian. 5.

[https://ecommons.luc.edu/st\\_ignatius\\_collegian/5](https://ecommons.luc.edu/st_ignatius_collegian/5)

Education info and birth info:

“Clergy Directly Connected with Holy Family Church”

Holy Family Parish Chicago Priests and People, p. 402

By Brother Thomas M. Mulkerins, SJ.

Edited And Arranged By Joseph J. Thompson, LL.D.

Chicago

Holy Family Parish History Commission

Chicago, 1923

Universal Press

Chicago

[https://archive.org/stream/holyfamilyparish00mulk/holyfamilyparish00mulk\\_djvu.txt](https://archive.org/stream/holyfamilyparish00mulk/holyfamilyparish00mulk_djvu.txt)

Milwaukee’s Jesuit University: Marquette 1881-1981, Thomas Jablonsky, “Presidential Succession,” p. 55

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/93872595/william-m-magee>

<https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2236636/jesuit-cemetery>

<https://www.jesuitretreatcenter.org/about/history>

EDUCATOR DIES CHICAGO (UPI) The Rev. William M. Magee, 79, former president of Marquette and John Carroll universities, died Monday of a heart attack.

He wrote the introduction to this book (no digital version found, 5/10/2021):

The Foundation of Christian Education, [an original & attractive study of the educational aspects of the New Testament: Christian education in the 1st century, Christian educational system as established by Christ, and as described in the Epistles] - Fitzpatrick, Edward A. / William M. Magee, SJ, intro by 1930 258p Bi(F)Pg(G) \$19 #65611

## 16. Rev. Raphael C. McCarthy, S.J.

The Rev. Raphael McCarthy, S.J., is the only Marquette president born in the state of Michigan and only president to hold a doctorate from King's College, University of London. Before and after his eight years at Marquette, he was on the faculty of Saint Louis University. He is the only Marquette president to also have served as president of Regis College, Denver, Colo. Holding advanced degrees in psychology, Fr. McCarthy is the author of two books, "Training the Adolescent" (1934) and "Safeguarding Mental Health" (1937). He was instrumental in land acquisition, construction and initial programming of the Sacred Heart Jesuit Retreat House near Denver.

**Marquette President:** 1936–1944 (installed Nov. 30, 1936)

**Years at Marquette:** 1936-1944

**Born:** Jan. 20, 1889, in Marquette, MI

**Died:** Aug. 30, 1979, in St. Louis, MO; buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Wheat Ridge, Colo.

**Education:** A native of Marquette, MI, he moved with his family to Denver, Colo., at age 14. Spalding Institute, Peoria, IL, and Regis College, Denver. Bachelor's and master's degrees from Saint Louis University and PhD from King's College, University of London (1925). He joined the Jesuits Aug. 14, 1906, at the St. Stanislaus Seminary, Florissant, MO, and was ordained in 1920.

**Career:** Father McCarthy came to Marquette from St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo., where he had been chair of the psychology department since 1925 or 1928 (sources disagree on the starting date) and regent of the school of philosophy and science since 1929. During this period, he wrote two books, "Training the Adolescent" (1934) and "Safeguarding Mental Health" (1937). Following Marquette, he was director of the School of Nursing at Saint Louis University and in June 1947 was named president of Regis College (now Regis University), Denver, Colo. (June 1947-June 1953). In 1953, planning for a year-round Jesuit retreat house in the Denver region, and not just summer retreats at Regis College, formally took place under the direction of the Regis Layman's Retreat League, in which Fr. McCarthy was involved. Ground was eventually broken in September 1958 for the Sacred Heart Jesuit Retreat House, Sedalia, CO, and it was dedicated Dec. 1, 1959. Fr. McCarthy was its first retreat director and is remembered as the center's founder. In about 1963, Fr. McCarthy moved back Saint Louis University to be spiritual father, then returned to the Colorado retreat house in about 1966. He served there until 1979, when his weakening health necessitated moving to a Jesuit nursing home in St. Louis.

### **Other:**

Middle name was Charles.

"The structural crown jewel of Raphael McCarthy's eight years in office was a long overdue facility for the College of Engineering. Housed briefly in Johnston Hall, engineering moved to Bellarmine Hall (appropriately nicknamed the "engine house") in 1910." -- Jablonsky

"As the national economy regained some stability by early 1941, Father McCarthy approved the university's first hospitalization plan. For single-person coverage, an

employee paid seventy-five cents per month; subscribers with dependents paid \$1.50 per month to cover spouses and all their children.” – Jablonsky, p. 175

Wrote the book “Safeguarding Mental Health,” Bruce Publishing Company, 1937, pp.297. It was reviewed in the Journal of the American Medical Association, JAMA. 1937;109(17):1391.  
doi:10.1001/jama.1937.02780430069038

Wrote the book “Training the Adolescent,” Bruce Publishing Company, 1934, pp. 256  
ASIN: B00201AWT6. The eleventh printing of the book, ASIN: B0017Y76FK, was in 1956.

<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/article-abstract/278980>

In March 1943, Fr. McCarthy was named chairman of the Milwaukee-area Committee on Industrial Absenteeism. It was a 42-member committee -- 14 representatives each from labor, industry and the public – that took on the task of gathering data about war plant absenteeism and approaches to reducing it.

Sources:

“Father Raphael McCarthy: He Made Archdiocese Richer,” The Denver Catholic Register, Sept. 12, 1979, p.4

<https://archives.archden.org/islandora/object/archden%3A9752>

<https://archives.archden.org/islandora/object/archden%3A9752>

“Fr. R.S. McCarthy, S.J., Installed as Head of Marquette University”

<https://thecatholicnewsarchive.org/?a=d&d=cns19361205-01.1.9&srpos=19&e=-----en-20--1--txt-txIN-%22William+M+Magee%22----->

“MU Aids War Effort Probe; Fr. McCarthy Named Head of Absenteeism Committee,” The Marquette Tribune, March 25, 1943

<https://cdm16280.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p16280coll3/id/14101/rec/340>

“MARQUETTE U. GETS NEW HEAD”

Racine Journal Times Newspaper Archives

November 30, 1936 Page 9

<https://newspaperarchive.com/racine-journal-times-nov-30-1936-p-9/>

Jablonsky, Milwaukee’s Jesuit University, p. 165

Sacred Heart Jesuit Retreat House / About Sacred Heart

<https://www.sacredheartretreat.org/about-sacred-heart.html>

“Retreat House Rites Will Mark New Era; Blessing Ceremony Dec. 1,” The Denver Catholic Register, Nov. 26, 1959, p.1, 8, 9

<https://archives.archden.org/islandora/object/archden%3A6304/datastream/OBJ/view>

“A Jesuit Approaches 81,” The Register, Denver Archdiocesan Edition, Jan. 8, 1970, p. 1, 14

<https://archives.archden.org/islandora/object/archden%3A8496/datastream/OBJ/view>

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/137974229/raphael-c-mccarthy>

## 17. Rev. Peter A. Brooks, S.J.

The Rev. Peter Brooks, S.J., was the second of five Marquette presidents to be born in Wisconsin and one of four to earn an undergraduate degree from Marquette. He is the only Marquette president to have served in the military, joining the U.S. Army Coast Artillery Corps in 1917, rising to the rank of second lieutenant and serving in France during World War I. He was the last of six Marquette presidents to also serve as provincial of the Missouri Province. Father Brooks was the first Marquette president to die while serving in the office and also the youngest to pass away, at age 55. The university honored him by naming the Peter A. Brooks Memorial Union in his honor. The building stood from 1953 until 2001 and was demolished to clear space for the Raynor Library. In Marquette's present-day Alumni Memorial Union, the Brooks Lounge is named in his honor.

**Marquette President:** 1944–1948 (installed Feb. 28, 1944)

**Years at Marquette:** 1916-1917, 1919-1921 (student); 1944–1948

**Born:** January 14, 1893 in Watertown, WI, to Joseph and Maria McDonough Brooks

**Died:** May 16, 1948; burial at Calvary Cemetery and Mausoleum, St. Louis, Missouri

**Education:** He graduated from Watertown High School in 1912. He enrolled at Marquette University in fall 1916 and spring 1917 but his studies were interrupted by World War I and he returned after the war to complete his degree from the College of Liberal Arts in June 1921. While a student, he served as president of the Marquette Honor Society and, during his junior year, organized and led a campaign to create a male student union building. He joined the Jesuit Order in Florissant, MO, on Sept. 2, 1921. He was ordained in June 1931 in St. Louis.

**Career:** Father Brooks had a lay career after high school, from 1912 to 1917, working for the Wisconsin Employment Service, Johns-Manville Corporation and the Empire Line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was a veteran of World War I, joining the U.S. Army Coast Artillery Corps in 1917. He rose to the rank of second lieutenant during the war and served in France. After Marquette and his initial years at St. Stanislaus Seminary, he taught at Loyola Academy, Chicago, from 1925 to 1928, where he was a 1985 inductee to its Athletics Hall of Fame, and served in the St. Louis University Department of Education in 1933 and 1934. He was president of Campion High School, Prairie du Chien, WI, from July 1934 to May 1937, when he was named provincial of the Missouri Province. He remained provincial until being named Marquette president.

### **Other:**

Middle name was Anthony

Born in Watertown, Wisconsin, Brooks had worked for a number of years before entering Marquette as an undergraduate in the fall of 1916. Jablonsky, p.198

While serving as superior of the Missouri Province from 1937 to 1943, Brooks repeatedly prodded Saint Louis University to consider dropping its ban on African American students. Jablonsky, P.200

Marquette's first freshman dormitory was named Brooks Hall in his honor. Built on 13<sup>th</sup> Street, it was next to the Marquette Union, the creation of which he had inspired while a student. Jablonsky, p.191. When the university built and opened a completely new student union in 1953, it was named for Father Brooks.

"Every student who goes forth from Marquette should be, must be, an individual trust fund who will yield a high rate of interest in the intelligent, moral life that he leads as an active member of the community." Rev. Peter Brooks, S.J.

He was the first Marquette president to die while serving in the office. Just 55, "The campus community was thunderstruck." Jablonsky, p.205

Rev. Peter A. Brooks, SJ (1985)

General Nomination, Friend of Athletics

As a young scholastic in the 1920's, Peter Brooks was a vibrant pep rally speaker, organizer, and promoter of Academy Athletics. Along with Father John Sullivan S.J., he was responsible for the renewed interest in and resurgence of Loyola Academy sports after the First World War. Our "Mr. Brooks" originated the "pep", a weekly sports bulletin, ran a schoolwide intramural track meet each Memorial Day, and re-instituted bonfire pep rallies. He remains one of the most beloved men in Loyola memory.

#### **Sources:**

"Rev. Peter A. Brooks, Marquette U. Head," New York Times, May 17, 1948

"Educator Stricken by Heart Attack," May 17, 1948, newspaper article (source unclear)

"In Memory of the Very Reverend Peter A. Brooks, S.J.," Rev. Edward A McGrath, S.J., Marquette Law Review, September 1948, Vol. 32, No. 2.

<http://scholarship.law.marquette.edu/mulr/vol32/iss2/1>

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Verbeke, Cameron. "Peter A. Brooks Memorial Union (1953-2001)." Clio: Your Guide to History. May 10, 2017. Accessed September 8, 2021. <https://theclio.com/entry/40171>

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/83408960/peter-anthony-brooks>

Rev. Peter A. Brooks, SJ (1985), General Nomination, Friend of Athletics

<https://www.goramblers.org/list-detail---hall-of-fame?pk=101143&fromId=213937>

## **18. Rev. Edward J. O'Donnell, S.J.**

The Rev. Edward O'Donnell was the youngest person to be named Marquette's president and the only president to be born in Milwaukee and grow up in Marquette's neighborhood. He was one of four presidents to earn an undergraduate degree from Marquette. He served an unprecedented 14 years as president (the longest previous tenure was Fr. Magee, who served eight years) and another 10 years as the university's first chancellor. As president, Fr. O'Donnell was instrumental in securing the St. Joan of Arc Chapel for the Marquette campus and led construction campaigns for David A. Straz, Jr. Hall (College of Business Administration), Memorial Library and the Alumni Memorial Union. Before and after his time at Marquette, Fr. O'Donnell taught in schools and served in parishes in the British Honduras. The Marquette student residence O'Donnell Hall is named in his honor.

**Marquette President:** 1948–1962 (installed Aug. 15, 1948)

**Years at Marquette:** 1948-1972

**Born:** May 11, 1909, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin

**Died:** June 30, 1986, in Milwaukee; burial at Calvary Cemetery and Mausoleum, Milwaukee, WI.

**Education:** Graduated from the Gesu Grade School (it was part of the Church of the Gesu, Milwaukee, from 1895 to 1968), Marquette University High School in 1927 and from Marquette University in 1931. He joined the Society of Jesus on September 1, 1931, (in the same class of novices as the person who would follow him at Marquette, Father Kelley) spending formation time in Florissant, Missouri, and then undertaking theological studies at St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, KS. O'Donnell was ordained in 1942. He was a graduate student in education in 1943 and 1944 at Saint Louis University.

**Career:** From about 1939 to 1942 and 1946 to 1948, O'Donnell was on the staff of St. John's College in Belize, British Honduras. Probably during his second stint there, Fr. O'Donnell was director of its teacher training college, adult education department and member of the British Honduras Colonial Board of Education and the British Honduras Social Service Council. In 1944, he taught at St. Louis University High School. In 1945, he worked for the Jesuit Mission Bureau in St. Louis. He was at St. John's College in Belize when he was called to Marquette University following Fr. Brooks' death in 1948. It was his first U.S. collegiate appointment, as faculty or administrator. He remained at Marquette after serving 14 years as president and was the first president named to the title of university chancellor, a post he held for the following 10 years and used to help guide the Greater Marquette Plan, a fund-raising and campus development initiative. His last posting was again to Belize, this time to undertake parish work.

### **Other:**

Was Marquette president who in 1962 was offered and accepted the donation from Marc and Lillian Rojzman of what is now the St. Joan of Arc Chapel on Marquette's campus.

In 1959, Father O'Donnell accepted the donation of one of the best-known paintings in the Marquette art collection, Salvador Dali's "Madonna of Port Lligat" (1949). It was a gift from Ira and Enid Haupt. Ms. Haupt was the editor of "Seventeen" magazine from 1953-1970. She had



grown up in Milwaukee and was one of eight children of Sadie and Moses L. Annenberg, the publisher who founded Triangle Publications.

The J.R.R. Tolkien Collection Manuscripts was acquired by Director of Libraries William B. Ready during Father O'Donnell's tenure.

Was Marquette president when Milwaukee-native Gen. Douglas McArthur received an honorary degree on April 27, 1951. The two maintained a relationship for the following decade as Marquette tried, unsuccessfully, to acquire the general's papers for the Marquette Library archives.

Was named to the American Council on Education Executive Committee in 1957.

The oldest of seven children.

Middle name was Joseph and his nickname was Red because of his hair color. Jablonsky, p.206

He grew up in the Marquette neighborhood, his family moving shortly after he was born to an apartment building at the southeast corner of Thirteenth Street and Clybourn Street

Sources:

Jablonsky

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/32579277/edward-j-o'donnell>

<https://www.nytimes.com/1986/07/02/obituaries/edward-j-o-donnell.html>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward\\_J.\\_O'Donnell\\_\(academic\\_administrator\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_J._O'Donnell_(academic_administrator))

<https://www.macarthurmilwaukeeforum.com/biography/macarthurs-great-milwaukee-homecoming/>

<https://www.marquette.edu/library/archives/Mss/JRRT/about.php>

Gesu Grade School: <https://www.gesuparish.org/about-history-gesugradeschool.php>

“Marquette U. President to Give Graduation Speech”

St. Louis Register, Vol. 9, No. 22, May 27, 1949, p.2

<https://thecatholicnewsarchive.org/?a=d&d=SLR19490527-01.1.2&>

## **19. Rev. William F. Kelley, S.J.**

The Rev. William Kelly, S.J., was among the four Marquette presidents to have been born in Wisconsin. After spending more than a decade in teaching and administrative positions at Creighton University, Omaha, Neb, Father Kelley was named Marquette's president. He and his staff hired championship basketball coach Al McGuire in 1964. According to Dr. Jablonsky's book, Fr. Kelley's was perceived as an outsider because his two predecessors, who had led Marquette a total of 18 years, were Marquette graduates. Fr. Kelley made public comments that some in the Marquette community considered negative toward the university. He left after just three years to lead a national Jesuit educational commission at the beginning of the 1965 academic year. It was the shortest presidential tenure at Marquette in more than 40 years. He would eventually return to Creighton, serving there a total of 46 years.

**Marquette President:** 1962–1965

**Years at Marquette:** 1962-1965

**Born:** February 11, 1914, in Madison, Wisconsin, to William, owner of William Kelley Lumber Company, Milwaukee, and Elizabeth, a registered nurse. The family moved to Milwaukee when he was a youngster. He was the oldest of their three children. His brother Bob drowned in 1934 on the night before he was to start at Marquette University. His sister was Betty Kuhnmuensch (1921-2016), a Marquette University graduate.

**Died:** May 2, 2000, in Omaha, Nebraska; burial in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, Omaha.

**Education:** Attended Holy Cross Parish School and graduated from Marquette University High School in 1931. The same year, he entered the Society of Jesus (in the same class of novices as his Marquette predecessor, Father O'Donnell) and was ordained June 21, 1944. He earned an undergraduate degree (Phi Beta Kappa) and master of arts degree from Saint Louis University. In 1950, he earned a PhD in educational administration from the University of Minnesota.

**Career:** Father Kelley taught at St. Louis University High School and served a pair of Minneapolis parishes. At Creighton University, he was assistant to President William McCabe during McCabe's final year (1949-50). For most of the 1950s, Fr. Kelley was dean of the Creighton University College of Arts and Sciences and also served as its academic vice president. At Marquette, along with very capable staff members led by Roy Kallenberger and Seb Helfer, Fr. Kelley successfully gathered local and federal support for a significant urban renewal project on land adjoining the university. Following his Marquette presidency, he spent two years in Washington, D.C., conducting a review of the 28 U.S. Jesuit colleges and universities. He returned to Creighton in 1967, first as assistant to the president and later as vice president of the Creighton University Foundation. He spent the remainder of his career on the Creighton staff – a total of 46 years at that university.

**Other:**

Middle name was Frederick.

Served on the 12-state regional planning conference for the Committee on Education Beyond High School. (Jesuit Educational Quarterly, Volume XIX, Number 4, 1 March 1957)

Hired head men's basketball coach Al McGuire and oversaw the campus construction of the Saint Joan of Arc Chapel.

Omaha University has named in his honor a scholarship and an Alpha Sigma Nu lecture series.

WorldCat describes his book "Inservice growth of the college teacher," Omaha, Creighton University, 1950, this way: "Represents substantially the doctoral dissertation presented to the University of Minnesota under the title: The inservice improvement of college instruction in Catholic colleges for women."

On November 10, 1965, Fr. Kelley was appointed by President Lyndon Johnson as one of the four public members to the Father Marquette Tercentenary Commission. The 89th Congress authorized by joint resolution the establishment of a 12-member commission to develop plans for the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the arrival of Father Jacques Marquette in North America.

[https://www.google.com/books/edition/Weekly\\_Compilation\\_of\\_Presidential\\_Docum/3GdQAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=%22William+F+Kelley%22+university+minnesota&pg=PA487&printsec=frontcover](https://www.google.com/books/edition/Weekly_Compilation_of_Presidential_Docum/3GdQAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=%22William+F+Kelley%22+university+minnesota&pg=PA487&printsec=frontcover)

#### **Sources:**

"Remembering Father Kelley, 1914-2000," Creighton University Magazine, Fall 2000

[http://www.creighton.edu/fileadmin/user/creighton-magazine/archive/PDFs/2000\\_CUmag\\_F00.pdf](http://www.creighton.edu/fileadmin/user/creighton-magazine/archive/PDFs/2000_CUmag_F00.pdf)

Jesuit Educational Quarterly, Volume XIX, Number 4, 1 March 1957

<https://jesuitonlinelibrary.bc.edu/?a=d&d=jeq19570301-01.2.9&srpos=12&e=-----en-20--1--txt-txIN-%22William+F+Kelley%22----->

Jesuit Educational Quarterly, March 1947

<https://jesuitonlinelibrary.bc.edu/?a=d&d=jeq19470301-01.2.1&e=-----en-20--1--txt-txIN----->

It reports he is attending the University of Minnesota and working toward a degree in educational administration.

Father Kelley's struggles to be accepted at Marquette, Jablonsky, pp. 294

277

Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, Volume 1, 1965,

[https://www.google.com/books/edition/Weekly\\_Compilation\\_of\\_Presidential\\_Docum/3GdQAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](https://www.google.com/books/edition/Weekly_Compilation_of_Presidential_Docum/3GdQAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0)

## 20. Rev. John P. Raynor, S.J.

The Rev. John Raynor, S.J., is, to date, the Marquette University president with the longest tenure, serving just a month shy of 25 years. All told, he taught and served in leadership roles at Marquette and in the community for more than 37 years. The period saw great strides forward in academic professionalism, including significant improvements to faculty hiring procedures, the awarding of a Phi Beta Kappa chapter to Marquette in 1970 and the university's first 10-year accreditation from the North Central Association in 1973. Father Raynor also advocated for the rise of more lay persons to university leadership roles and Marquette's Board of Trustees. Because of fiscal concerns, Marquette's medical program was separated from the university, eventually becoming what is today the Medical College of Wisconsin in the late 1960s and early 1970s. A final version of a master plan, completed in 1967, introduced the concept of university-wide service to the community.

**Marquette President:** 1965–1990 (installed Nov. 9, 1965)

**Years at Marquette:** 1960-1997

**Born:** Oct. 1, 1923, in Omaha, Nebraska, to Walter V. Raynor, an investment banker and bond salesman, and Mary Clare May Raynor; one source lists John as the second of their seven children, another source lists him as the second of nine and a third source says they had 10 children.

**Died:** Nov. 14, 1997, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; burial in Calvary Cemetery and Mausoleum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

**Education:** From 1938-1941, he attended Creighton Preparatory School, a Jesuit-run high school that (at this time) was a department of Creighton University in Omaha, Nebraska. He received a bachelor's degree in Greek and Latin in 1947 and a master of arts degree in the same fields in 1948, both from Saint Louis University. He entered the Society of Jesus on August 17, 1941, at St. Stanislaus Seminary in Florissant, Missouri, and was ordained June 16, 1954. In 1959 he received a doctorate in higher education from the University of Chicago.

**Career:** From 1948-1951, he taught and served as vice principal at St. Louis University High School. Father Raynor came to Marquette in 1960, first as an instructor in the Department of Education and served as assistant dean of what was then the College of Liberal Arts. In 1962 he was appointed academic vice president, a position he held until he became Marquette's 20th president on Sept. 9, 1965. He was also a professor in the university's School of Education. Father Raynor retired as president on Aug. 14, 1990, and became university chancellor, the second to be named to the position, on Aug. 15, 1991. He served in that role until he died.

**Other:** During Raynor's tenure as president, Marquette added many graduate and professional programs, including doctoral programs in biology, chemistry, English, history, mathematics and engineering. Fr. Raynor was a highly successful fundraiser, with several targeted and university-wide campaigns successfully undertaken during his tenure. He received several distinguished awards and honorary degrees for his guidance to the Milwaukee university.

As part of the reconstruction of downtown Milwaukee's freeway system, Marquette donated a portion of campus land. In 1968, Father Raynor successfully asked the county expressway commission to name the new, major downtown crossroads "The Marquette Interchange."

Also during Father Raynor's tenure, Milwaukee County in 1970 approved a park to honor the site of what is believed to be the 1674 encampment Father Marquette – along the west bank of the Milwaukee River, north of Kilbourn Street and about a mile east of campus.

The highlight of the 1981 Marquette centennial celebration, according to Jablonsky, was the conferring of the Père Marquette Discovery Award upon Mother Teresa of Calcutta on June 13, 1981. Ten-thousand attended the event in the Milwaukee Auditorium (since remodeled and renamed as the Miller High Life Theatre) and another 3,000 watching on closed-circuit television.

In 1976, Father Raynor appointed Joanne O'Malley Pier, a graduate of the nursing college, as the first female trustee.

Middle name was Patrick.

He was known to his family as "Don," due to his childhood difficulty pronouncing the letter J.

The Raynor Memorial Libraries on the Marquette campus are named in his honor.

Father Raynor had a major health scare about halfway through his presidency. In January 1978, cardiovascular disease led to quadruple bypass surgery for the 55-year-old Jesuit at St. Luke's Hospital, Milwaukee. He returned to campus in mid-April.

During his quarter of a century as president, Father Raynor increased the number of contributors from less than 8,000 to more than 20,000. His time in office ended with the "Campaign for Marquette University: Beliefs in Action," which raised \$131 million.

"Man cannot adequately possess wisdom unless the understanding of God plays a central role in the integrating of his conscious life. In a university like Marquette we are educationally rich because of the theocentric orientation of our heritage." Jablonsky, P.298

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## 21. Rev. Albert J. DiUlio, S.J.

The Rev. Albert DiUlio, S.J., was the fifth Marquette president to be born in Wisconsin. In many ways, he is similar to Marquette's early presidents. They often came to Marquette only to serve as its leader, then were sent elsewhere to serve the Jesuit cause. Father DiUlio has also been president of Xavier University in Cincinnati, founder of the Catholic University of Ethiopia, president of Catholic schools for the Archdiocese of Los Angeles, and president for the Vatican Observatory Foundation, the sole fundraising organization for the Vatican Advanced Technology Telescope at the Mount Graham International Observatory in southeastern Arizona. At Marquette, Father DiUlio helped lead the creation and implementation of Campus Circle, which revitalized the Wells Street corridor of Marquette and nearby blocks.

**Marquette President:** 1990–1996 (installed Aug. 15, 1990, inaugurated on Oct. 26, 1990)

**Years at Marquette:** 1961-1965 (student); 1978-1980, 1984-1986, 1990-1996

**Born:** February 14, 1943, in Laona, Wisconsin; his parents were Albert (1914-1976) and Louise (Bradle) DiUlio (1915-2006), who taught English for 40 years in the Laona public school. He had two siblings. His sister was Maria. His brother and sister-in-law, Drs. Robert A. and Lynn Knitter DiUlio, both graduated from Marquette's College of Arts.

**Most recent assignment:** Chief Financial Officer/Treasurer for USA Midwest Jesuit Province, Chicago

**Education:** He received his bachelor's degree in business economics from Marquette University in 1965 and a master's degree in economics in 1969. He entered the Society of Jesus September 1, 1965, at the Jesuit College, St. Bonifacius, MN, and was ordained May 4, 1974. His 1974 master of divinity degree is from the Weston Jesuit School of Theology in Cambridge, MA. Fr. DiUlio holds a doctorate in education and policy analysis (1979), a master of business administration in finance (1983) and a master's degree in education (1976), all from Stanford University, Stanford, CA.

**Career:** From 1969 until 1975, he served in several roles at Campion Jesuit High School, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin: Teacher of Theology 1969-1970, Academic Assistant Principal 1970-1971, Teacher of English 1970-1971 and 1973-1974, Teacher of Economics 1973-1974, and Director of Admissions 1974-1975. He twice was a Marquette administrator before being named president. Fr. DiUlio was assistant dean of the College of Arts & Sciences from 1978 to 1980 and associate dean of the College of Business Administration from 1984 to 1986. In between those two Marquette assignments, in 1980-1981 he was assistant to the president at Loyola-Marymount University, Los Angeles, CA. He was the 32<sup>nd</sup> president of Xavier University, Cincinnati, 1986-1990. In the late 1990s, he was visiting professor of finance at Santa Clara University and Stanford. In 1999, Fr. DiUlio went to Africa and founded the Catholic University of Ethiopia. In 2001, he was named president of Catholic schools for the Archdiocese of Los Angeles, a 278-school system with more than 97,000 students in Los Angeles, Ventura and Santa Barbara counties. He served from July 2001 until the organization was restructured and the president position was eliminated in July 2004. For six months at the end of 2004, he was parish pastor of Saints Felicitas & Perpetua in San Marino, California. From January 2005 to August 2010, he was secretary for finance and higher education for the USA Jesuit Conference, Washington, D.C. He was on sabbatical from September 2010 to August 2011, and then from

September 2011 to August 2014, he was president for the Vatican Observatory Foundation, the sole fundraising organization for the Vatican Advanced Technology Telescope at the Mount Graham International Observatory in southeastern Arizona. In 2015, he was treasurer of the Chicago, Detroit and Wisconsin Jesuit provinces, and later became chief financial officer and treasurer for the reorganized Jesuits Midwest USA Province. Since 2019, he has been treasurer of Jesuit International Missions. In 2021, he retired after 10 years on the Board of Trustees for the 19/19 Funds, a Baltimore, MD, mutual fund organization.

**Other:**

Middle name is Joseph

While Marquette president, Fr. DiUlio was a board member for the Greater Milwaukee Committee, the Milwaukee County Research Corporation, the Baird Capital Development Fund, the Baird Blue Chip Fund, Allen Edmonds Shoe Corporation and Midwest Express Airlines.

Chaired the Citizen Commission on Police-Community Relations created by Milwaukee Mayor John Norquist following the case of serial murderer Jeffrey Dahmer and was lead author on its findings (DiUlio, Albert , G. Hollander , J. Kalivoda , C. Latham , L. Mixon , J. Oliveri , W. Scott , S. Stojkovic , and S. Xiong . 1991. Report of the Mayor's Citizen Commission on Police-Community Relations. Milwaukee, WI: City of Milwaukee)

The Campus Circle project cost millions, renovated hundreds of housing units, and rehabilitated key commercial blocks, especially Wells Street. The outcome was a more secure environment for Marquette students, a landscape that enhanced recruitment and student life.

Katharine Reed Cudahy Hall was dedicated in 1994. It continues to be the home for Marquette IT Services and the Department of Mathematical and Statistical Sciences.

The Avenue Commons proposal, a plan to convert Wisconsin Avenue between Eleventh and Sixteenth streets into a pedestrian mall, failed in 1995.

Father DiUlio is the only Marquette president to have begun his Jesuit education at the Jesuit College, St. Bonifacius, MN. The Jesuits acquired the 173-acre property, about 30 miles west of Minneapolis, in 1960. By 1969, the college's buildings and property were sold to St. Paul Bible College (now Crown College), which sought to expand from its home in St. Paul, MN.

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## 22. Rev. Robert A. Wild, S.J.

The Rev. Robert Wild, S.J., served the second longest uninterrupted term as Marquette president, 15 years, and served another year as interim leader following the unexpected departure of his successor, Fr. Pilarz. Father Wild and Marquette's longest serving president, Fr. Raynor, were the only two presidents to be part of Marquette's faculty or staff for more than 30 years each. One of two Marquette presidents born in Chicago, he is the only one to hold an undergraduate degree from Loyola University in Chicago and a doctorate from Harvard University. He helped lead Marquette fundraising for more than \$800 million. He was the third former president to be honored with the Marquette title of chancellor, joining Frs. O'Donnell and Raynor.

**Marquette President:** 1996–2011 (installed June 17, 1996, inaugurated on November 8, 1996); served again as interim president from 2013-2014.

**Years at Marquette:** 1975-1983, 1996-2020

**Born:** March 30, 1940, in Chicago, Illinois

**As of Fall 2021:** Fr. Wild lives at the St. Camillus Jesuit Community, Wauwatosa, WI

**Education:** Attended high school at Saint Ignatius College Prep, Chicago (class of 1957). Father Wild earned both his bachelor's (B.A., Latin, 1962) and master's (M.A., classical languages, 1967) degrees at Loyola University in Chicago. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1957 and was ordained to the priesthood in 1970. He also earned a licentiate in theology from the Jesuit School of Theology in Chicago and a licentiate in philosophy from West Baden College, West Baden, Indiana. He holds a doctoral degree in the study of religion -- specifically, the New Testament and Christian origins -- from Harvard University (1977).

**Career:** Father Wild began his teaching career at St. Xavier High School in Cincinnati, where he taught Latin, Greek and speech and debate from 1964 to 1967. Father Wild taught theology at Marquette from 1975 to 1983. From 1985 to 1991, he served as provincial superior of the Chicago Province of the Society of Jesus, directing the activities of Jesuits in northern Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and southwestern Ohio. He was a member of the Marquette Board of Trustees from 1990 to 1996. From 1992 to 1996, Father Wild was president of the Weston Jesuit School of Theology, Cambridge, Mass., a graduate professional school which trains both clergy and laity for leadership roles in the Catholic Church. (It is now the Boston College School of Theology and Ministry.) He has held visiting professorships at Loyola University and the Pontifical Biblical Institute in Rome. Following the end of his first period as Marquette president, the Chicago-Detroit and Wisconsin provincials named Fr. Wild as special assistant for advancement for both provinces. Following his second stint as Marquette's president, Fr. Wild joined Marquette's advancement staff and was named the university's third-ever chancellor in 2016. He retired from that position in 2020.

### Other:

At Marquette, he helped lead the university's largest fund-raising campaign to date. It concluded in 2005 and brought in \$357 million.

From 1996-2011, alumni, parents, and friends invested more than \$800 million in Marquette, with \$375 million in new construction and campus renovations. External research awards more

than doubled, the value of the endowment increased 130 percent, and applications to the freshman class increased from 5,400 to 22,000.

While president of Marquette, Fr. Wild was a member of the boards of the University of Detroit Mercy, Saint Joseph's University, the Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities, the Big East Conference, the Wisconsin Association of Independent Colleges and Universities (past board chair), the Greater Milwaukee Committee and the Metropolitan Milwaukee Association of Commerce.

His middle name is Anthony.

He has received three honorary degrees:

- Loyola University in Chicago awarded him an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree in 1991.
- The Medical College of Wisconsin awarded him an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree in 2013.
- Marquette University awarded him an honorary Doctor of Letters degree in May 2015.

He has written two books:

Water in the Cultic Worship of Isis and Sarapis. Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1981.

The Sentences of Sextus (translated and edited with Richard Alan Edwards). Chico, CA: Scholars Press, 1981.

His 1977 PhD dissertation at Harvard University was “Water Facilities and Water Rituals in the Isis-Sarapis Cult”

Father Wild was the 2008 recipient of the Chief Executive Leadership Award for Region V of the Council for Advancement and Support of Education. Region V includes Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

"I had gone to a Benedictine summer camp in Colorado for several summers, but I think the die was cast in high school to go into the Jesuit order. I had an uncle and a cousin who were both Jesuits." –Fr. Robert Wild,

Cousin was likely Fr. John E. Reilly, S.J. (xx-Oct. 29, 2012), who served most of his career in Chicago, at St. Ignatius High School and Loyola University.

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Edward C. Reilly '47, brother of Fr. John Reilly, SJ '46 and Michael Reilly '50, uncle of Mark Reilly '77, and cousin of Fr. Robert Wild, SJ '57

<https://invest.ignatius.org/faith/in-memoriam>

Father Wild is the only Marquette president to have begun his Jesuit education at the Milford Novitiate of the Sacred Heart, Milford, OH. The facility was a novitiate from 1927 to 1969. In

1969, about two-thirds of the property was sold and one-third was retained as the Jesuit Spiritual Center at Milford.

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**President Rev. Robert A. Wild, S.J.**

Rev. Robert A. Wild, S.J., is the 22nd president of Marquette University. He was elected by the university's board of trustees on January 22, 1996, and began his duties as chief executive on June 17, 1996, succeeding the Rev. Albert J. DiUlio, S.J.

Immediately prior to assuming the Marquette presidency, from 1992 to 1996, Father Wild was president of the Weston Jesuit School of Theology, Cambridge, Mass., a graduate professional school which trains both clergy and laity for leadership roles in the Catholic Church. From 1985 to 1991, he served as provincial superior of the Chicago Province of the Society of Jesus, directing the activities of Jesuits in northern Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and southwestern Ohio. A biblical scholar and author of two books and numerous scholarly articles, Father Wild taught theology at Marquette from 1975 to 1983. He has been a member of the university's board of trustees since 1990.

Father Wild, 58, is a native of Chicago, Ill. He holds a doctoral degree in the study of religion - specifically, the New Testament and Christian origins - from Harvard University, a master's in classical languages and a bachelor's degree in Latin from Loyola University of Chicago, and licentiates in theology from the Jesuit School of Theology in Chicago, and philosophy from West Baden College, West Baden, Ind. He has held teaching fellowships or visiting professorships at Harvard University, Loyola University of Chicago, and the Pontifical Biblical Institute in Rome. Father Wild began his teaching career at St. Xavier High School in Cincinnati, where he taught

Latin, Greek and speech and debate from 1964 to 1967. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1957 and was ordained to the priesthood in 1970.

### **23. Rev. Scott R. Pilarz, S.J.**

The Rev. Scott Pilarz, S.J., was the only Marquette president born in New Jersey, and the only one to also serve as president of Scranton University (a position he held twice, once before his Marquette tenure and again after). Fr. Pilarz' career beyond Marquette included teaching and administrative roles at two college prep schools and four universities, Georgetown University, University of Ibadan (Nigeria), St. Joseph's University and Scranton. His 11 total years as Scranton president is the second-longest period among its 29 presidents. In 2018, shortly after returning to Scranton as president, he announced he had been diagnosed with ALS (Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis or Lou Gehrig's Disease). He renewed his commitment to the Scranton presidency and to raising ALS awareness.

**Marquette President:** 2011–2013 (installed Aug. 1, 2011, inaugurated on Sept. 23, 2011)

**Years at Marquette:** 2011-2013

**Born:** July 31, 1959, in Pennsauken Township, NJ, to Ron and Joan Pilarz. He had one sister, Susan.

**Died:** March 10, 2021, in Scranton, Pennsylvania.

**Education:** Earned a bachelor's degree in English, cum laude, from Georgetown University (1981). He entered the Jesuits in 1981 at the Novitiate of Saint Isaac Jogues, Wernersville, PA. He was ordained a priest on June 13, 1992. He held three master's degrees, one from Fordham University in philosophy (1985) and two from the Weston Jesuit School of Theology in Cambridge, Mass, in divinity (1991) and theology (1992). His doctorate (1996) was in English from the City University of New York. In 2011-12 he completed the tertianship stage of Jesuit formation, and Fr. Pilarz professed his final vows Aug. 28, 2016.

**Career:** Fr. Pilarz taught English at Loyola Blakefield College Preparatory School, Towson, MD, from 1985-1988. He was a lecturer in the Philosophy Department at Sts. Peter & Paul Seminary and the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, in 1991-1992. In 1994, he joined the faculty of St. Joseph's University, Philadelphia, as an English instructor. From 1996-98, he was a visiting assistant professor in the Georgetown University English Department and then an assistant professor in the department from 1998-2003. For the last year, 2002-2003, he also was Georgetown's interim university chaplain. Just prior to Marquette, he was the 24<sup>th</sup> president of Scranton University starting July 1, 2003. In addition to serving as Scranton's president, he also taught 16<sup>th</sup> century British literature, his academic specialty. Fr. Pilarz was a member of the Marquette Board of Trustees (2009-2011) when he was selected to be Marquette's president. An expert in early modern English literature and lover of poetry, Fr. Pilarz secured award-winning poet Carolyn Forché to deliver the keynote address at his Marquette inauguration. Following his time at Marquette, he was named president of Georgetown Preparatory School, North Bethesda, MD, 2014-2018, then returned as the 27<sup>th</sup> president of Scranton University on July 1, 2018. That same year, he announced he had been diagnosed with ALS (Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis or Lou Gehrig's Disease) yet continued to serve as president. In August 2020, because of the progression of the disease, he announced plans to step down from the Scranton presidency in May 2021. He passed away on March 10, 2021, while still serving as president.

**Other:** The Georgetown University Alumni Association twice honored Fr. Pilarz. In the spring of 2009, Fr. Pilarz received the John Carroll Award from Georgetown University, the

association's highest honor. In 2002, it honored him with the William Gaston Award for Outstanding Service.

In 2008, he received the Slovak Republic St. Elizabeth University of Health and Social Sciences Great Medal of St. Elizabeth Award and the Lackawanna Bar Association Chief Justice Michael J. Eagan Award for Dedicated Service.

For his doctoral dissertation, "Sacerdotal Self-Fashioning: Priesthood in the Poetry of Robert Southwell, S.J., and John Donne," Fr. Pilarz was awarded the 1997 City University of New York Alumni Achievement Prize for Dissertation Excellence.

Four times he was awarded an honorary degree:

- Doctor of Humane Letters: King's College, Wilkes-Barre, PA, 2010;
- Marywood University, Scranton, PA, 2011;
- Wilkes University, Wilkes-Barre, PA, 2012; and
- University of Scranton, Scranton, PA, 2015.

He is the author of "Robert Southwell, S.J., and the Mission of Literature 1561-1595: Writing Reconciliation," published by Ashgate Publishing Company, July 1, 2004.

Father Pilarz had a great love for poetry, from Mary Oliver to Bruce Springsteen. While president of Marquette, he presented an honorary degree to Oliver, a Pulitzer Prize-winning poet who passed away in 2019. About Springsteen, Fr. Pilarz said, "I think he speaks directly about his own spiritual experiences and the way in which spirituality and specifically, Catholicism, has formed his view of the world. I think he has an appreciation for the way grace can be operative in ordinary people and ordinary situations. In fact, he is a real champion for the ordinary in the sense that it can be a place where God can be found, and his belief that faith is a gift, and that's absolutely true."

Fr. Pilarz said one of his greatest memories from his presidency of Georgetown Preparatory School was leading a group of students to see Pope Francis during the pontiff's visit to Washington in 2015. As Pope Francis walked by the huge crowd, Fr. Pilarz shouted, "I'm a Jesuit!" The pope stopped in his tracks and came over to greet Fr. Pilarz and the students.

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## 24. Dr. Michael R. Lovell

Dr. Michael Lovell is the only Marquette president born in Pennsylvania and the first lay president of Marquette University, marking the first implementation of 2011 changes to university bylaws removing the requirement that Marquette's president be a Jesuit priest. Educated as a mechanical engineer, Dr. Lovell's career prior to Marquette involved product creation at a private start-up company, then teaching at and leading university and national engineering centers focused on product innovation at the University of Kentucky, University of Pittsburgh and University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Dr. Lovell's community-focused leadership includes contributing to the creation of the Near West Side Partners and SWIM, Scaling Wellness in Milwaukee.

**Marquette President:** 2014–present (installed July 1, 2014, inauguration on Sept. 19, 2014)

**Years at Marquette:** 2014-present

**Born:** March 20, 1967, in Meadville, Pennsylvania, to Herbert and Susan (Rhodes) Lovell. He has one sister, Cathy. He and his wife, Amy, were married Nov. 13, 1993. They have four children.

**As of Fall 2021:** Dr. Lovell is the current president of Marquette University

**Education:** All three of his collegiate degrees are from the University of Pittsburgh in the field of mechanical engineering: B.S. (1989), M.S. (1991) and Ph.D. (1994).

**Career:** From 1992-1996, Dr. Lovell was a Senior Development Engineer, ANSYS Inc., Houston, PA. When the company went from private to public ownership, Dr. Lovell chose to join academia, first as an assistant professor in the Department of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Kentucky, 1996 – 1999. He then returned to the University of Pittsburgh as an associate professor of mechanical engineering and as executive director of the College of Engineering's Swanson Center for Product Innovation. Additional responsibilities and promotions came in subsequent years at Pittsburgh, as he was also named associate professor of industrial engineering, associate dean for research, associate professor for bioengineering and finally professor of industrial and bioengineering. He also was named to leadership positions for two federal projects at Pittsburgh: director of National Science Foundation Center for e-Design (2006) and site director for the U.S. Department of Energy National Energy Technology Laboratory Institute for Advanced Energy Studies. In 2008, he left Pittsburgh to become dean of the College of Engineering and Applied Science at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (he concurrently served as professor of industrial and mechanical engineering). Just two years after arriving, he was named UWM interim chancellor and in spring 2011 was named UWM chancellor. He served as UWM chancellor until June 30, 2014.

**Other:** In 2011, Marquette amended its bylaws to make it possible for the university to consider a layperson as president. In 2014, that change was put into action as Marquette selected Dr. Lovell as its first lay president in the university's 130-year history.

His middle name is Rhodes (which is his mother's maiden name).

He has called Rev. Bryan F. Summers his second father. They met at the University of Pittsburgh when Dr. Lovell was a freshman and Fr. Sommers ran the university's Newman Center. "He played a critical role in helping me understand the importance of serving others and making decisions based on core values. From deciding to propose to Amy to moving to Milwaukee,

Father Bryan has been a steady hand and voice of reason. He certainly set me on the path to where I am today. He still gets weekly e-mails from Amy and myself on the issues we are facing, and in spite of his busy schedule, he always takes the time to provide wisdom and perspectives to make sure we make the right decisions.” (From an early draft of Dr. Lovell’s 2011 UW-Milwaukee Inaugural Address.) Father Summers delivered the invocation at both of Dr. Lovell’s inauguration ceremonies: Marquette, Sept. 19, 2014; and UWM, Oct. 14, 2011.

A dedicated athlete who played basketball at Meadville Area High School and volleyball in college, Dr. Lovell has completed 30 marathons and competed in national triathlon competitions. He has led a President’s Running Club at Marquette since arriving that encourages students, faculty and staff to get more physically fit.

Strengthening university-community relationships has been a primary focus for Dr. Lovell. Two of the most significant initiatives:

- The creation and continuing investment in the Near West Side Partners – a nonprofit organization founded through the support of Marquette and four other anchor institutions: Advocate Aurora Health, Harley-Davidson, Molson Coors and Potawatomi Business Development Corporation. With work teams involving institutional stakeholders, civic leaders, and residents, the NWSP seeks to make the Near West Side a great place to live, work, play and stay by revitalizing and sustaining thriving business and residential corridors.
- Supporting the establishment of SWIM (Scaling Wellness in Milwaukee), which seeks to increase strategic partnerships between local service providers addressing generational trauma in Milwaukee. Through a collaborative, multidisciplinary model, SWIM’s mission is to build a trauma-responsive community that heals trauma and promotes resilience. SWIM is primarily comprised of volunteers who are local nonprofit leaders, business executives, hospital and university administrators, community stakeholders, and community members.

Dr. Lovell is among the three presidents (the others being Rev. Stanislaus P. Lalumiere, S.J., and Rev. Peter Brooks, S.J.) who did not enter the Catholic priesthood and Jesuit Order while in their teens or early 20s. His Jesuit education has been extended, on-the-job training throughout his years at Marquette that has included a weeklong silent retreat under the spiritual guidance of the Rev. James Kubicki, S.J., who at the time was the National Director of the Apostleship of Prayer in Milwaukee; a week travelling among the Jesuit community adjacent to Alberto Hurtado University – Chile’s only Jesuit university, located in Santiago; and guiding the creation of [Sacred Spaces](#), his capstone project as a student in the Ignatian Colleagues Program, an 18-month national formation initiative for leaders of the 27 Jesuit universities and colleges in the United States.

## Sources

About President Lovell

<https://www.marquette.edu/president/about-lovell.php>

About the Near West Side Partners

<https://nearwestsidemke.org/near-west-side-partners/>

Scaling Wellness in MKE, our story

<https://www.swimmke.org/our-story>

Marquette's Jesuit Training including Silent Retreat

Marquette Magazine

Winter 2015-16

From the President

Journey to Santiago, Chile, Jesuit community

Marquette Magazine

Fall 2016

From the President

"University Presidents: Marquette's leaders have left impacts on campus," Marquette Wire, Grace Dawson, Oct. 14, 2020

<https://marquettewire.org/4038044/projects-tribune/university-presidents-marquettes-leaders-have-left-impacts-on-campus/>

Marquette College, a Quarter Century, 1881-1906: Stray Leaves from the College History; The Silver Jubilee (for presidents 1881-1906)

The Story of Marquette University: An Object Lesson in the Development of Catholic Higher Education, 1953, by Rev. Raphael N. Hamilton, S.J. (for presidents, 1881-1953)

<https://digitalmarquette.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p4007coll18/id/2032/rec/3>

## Marquette University Presidents

Official tenure (MU Archives)	Date of official installation
1881–1882: Rev. Joseph F. Rigge, S.J.	6-16-1881
1882–1884: Rev. Isidore J. Boudreaux, S.J.	7-17-1882 <sup>i</sup>
1884–1887: Rev. Thomas S. Fitzgerald, S.J.	8-3-1884
1887–1889: Rev. Stanislaus P. Lalumiere, S.J.	7-17-1887
1889–1891: Rev. Joseph Grimmelsman, S.J.	3-28-1889 <sup>ii</sup> 1889-1891 in his 1918 obit
1891–1893: Rev. Rudolph J. Meyer, S.J.	5-28-1891 <sup>iii</sup>
1893: Rev. Victor Plutten, S.J.	1893 <sup>iv</sup>
1893–1898: Rev. Leopold Bushhart, S.J.	7-10-1893
1898–1900: Rev. William B. Rogers, S.J.	8-18-1898
1900–1908: Rev. Alexander J. Burrowes, S.J.	9-1-1900
1908–1911: Rev. James McCabe, S.J.	2-10-1908
1911–1915: Rev. Joseph Grimmelsman, S.J.	7-2-1911 1911-1915 in his 1918 obit
1915–1922: Rev. Herbert C. Noonan, S.J.	9-1-1915
1922–1928: Rev. Albert C. Fox, S.J.	9-1-1922
1928–1936: Rev. William M. Magee, S.J.	1-18-1928
1936–1944: Rev. Raphael C. McCarthy, S.J.	11-30-1936
1944–1948: Rev. Peter A. Brooks, S.J.	2-28-1944 <sup>v</sup>
1948–1962: Rev. Edward J. O'Donnell, S.J.	8-15-1948
1962–1965: Rev. William F. Kelley, S.J.	
1965–1990: Rev. John P. Raynor, S.J.	11-9-1965
1990–1996: Rev. Albert J. DiUlio, S.J.	10-26-1990 (inauguration)
1996–2011, 2013-2014 (interim): Rev. Robert A. Wild, S.J.	
2011–2013: Rev. Scott R. Pilarz, S.J.	
2014–present: Michael Lovell	7-1-2014

### Sources

Marquette College, a Quarter Century, 1881-1906: *Stray Leaves from the College History; The Silver Jubilee* (for presidents 1881-1906)

*The Story of Marquette University: An Object Lesson in the Development of Catholic Higher Education*, 1953, by Rev. Raphael N. Hamilton, S.J. (for presidents, 1881-1953)

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<sup>i</sup> Father Boudreaux died in office, Dec. 8, 1884. Some sources spell his first name “Isidore”

<sup>ii</sup> Father Grimmelsman was called to the presidency of Saint Louis University on March 31, 1891

<sup>iii</sup> Father Meyer went to Italy in the winter of 1892-1893, where he was detained as substitute secretary to the Superior General of the Jesuits and, then, made English Assistant.

<sup>iv</sup> Father Plutten never received the official appointment as a president. When it became evident that Father Meyer would remain abroad for some time, Father Putten was commissioned by local superiors to act in this capacity. He held office for about six months.

<sup>v</sup> Father Brooks died in office, May 16, 1948. Father Max G. Barnett, S.J., a Marquette Vice President, acted as president until the appointment of Father O'Donnell, S.J.