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Longwood

A MAGAZINE FOR THE ALUMNI
AND FRIENDS
OF LONGWOOD UNIVERSITY

JEANNE
WILLOZ-EGNOR,
CLASS OF 1986
AND THE
RECOVERY
OF THE
U.S.S. MONITOR

VOLUME 4, NO. 1,
AUTUMN 2002 – WINTER 2003

From the Editor

AS WE WERE CREATING this issue of *Longwood* magazine over the summer, I realized that the first anniversary of 9/11 was fast approaching. In fact, by the time you read this, America will have honored that horrible but historic day.

I am sure we all remember what we were doing on that fateful morning. The images of that day will linger in our memories forever. Though most of us were geographically removed from the horror, one Longwood alumna, Janet Clements, Class of 1980, was intimately involved with September 11 and the aftermath. Janet is the Public Affairs Director of the Virginia Department of Emergency Management and it was her job to coordinate the communications response to the Pentagon attack.

We thought, on this first anniversary, you would like to hear from Janet and learn what her day was like on September 11 and the days to follow. Her story appears on page 16 and is accompanied by a related story about four Longwood alums and fraternity brothers Joe West '89, Brian Hill '92, Pete Wray '88, and Joel Olive '99, who worked the recovery and decontamination operations at Ground Zero and the World Trade Center in New York.

If there is a common thread that weaves its way through the lives of the Longwood people in this issue, it would have to be leadership – in business, in government, in education. In fact, it seems that your alma mater is doing a great job in preparing “citizen leaders for the common good.”

Our cover story focuses on the U.S.S. Monitor expedition and Longwood alumna Jeanne Willoz-Egnor, Class of 1986 who is the curator of collections for the Mariners' Museum in Newport News – the designated repository for all the artifacts that are being retrieved from the Monitor, a Civil War ironclad that was sunk in a storm off Cape Hatteras in 1862. Her job is to record, document and prepare for exhibition all the historic memorabilia that is being recovered during this undersea archaeological expedition that is making news around the world.

On a less historic but literally more tasteful note, you'll learn about Judith Simon, Class of 1966, who is the founder and owner of Bonnie Brae Ice Cream in Denver, Colorado. If you are ever out that way, you will definitely want to stop by for a scoop or two of her delicious ice cream that is fast becoming a favorite in the Rocky Mountain region.

Plus you'll meet some new members of the Longwood community including our new Dean of the College of Education and Human Services Dr. Sue McCullough and Mary Meade Saunders, a Longwood graduate (Class of 1984) who returns to her alma mater to direct our Career Services office.

All that, along with the groundbreaking for the new Grainger Hall, the first building to be reconstructed following the Great Fire of 2001; Governor's Warner's visit to campus to sign into law our new designation as a “University,” and the usual roundup of news and sports.

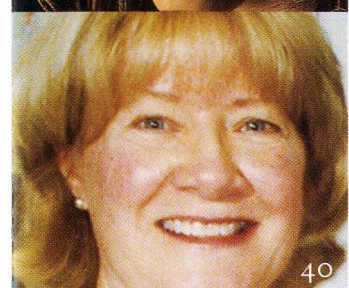
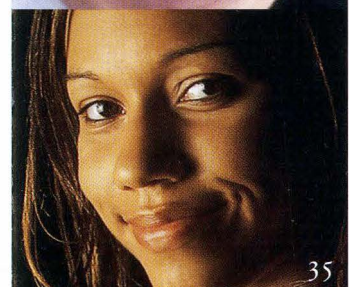
As we begin our 164th year, Longwood University is off to a great start.

DENNIS SERCOMBE
EDITOR

ON THE WEB @ www.longwood.edu/longwood

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Cover Photograph of Jeanne Willoz-Egnor '86 by Kent Booty.



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VOLUME 4, NO. 1, AUTUMN 2002 – WINTER 2003

From the President

DEAR FRIENDS:

EACH FALL, AS THE LEAVES TURN COLOR AND THE DAYS GET COOLER, university presidents approach the new academic year with anticipation and high expectations. Will enrollment be as expected? Will our friends support us through these trying economic times? And, will there be enough parking spaces for everyone?

As important as those issues are, presidents also know that the fall brings the new annual college rankings from *U.S. News & World Report*. Staffers check the newsstands and the website while presidents anxiously await the announcement, "It's here!"

I am pleased to report that for the fifth year in a row, Longwood University has been ranked among the best by *U.S. News & World Report*. In its newly released 2003 survey of colleges and universities, *U.S. News* ranks Longwood as the 10th top public comprehensive university in the South. Parents and prospective students will be glad to know that Longwood University was also ranked as a Best Value among all master's universities in the South. With the difficult economic times we are facing, this is good news indeed.

Speaking of the economy, I am sure you have been following the budget crisis in Virginia. The \$1.5 billion shortfall in state revenue is having a major impact on higher education. For Longwood, under the state guidelines, we must cut an additional \$1,350,539 (8.9 percent) from our budget for FY 2003 and \$1,877,861 (10.6 percent) from our budget for FY 2004. These cuts, added to the cuts we implemented in 2002, bring Longwood's total budget reduction to 24.1 percent of our base operating budget – a total of \$4,876,559 on an original base budget of \$20 million.

This translates to personnel layoffs, reduction of services, and a potential tuition increase. Although the impact will be felt across campus, our budget reduction plan has been developed with a critical focus on what the impact will be on students. We must remain true to our core mission of education. To that end, no faculty positions will be cut, no classes will be canceled, no class schedules will be reduced, no programs will be cut, and health and safety functions will not be affected.

As Longwood begins its 164th year, I am eternally optimistic that we will meet the challenges ahead. But we cannot do it alone. Today, more than ever, we need your support to continue our mission of preparing the citizen leaders of tomorrow. Now, more than ever, America needs those leaders.

PATRICIA P. CORMIER
PRESIDENT

At Long Last ... Longwood University

It's official. On July 1, 2002, we became Longwood University. But the real celebration began on April 24 when Governor Mark Warner visited Longwood for a signing ceremony of the legislation that would actually make us a "University" on July 1. It was a day that not only commemorated the first anniversary of the Great Fire of 2001, but also marked the beginning of a new era for Longwood.

With a flourish of a pen hand-crafted by Longwood student Kevin John Meadowcroft, Governor Warner declared that "one of Virginia's oldest colleges is now Virginia's newest university." Addressing a jam-packed crowd on Blackwell Plaza, Governor Warner said, "I can't think of a happier occasion than to come back to this community. I look around today and see that Longwood is a thriving, vibrant institution that has prevailed over adversity." Following his remarks, Governor Warner was presented with some special gifts from Dr. Cormier on behalf of Longwood: three Longwood applications for his daughters, the first official Longwood University sweatshirts for his daughters, and a nautical style clock for his desk in the executive mansion.

What's in a name?

One of the frequent questions we received was "why is Longwood becoming a University?" Perhaps the best answer comes directly from our President, Dr. Patricia P. Cormier:

"We believe that university is a better reflection of the type of institution that Longwood is today," said President Patricia P. Cormier. "We are a comprehensive entity with a broad array of undergraduate majors and minors as well as graduate programs. Longwood University will retain all of the characteristics that make us who we are: medium-sized, with controlled growth to 5,000; small classes, allowing for faculty/staff interaction; and an institution involved in the local community and the Southside Virginia region."

The Transition

The transition to university status actually began quite some time ago as the proposal was initially discussed and supported by the campus and alumni communities, endorsed by the Board of Visitors, approved by the legislature, and signed into law by Governor Mark Warner. During the spring, a University Designation Transition Team, under the direction of Vice President Bobbie Burton, was busily prioritizing the thousands of things that will have to be changed from "College" to "University."

A top priority was assigned to our graphic identity program and a new Longwood University Graphic Identity and Style Manual was distributed on campus and posted online over the summer. Over 27,000 announcement postcards were sent to our various constituents. A new Longwood University website has been launched. The facilities management team has been bringing our campus signage and vehicles up to speed over the summer with new lettering and graphics. Barnes and Noble bookstore has been stocking up on plenty of new Longwood University clothing and other items. With the installation of two new primary signs on campus, Longwood is truly starting to look like a university.



Etched in Stone

The new signs, located on High Street, in front of French Hall and on the corner of High and Griffin, are constructed of native slate and feature the new Rotunda icon and the university's founding date of 1839.

Several different sign concepts were considered before going with slate, a rock indigenous to Virginia that provides a durable and attractive presentation. The signs were designed by the Longwood University Office of Public Relations and produced by the Buckingham-Virginia Slate Corporation in nearby Arvonnia. According to manager Tom Hughes, "These are the biggest slate signs we have ever made and we've made some big ones." The new signs, weighing 1200 lbs. each, are over 1" thick by over 7' wide x 5' tall, and were mined from the company's quarry in Arvonnia. Virginia Slate, which has been in business since 1876, is one of the nation's largest suppliers of slate products and creates everything from floor and roof tiles to crushed slate for roadbeds and signs for companies and organizations like Longwood University.

Once the slate was blasted from the side of the quarry, a process that requires boring 14' tubular holes in the hillside and packing the holes with explosives, the large sections were taken to a cutting station at the company's plant where they were cut to size and shaped. "Slate is wonderful to work with," stated Hughes. "It cuts evenly and engraves easily." After stonecutting, the sign design is converted to a life-size template that is masked, exposing only the parts that will be engraved by a sandblasting process. After the lettering and design has been etched into the stone, the lettering and design is painted with a white oil-based paint to ensure visibility and readability.

Our thanks to alumni who helped make these landmark signs possible. The French sign is a gift from the Classes of 1985 and 1986 – the Griffin sign is from the Class of 1970.

In this age of digital imagery and virtual reality, it's not often that you can actually use the term "etched in stone." But, that's exactly what describes the new signs for Longwood University.

DENNIS SERCOMBE
EDITOR





Jeanne Willoz-Egnor '86, is the collections manager of the Mariners' Museum in Newport News.

Longwood Alumna Monitors Relics of Naval History

KENT BOOTY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Naval warfare was changed forever in 1862 when the USS Monitor, one of the world's first ironclad warships, dueled with the CSS Virginia in a Civil War battle in Hampton Roads. Less than a year later, while being towed south for blockade duty, the Monitor sank in a storm off the North Carolina coast, killing 16 of her crew.

The wreck was discovered in 1973 lying upside down in 240 feet of water with the crumbling hull resting on the displaced gun turret, also upside down, which triggered a race-against-the-clock effort to recover and preserve pieces from what one historian calls a "time capsule of the mid-19th century."

The project, coordinated by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), has involved divers from the U.S. Navy and NOAA, welders and riggers at Newport News Shipbuilding, conservation experts at the Mariners' Museum, and other experts. In the midst of it all is a Longwood alumna who literally has her hands on something that has captured the imagination of Civil War buffs, students of naval warfare, archaeologists, and journalists and documentary filmmakers from around the world.

Jeanne Willoz-Egnor ('86) is the collections manager of the Mariners' Museum, in Newport News, which is the official repository of artifacts recovered from the Monitor. Thus, each of those 600 items – including the engine, propeller and shaft, anchor and, most recently, the trademark turret – has passed through her hands. Even though the objects reek of nearly 140 years spent on the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean when they first reach her, she doesn't mind.



"They have all smelled terrible and have been covered with all sorts of marine growth – clam shells, oyster shells, starfish, sponges, corals, crabs; sometimes the crabs have lived for a couple of days in the conservation tanks," says Jeanne (pronounced *Zbahn*). "At the end of the day, you smell like dead fish. But I wouldn't trade it for the world."

Willoz-Egnor, who has worked at the Museum since 1994, oversees a staff of four. "My position combines the functions of registrar and collections manager. I'm responsible for all of the objects as they move through the Museum. I coordinate the accessioning, cataloging, research, storage, documentation and conservation of each piece. As interim head of the Collections Committee, I help evaluate objects offered for donation, for loan, and for purchase, which is a group decision. I'm just the coordinator."

One of the largest maritime museums in the world, the Mariners' Museum, set amid 550 wooded acres with a lake, is dedicated to "preserving and interpreting the culture of the sea and its tributaries, its conquest by man, and its influence on civilizations." Among its collection are Mark Twain's original (1859) steamboat pilot's license, the world's oldest gondola (*circa* 1850), a Japanese sub from World War II, and one of the few life jackets from the Titanic.

"When we were designated as the repository for the Monitor (in 1987, on the 125th anniversary of the battle of the ironclads), previously recovered items were transferred here," she says. "At first we had a small collection of artifacts from the wreck, including the anchor, the lantern, a few bottles, and a lot of wood and iron samples. The larger recoveries didn't start happening until the Navy got involved. The Navy has a vested interest in recovery efforts because for them the Monitor represents the birth of the modern navy. It's definitely a team effort among the Museum, the Navy and NOAA, and for us it's an all-hands-on-deck project. The Monitor project has been very challenging because of its size and complexity. There's no model to go on; we're charting new ground in the conservation and preservation of an extremely fragile object that has essentially become a huge mass of concreted iron. In many respects it's a conservation nightmare."

Signs of the Museum's association with the Monitor are everywhere. A glass case near the entrance displays newly retrieved items. An exhibit area nearby is home to the anchor, the first major item that was recovered; the navigation lantern, the last thing seen as the vessel went down; and a slightly smaller-scale version of the turret, with a full-scale replica of one of the two guns protruding from a port. Shelves and tables in storage rooms hold smaller objects. And behind the Museum, in about 10 tanks containing a total of 283,000 gallons of water and chemicals, are the turret, the engine, the propeller and shaft, and a host of large concreted, rust-colored parts – the reversing wheel, engine room floor plate, piping, railings, ladder rungs, flanges, valves.

One afternoon in May, Willoz-Egnor took a visitor to that area, open to the public and known officially as the Monitor Conservation Area. Several of the tanks are shiny blue dumpsters donated by BFI, and the Museum has bought or made others with the help of Newport News Shipbuilding. A half-dozen panels explain the Monitor's historical significance, her recovery, and the conservation process.

"Our vice president for buildings and grounds calls this the "Tank Farm," she said with a laugh. "People undertaking large-scale conservation projects have learned that the best tank you can find is a dumpster. The tanks contain water and a solution of sodium hydroxide, which forestalls the continuing degradation of the metal."

In the foreground are two side-by-side tanks with various engine parts. A little farther back is one with a portion of the 11-foot propeller shaft, a portion of the bulkhead and the stuffing box (where the shaft goes through the hull). The propeller lies in an adjacent tank. Two huge tanks near the back hold the Monitor's most prized parts, recovered the past two summers in round-the-clock diving from a barge directly over the wreck.



The Monitor's propeller is transported to its new home as Curtiss Peterson, the Mariners' Museum chief conservator, removes the propeller shaft from the hub. Right: The successful recovery of the famed gun turret was an international news story.

The signature revolving cylindrical turret, recovered Aug. 5 after six weeks of diving that attracted worldwide media coverage, occupies an octagonal, 88,000-gallon tank 14 feet deep and 32 feet wide from flat side to flat side. The turret is nine feet high, 22 feet in diameter, reinforced with eight one-inch-thick iron plates, and weighs 120 tons. Mounted side-by-side inside it are two large cannons – 11-inch smoothbore Dahlgren guns, weighing 16,000 pounds each

with lifting slings shackled to the tops of the legs, brought to the surface by a crane aboard the Wotan, the derrick barge above the wreck. The total lift, including the spider, amounted to 235 tons. The Wotan transported the turret to the waterfront in downtown Newport News, where, after an arrival ceremony four days later, it was transferred to a smaller barge and reached the Mariners' Museum the next day.

“The Monitor project has been very challenging because of its size and complexity. There’s no model to go on; we’re charting new ground in the conservation and preservation of an extremely fragile object that has essentially become a huge mass of concreted iron. In many respects it’s a conservation nightmare.”

without their carriages – that resemble a sawed-off doublebarrel shotgun. It was the world’s first armored, revolving gun turret. “The turret alone would have made (designer John) Ericsson immortal; it was the most successful innovation in nautical warfare of the century,” wrote William C. Davis in his book *Duel Between The First Ironclads*.

The turret, which was pulled up with the guns, gun carriages and related parts, had been under the port side near the stern. Before it could be recovered, divers had to remove tons of coal and crusty lumps of sand and iron concretion, cut through thick layers of iron and wood from the hull, and remove a 30-ton section of hull and armor belt. The turret was lifted off the ocean floor by an eight-legged steel claw, dubbed the “spider,” in which the foot of each leg slipped under the turret. Then it was placed on a platform, and,

Almost exactly a year earlier, the 36-ton steam engine, which also will undergo conservation for 12 to 15 years, was welcomed to the Museum. The innovative “vibrating side lever” engine was recovered after four weeks of diving. “The engine is upside down on the bottom on sand bags and a support structure; it’s just too fragile to turn over,” says Willoz-Egnor. Until the tank was modified this summer, the 30-foot-tall frame that lifted the engine out of the water and cradled it during its transport loomed over the tank. The frame included two of the three sections of the 90-ton Engine Recovery Structure which sat on the ocean floor directly over the wreck in 2000 and 2001. The three-section tank is 10 feet tall, and when full (one section, used primarily for liquid transfers, is empty), would hold 91,000 gallons.

“Silt, sand and all sorts of crud have made their way into all the engine components,” Willoz-Egnor says. “It will need to be dismantled section by section, conserved, then re-assembled. We have to pull it apart and put it back together in exactly the same way, and we can’t rely on the original drawings because modifications were made during the vessel’s construction. We’ll probably have to fabricate parts of the engine for exhibition because the original parts will be too fragile or non-existent. A good portion of the engine is brass, as well as bronze and iron. I have been surprised at the amount of copper and brass used to construct the engine; there’s a lot of brass and copper piping, and there were beautiful brass handrails down the stairs.



The propeller and shaft have been at the Museum since 1998 and were separated two years later by the same hydraulic saw that Navy divers used to remove the propeller from the wreckage. It will take another 18 months to finish the conservation of the propeller. "We had originally thought the propeller and shaft wouldn't be recovered together," says Willoz-Egnor. "The shaft is wrought iron and the propeller is bronze, and unfortunately there was no way to treat the portion of the shaft running through the propeller. The Navy had to cut the shaft on either side of the propeller and then remove the section inside the hub."

The conservation process involves electrolytic reduction, in which artifacts are "immersed in a solution of water electrolyte, such as sodium carbonate, and a low voltage current is passed through them," explains one exhibit panel. "This removes the corrosive chlorides from the interior of the metal and loosens the exterior encrustations ... When the reduction and chloride removal phases of iron conservation have been completed, the artifacts are removed from the tanks. Their surfaces are stabilized with phosphates and tannates and then coated with wax, lacquer, or paint to protect them from moisture and other damaging substances."

Among the smaller items retrieved from the Monitor are ironstone plates, mustard and pepper bottles, a wine bottle, lighting fixtures such as lanterns, gimbals and chimneys from whale-oil lamps, a piece of a bitters bottle and hair restorative bottles ("historians think these bottles were used to smuggle alcohol on board," Willoz-Egnor said with a smile), an intact jar "full of pickle relish," another full jar found by the FDA to contain an antacid, two thermometers from the engine room (one still works), a glass tumbler, a soap dish, a heel and sole from a shoe, and leather binding from a book.

"That ironstone pitcher gave us the biggest scare," says Willoz-Egnor, bending over to peer into the display case where it's kept. "There was a crab nest inside the pitcher that had contained a bone, which we thought might be human. NOAA had it tested at the lab in Hawaii that identifies MIA remains, and we were relieved to find that it was pig or cow."

Until this summer, no human remains had been recovered from the Monitor. A few days before the turret was raised, a nearly complete skeleton was found pinned beneath one of the cannons. Two days after the turret was raised – while the barge was taking it to Newport News – the remains of another crew member were found. Also found in the turret were a U.S. Navy overcoat button, a pocketknife, and a leather boot. All human remains have been sent to the Army Central Identification Laboratory, at Hickam Air Force Base in Hawaii.

Navy and NOAA divers have been diving at the Monitor site every summer since 1998, two years after Congress ordered NOAA to devise a specific plan of "selective recovery and stabilization." Less systematic diving had taken place since the wreck was first discovered. Even though no more big items are due to be recovered, recovery efforts will continue of personal items from the crew's quarters, officers' quarters and storage areas, says Jeff Johnston, a NOAA historian who is an expert on the Monitor's layout and construction.

"There has been an accelerated rate of deterioration," he says. "We used to measure the damage in millimeters; now it's measured in chunks. An anchoring incident at the site in 1991 cracked the back of the wreck open like an egg. We were told in the early 1990s that it would be unrecognizable as a ship in 10 years. In 2000 we slowed the collapse of the hull into the sea-bed by placing grout bags under the hull, as shoring. That also paved the way for the recovery of large items."

Willoz-Egnor said the divers have been "attaching zinc blocks to everything, which should slow down the deterioration of the iron. Iron will always corrode preferentially when it's attached to brass or bronze. Iron, wood and fabric require immediate stabilization, unlike glass or brass."



Items recovered from the Monitor include a pharmaceutical bottle with its contents (an antacid) intact and the lantern that hung over the stern and was the last thing seen when it went down in 1862. The lantern is now in the reproduction turret inside the Defending the Seas gallery at the Mariners' Museum.

The last two summers, diving took place 24 hours a day from the *Wotan*, owned by Manson Gulf of Houma, Louisiana, which normally spends most of its time servicing offshore oil rigs in the Gulf of Mexico. The U.S. Navy's Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit Two, based at Little Creek Naval Amphibious Base in Virginia Beach, coordinated on-site activities, aided by a \$6.5 million grant from the Department of Defense and \$600,000 from NOAA. Last year's expedition cost \$4.3 million. (See accompanying story.)

The conservation process involves electrolytic reduction, in which artifacts are immersed in a solution of water electrolyte, such as sodium carbonate, and a low voltage current is passed through them. This removes the corrosive chlorides from the interior of the metal and loosens the exterior encrustations.

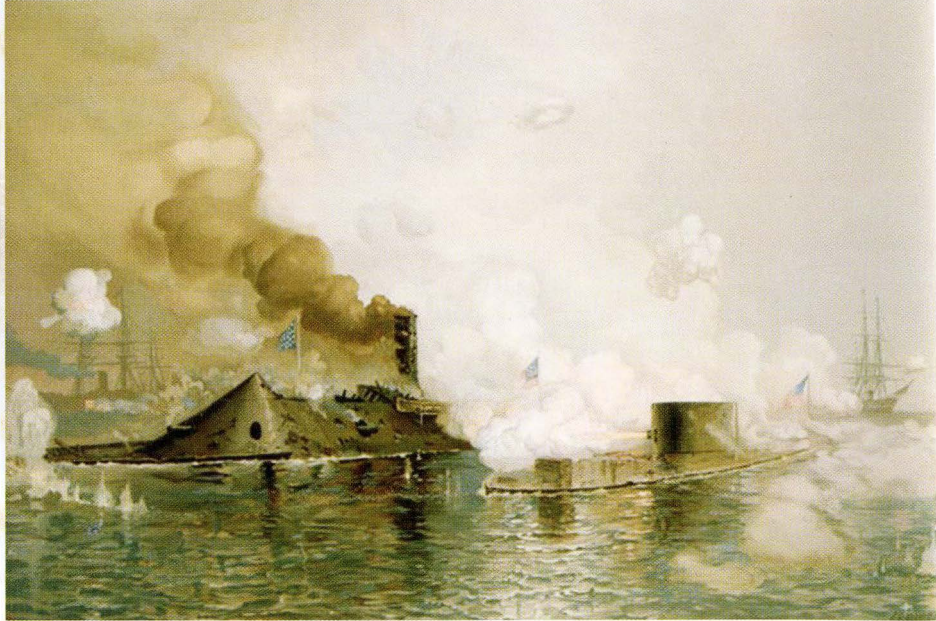
The manager of the Monitor National Marine Sanctuary and chief scientist for the expeditions is Dr. John Broadwater, an internationally known diving archaeologist, who provides another Longwood connection to the Monitor story. His daughter, April Broadwater Clark of Knoxville, Tennessee, is a 1996 Longwood graduate, and his mother, Dorothy Goodloe Broadwater of Williamsburg, is a 1931 Longwood alumna.

The Monitor was discovered by a team of marine scientists from Duke University in tests launched in August 1973, with the results announced in March 1974. It's lying at nearly twice the recommended depth for safe diving in a treacherous area known as the "Graveyard of the Atlantic," about 16 miles southeast of Cape Hatteras, where the warm, cobalt-blue waters of the Gulf Stream collide with the cold, green waters of the Labrador Current and bottom visibility and weather conditions can change in an instant.

The starboard side is partially buried under sand in what has been described as an "otherwise barren stretch of sandy bottom," which is home to sponges, barnacles, and soft and hard corral. Much of the hull, particularly near the stern, has collapsed. In 1975 it was designated the first National Marine Sanctuary (now there are 13), protecting a one-square-mile area around the site.

Designed by John Ericsson, a vain but brilliant Swedish-born inventor, the *Monitor* was built to challenge the CSS Virginia – the former USS Merrimack, often misspelled "Merrimac" – a scuttled frigate that was raised and converted to iron to challenge the Union blockade. The Monitor was put together in only 110 days at the Continental Iron Works in Brooklyn, with Ericsson supervising every detail, and was launched Jan. 30, 1862. Odd looking, poorly ventilated and small (172 feet long and 41 feet, six inches wide), with the deck only 18 inches above the waterline and a draft of just 10 feet, six inches, she was ridiculed as a "cheesebox on a raft," a "tin can on a shingle" and "Ericsson's folly." Some experts doubted she would float. Unlike her wooden predecessors, she had no sails or smokestack; her only visible features were the turret, almost exactly in the center of the deck, and the smaller pilothouse, near the bow and about four feet high, which was the ship's nerve center. "It was in every way a peculiar vessel," according to *First Duel Between the Ironclads*.

Her sleek design resembled that of a modern submarine, and among Ericsson's patentable inventions on board, said to number at least 40, was a waste-disposal system used by subs until World War II. "(Ericsson's) ship was the first ever built in which the entire crew was expected to spend long periods of time, up to a week or more, under water," says *Monitor: The Story of the Legendary Civil War Ironclad and the Man Whose Invention Changed the Course of History* by James Tertius deKay. With 58 men on board, she left the Brooklyn Navy Yard on March 6, 1862 at 11 o'clock in the morning and arrived in Hampton Roads two days later at 7 p.m. For the U.S. Navy, which had just suffered the most disastrous day in its history until Pearl Harbor, she was arriving in the nick of time.



Lieutenant John L. Worden, the Monitor's captain, was temporarily blinded and lost permanent sight in one eye in the famous battle with the CSS Virginia.

The CSS Virginia had thrown Washington into a panic that day by sinking two wooden warships – killing 240 Union men, including the captain of one – and forcing a third ship to run aground. “President Lincoln called March 8 the greatest calamity to befall the Union since Bull Run,” says John Quarstein, director of the Virginia War Museum, also in Newport News. “Secretary of War Stanton paced the White House expecting the Virginia to steam up and bombard Washington, and also do the same in New York and Boston. The Confederate attack caused shock waves in the North, where people had ‘Ram Fever’ and ‘Merrimack on the Brain.’”

The Monitor and the Virginia fought the next morning in Hampton Roads, a wide, shallow channel where the James, Elizabeth and Nansemond rivers meet and flow into the Chesapeake Bay. While Lincoln’s cabinet met in emergency session, at least 20,000 people, including soldiers from both armies stationed nearby, watched the four-hour battle that Sunday. “The ironclads exchanged blows at ranges varying from a few yards to half a mile,” says *The Blockade: Runners and Raiders* from the Time-Life Books series on the Civil War. “Like boxers, they circled and probed for weak spots, moving in and out. But at whatever cost, neither could hurt the other ... Because of her shallow draft, better engines and smaller size, the Monitor was a faster, more maneuverable and more elusive target. But the Merrimack had greater firepower. Her 10 guns could be fired and reloaded every five minutes. It took up to eight minutes to fire, reload and run out the Monitor’s two guns.”

In the only damage to either vessel, a Confederate artillery shell, fired at no more than 10 yards, struck the Monitor’s pilothouse, ripping off the top. The ship’s captain, Lieutenant John L. Worden – who seven years later would become the superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy – was in the pilothouse at the time, his face pressed against the viewing slit. He was temporarily blinded and had to relinquish command; he would never regain sight in his left eye and would have “powder burns over half his face for the rest of his life,” Quarstein says. The shot was fired by Lieutenant John Taylor Wood, grandson of former President Zachary Taylor and a nephew by marriage of Jefferson Davis.

“It was one of the 10 greatest naval battles in history,” Quarstein says. “Before the battle, warships were made of wood and powered by sail. Afterward, they were made of iron and powered by steam. The battle would prove the superiority of iron over wood.”

Tactically, the battle was a draw, even though both sides claimed victory. The Monitor’s impact on history, however, extended far beyond what took place in the waters of Hampton Roads. The funny looking ironclad “saved the blockade, doomed the Confederacy’s hopes of securing British and French recognition, and revolutionized naval warfare,” deKay wrote in his book. “Her influence in this last instance was both profound and instantaneous. Within two days of learning the news from Hampton Roads, the Royal Navy, the world’s pre-eminent naval force, cancelled the construction of all further wooden warships.”

After the battle, the Monitor remained in Hampton Roads, shadowing the Virginia, except for a sortie up the James that ended when she was fired upon at Drewry’s Bluff, below Richmond, and an overhaul at the Washington Navy Yard, during which, deKay wrote, she became “the city’s most popular tourist attraction, drawing notables from the president on down, and on at least one occasion a fashionable crowd of Washington ladies who proved zealous souvenir hunters,” carrying away keys, doorknobs and escutcheons. Despite doubts about her seaworthiness, the Monitor received orders on Christmas Day 1862 to report to Beaufort, North Carolina, under tow of the USS Rhode Island, to help with the blockade of Wilmington. She left four days later and, after squalls began tossing her about, foundered and sank within sight of land at 1 a.m. on New Year’s Eve. Some 12 men and four officers among the 62-member crew perished. “As she slowly settled toward the bottom,” says *Duel Between The First Ironclads*, “she turned over and the turret came loose, touching bottom first, while the hull settled at an angle on top of it.”

All of the Monitor’s artifacts eventually will be housed in the Mariners’ Museum’s \$30 million USS Monitor Center, which officials hope to open in 2007. Some 20 percent of the funding had been raised by August. “We’ll break ground for phase I of the Center either late this year or early next year,” says Willoz-Egnor.



Crew members relax aboard the Monitor after the battle.

Willoz-Egnor's job is ideally suited to her interests. "My interest in archeology has always been more with the objects once they're out of the ground, and talking about them with schoolchildren ... I entered Longwood as a business major but didn't like it. My second semester, I took an anthropology course and just loved it and found I was good at it, but I kept business as a minor."

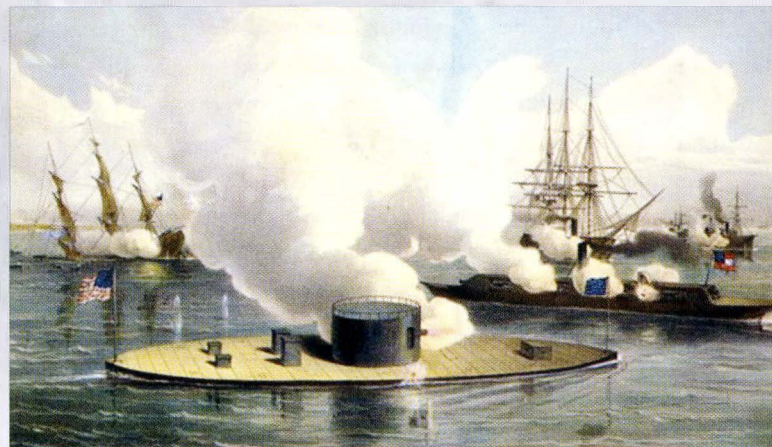
Appropriately for someone who works in a maritime museum, Willoz-Egnor is the daughter of a U.S. Navy captain. Her family moved up and down the East Coast before settling in Virginia Beach in 1972. After graduating from Longwood, she worked as an historical interpreter at Jamestown Settlement for eight years "to get my foot in the door of a museum. I worked on ships, the Indian village, and at the fort. I even appeared on the cover of the Williamsburg phonebook a few times. On one cover, I was in two pictures – as a colonist and as a Native American. I tanned hides and flintknapped, which is how Indians and others created stone tools. I did all sorts of things. I also volunteered with the curatorial department on my days off to gain experience with the collections."

Her husband, Todd, still works at Jamestown Settlement as the ships' maintenance supervisor. "He's in museums, too," she says. They have a six-year-old son and live in Williamsburg.

No two days are the same for Willoz-Egnor, which she enjoys. Last December, for example, she was given only 10 days to remove everything – 120 small boats and thousands of accessories – from the small craft building so a new building could be erected on the site. She is responsible for the documentation, care and preservation of the Museum's varied collections, which includes monitoring the buildings' environmental conditions. Other headaches are due to inquisitive visitors, rather than issues with temperature or humidity. While being photographed next to the 9-pound Dahlgren cannon in front of the Monitor exhibit, she tapped the cannon's barrel and allowed herself a chuckle.

"A few weeks ago, we had a little problem with this. Someone had stuck a bowling ball in the barrel and walked away – an interpretive display that went awry. It's at a slight tilt, so the ball rolled to the back and stayed there. We had to bring in a two-ton jack and jack up the back of the cannon, and it still wouldn't come out. So, we created a long pole with a hook and hooked one of the finger-holes. We were lucky; if we hadn't been able to see that finger-hole, I don't know what we would have done. My job is like that. From one day to the next, I never know what I will be doing. One day I could be handling a priceless work of art and the next day I could be handling a World War II radar antenna or greasy outboard engine."

Whatever her assignment, history is in good hands with Longwood's Jeanne Willoz-Egnor, Class of 1986.



The above 1862 lithograph, The Splendid Victory of the Ericsson Battery Monitor, used as the background throughout this feature, was commissioned by Congress and was printed by Hatch & Co. of New York – its artist is unknown. The 1866 lithograph pictured at the top of page eleven, Monitor and Merrimac, First Fight Between Ironclads, is by J. O. Davidson. All historic images courtesy of The Mariners' Museum.



Aboard the Emmanuel and Wotan

Before I even reached the Wotan, the derrick barge used for the diving expeditions to the USS Monitor the last two summers, I had to survive the trip out there and what is called the vessel-to-vessel transfer.

“Because weather conditions off Cape Hatteras are often windy or stormy,” advised the e-mail confirming my reservation, “we strongly recommend that you take some type of motion-sickness medication.” Few people get seasick as easily as I do, so I worried for weeks. The message also warned that the transfer from the shuttle vessel to the barge “can be difficult.”

When we left the U.S. Coast Guard station at Hatteras Inlet just after 7 a.m., I had a Scopolamine patch (supposedly better than Dramamine) behind my left ear and a 20-ounce Coke (my favorite remedy for an upset stomach) in my camera bag. The water turned choppy 30 minutes into the 90-minute trip, and everyone was hustled inside the cabin of the Emmanuel, the boat that ferried a dozen visitors, mostly from the news media, out to the barge. Every few minutes, I checked the patch and the Coke. After pulling up alongside the barge, groups of about four took turns negotiating the last few feet by dangling 20 feet in the air on the outside of a lift basket, held aloft by a crane from the barge, while holding onto cargo netting. The quick ride on the basket, shaped like a birdcage and called a Billy Pugh (after the company that makes it), was fun. The first thing

I noticed on the barge is that it rolls just a little, reviving my fear of seasickness. It was most pronounced in the galley where I ate lunch – it sways more the higher you are, people said. But I had a relic of naval history 240 feet below me and, with my lifelong interest in the Civil War, an enviable assignment at hand.

On a gorgeous day in mid-July, I spent five hours aboard the Wotan with active duty and reserve personnel from the U.S. Navy, officials of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (or NOAA, the government agency that oversees the site), and visiting reporters, photographers and cameramen, including some from the *New York Times*, *National Geographic*, the Associated Press, and the Richmond and Norfolk papers. From late June through early August, the crowded, bustling barge – 300 feet long and 90 feet wide, with 116 berths and a gross weight of nearly 5,000 tons – was moored above the wreck of the Monitor by eight 2,000-pound anchors tied to two-inch-thick cables. Divers, mostly from the Navy, worked around the clock to recover the gun turret from the famous Civil War ironclad, which sank 16 miles off the North Carolina coast in 1862.

The divers this day were clearing coal and other debris away from a six-foot perimeter around the turret, a necessary step before it could be raised from the ocean floor. The summer expeditions would have been nowhere near as productive without saturation diving, which enables divers to work in

the deep ocean environment for weeks at a time without having to undergo decompression after every dive.

A four-man team of “sat” divers, as they’re called, was either in the water or living in a pressurized chamber on deck, equivalent to a depth of 190 feet, for nine to 12 days. Twice a day, two sat divers descended in the diving bell, also pressurized to 190 feet, which resembles a white ball with small windows. Each spent four to six hours working, singly, on the bottom while his partner monitored him from the bell. Then those two were brought to the surface and switched with the two others, who had been sleeping or eating in the chamber on deck. After their nine-to-12-day stint, each team spent 66 hours decompressing in the L-shaped chamber, which, because one side can be closed off, accommodates eight people – some are being pressurized while others are decompressing.

Not far from where the bell was lowered and raised, two surface-supply divers, or “sprint” divers, were dropped into the water eight times a day in a small platform called the stage. On the way down, they stopped at 20 feet to shift from air to mixed gas, then worked on the bottom for 30 minutes. On the way back up, they stopped several times beginning at 110 feet, to shift to a decompression mix (50% oxygen, 50% helium), and finally at 40 feet, when they were switched to 100% oxygen. Once on deck, they had a maximum of five minutes – usually it took two-and-a-half minutes – to shed their wetsuits (they wore Spandex-type swimsuits underneath) and climb into a small, tube-like decompression chamber, where they spent at least 90 minutes.

Both sets of divers used a mixture of 85% helium and 15% oxygen on the bottom, which, as the saying goes, makes even John Wayne sound like Donald Duck. Gases, mixed in advance, were monitored from a nearby panel. Because it’s cold on the ocean floor, the “umbilical cords” attached to the surface divers from on deck, which resemble multi-colored licorice sticks, provided hot water in addition to the mixed gas.



I saw two pairs of surface divers go down into the water and the first team return; two sat divers pulled up to the deck in the bell; video monitors showing what both sets of divers were viewing on the bottom (with helmet cameras) and the digital video images that an underwater camera mounted to the ROV (remotely-operated vehicle), also on the bottom, was recording; artifacts recovered only the day before – a glass lantern chimney, a dozen hydrometers (which tested the water’s salinity), and three cube-shaped objects that may have been counterweights, from a storage locker – and the specially-built structure that two days later would be lowered into the water and 19 days after that would lift the Monitor’s famed turret off the ocean floor and onto the barge.

And my stomach fared just fine, despite the spicy chicken gumbo I couldn’t resist at lunch.

KENT BOOTY
ASSOCIATE EDITOR



Joan of Arc Statue Links Mariners' Museum and Longwood

There is a connection between the Mariners' Museum and Longwood.

The Museum was founded in 1930 by philanthropists Archer Milton Huntington and his wife, Anna Hyatt Huntington. Mrs. Huntington (1876-1973) was one of the foremost American sculptors of the 20th century, known primarily for her equestrian statues. Longwood's "Joanie on the Pony" statue in the Colonnades is based on her 1915 bronze monument *Joan of Arc*, which first brought her international recognition.

Joan of Arc was the patron saint of the Joan Circle of Alpha Delta Rho, the honorary leadership society founded in 1926, later known as Geist, and now Mortar Board. A Longwood student who had seen the first of five known castings of the monument, in New York City at Riverside Drive and 93rd Street, mentioned it to members of the organization. In correspondence that apparently began in late 1926, Lucy Overbey, the group's secretary, wrote to the sculptor, telling her they had selected that work, since it would "embody the ideals of leadership" to which they were dedicated, and hoped within three years to raise the funds to buy a four-foot, three-inch "bronze statuette" of the monument.

"To raise it means that we will have to make the greatest sacrifices ... However, each of us is fired with such a keen desire to have this statue that nothing can stop us," wrote Lucy, a 1927 graduate who died in 1962. "We have studied every picture and every statue of Joan of Arc, and yours is the only one that represents the ideals of our Joan of Arc Circle."

Mrs. Huntington wrote back on Feb. 18, 1927:

In answer to your letter of the 13th, I am much interested and pleased that your Joan Circle has chosen my statue of Joan of Arc out of all the others. I spoke to my husband about your raising a fund among you to purchase a 4 foot model and he asked me to write to your circle that he would be glad to present the Joan Circle of Farmville, Virginia with such a bronze copy of the 4 foot model. I have sent today an order to the Gorham Company to forward the Joan Circle a bronze copy which my husband and I hope you will accept with our best wishes to the Joan Circle.

*Sincerely yours,
Anna H. Huntington*

Mrs. Huntington probably realized the girls – who, according to one of Lucy's letters, had consulted with President Joseph L. Jarman and were "negotiating with a local bank" – couldn't raise the money, says Dr. James Jordan, an anthropology professor who has researched Joanie on the Pony. Board minutes from 1927 placed the statue's value at \$2,000, then a considerable sum.

Longwood is the only college known to have a copy of the statue, which, in a ceremony April 9, 1927, was unveiled "midst an ovation seldom witnessed in our school life," *The Rotunda* reported four days later. Virginia Graves Krebs ('27) of Roanoke, who turned 95 in October, may be the only surviving member of Alpha Delta Rho who attended the ceremony. She returned to campus in October 2000 for the 100th anniversary of Chi, to which she also belonged.

"We hid it for a long time (after it arrived on campus); we didn't want people peeking at it," says Mrs. Krebs. "One of the Hampden-Sydney boys stole the sword one time – probably a fraternity gag – and was forced to return it. I remember that Florence Stubbs was our adviser. We were scared to death of her!"

The sculptor and her husband were invited to the ceremony but, in a letter from Mr. Huntington, sent their regrets.



“The monument is considered one of the finest equestrian monuments in the United States,” says Robin Salmon, vice president and curator of sculpture at Brookgreen Gardens, the Huntingtons’ winter home near Murrells Inlet, South Carolina, and now a public sculpture garden. “It’s the first equestrian monument of a woman by a woman, and the first to show Joan of Arc wearing the proper clothes and having the proper equipment.”

“What you (at Longwood) have is called a reduction,” she added. “There aren’t many of those – probably fewer than 10. We have one here at Brookgreen Gardens. There are two sizes of reductions. You, and we, have the larger size. The smaller one is about 15 to 18 inches tall.”

Joan of Arc is similar to a full-size plaster model that Mrs. Huntington exhibited, and for which she won an award, in 1910 at the Paris Salon, an exhibition that was “the only place then for an artist to be recognized,” she says. “Based on that, she was commissioned by a committee in New York to do a monument to celebrate the 500th anniversary of Joan’s birth (in 1912). She used the same idea but completely re-did the sculpture. She did research to make sure it was accurate. French sculptors had always showed her in clunky armor that people wore 150 years later.”

Each of the monuments was cast in sections by a foundry, based on a clay model that Mrs. Huntington had made partly at her studio near Gloucester, Massachusetts, and partly in New York, where she also had a studio, Ms. Salmon says. For the horse in the statue, according to a 1973 article in *The Rotunda* shortly after she died, Mrs. Huntington “used as a model the last remaining fire horse in Gloucester. For St. Joan, she used a niece who posed while straddling a barrel.”

Longwood’s reduction and others were made by the Gorham Company, still in business, which was known mainly for its silver and also had a bronze division with its own foundry, Ms. Salmon says.

Works by Mrs. Huntington are in more than 200 museums and galleries throughout the world. In 1923 she married Archer Milton Huntington (1870-1955), a poet, Spanish scholar and art patron who was the adopted son of Collis P. Huntington, a railroad magnate who founded Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company and the C&O and Central Pacific railroads. The shipbuilding yard is involved with the Mariners’ Museum’s latest and best-known project, involving artifacts from the wreck of the USS Monitor.

KENT BOOTY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR

One Year Later – Remembering September 11

An exclusive conversation with Janet Clements, Class of 1980,
on her Communications role for the Virginia Department
of Emergency Management

DENNIS SERCOMBE, EDITOR



For most Americans,
including Janet
Clements '80,
September 11, 2001
began like any other

autumn day. Summer was over. The kids were
back in school. And a crystal clear morning
hinted at the promise of fall.

But unlike most of us, the tragic events of 9/11 would soon
present Janet with the challenge of her career. As director of
public affairs for the Virginia Department of Emergency
Management, Janet was watching the story unfold on CNN
when the third plane hit the Pentagon. All of a sudden,
terror had struck home – right in Virginia's front yard.

For the next two weeks, Janet would establish and manage a
Joint Information Center in northern Virginia where she and
her staff would coordinate the communications response to
the Pentagon attack. At one time, there were over 100 media
companies covering the attack – a list that sounds like a
“Who's Who” of journalism: CNN, C-Span, Reuters, ABC,
NBC, CBS, BBC, Fox News – from small affiliates to large
media conglomerates, from weekly papers to the *New York
Times*. And they all wanted the same thing: accurate, up-to-
the minute news, photos, video, and soundbites about the
Pentagon attack.

Janet Clements is a true example of the Longwood “citizen-
leader.” Here, in her own words, are her reflections on that
autumn day that we will always remember.

*How did you first learn about the World Trade Center attack
and what were your first thoughts?*

I was in my office and my pager went off. The message from
our Emergency Operations Center read: An airplane has
crashed into the World Trade Center – CNN carrying it live.
I immediately turned on the television in my office to see
smoke billowing from one of the World Trade Center towers.
Shortly thereafter, the second plane crashed into the other
tower. At that point I realized this wasn't an accident. My
agency has been planning, preparing and exercising for a
terrorist event for over six years, so when the third plane hit
the Pentagon, I knew this was now a Virginia incident and
that I would be involved. There's no way you could see the
live footage and not have an emotional reaction. Mine was a
sinking feeling in my stomach driven by the shock and horror
of the situation. When the first media call came in, I had to
push aside as much of that emotion as I could in order to do
my job – communicate to the public on the Pentagon attack
through state, national and international media.

*Once it was clear that America was under attack, what were
your first actions regarding emergency management in Virginia?*

I had to make contact with the Governor's Press Office,
assemble my team of public affairs officers and go to our
Emergency Operations Center to activate a Joint
Information Center. Our EOC is about four miles from the
VDEM administrative headquarters. The EOC is an
underground facility located behind State Police
Headquarters near the Richmond and Chesterfield County
border. There were security checkpoints to get into the State
Police property and at that time we didn't know when or
where the next attack would occur. My staff and I began
working with the Governor's Office to issue news releases
regarding the State of Emergency and the status of the
Pentagon response. We coordinated all the media responses
from state agencies. During an emergency, it's crucial that
information be coordinated and consistent so that we don't
add to the rumors and confusion a crisis brings. The entire
Joint Information Center concept is designed to facilitate
“speaking with one voice.”



The attack soon came closer to home with the Pentagon attack. Tell us about how you were sent to the Pentagon and what you did upon arrival.

The attack occurred on a Tuesday and I worked 12-14 hour days on Tuesday and Wednesday at the state EOC. On Thursday morning, I reported to the Pentagon – actually to Fort Myers, which is where the Joint Operations Center was located. That center included representatives from the FBI, the Department of Defense, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Virginia Department of Emergency Management, Arlington County officials and numerous other local, state and federal representatives. My job there was to help coordinate the flow of information to the public about the attack and recovery efforts. The media served as one of the primary means of getting that information out and calls continued from local, national and international media.

What were your primary responsibilities at the Pentagon site?

My job was to help establish a Joint Information Center so that all the federal, state and local agencies involved could provide consistent information to the public. In any crisis, rumors and misinformation can spread rapidly, so I worked with other media relations representatives to make sure we were all putting out coordinated and consistent information. I was also serving as the primary spokesperson for state government. I worked closely with the Governor's Office to keep them informed on what was happening on the scene.

Give us a brief "situation report" on what you found when you arrived at the Pentagon.

I went to the Pentagon site that Thursday and it was utterly shocking to see the damage the airplane inflicted on a building that looked so rock solid. In less than an hour after impact, the building floors above the crash entry site pancaked down at an angle. The front wall was completely removed and you could see inside offices. One of the things I'll never forget is the computer monitor sitting on a desk right next to the building collapse. I found myself wondering what happened to that person and what he or she must have felt and thought when that airplane came crashing into the building.

As the on-site communications coordinator, what were the major problems that you faced?

There were so many agencies and organizations involved in the response, it was difficult to put the Joint Information Center concept in place. We had practiced this in exercises, but the real event was different. The media were gathered at a Citgo gas station close to the Pentagon. Fort Myers was about a mile and a half away and it was off limits to the media. So having the JIC there just wasn't working. The Department of Defense didn't want to brief media at the Citgo station because they had a distinct need to show the country and the world that the Pentagon had not been destroyed. So they conducted all their briefings in the Pentagon briefing room. We all agreed that made perfect sense, so instead of focusing on a literal JIC where everyone was located together, we took the virtual JIC approach and used telephones and computers to coordinate. It worked well. We were able to rapidly disseminate accurate and consistent information and the media seemed happy with the arrangement. Arlington County, in particular, did a masterful job of communicating about the fire, police and rescue response to the Pentagon site.

The Virginia Department of Emergency Management prepares for a wide range of disasters and emergencies. Had you ever rehearsed or discussed anything of this magnitude or methodology?

Yes, we constantly are exercising and preparing for worst-case scenarios. That's just the nature of my agency. We're either responding to emergencies and disasters or planning, preparing and exercising for those that might occur in the future. Terrorism has been on our radar screen since the early 1990s and we have been preparing for it. But I will say that of all the things we'd trained for, airplanes loaded with full tanks of jet fuel crashing into office buildings was not in any of our exercise scenarios.

Looking back over the whole September 11 event and aftermath, is there anything that you would have done differently in regard to your response plan?

Actually our plan worked well. For Virginia it was an isolated location where all the victims were Pentagon workers, contractors, visitors or those on the airplane. The World Trade Center attack was much more complex for many reasons. What we've done since 9/11 is to revamp our plans and train a wider group of state and local government representatives on media relations and the Joint Information Center concept. We know that the next terrorist incident could take the form of a biological, chemical or even a nuclear attack, and those types of incidents would require many more people trained to communicate with the public.

“Terrorism has been on our radar screen since the early 1990s and we have been preparing for it. But of all the things we'd trained for, airplanes loaded with full tanks of jet fuel crashing into office buildings was not in any of our exercise scenarios.”

How has your job changed as a result of 9/11?

I've spent a good deal of time over the past year focusing on terrorism. I've been looking at what Virginia needs to do to prepare our citizens and to provide effective emergency public information during future incidents. I have been involved in Governor Warner's and former Governor Gilmore's terrorism panels and am a member of Virginia's Domestic Preparedness Working Group. At the same time, we've had two major floods in Southwest Virginia and are facing drought conditions throughout the state. So I have to keep that balance between the natural disasters that continue to plague our state with the looming threat of terrorism.

Virginia is a primary tourist destination. What can you tell potential visitors that might ease some of their anxiety about travel in these turbulent times?

Security has certainly been tightened since 9/11, so it will be much harder for terrorists to find that chink in our armor. Virginia also has one of the best response systems in the nation, so if terrorists do strike again, people in this state should know that we have the best of the best – ready to deal with any situation.

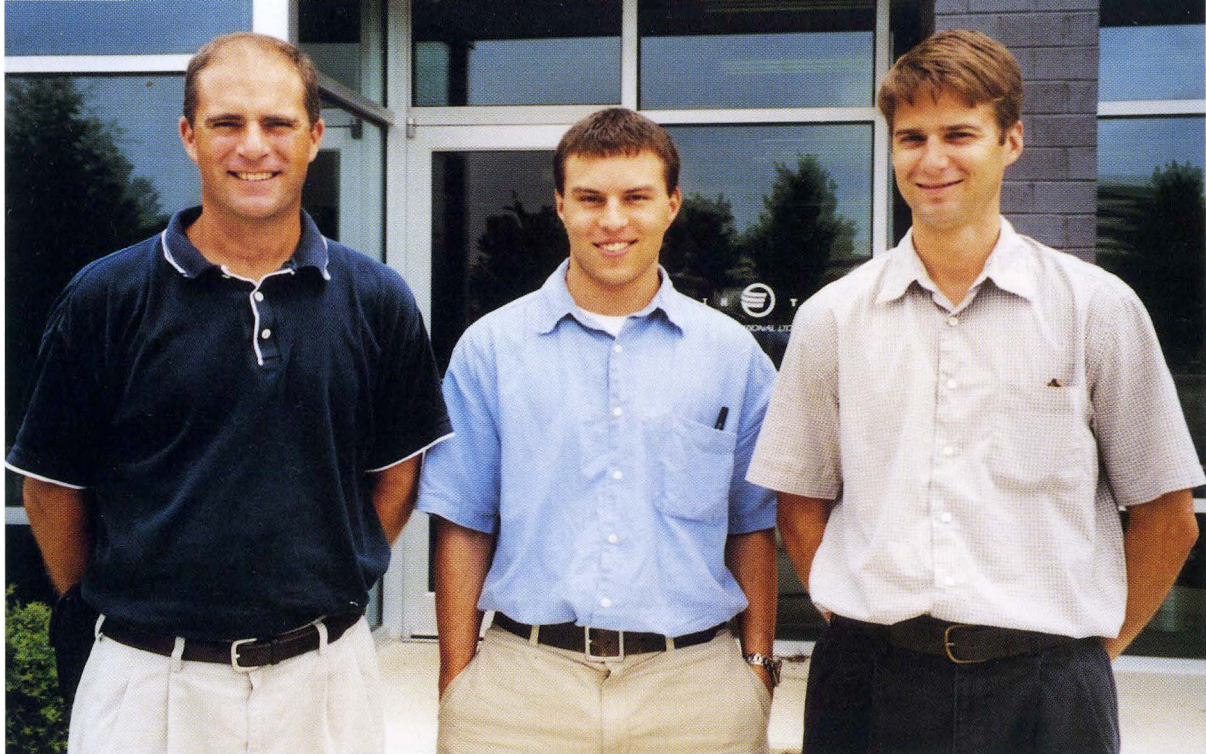


What can an individual do when an emergency situation or natural disaster strikes close to home?

Actually, there are a number of things people can do to prepare themselves and their families for terrorism or natural disasters. Having a disaster supplies kit is an important action, because you may be on your own for three to five days without outside assistance. You need non-perishable foods, water (a gallon per person per day), battery powered radio, flashlights with extra batteries, first aid kit, an extra supply of your prescription medications and other personal hygiene items. There are a number of other actions people can take such as understanding in-place sheltering and how to safely evacuate. For more specific information, people should turn to Virginia's emergency Web site: www.vaemergency.com. That site is managed by my office and includes extensive information on terrorism and disaster preparedness.

September 11, 2001 has been compared to December 7, 1941. Do you think the history books will agree?

Most definitely. In fact, I think because of the extensive television coverage of the World Trade Center towers being hit and then collapsing and of the Pentagon site, 9/11 may have more lasting effects in people's memories. As horrible as Pearl Harbor was, people across the country and the world weren't watching it live on CNN. Sept. 11 will be forever etched in people's memories.



Brothers from Longwood's chapter of Sigma Phi Epsilon, Joe West '89, Joel Olive '99, Brian Hill '92, and (not pictured) Pete Wray '88, maintained significant roles to the entire operation at Ground Zero.

The View from Ground Zero

Four Longwood Fraternity Brothers Worked Recovery Operations at the WTC

Hundreds of thousands of people visited Ground Zero after the September 11 attacks. Witnesses saw mass destruction, memorials, and a quiet atmosphere never before seen in lower Manhattan. They also saw thousands of people working to clean up the site, which would eventually take nine months to complete.

Under a contract with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), four brothers from Richmond, working for Earth Tech Inc. in its Emergency Rapid Response Services Department, were sent to the city to assist. They are not biological brothers; rather, fraternity brothers from Longwood's chapter of Sigma Phi Epsilon. Joe West '89, Brian Hill '92, Pete Wray '88, and Joel Olive '99, maintained significant roles in the entire operation at Ground Zero.

Joe West, an earth science major at Longwood, is the program manager for Earth Tech's EPA Emergency and Rapid Response Services contract for New York and New Jersey. He arrived in New York on September 14 and at 1 a.m. on September 15 his assembled crew of Earth Tech employees and subcontractors began to pressure wash and vacuum the financial district. Because of their efforts, Wall Street was able to re-open on Monday, September 17. The cleanup was continued in other areas of Manhattan under Joe's leadership, but he had many other tasks at hand as well. He staffed and managed the city's storm sewer outfalls into the Hudson River and the proper management and disposal of all environmentally hazardous material (batteries, oil tanks, cylinders, etc.) found in the WTC debris and damaged buildings surrounding the site. Joe also oversaw the construction of the 32,000 square foot decontamination center, which served as the central wash station and rest area for the entire clean-up. It accommodated 5,000 to 6,000 people a day with 30 showers, 500 lockers, and it housed the Salvation Army's dining, rest, and counseling service center. Joe described the scene of the first few days with the following statement, "There were two policemen and two army personnel on every street corner, the streets were



deserted, there was no power, the pile of debris was still burning, and we were on no sleep. It was surreal ... we were in a war zone.” For Joe’s efforts, he won one of the most honorable awards Earth Tech offers its employees.

Brian Hill, a physics major at Longwood, was responsible for the design, procurement, and erection of the decontamination center. Joe hired the contractors and then Brian offered the technical information for them to get the job done. They, along with the EPA, selected the structure and one that could be finished in a timely manner. Brian did surveying to find the perfect location for the facility, and he worked on determining how it would obtain power, water, heating and cooling, and other key features. He designed and oversaw the construction of the wash basins, water supply, filtration and discharge, storm water management, heating, ducting and overall floor plan. Joe stated, “Brian was the key in developing and communicating Earth Tech’s and the EPA’s vision of the wash station to the mayor’s office and other agencies involved. It would have not been possible without his competencies and work ethic.”

Pete Wray, a business administration major at Longwood, was the resource manager on the project. He made sure everything ran smoothly from inventory, to protective equipment, to vehicles. Pete ensured that each project was staffed with the correct personnel. He created a two-way radio account and frequency for Earth Tech and the EPA

workers to communicate more effectively. There were several agencies associated with work at Ground Zero, and Pete made sure appropriate documentation and passes were obtained and documented by Earth Tech employees.

Joel Olive, a business administration major at Longwood, managed the financial aspects of the projects. His responsibilities included cost tracking for million dollar projects; managing and executing purchasing operations by obtaining and managing competitive bids and subcontracts for large purchases; tracking site specific inventory and personal protective equipment usage; organizing pay, medical clearances, and certifications for all site personnel; and maintaining site records and daily operating necessities.

Twenty-four hours a day for nine months was how long it took to clear the World Trade Center site. New York City is now looking to rebuild where two of the largest buildings in the world once stood. Joe, Brian, Pete, and Joel were there for approximately two and half months and Joel stated, “It consumed everything I did, every minute of my waking time. The only ‘free’ time we had was on the ride to and from work and in the hotel for the few minutes between getting there and falling asleep.” Brian explained, “Sometimes it seemed like another construction site, but all I had to do was to look over at the pile and remember why we were there.” Joe added, “My role as the manager for this contract does not include extended travel ordinarily but



when the need and the opportunity arose for me to contribute, my wife (Elizabeth Marvin West, Longwood '89) and I agreed that it was definitely the right thing to do and the resulting inconveniences and extra work for her at home with our children were far less than losses I witnessed in New York. It was an unforgettable experience." Joe, Brian, Pete, and Joel each credit Longwood for the opportunity to learn skills necessary to succeed in their professions. From leadership to communication skills, they were prepared to handle such an arduous task with courage and class. The four Longwood men were exhausted upon their return to Richmond but realizing the impact September 11 had on America, they were proud to have used their expertise to make a valuable difference.

BILL FIEGE '95

Inkwell Makes Its Mark A Century Later



Mr. Robert G. Flippen, President of Southside Virginia Historical Press. Mr. Flippen is a veteran of the Longwood Archaeology Field School excavations during the summers of 1980 through 1983, while he pursued his degree in American Studies at George Washington University. His careful examination of this most unusual find has revealed that it was manufactured between 1906 and 1915. This could be determined by the mold marks on the inkwell, which were made by a device called the Owens Automatic Bottle Molding Machine invented in 1906. The glass of the inkwell contains the mineral manganese, which was no longer added to glass bottles after 1915. After 1915, manganese was replaced by selenium, thus fixing its date between 1906 and 1915. This type of manganese molded bottle was used by two ink manufacturers, the Carter Ink Company and Higgins Ink Company. Flippen believes, based on the style of shoulders on our inkwell, that it was likely a Carter inkwell.

Construction worker Gordon Ford couldn't believe his eyes when he saw the sparkling, nearly perfect, clear-glass bottle sitting in the dirt in his backhoe bucket. Digging in the August heat to excavate the new foundation for Grainger Hall, he had unearthed an inkwell of 100 years earlier!

The archaeological find was reported to Nancy Shelton, Director of Alumni Relations, who asked me to examine it. Fortunately, we have in the Longwood family one of the premier analysts of historic Virginia glass artifacts,

DR. JAMES WILLIAM JORDAN

PROFESSOR OF ANTHROPOLOGY

AND FOUNDER, LONGWOOD ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD SCHOOL



FOCUS STAFF SPRING TERM – a photograph from the *The Virginian 1912*.

Mrs. Lydia C. Williams, Longwood archivist, discovered this photograph in the 1912 edition of *The Virginian*, the school's yearbook. The photograph shows the staff of The Focus, which was the literary magazine published by the Student Association and cost \$1.00 a year for a subscription. Is it possible that the student with the pen in her hand has just dipped it into our inkwell sitting on the table in front of her? I wonder! – J.J.



Dr. Patricia P. Cormier, donning a hard hat and perched inside a backhoe, scooped out a ceremonial shovelful of dirt.

Breaking New Ground for a New Grainger Hall

Ground was broken July 18 for the new Grainger Hall when President Patricia Cormier, donning a hard hat and perched inside a backhoe, scooped out a ceremonial shovelful of dirt.

The four-story, 26,300-square foot building, to be built by W.B. English Inc. of Lynchburg at a cost of about \$4 million, will closely resemble the old Grainger. In fact, five concrete medallions salvaged from the old building will be placed on the front of the new Grainger in the same locations. Plans call for completion by August 2003 with occupancy in the fall semester that year.

Though the exterior will look like the original Grainger, said Dr. Cormier, “inside is where you will see changes. The 15 classrooms will be wired to take advantage of the latest technology to provide a superior learning environment for our students. It will have modern amenities (including offices for 34 faculty). So the new Grainger Hall will give us the best of both worlds.”

W.B. English Inc., founded in 1909, has a “strong reputation in the area of historic restoration and creation,” Dr. Cormier noted. The firm will be working from

construction documents designed by Moseley Architects of Virginia Beach.

The original Grainger, which dated to 1903, survived the Great Fire of 2001 but had to be razed last fall due to extensive water, smoke and collateral damage to its infrastructure. It was named in 1967 for Dr. James Moses Grainger (1879-1968), who taught English at Longwood from 1908 to 1950 and chaired the department for all but the first two years.

“We have been waiting for this day for a very long time,” said Dr. Cormier. “It seems only appropriate that it should come in July 2002 – the same month that Longwood became Longwood University. With the turning over of the earth for the reconstruction of Grainger Hall, we are beginning a new page in the history of Longwood University.”

Dr. David Cordle, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, and Ann Baise, rector of the Board of Visitors, also spoke during the ceremony, which was attended by about 100 people, including six other members of the

Board of Visitors and Audrey Powell, president of the Longwood Foundation.

The original Grainger Hall was completed in 1903 and was named then the “West Wing.” The State Normal School Catalogue for 1902-3 described the new building in glowing terms:

“On the ground floor there are six large classrooms. On the second floor there are six rooms used by the training school with adjustable desks. The principal’s office and a nature study room are also on this floor. On the third floor is the library and reading room and three class rooms. On the fourth floor is a well furnished infirmary, thoroughly sanitary in its appointments, in addition to dormitories.”

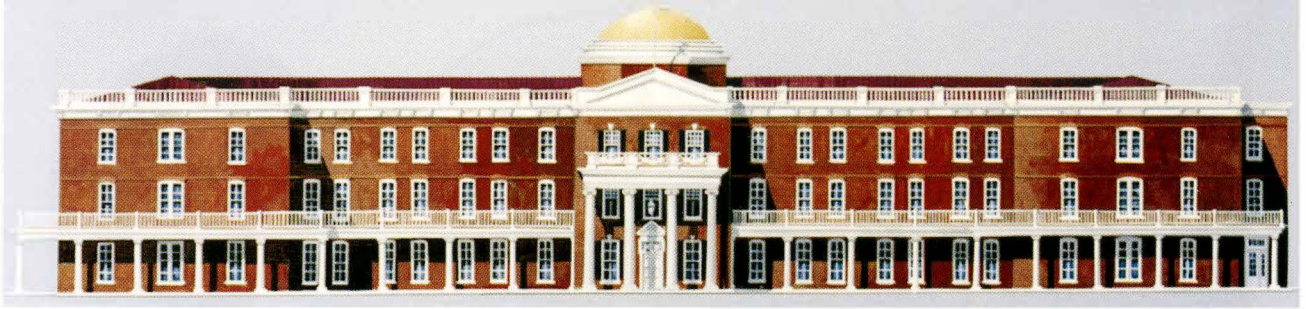
The New Grainger Hall will live up to the legacy of its namesake.

Later this fall, Longwood will begin construction of the Ruffners and the Rotunda – with a design based upon the original archival blueprints obtained from Richmond. Construction has also begun on Brock Commons, a beautiful pedestrian promenade that will become a focal point for Longwood, uniting one end of the historic campus with the other. And Longwood will soon unveil plans for a new state-of-the-art science building to be built on the corner of Griffin Boulevard and High Street, adjacent to Jarman Auditorium.

DENNIS SERCOMBE
EDITOR

Longwood President Dr. Patrica P. Cormier handles both a backhoe and local television media for the Grainger Hall groundbreaking ceremony. Top: Grainger begins to take shape.





Work Begins on Rotunda and Ruffner Hall

On December 12, 2002 Longwood will celebrate the re-construction of the Ruffners and the signature Rotunda with an official groundbreaking ceremony in Bicentennial Park directly across High Street from the Rotunda site. The classic Jeffersonian architectural style will be re-created by Kuntz & Associates Architects, Alexandria, with a design based upon the original archival blueprints obtained from Richmond. The \$17.9 million project is scheduled for completion in October 2004 and promises to honor both the heritage and legacy of Longwood University.

Here's your chance to be a part of Longwood history!

Please join us to

Break Ground for the New Rotunda and Ruffner Hall

Thursday, December 12, 2002, 2 p.m.

Directly Across from the Ruffner Site in Bicentennial Park

Refreshments will be served.

*In the event of inclement weather,
the ceremony will be moved into Lancaster Hall.*

Please ring 434.395.2005 with any questions.



Rohn Brown '84, points to a new future for the Longwood Lancers

Move to Division I Creates Excitement for Lancers

Longwood University President Dr. Patricia P. Cormier will inform the NCAA by December 1 of Longwood's intention to reclassify its intercollegiate athletic program to Division I status. By doing so, the institution will begin a five-year process, including a one-year exploratory period, to change its membership from Division II to Division I.

"One of the tremendous positives generated by moving to Division I is the opportunity to use intercollegiate athletics as a vehicle to raise the public profile of the institution," explained Longwood Director of Athletics Rick Mazzuto. "The increased opportunities to play other high profile educational institutions, and to travel to major metropolitan areas where they are located, will greatly benefit Longwood – in terms of more media interest and visibility."

Essentially, this means that the current 2002-03 year becomes the University's "exploratory year" while the following year of 2003-04 begins the four-year

reclassification process. A key date during this time will be Sept. 1, 2003 – a date by which all Longwood student-athletes and the athletic program will be evaluated under Division I academic rules.

"I do not think that this will have a significant impact on the athletic program because of the academic standards of the institution at present," said Mazzuto.

Another important date during the early reclassification process will be Sept. 1, 2004 – a date by which the athletic program must operate under all rules and regulations of Division I and continue to do so for the following three years until the actual reclassification by the NCAA (Sept. 1, 2007). This date is significant because of compliance with the scheduling requirement that, for example, will require the Lancer men's and women's basketball teams to each play a minimum of 26 Division I opponents while the baseball team would be required to schedule at least 35 Division I opponents.

This basically means that a minimum of 75 percent of the current athletic program schedules (opponents) will change.

“The fact is, that as of Sept. 1, 2004 – the significant change in terms of scheduling will already be in place,” stated Mazzuto. “While official reclassification will come on Sept. 1, 2007, essentially, we will act as a Division I athletic program beginning with 2004.”

Mazzuto feels that the biggest challenge will be devoting and developing the resources that will allow Longwood to be successful and compete immediately in Division I (see Lancer Club article on page 29). He adds that the impact on the athletic program will be across the board – everything will change. The majority of the funding will come from student fees generated from an expanded enrollment. The operating budget will increase significantly, the scholarship budget will more than double, coaching contracts will move from the current nine months to 12 months while adding assistant coaches in most of the sports, and facilities will be addressed as well.

“We’re currently developing plans for a convocation center which will be the venue for men’s and women’s basketball and will also house offices and training facilities for the entire athletic program,” said Mazzuto. “We’re also looking at developing plans to renovate our current facilities that include Lancer Stadium (baseball), Lancer Field (lacrosse, soccer, softball) the Lancer Courts (tennis), and Barlow Field (field hockey).”

Another goal of Mazzuto’s and the athletic program is to become affiliated with a Division I conference – the target being the Big South Conference with headquarters in Charlotte, North Carolina. Current Big South member institutions include Birmingham-Southern (Ala.), Charleston Southern (S.C.), Coastal Carolina (S.C.), Elon (N.C.), High Point (N.C.), Liberty, North Carolina-Asheville, Radford, and Winthrop (S.C.). An additional policy within the athletic program will be to schedule as many Division I institutions within the Commonwealth of Virginia as possible – schools like James Madison University, the University of Richmond, Virginia Commonwealth University, the College of William & Mary, and Old Dominion University – just to name a few.

“This is an exciting time for Longwood Athletics and its student-athletes,” summarized Mazzuto. “There are tremendous changes at hand that will benefit both the University and its students.”

GREG PROUTY
SPORTS INFORMATION DIRECTOR



17 Home Dates Highlight Longwood Basketball Schedules

Longwood University will host 17 home dates for men’s and women’s basketball during the respective 2002-03 campaigns. The Lancer men will play 14 regular-season home contests in Lancer Hall, including 10 CVAC doubleheaders with the women. The Longwood women will play 13 regular-season home contests in Lancer Hall, including the 10 CVAC doubleheaders with the men. Non-conference men’s opponents will include Eastern Mennonite (Nov. 30), Virginia State (Dec. 16), Lenoir-Rhyne (NC) (Dec. 30), and Saint Paul’s (Jan. 6). Non-conference women’s opponents will include Salem International (WV) and either North Carolina-Pembroke or West Chester (PA) during the season-opening and 11th C&L/Lancer Invitational (Nov. 22-23), along with the District of Columbia (DC) (Jan. 23). Each team could also play as many as two post-season home CVAC Tournament games (Feb. 3, Feb. 5). Complete schedules can be found at the Athletics website: <http://www.longwood.edu/athletics>.



Longwood women's lacrosse head coach Janet Grubbs was selected as the 2002 IWLCA Division II National Coach of the Year.

Lancer Lacrosse Honors

Longwood women's lacrosse standouts Kris Denson and Stacey Schmidt were each named IWLCA Division II Players of the Year at their respective positions at the IWLCA All-America Banquet June 8 during the annual STX Lacrosse Festival in Baltimore, Md. Denson was selected as the Midfielder of the Year, while Schmidt was chosen as the Goalkeeper of the Year by the Intercollegiate Women's Lacrosse Coaches Association (IWLCA).

Denson, a 2002 team captain from Fredericksburg, VA, who graduated this past May, started 15 of 16 games and scored 26 goals with 18 assists for 44 points (2.75). She ranks 2nd in Longwood career assists (42); 4th in career points (152); and 6th in career goals (110). Denson was a three-time 1st-Team All-America selection by the IWLCA and US Lacrosse, and was the 2001 Honda Award winner as Division II's top women's lacrosse player.

Schmidt, a junior from Berlin, NJ, played every minute of every match (960) and made 145 saves (9.06) while allowing 100 goals (6.25) for a .592 save percentage. She ranked nationally in goals-against-average and save percentage while establishing a new school-record for season goals-against-average (6.25). Schmidt was also a 1st-Team All-America selection by the IWLCA and US Lacrosse.

Longwood women's lacrosse head coach Janet Grubbs was selected as the 2002 IWLCA Division II National Coach of the Year. The selection was determined by a vote of the organization's coaching membership nationwide. Grubbs completed her eighth and most successful season during 2002 as the Lancers finished the year with a school-record 15 wins (15-1) while advancing to the NCAA Division II Women's Lacrosse National Semifinals – the program's first-ever NCAA post-season appearance.

Grubbs, now 72-43-1 (.625%) at Longwood, saw her program ranked No.1 in the IWLCA National Poll for the final seven weeks of the season as well as earning the #1 seed from the South Region for the National Championships. Five individual Lancers earned All-America honors from the IWLCA and U.S. Lacrosse while helping the team establish new school-records for goals (230), assists (125), and points (355) – in addition to the win total.

Follow The Lancers

Follow Lancer Athletics (individual team news, rosters, schedules, and results) via the Internet at: <http://www.longwood.edu/athletics>, and/or join the Longwood sports information e-mail list(s) for Lancer sports updates or ask for reports on specific sports. You'll receive all of the latest e-mail involving Longwood Athletics, including game-by-game reports, weekly comprehensive updates, and any other 'happening' news concerning the 14-sport program. Just send sports information director Greg Prouty (gprouty@longwood.edu) your e-mail address along with your request(s).

Lancer Club Active; Fiege Appointed Assistant AD; Wilson Drafted by Mets

Longwood University Lancer Club

Yes, the Longwood University Lancer Club is still active in its support of Lancer athletics. Longwood's intercollegiate athletic program is partially dependent upon private gift support to maintain its competitive level within the NCAA. Private gifts make up a percentage of the athletic budget for student financial aid, equipment, uniforms, facilities maintenance, as well as team travel. Support is critical to a successful move to Division I.

While Longwood is a state-assisted institution, no state funds may be used to support intercollegiate athletics. All funds must come from private gifts and fees. The Lancer Club is a support organization that includes all individuals and businesses that provide charitable gift support for the benefit of Longwood athletics.

All donors, including Longwood alumni, friends, parents of student-athletes, and businesses may further restrict their contributions by designating support to a specific team. However, for effective management of the entire athletic program, individuals and businesses are encouraged to allow flexibility in the distribution of their contributions. While student fees provide substantial support for the athletic budget, private gift support ensures the quality of Lancer athletics.

Annual cash giving and gifts of appreciated securities are the most direct means of supporting Lancer athletics. Gifts of any amount may be given, but Lancer Club membership begins at the \$25 level. Checks should be made payable to the Longwood University Foundation, Inc., designated for the Lancer Club. Mail to: Office of University Advancement, 201 High Street, Farmville, Virginia 23909. Additional information is available from the offices of Athletic Development (434.395.2138) or University Advancement (434.395.2028).

Bill Fiege New Assistant AD for Development

Bill Fiege began his new duties as an assistant AD for development – that includes developing and managing the Lancer Club – on August 5. Fiege is a 1994 Longwood graduate with a B.S. in political science and a minor in speech. He earned his M.A. in speech communication from Bloomsburg (PA) University in 1996. Fiege has worked at Longwood since 1996, first as director of forensics until 2000, while serving as assistant director of alumni

relations for the past two-plus years. He has been an instructor of speech at the institution in addition to directing the Longwood Forensics Tournament – one of the largest in Virginia – since 1996. Fiege has served as a color analyst for Longwood men's basketball radio broadcasts over the last two seasons.

“Fund-raising will be an important activity for all members of our staff,” said Longwood Director of Athletics Rick Mazzuto. “Bill brings excellent work experience from his role in the University Advancement office.”

Former Lancer Drafted By New York Mets

Former Longwood baseball standout LaRon Wilson was selected by the New York Mets in the 17th round of the 2002 Major League Baseball Draft June 4, the 15th of 30 picks in the 17th round, and the 507th overall selection on the first day of the two-day, 50-round amateur draft. Wilson became just the fifth Longwood baseball player ever to be drafted, and the first since 1992 (Michael Tucker, 1st round, No. 10 overall-Kansas City). A late-season leg injury while at Longwood delayed the start to his professional career with the Class A Kingsport (TN) Mets.

Wilson, a 6-1, 208-pound outfielder from Mechanicsville, VA, and two-time All-Region and All-CVAC honoree, hit a team-best .404 with a team-best 12 home runs (t-26th in Division II), and 47 RBI (t-40th in DII) during 2002.

A starter in all 40 games played, he added team-bests of 55 runs (10th in DII), 16 doubles (t-3 1st in DII), a .748 slugging percentage (27th in DII), and a .483 on-base percentage, along with 14-16 stolen bases. During three years at Longwood, Wilson played in 120 games and hit .408 (182-446) with 27 career home runs and 98 RBI, adding 143 runs scored.

Previous Longwood draft selections include both Tucker and Scott Abell (37th round) during 1992 by Kansas City, along with Frankie Watson (7th round) and Kelvin Davis (24th round) during 1988 – also both by the Royals.

Longwood completed the 2002 season with a final record of 30-16 overall, its 10th 30-win campaign in the 25-year history of the tradition-rich program (668-309-3, .683%), and first since 1997. The Lancers also maintained their current streaks of 12-straight 25-win seasons, and 22 consecutive 20-win years.

Sue McCullough

A New Leader

for the College of Education

and Human Services

Dr. Sue McCullough, who began her deanship Aug. 1, had for seven years been professor and chair of the Department of Educational Administration and Psychological Services at Southwest Texas State University. The SWT College of Education annually graduates 700 teachers, has 3,800 education majors, and was ranked in the top three in 1999 and 2000 in the nationwide Distinguished Program in Teacher Education Award competition sponsored by the Association of Teacher Educators. Dr. McCullough's department focused on graduate education in the areas of Educational Leadership, Counseling, School Psychology, and Developmental & Adult Education.

She also has taught and been a program director at Texas Woman's University and the University of Oregon; taught at Ball State University; and was a school principal in Eugene, Oregon, and a kindergarten and Headstart teacher in Cambridge, Massachusetts, a kindergarten teacher in Prince Georges County, Maryland, and a 1st-grade teacher in Peru, Indiana. The Indianapolis native is an honors graduate (in elementary education) of Butler University and has master's and doctoral degrees in school psychology from Ball State University.

"This is a friendly place, and I've really enjoyed it so far," she said after a week on the job. "What attracted me to Longwood were the exciting quality programs already underway."

Dr. McCullough is particularly excited about Longwood's participation in the Renaissance Partnership for Improving Teacher Quality, a five-year initiative, now in its fourth year, by 11 institutions and their partner schools in which teacher candidates devise and use comprehensive, specialized instructional plans called "teacher work samples." Longwood juniors (prior to student teaching) have been using teacher work samples at their partner schools in Prince Edward, Buckingham, Cumberland and Charlotte counties, where, each Monday through Thursday, they take classes half a day and observe and help the classroom teacher for the other half.



"In developing the work sample, the teacher looks at the context in which he or she will be teaching; whether it's a poor neighborhood, whether each student speaks English, is reading at grade level, what knowledge they have," says Dr. McCullough. "Content, teaching strategies and assessment – what worked and what didn't – are all part of this, which is a great way to demonstrate accountability. Longwood is one of the leaders in this effort."

Teacher work samples were used this summer by Longwood graduate students in Powhatan County, and this fall 11 trained students are using them in their student-teaching. "We were the first in the nation to use them on the graduate level," says Dr. Barb Chesler, associate professor of education, who coordinates Longwood's effort. The overall project is sponsored by The Renaissance Group, a national consortium of colleges and universities, including Longwood, with a major commitment to teacher preparation.

At Southwest Texas State, the last two years for students in teacher preparation are "field-based; students do their coursework in schools, which involves a lot of observation," the dean says. "Thus, there's a close connection between what you're teaching and the classroom. This is called the professional development school model. Longwood's approach is a little different and is called a school partnership model. We have to decide if we want to move in this direction."

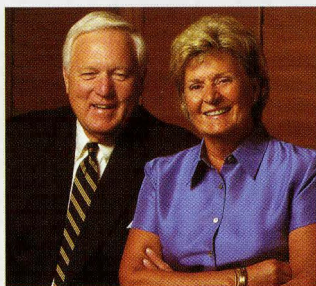
She wants to integrate technology into instruction and research, a longtime research interest of hers (“I’m a ‘tech’ addict”), and is looking forward to the “variety of programs” she’ll work with. “My department at Southwest Texas State was diverse, and I worked with programs similar to those in the education and human services area here. I’m looking forward to learning more about the Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance areas. Longwood has nationally accredited programs in Therapeutic Recreation and Athletic Training. In addition, our undergraduate Social Work program is nationally accredited. These national accreditations provide evidence for the high quality of curriculum and instruction at Longwood.”

Dr. McCullough sees “tremendous potential” in Longwood’s graduate programs in education. “The Strategic Plan, both for the University and for the College of Education and Human Services (EHS), calls for us to double the number of graduate students,” she says. “We currently have about 500 graduate students, approximately 80 percent of whom are in EHS. We need to look at recruitment strategies, at students’ needs, and at how we deliver instruction. Maybe we need alternative classes, such as Web-based or a combination of Web-based and face-to-face instruction, and maybe we need to utilize interactive television capabilities.”

Dr. McCullough says the results of a recent survey confirm that Longwood’s teacher preparation program is “outstanding.” Longwood seniors in teacher preparation participated this May in a nationwide survey conducted by an independent survey organization, and their ratings were compared with those of teacher preparation students elsewhere. Longwood ranked first overall among the six benchmark institutions and also first among all 40 participating schools in overall satisfaction with the teacher preparation program. Among all 40 institutions, Longwood ranked in the top three on all but two factors.

The dean, who had lived in Texas for 16 years, is happy to be closer to her children. Her daughter, an attorney who specializes in energy policy, lives in Washington, D.C. (only three blocks from the Capitol), and her son is assistant professor of computer science engineering at Swarthmore College, near Philadelphia. “I lived in D.C. for six years, and both of my children were born there. I used to go camping in the Shenandoah National Park and hiking on the Appalachian trails, so I knew the area and liked its beauty.”

She replaces Dr. J. David Smith, who left to become the provost and senior vice chancellor of the University of Virginia’s College at Wise.



A Message from Alice and Hugh Stallard Co-Chairs of *a turning point*: The Campaign for Longwood

This fall marks the beginning of the critical and final year of *a turning point*: The Campaign for Longwood. The silent phase, which ended last April with the public announcement of the campaign, was very successful having raised \$28 million toward the \$32 million goal at that time. We are pleased to report that since the beginning of the public phase, an additional \$1.6 million has been added by the end of October.

This is the time for all alumni, friends and parents to participate in the campaign to ensure its success and to demonstrate broad based support and enthusiasm for Longwood University – and for all of the good things it has helped to generate in individual lives over the years. By making the largest gift ever, each donor can make a strong positive statement for Longwood – a vote of confidence in her future, and ensure the campaign’s success. In this final year, every gift counts publicly toward fulfilling the ultimate campaign goal whether it is designated for the Longwood Fund or some other program.

This is also the most critical time in recent history for support of the Longwood Fund. Newspapers and television broadcasts have left no doubt that any organization receiving support from the Commonwealth’s General Fund will struggle to sustain even basic services as the flow of essential dollars is reduced. The Longwood Fund is Longwood’s only source of unrestricted support allowing the University to use those dollars where most needed. As the budget crisis worsens, the Longwood Fund will play a more critical role than ever before in helping to maintain some programs.

It has been said many times over, but private support is more important than ever if Longwood is to weather the budget crisis and at the same time be able to sustain the forward momentum that has become its hallmark over the past several years. Please respond generously when you are called by a telefund caller or receive that annual fund information in the mail.

If somehow you have been missed in the fall solicitation cycle or you wish to discuss a larger gift, please contact the University Advancement staff at:

telephone: 434.395.2028

Email: gifts@longwood.edu

Mailing address: 201 High Street, Farmville, Virginia 23909

It will take an infusion of new commitments to make *a turning point*: The Campaign for Longwood a success worthy of the recognition the University deserves.

Make sure your gift is among them.



Young Alums: Are You Up to The Challenge?

Attention classes of 1993-2002! Shawn Marshall '91, J. P. Hurt '89, and Ricky Otey '89 are extending a challenge to YOU!

Involved in campus activities like Ambassadors, student government, Greek life and academic honor societies, these young professionals have carried their success at Longwood into the work force. They decided that one of the best ways to give back to their alma mater was through a challenge gift. The Young Alumni Challenge matches all new or increased gifts to the Annual Fund, dollar-for-dollar, given by graduates from the years 1993-2002. This means that your gift could potentially be doubled through this generous challenge.

Why a challenge to young alumni? It's simple! Getting alumni involved in the Annual Fund in their first ten years after graduation from Longwood is hard to do because of new career, family and school obligations. However, it's crucial to our success! High levels of alumni support demonstrate a strong commitment to Longwood and send a clear message to potential donors. Alumni participation has also helped Longwood advance in prestigious national rankings. No matter the amount, all gifts are important and are greatly appreciated – and now you have the opportunity to make a bigger impact than ever before through the Young Alumni Challenge.

Your donation supports student scholarships, faculty recruitment and retention, alumni publications and programs, and annual funding for academic departments. Gifts to the Annual Fund this year also count toward the goals of *a turning point*: The Campaign for Longwood, our first-ever comprehensive campaign. By making your first gift to the Longwood Fund, or by increasing your gift from last year, you have not only participated in the Young Alumni Challenge, but you have contributed to the futures of hundreds of Longwood students.

Now is the time for Longwood's young alumni to step forward and show their support of the vision and future of Longwood through a gift to the Annual Fund. The Young Alumni Challenge will continue through next spring, so you have plenty of time to participate! The Telefund Associates are still contacting alumni by phone, so you can make your gift online, or you can send a gift to the Office of University Advancement, 201 High Street, Farmville, Virginia 23909. Your gift does make a difference. Please answer our call for support and respond to the Young Alumni Challenge today!

LOREN HATCHER '01
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF ANNUAL GIVING



Seen On Campus

Governor Mark Warner chatted with Jessica Kennedy (left) of Fairfax and Chenise Gunter of Danville when he visited the 56th Virginia Girls State, held June 16-22 on the Longwood campus. Jessica was elected attorney general and Chenise was elected lieutenant governor of the citizenship seminar sponsored by the American Legion Auxiliary, held annually at Longwood since 1974. Some 638 rising high school seniors participated, and Lieutenant Governor Tim Kaine and Attorney General Jerry Kilgore also spoke.



Mary Meade Saunders '78

Third-Generation Longwood Alumna to Direct Career Center

Mary Meade Saunders is the new director of the Career Center.

Ms. Saunders ('78), who began in July, had directed the Career Development Center at Randolph-Macon Woman's College for two years. Her mother, Jean Watkins Saunders ('51), and an aunt, Mary Watkins Little ('45), also are Longwood graduates, as was her late grandmother, Emma Webb Watkins ('14). She was elected president-elect of the Longwood Alumni Board last October and would have assumed that office in May, when her term as vice president ended, if not for her appointment.

Before working at R-MWC, she worked at the College of William & Mary (associate director of the Office of Career Services), Virginia Commonwealth University (assistant director of the University Career Center), the Braxton School of Business (job placement director/teacher) and Thalhimers department stores (in personnel), both also in Richmond, and the Stafford County Public Schools (teacher/chair of the business department).

The Emporia native graduated from Longwood with a B.S. in business education and has a master's in counseling from VCU. As a Longwood student, she was secretary of Alpha Gamma Delta sorority, a member of Who's Who Among Students in American Universities & Colleges and Phi Beta Lambda business fraternity, and was in student government. Ms. Saunders replaced Androniki "Niki" Fallis, also a Longwood alumna, who retired after a 28-year Longwood career.

Spotlight on Alumni

Alumni are encouraged to send the Alumni Office information about awards and honors they have received and other information about their accomplishments.

MARYBETH BALDWIN HIGHTON, '60, owner-manager of Think Tank, a writing service, has written and produced several documentaries and news programs in the Tidewater area. Her writings have also appeared in *Woman's Day* magazine and Business Week.

JEANINE MCKENZIE ALLEN, '62, is one of 33 contributing authors for *United States Submarines*, published by The Naval Submarine League.

JANICE JESSEE DOYLE, '67, is a member of the Board of Directors of the National Garden Club Inc.

BARBARA KIRBY JONES, '68, and her husband were chosen as the Virginia Chevrolet Soccer Parents of the Year and later as the Chevrolet National Soccer Parents of the Year. They participated in the Winter Olympic Torch Relay with each running a leg in West Virginia.

NANCY FOWLKES, '72, who led the Virginia Beach Cox Falcons to a national-record 13 state titles in field hockey, has become an assistant football coach. Her primary responsibility will be to coach the running backs, but she will also help with the defensive ends.

BRENDA EFFORD HICKMAN, 75, has received numerous awards from the Virginia Skyline Girl Scout Council; the latest the Honor Pin for extensive marketing and public relations work.

SUSAN DELONG SMITH, '79, has received National Board Certification from the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards.

LAUREN MUNDAY, '80, and her redware pottery were featured in the April 2002 issue of *Country Living* magazine. She works out of her converted barn studio in New York State's Hudson River Valley and specializes in food-safe redware platters decorated with a variety of techniques and colors.

PATTI BOWMAN CAREY, '82, received the 2002 Distinguished Faculty Award for the University of Richmond's School of Continuing Studies. She is one of 157 faculty members of that school. Founder and President of Workforce Strategies, LLC, Patti is an independent consultant focusing on human resources, management, leadership and personal development.

CLARA JAMES SCOTT, '83, completed her doctoral program in May 2002 from Virginia Tech with an Ed.D in Career and Technical Education.

NATALIE M. HAYES, '94, was awarded the Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine degree from Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine in June 2002.

ANDREW MCCLELLAN, '97, has been named the 2002 Outstanding Earth Science Teacher for the State of Virginia by the Eastern Section of the National Association of Geoscience Teachers. McClellan is a fifth-year Earth Science teacher at Stone Bridge High School in Loudoun County.

BRIAN ZOLLINHOFFER, 2000, and **CASEY PANDY ZOLLINHOFFER, '99**, left for Istanbul in August to become volunteer teachers at Martyn International Academy, a missionary school serving over 100 children from 60 families representing 12 nationalities.

MANDY BEAMER, '01, won the 77th Virginia State Golf Association Women's Amateur Championship in July 2002.

Jonnelle Davis

Sophomore: Class of 2005

Hometown: King George, Virginia

Major: English

Interests, activities: Math; working at an inner city Washington, D.C., school during the summer and winter breaks.

Career goal: Teaching high school

“Dr. Jim Jordan’s anthropology class is amazing. He has been all over the world, and each lecture is like a story. I’m from a small county with only one middle school and one high school, so I like Longwood because I’m exposed to many viewpoints but not pressured to give up my values. I’m also good at math, but I love the personal nature of English, especially in classes like world literature.”

When she is not excelling at Longwood, Jonnelle expands her world by providing before and after school care for children at an elementary school in Washington, D.C.



Your Longwood University Alumni Board

PRESIDENT Diane Bottoms Boxley '72, Richmond, VA

VICE PRESIDENT Virginia Ferguson Maxwell-Cleveland '62, Scottsville, VA

MEMBERS-AT-LARGE

Terms Endings 2003

Rohn M. Brown '84, Mechanicsville, VA

Stephanie Steinbach Downer '76, Fairfax, VA

Diane Johnson Fulton '85, Centreville, VA

Constance Barbour Marable '78, Upper Marlboro, MD

Mary Brame Trotter '52, Lancaster, VA

Terms ending 2004

Shelley Smith Flood '92, Virginia Beach, VA

Whitney E. Light '98, Arlington, VA

Betty Jean Russell McMurrin '64, Portsmouth, VA

Joseph C. MacPhail, III '96, Charlotte, NC

Timothy S. Quick '86, Richmond, VA

Terms ending 2005

E. Andrew “Drew” Hudson '90, Arnold, MD

Paula J. King '90, Richmond, VA

Jacqueline Harper Meador '59, Forest, VA

Lorraine Cundiff Watson '95, Farmville, VA

Brian F. Whetzel '83, Fredericksburg, VA

Longwood Ambassadors Representative: Amanda Denne '04, Fairfax, VA

Executive Excellence on Campus

The College of Business and Economics has launched an Executive-in-Residence program this year that promises to enlighten both campus and community alike. According to Dean Earl Gibbons, "This is probably the best lineup of executives we've ever had at Longwood. It's a wonderful opportunity for our students and the community to meet some of the best in the business."

The 2002-2003 Executive Excellence program, underwritten by Dominion, Philip Morris Companies and SunTrust, features some of today's most distinguished and influential business leaders sharing their insights on topics from ethics to entrepreneurship and from the nature of leadership to the key role of female executives.

Longwood alumni and members of the general public are invited to attend the evening address of each executive-in-residence. These formal presentations will take place in the College of Business & Economics auditorium, Hiner 207, at 7 p.m. on the evening of the speaker's visit.

The year-long program, which began in September, features:

JAY S. POOLE, Vice President Corporate Communications,
Philip Morris Management Corporation, New York
September 25, 2002

S. TRUITT CATHY, Founder and Chairman,
Chick-Fil-A, Atlanta, Georgia
October 24, 2002

THOMAS N. CHEWNING, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer,
Dominion, Richmond
November 20, 2002

LEON L. SCOTT, President & CEO,
Consolidated Bank & Trust Co., Richmond
December 2, 2002

JANET A. ALPERT, President,
LandAmerica Financial Group, Inc, Richmond
January 20, 2003

GARY WEINER, President & CEO,
Saxon Shoes Inc., Richmond
February 25, 2003

JANE MAAS, Chairman Emeritus,
Earle Palmer Brown Advertising and Public Relations, New York
March 18, 2003

Alums Receive Awards

Hazel Hanks Lewane ('57) of Richmond, retired principal of St. Mary's Catholic School in Richmond, received the Distinguished Alumni Achievement Award earlier this year.

Mrs. Lewane retired June 30, 2001 as principal of St. Mary's, a position she had held since 1988. Before becoming principal, she had taught there for 12 years. She taught previously in the Henrico County schools for six years.

"During her time as principal, St. Mary's doubled in size, made major renovations and expansions, and enhanced its curriculum," said Bobbie Burton, vice president for university advancement, in presenting the award during the Milestone Reunion Weekend.

The Hazel Lewane Scholarship – more than \$25,000 was raised – was announced at a retirement for Mrs. Lewane last year and will be awarded this academic year for the first time. It will be given annually to a rising 6th, 7th or 8th grade student at St. Mary's, which has nearly 450 students in grades pre-kindergarten through 8.

Elizabeth Ann Parker Stokes ('42) of Portsmouth received the Distinguished Alumni Community Service Award earlier this year.

Mrs. Stokes, known as "Eann," is a lifelong painter who has long been active in arts organizations, flower arranging clubs, garden clubs, and PTA work. She had a one-person show at the Portsmouth Courthouse Museum in 1997. While visiting Longwood to receive her award, she donated one of her paintings to the Longwood Center for the Visual Arts.

"One person who wrote us about Mrs. Stokes said 'Eann is truly a person who, when presented with lemons, can come up with the most exquisite lemonade,'" noted Bobbie Burton, vice president for university advancement, in bestowing the award. "Another wrote, 'Through her career and community service, Eann modeled for...others honesty, caring, tolerance, work ethic, appreciation of beauty, and respect for life.'"

Two Alums and Former Legislator Appointed to Board of Visitors

Two Longwood University alumni and a former legislator who was a supporter of the institution are the newest members of the University's Board of Visitors.

Dr. Helen P. Warriner-Burke of Amelia, a 1956 honors graduate with several Longwood connections; Ricky L. Otey of Norfolk, a 1989 graduate; and William W. "Ted" Bennett Jr. of Halifax, who served in the House of Delegates for 11 years, were appointed recently by Governor Mark Warner, effective July 1. Each will serve a four-year term and be eligible for one four-year reappointment.

Dr. Warriner-Burke, whose academic specialty is Spanish, served for many years as supervisor of foreign languages for the Virginia Department of Education, for which she worked from 1961 until retiring in 1990. She developed the Foreign Language Academies, which are still in existence. She was president of the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages in 1976, received Longwood's Distinguished Alumni Service Award in 1973, and is a former member of the Amelia County School Board.

Her husband, T. P. "Pat" Burke Jr., taught history at Longwood from 1968 to 1979, and their son, Brendan, is a rising senior at Longwood majoring in history and anthropology. They live at "Twenty-Two Oaks," the Warriner family homeplace in Amelia County. Dr. Warriner-Burke's sister, Lee Warriner Scott ('62) of Farmville, is the wife of Dr. Marvin Scott, Professor Emeritus of Biology.

Otey, a native of Big Island in Bedford County, is senior vice president/director of retail banking for Wachovia Bank-Eastern Virginia. He has worked for Wachovia (formerly First Union National Bank) since 1989, and he lived previously in Raleigh, North Carolina, and Richmond before moving to Norfolk last December. At Longwood, where he majored in finance, Otey was president of the Student Government Association for two years, was one of the founders of the Finance Club, and was a Student Ambassador and a resident assistant.

Bennett, an attorney, represented the 60th House District from 1990 until his latest term expired last December. He chaired the 1996 Commission on the Future of Public Education in Virginia and sponsored legislation establishing the Southside Business and Education Partnership at Longwood. At Longwood's 2001 commencement, he was presented a resolution honoring him as "one of the Commonwealth of Virginia's foremost public servants and a friend whose extraordinary contributions to our community will be remembered forever."

The new members replace Dr. Mark Crabtree of Martinsville, who had been rector; Virginia Russell ('58) of Richmond; and Joanne Sadler Butler of Alexandria. Ann Green Baise ('74) of McLean was elected rector in September, a post she held from 1998 to 2000.

Have you recently changed your home or business address? Getting ready to move?

Update your alumni record at www.longwood.edu/alumni (click on "update your information") or e-mail, call or write the alumni office with the information.

Don't miss the next issue of *Longwood* or special mailing with alumni news and events.

Keep us updated, so we can keep you informed.

Alumni E-mail Address Change

The Longwood Alumni Association has changed its e-mail address from lcalumni@longwood.edu to alumni@longwood.edu.

Please note the change in your e-mail address book.

Longwood's Commencement May 11 a Family Affair

In what was apparently the first father-son, same-day graduation, Jack K. Lewis of Lynchburg, the deputy chief of the Lynchburg Police Department, received an M.S. in sociology while his son, John Benjamin Lewis, received a B.S. in sociology, also with a criminal justice concentration. And, in a mother-son, same-day and same-degree graduation, Ann S. Marable of Midlothian and Ryan J. Marable each received a B.F.A., Ann with a concentration in interior design and Ryan in graphic design, photography and interior design.

Some 693 bachelor's and 76 master's degrees were conferred. The keynote speaker was J. Harold Hatchett III, a 1983 Longwood graduate who is the global business services manager/chief operating officer for Royal Dutch Shell Group, Shell Finance Services, and is based in London.

Four graduating seniors, each with a perfect 4.0 grade-point average, shared the Sally Barksdale Hargrett Prize for Academic Excellence: Beth Ann Johnson of Chesapeake, Charmeca Yvette Russ of Newtown, Amie Nicole Slaton of Franklin, and Sarah Elizabeth Upshaw of Richmond. Russell L. Dove, who also is a Longwood police officer, received the Dan Daniel Senior Award for Scholarship and Citizenship.

Dr. Charles D. Ross, associate professor of physics, received the Maria Bristow Starke Faculty Excellence Award; Dr. Tracy Tuten Ryan, assistant professor of management and marketing, the Junior Faculty Award; and Dr. Michael C. Lund, professor of English, the Student Faculty Recognition Award. Also honored were retiring faculty members Otis W. Douglas III (English), Dr. W. Bruce Montgomery (music), Homer L. Springer Jr. (art) and William C. Woods (journalism), who taught at Longwood for a combined total of 122 years.



All Together Out West

Joan Brock, Carol Blackman, Nancy Heffin, Judy Little, Betty Jean McMurrin, Becky Leach, Pat Woollum, Rena Wheeler, Lynn Beale, and Jane Carol Maddox, all members of the Class of 1964, proudly wear their new Longwood University sweatshirts at their annual reunion held at the home of Joan Brock in Jackson Hole, Wyoming.

Longwood Opens Year with Record Enrollment

Longwood University began the fall semester with a record number of freshmen and the largest undergraduate student body and total enrollment in its 163-year history.

Undergraduate student enrollment is 3,690, up from 3,552 last fall; on-campus enrollment is 4,050 (up 4.7 percent); and overall enrollment for all locations and programs is 4,250 (up 3.3 percent). This includes enrollment at the University's branch campus, the Southern Virginia Higher Education Center in South Boston.

Applications for Fall 2003 increased by 16 percent for freshmen – the highest percentage increase in applications for all public colleges and universities in Virginia – and by 29 percent for transfer students. SAT scores and grade-point averages for freshmen “held strong” at 1073 and 3.2, respectively, said President Patricia Cormier. “With more people applying for the same number of freshman spaces, competition for admission was very competitive this year,” Dr. Cormier said. “Only 65 percent of those who applied were offered admission, a 10 percent drop from last year.”

Along with an increase in the quality of incoming students, there has also been growth in academic offerings. “A new undergraduate major in criminology and criminal justice is proving to be extremely popular,” said Bob Chonko, admissions director.

U.S. News & World Report Ranks Longwood Among The Best

For the fifth year in a row, Longwood University has been ranked among the best by *U.S. News & World Report*. In its newly released 2003 survey of colleges and universities, *U.S. News* ranks Longwood as the 10th top public university – master's in the South, and as having the 10th highest graduation rate for all comprehensive universities in the South. Longwood is also rated as a “Best Value”.



Alumni Association to Sponsor an Irish Adventure Trip July 5-14

Breathtaking Irish scenery, including the Ring of Kerry and the Cliffs of Moher, which rise 700 feet above the Atlantic Ocean. Dublin's elegant Georgian townhouses and the Book of Kells. The home of Waterford Crystal, Galway's vibrant, Spanish-flavored nightlife and the eerie, moon-like landscape known as the Burren.

These sights, and more, are part of *An Irish Adventure*, an Alumni Association trip to the Emerald Isle from July 5-14 next year. The adventure is open to alumni, faculty, staff, friends of the University and their guests. The price, \$1899 (based on double occupancy; a limited number of single-room supplements are available for \$314 more), includes round-trip airfare, eight nights in first-class hotels, six hotel dinners, a full Irish breakfast daily except the morning of arrival, admission to numerous sites, and the services of a professional driver/tour director.

In a sightseeing tour of historic, cosmopolitan Dublin, participants will visit Saint Patrick's Cathedral and Christchurch Cathedral, two of Ireland's most famous churches. In County Wicklow – the “garden of Ireland” – they'll take in Glendalough, the 6th-century monastic settlement founded by Saint Kevin, and the lovely town of Avoca, immortalized by the poet Thomas Moore in his *Meeting of the Waters*. They'll drive through charming villages on the shores

of Galway Bay and through seaside towns in County Cork on the southern coast, kiss the Blarney Stone, and visit Bunratty Castle (built in 1425) and Folk Park, which recreates 19th-century village life.

Participants will leave July 5 from Dulles Airport and land the next morning in Dublin. They'll fly home July 14. A passport is required.

Space is limited and is available first come, first serve. If at least 20 people have not signed up by Jan. 20, when a \$250 deposit is due, the trip will be cancelled. When sending in your deposit, be sure to include your name as it appears on your passport, home address, daytime phone number, e-mail address, and roommate's name. Credit cards are not accepted for deposit but may be used for final payment, due March 20. Send a check or money order to Travel Network, 410 S. Main Street, Farmville, VA 23901. The travel agent is Jean Wheeler ('89), who is handling all payments and may be contacted at 434.392.8444.

For more information, including the complete itinerary, call the Alumni Office (1.800.281.4677, ext. 3), e-mail that office (alumni@longwood.edu) or visit the Web site www.longwood.edu/alumniireland.htm

Pictured Above: This cottage at Drimneen, County Mayo, Ireland, is the homeplace of the Muldoon family, ancestors of Kent Booty, associate editor, who met three relatives and visited the house during a 19-day visit to Ireland in May 1999.

Here's the Scoop on Judy Simon '66 ... Her Bonnie Brae Ice Cream is a Rocky Mountain Delight!

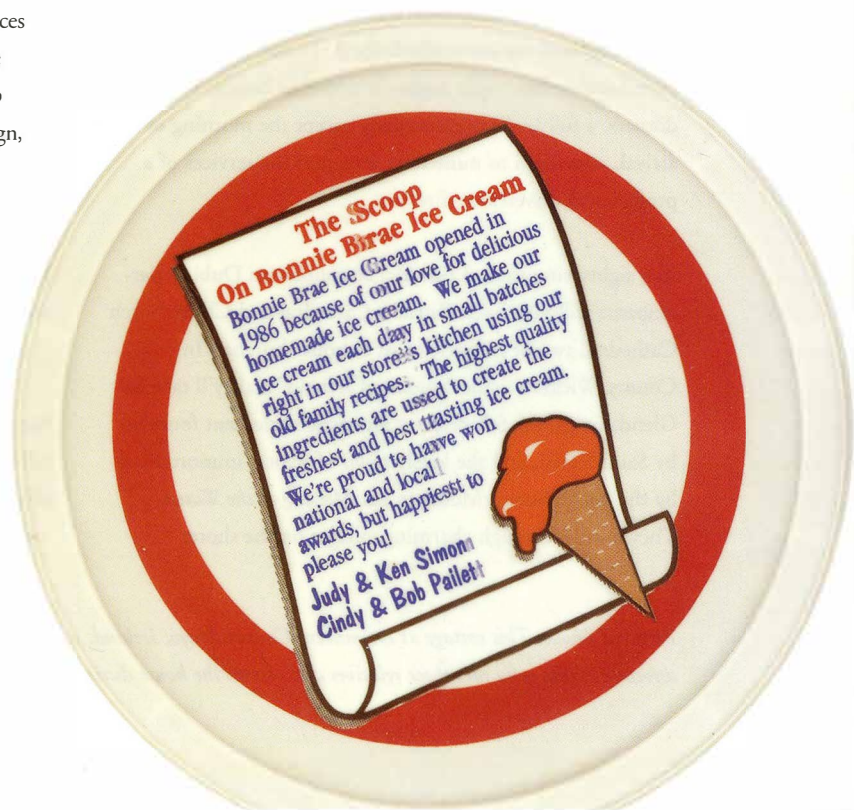
Simon says "I scream, you scream,
we all scream for ice cream."

And when people ate Simon's ice cream the crowd chanted back, "we all scream for ice cream." Judy Simon, a 1966 graduate of Longwood, was famous among family and friends for her homemade ice cream.

Making ice cream for a few people was easy for her but to produce mass quantities for public consumption was another story. After having won numerous regional and national awards against such competition as Haagen-Dazs, Breyer's, and Baskin-Robbins, it is a safe bet that people in Denver, Colorado, will be screaming for additional scoops of Simon's ice cream for many more years.

In 1986, Judy, along with her husband, Ken, joined forces with Bob and Cindy Paillet to open the Bonnie Brae Ice Cream Shop in the Bonnie Brae section of Denver. Bob and Cindy had expertise in marketing and graphic design, respectively, and thus they assumed responsibility for publicizing the company to the people of Denver. Ken was "Mr. Fix It," according to Judy. If a piece of equipment was not functioning properly, he would attempt to solve the problem before "we called for professional help," she added. He would also assist with any task which needed to be completed. Judy though, was in charge of production. To prepare for the store opening, Judy took a three-week ice cream course in the agriculture department of Utah State University. She learned how to produce large quantities of ice cream with large machines and other important tricks of the trade.

Bonnie Brae Ice Cream started to win awards in the first year and the risk of opening a new business was no longer a concern. A member of the National Ice Cream Association, the company won 1st place for vanilla and 2nd place for chocolate at the 1987 convention. Most recently they have won the last three reader's choice awards in *5280 Magazine* for top ice cream in Denver. John Lehdorff, dining critic for the *Rocky Mountain News*, stated in the June 7, 2002, issue that "Bonnie Brae Ice Cream deserves its reputation as one of Denver's finest ice cream parlors. The ice cream here is rich and custardy and supercreamy; and it's packed with superior-quality ingredients. The vanilla ice cream is simple but nearly perfect. We loved the lemon custard flavor that tasted like lemon cream pie. With its apple bits, cinnamon and crunchy crust bits, the deep-dish apple pie ice cream tasted a lot like its namesake a la mode." The mission from the beginning was "to make the best quality ice cream possible while providing the customer with the best service," Simon stated.





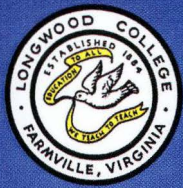
Judy Simon '66

During the summer the lines are usually out the door, but people are willing to wait because it's that good! The strawberry ice cream is made with real strawberries, the Gran Marnier chocolate chip has REAL Gran Marnier, and the vanilla is a 100% pure, three-fold extract. Though many of you are reading this in November and cooler temperatures are rolling in, it still makes you hungry, doesn't it? Unfortunately for those not living in Denver, there is no plan to expand the business beyond 799 S. University. They would prefer to keep the shop small and tied to the community to which they cater. The business is so tied to the community that people started bringing their dogs by for a taste. Judy then created a dog biscuit ice cream sandwich, and she even keeps a pail of water outside the front door.

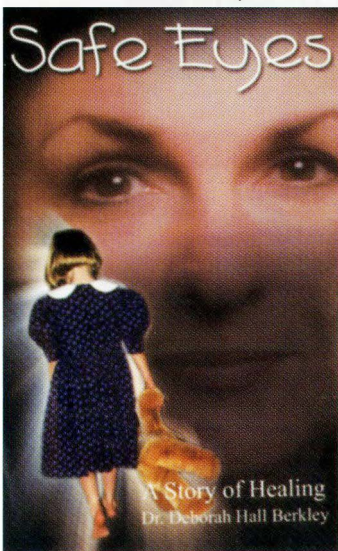
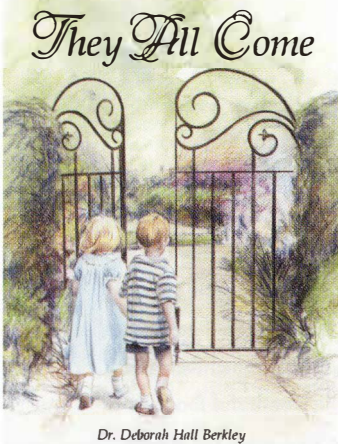
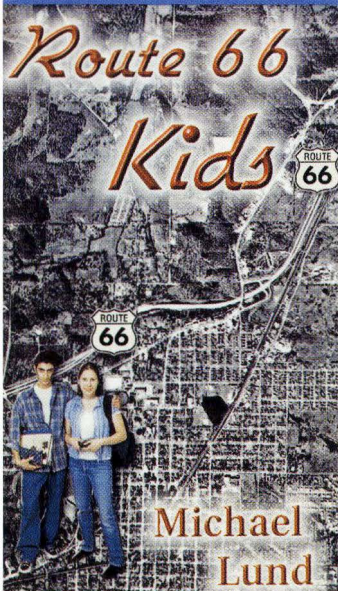
Originally from Northern Virginia, Judy attended Longwood as an elementary education major. A fond memory for her was teaching reading to eager kids who had been locked out of the public schools during the "Massive Resistance" movement in Virginia. She stated that it was her first real experience "helping those who at the time could not help themselves." After graduation, she went on to teach for two years in Fairfax County Schools and then she and her good friend, Janet Ziegler Sennett '65, decided to be adventurous and move west. She has not lived east of the Mississippi since.

In the Denver community, Judy is a true citizen leader. On September 22 each year, she celebrates the birthday of the ice cream cone by having the local elementary school kids come in for, you guessed it, an ice cream cone. A couple of classes come down every half-hour throughout the day to enjoy the treat. She donates ice cream for after prom parties at area high schools and works with various school groups on other functions as well. At Longwood, Judy remembers the camaraderie of all the students and the wonderful food. Coincidentally (or not), Bonnie Brae Ice Cream has similar words said of it – a good community spirit with excellent food to boot. Who wouldn't scream for that reputation? ✂

BILL FIEGE '95



by Richard T. Couture



In Print

RECENT PUBLICATIONS BY LONGWOOD FACULTY, STAFF, STUDENTS & ALUMNI

THE JARMAN LEGACY

by Richard T. Couture, *Associate Professor Emeritus of History*

This is a biography of Dr. Joseph Leonard Jarman (1867-1947), who was Longwood's president from 1902 to 1946 and holds a revered place in the institution's history. The book has been supported by the Jarman family, particularly Wiley Hardy Wheat ('43), Dr. Jarman's granddaughter. Mrs. Wheat, who lives in Essex County and Richmond, is a former member of the Longwood Foundation Board of Directors and received the Alumni Achievement Award in 1985. Mr. Couture taught at Longwood from 1966 to 1998 and since then has been the University's first archivist. *Published by Wiley Hardy Wheat, softcover, 320 pages*

ROUTE 66 KIDS

by Dr. Michael C. Lund, *Professor of English*

This is the second in Dr. Lund's semi-autobiographical Route 66 novel series, which the publisher describes as a "babyboomers' coming-of-age story, reminding us that children will always wonder about their origin." The first book is *Growing Up on Route 66*. Dr. Lund is working on three more books in the series, which is based on his childhood during the 1950s in Rolla, Missouri, along Route 66, known as "America's Main Street." *Published by BeachHouse Books, softcover, 284 pages*

THEY ALL COME

by Dr. Deborah Hall Berkley, *Longwood alumna '72*

This has been described as a "beautifully illustrated allegory" in which Dr. Berkley "shows how we 'must let go of our dreams for others, let go and know that in God's time, at His perfect moment, we each, willingly, joyfully, take that step into the light.'" Dr. Berkley is a licensed professional counselor in private practice at The Madeline Center, a multi-disciplinary treatment center in Lynchburg named in honor of her mother. She also is the author of *Safe Eyes*, the true story of one person's recovery from Dissociative Identity Disorder. *Published by the Madeline Center, hardcover, 31 pages*

THE SHORTEST DYNASTY, 1837-1947

by Michael Gaines, *Longwood alumnus*

This is a biography of Robert Portner (1837-1906), a Prussian native who made a fortune with a brewing business that was Alexandria's largest industry and one of the largest brewing companies in the South. Annaburg, the summer home in Manassas that Portner built for his wife and 12 children, was probably the first air-conditioned home in America. Gaines' first job was in the kitchen of Annaburg, now a nursing home, which prompted his curiosity in the house and eventually in Portner. Gaines is a junior at Radford University, to which he transferred in 1998 after three years at Longwood. *Published by Heritage Books, softcover, 324 pages*

Dog Day afternoon



Following the historic ceremonial signing of the **LONGWOOD UNIVERSITY** legislation, **GOVERNOR MARK WARNER** was greeted by friends of Longwood including **DR. WAVERLY COLE** and his dog **APRIL**.

Photograph courtesy the Office of the Governor



TRIBUTE IN LIGHT

Six months after the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center, two great beams of light rose from a site just north of Ground Zero into the night sky to honor those lost on 11 September 2001 and to celebrate the spirit of all who were working to rebuild and renew New York City.

In this issue of Longwood, four fraternity brothers from Longwood's chapter of Sigma Phi Epsilon tell us what it was like to work at Ground Zero. Joe West '89, Brian Hill '92, Pete Wray '88, and Joel Olive '99, had significant roles during recovery operations at Ground Zero. You'll also learn about the crisis communications response to the Pentagon attack from Janet Clements '80, director of public affairs for the Virginia Department of Emergency Management.

Remember 11 September.

Remember Joe Anchundia,
Class of 1997.

Longwood

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