

175TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE

boldly
BALDWIN

THE MARY BALDWIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE VOL. 29 NO. 1

175
years

boldly BALDWIN

SPRING 2017 VOL. 29 NO. 1



"White and yellow
float forever
Colors bravest and the best
Hark! the echoes
catch the strain
Sounding back the glad refrain
White and yellow
float forever
M.B.S.

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113 175th Anniversary Year
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boldly BALDWIN

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175 Years of Progress**
Even today, as new programs are developed, the innovative spirit that fuels Mary Baldwin University is grounded in the entrepreneurial character of institutional leaders who once walked its hills.

Mary Baldwin University does not discriminate on the basis of sex (except that only women are admitted to Mary Baldwin College for Women), nor does the University discriminate on the basis of race, national or ethnic origin, color, age, disability, religion, veteran's status, or sexual orientation in its educational programs, admissions, co-curricular or other activities, or employment practices. Inquiries may be directed to Director of Human Resources, SAC 311, 540-887-7367, Mary Baldwin University, Staunton, Virginia 24401.

Mary Baldwin Alumni Are the Institution's Legacy



With this commemorative issue of *Boldly Baldwin* we proudly celebrate 175 years of distinguished legacy. Our history's narrative is conveyed through the voices and stories of our founders and leaders, through the timeline that chronicles our evolution, through faculty dedication, and through the beauty of our recurring traditions. Truly, not for time but for eternity.

The monumental legacy of Mary Baldwin is our alumni across the ages who are imbued with our timeless character. We dedicate this magazine to our graduates. We celebrate each of you.

By 1926, the *Alumnae Bulletin* highlighted 60 active alumnae chapters and 5,800 alumnae. Today Mary Baldwin has approximately 16,000 living alumni. We estimate that, across the centuries, 27,146 students have come to these hills and have been transformed into their best selves.

In his centennial Commencement address in 1942, President L. Wilson Jarman stated that the words "Mary Baldwin girl" suggest a well-defined type: a blend of functional and philosophical, democratic at heart, seeking lifelong meaning and purpose. The strength of character and depth of conviction dwell deep within, whether "old girls," as the 1891 *Augusta Seminary Annual* referred to graduates; "sister squirrels;" "pearl girls;" or the confident, compassionate changemakers and Boldly Baldwin women of today.

In addition to forming friendship circles as "sisters across the ages," alumni have come together in collective power as an alumni association since 1894. At many critical turning points in Mary Baldwin's history, our alumni have sustained their alma mater on its path of innovation.

In this magazine we celebrate our entrepreneurial evolution. We also must recognize that there have been prolonged periods of stressful change, existential "what if" moments. We might not be celebrating our quartoseptcentennial if we had not navigated these times as united and dedicated leaders and alumni.

What if Mary Julia Baldwin, alumna of the first seminary class, had not agreed to assume co-leadership with Agnes McClung in 1863? The school would surely have closed.

What if the "Alumnae Association of the Augusta Female Seminary," formally founded in 1894, had not comprehensively organized in the first decades of the 20th century to push for the establishment of a four-

year college? Without becoming a college, it is unlikely the seminary would have endured the 20th century.

Reorganized as the Mary Baldwin Alumnae Association in 1896, chapters had already formed in several states. In 1914 the first regular class reunion was held. As early as 1910 the association fought to have a representative on the Board of Trustees, although this was not realized until 1933 when Margaret Kable Russell became the first alumna member. Today, 70 percent of Trustees are alumni, and the president of the Alumni Association is an ex-officio, voting member of the Board.

The Alumnae Association pushed in the years leading to World War I to formally adopt junior college status and eventually four-year baccalaureate status. Members were eager, even when supporting the awarding of credentials competitive with other regional colleges, to maintain the "seminary" or "preparatory" pre-college legacy. Alumnae were active in fundraising with an ambitious goal of \$500,000 to ensure that the new "college" would be built on the 200 acres of land the school owned just outside Staunton so that the "seminary" could remain distinct on the historic campus.

This, however, was not to be. The alumnae campaign was not realized, and three other separate campaigns also failed to raise the money necessary to build the new campus. So the seminary was closed. Mary Baldwin College built its curriculum and traditions. All alumnae, of course, were seminary graduates. The 1925 bulletin was titled: "Association of Alumnae and Former Students of Mary Baldwin Seminary and College."

In 1929, Russell acknowledged the stress of this pivotal period as well as the loyalty of the alumnae, "This era in the life of our school is certainly a challenge to every loyal Mary Baldwin girl. The difficulties attendant upon a change such as Mary Baldwin was forced to make are many, and they shall call forth our greatest support."

What if alumni had not remained steadfastly committed to the college in the early 1950s when there was real pressure from the Synod of Virginia to merge with Hampden-Sydney? There would be no "Mary Baldwin," but rather a coeducational college of unknown designation.

The era of our centennial and the ensuing World War II pressures forced the sale of the college's land outside town. A new campaign began, a campus master plan based upon increasing enrollment to 400 was adopted, and tensions with funding and

support from the Presbyterian Synod of Virginia escalated. In 1952 the church requested that Mary Baldwin study its curriculum and evaluate its objectives. The Synod then considered whether Mary Baldwin and Hampden-Sydney should be closed and merged into a new coed urban college, in addition to other options that would have radically altered our future.

Alumnae remained committed to ensuring that the dreams of Rufus Bailey and Mary Julia Baldwin would live on. Finally, following the abrupt resignation of President Charles Wallace McKenzie in 1956, the Synod agreed that both colleges could remain at their present sites and the arrival of President Samuel R. Spencer Jr. in 1957 ushered in a new era of growth.

In 1961, Fannie B. Strauss, Class of 1912, wrote a brief history of the association. She concluded, "Mary Baldwin College is now 120 years old, the Mary Baldwin Alumnae Association is 69 years old. The latter, even in its infancy, has always been a vital part of the former. The growth of each has developed side-by-side. Each has still much to give to the other; the strength of the one is the strength of the other."

The passion and commitment of our alumni have and will carry us forward. In our 175th year, we are again evolving in a significant way. Our current dedicated Alumni Association is taking the lead in a new era of engaging alumni in shaping the continued thriving future of our core, the Mary Baldwin College for Women, even as we launch our first coeducational, residential living-learning communities and new graduate degrees.

In the course of studying the Alumni Association, I realized that we need a comprehensive history of its role. The association has always been devoted to recruiting students and raising funds for key projects (such as the Mary Julia Baldwin Memorial Window first placed in the Chapel in 1901, now hanging in Grafton Library), and this year we will complete the renovation of the Alumnae House through generous support of our graduates.

To honor our alumni as the centerpiece of our quartosept-centennial, I will confer upon all graduates the Algernon Sydney Sullivan Award for collective dedication, just as President Jarman did at the centennial Commencement.

Thank you for your dedication. Together, we can and will continue to create our way forward.

Dr. Pamela Fox

STEPPING INTO THE

FUTURE



URE

Quartoseptcentennial and University Transition Celebrated on Charter Day

"I love the change," said Betsy Berry Williamson '48 under the late-summer sun. "It brings so much opportunity."

Williamson, whose grandfather taught music under Mary Julia Baldwin, traveled from Richmond to Staunton on August 31 to see her alma mater officially become Mary Baldwin University in an expanded Charter Day celebration that brought the growing segments of the institution together with the wider community.

After graduating from Mary Baldwin just after World War II, Williamson became a teacher. "When I graduated women could only become teachers and secretaries. That is not the case anymore."

Williamson's observation is at once simple and poignant. As a small, university, MBU educates and shapes students from a wide variety of backgrounds, guiding them to become architects of their own lives in a wide range of fields — from medicine to Shakespearean studies.

The event celebrated the university that Mary Baldwin has become and honored the institution's longstanding entrepreneurial legacy with the announcement of three new initiatives to benefit students within the next year.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



PHOTOS BY NORM SHAFER

Hundreds of well wishers, including alumni, faculty, students, staff, elected officials, and community members gathered on Page Terrace and the hill in front of Hunt Dining Hall to commemorate the occasion. The ceremony featured a full procession of faculty and leadership boards, the transmission of the charter from Board of Trustees Chair Jane Harding Miller '76 and Alumni Association President Theresa Cash Lewis '99 to representatives of each of MBU's five student communities, and remarks from government officials.

Madison Brass, drummer Paschal Younge, and a string quartet from the Heifetz International Music Institute provided musical interludes, and the MBU flag was raised for the first time. A live stream of the event broadcast online, a peal of church bells that resounded through Staunton, and a gubernatorial proclamation — marking August 31, 2016, as Mary Baldwin University Day — helped even those who could not make it feel the pride that echoed across campus.

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PHOTO BY PATRICK SMITH



PHOTO BY NORM SHAFER



PHOTO BY NORM SHAFER

The stage is set: Hundreds gathered to celebrate the transition from college to university on Page Terrace (left). The pomp and circumstance included a faculty procession (top) and the transmission of the MBU charter with the help of Alumni Association President Theresa Cash Lewis '99.



PHOTO BY NORM SHAFER

Cadets with the Virginia Women's Institute for Leadership hoist the newly commissioned MBU flag while musicians with the Heifetz International Music Institute perform their rendition of *A Hymn to Mary Baldwin*.



PHOTO BY NORM SHAFER

Marking the Metamorphosis

The Charter Day event was an opportunity to not only celebrate a name change and kick off an anniversary year, but also to look at the evolution of the university.

"Mary Julia Baldwin left us few words, but the genius of her life was the institution itself and her molding of lives rather than the exposition of theories," MBU President Pamela Fox told the crowd. "Through the exemplar of her rise from a shy orphan to the pantheon of leaders in Virginia as our Thomas Jefferson, our James Madison, she imprinted our institutional soul with foresight, courage, and commitment."

Junior Zorina Morton was one of many students at the midday event, able to attend the ceremony because classes were cancelled.

"This is such a monumental occasion," she said. "I'm so excited that I get to be a part of history, that I get to leave a mark on Mary Baldwin College and University. It's very exciting getting to watch the transformation."

New U, New Initiatives

Miller and Fox together announced a trio of new innovative programs, calling them "manifestations of our hallmark foresight, courage, and commitment."

In fall 2017, the MBU College of Business and Professional Studies will launch new graduate programs, comprising a progressive series of customizable graduate credentials leading to an MBA with a track in the up-and-coming field of entrepreneurship in sustainable business and for-benefit corporations. The move is made possible by a generous donation from Susan Nolan Palmer '67, who has for years supported students in the Mary Baldwin College for Women through a scholarship fund.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 11



PHOTO BY KATE SIMON



CHEERS

Also at the Alumnae House reception, Dining Services officially uncorked the MBU 175th anniversary wines. The university partnered with Barren Ridge Vineyards to offer a Chardonnay and Merlot to commemorate the school's quartoseptcentennial.

Alumnae House Renovation Underway

Part of the Charter Day celebration on August 31 was a groundbreaking ceremony at the Alumnae House, which is undergoing a major renovation.

The Colonial Revival, two-story house designed by architect Sam Collins in 1913 is located on the edge of campus on North Coalter Street. After MBU acquired and renovated the house in the mid-1980s, the building housed the alumni office and part of the communication and marketing office until the early 2010s. Guest rooms on the second floor were used for campus visitors.

The project will create an elegant event and meeting space, restoring the living room and dining room on the first floor of the house to the original pre-1984 configuration. According to Director of Facilities Brent Douglass, the first-floor renovation will also create a catering kitchen, two accessible restrooms, and appropriate storage space. A new heating and air conditioning system will be installed as well.

Rooms on the second floor will be renovated with modern fixtures, finishes, and furnishings to serve as an appropriate lodging facility for guests and visitors to the university.

At the groundbreaking ceremony, Mary Baldwin Alumni Association President Theresa Cash Lewis '99 announced that one of the bedrooms will be furnished with Mary Julia Baldwin's bed, which has been kept in storage. By October, an online fundraising effort secured the money to restore the bed for use in the finished Alumnae House.

"Since the Alumnae House was acquired by Mary Baldwin [then College] and dedicated during Homecoming Weekend in 1983, this has served as a home for our alumni," Lewis said. "Now, through the generosity of [Class of 1969 alumna] Jane Townes as leadership donor who set in motion a challenge campaign that brought us to this day, we will once again refresh this historic home as a vibrant space for alumni visiting campus."

The front porch roof has already been replaced and the porch floor and steps and exterior woodwork will be restored to their original condition, Douglass said. New storm windows and some window restoration are also included in the renovation plan. Site work will include landscaping and repairing a small retaining wall near Coalter Street.



PHOTO BY NORM SHAFER

Alumni representing decades of Mary Baldwin scholarship and loyalty participated in a ceremonial groundbreaking at the Alumnae House on August 31.

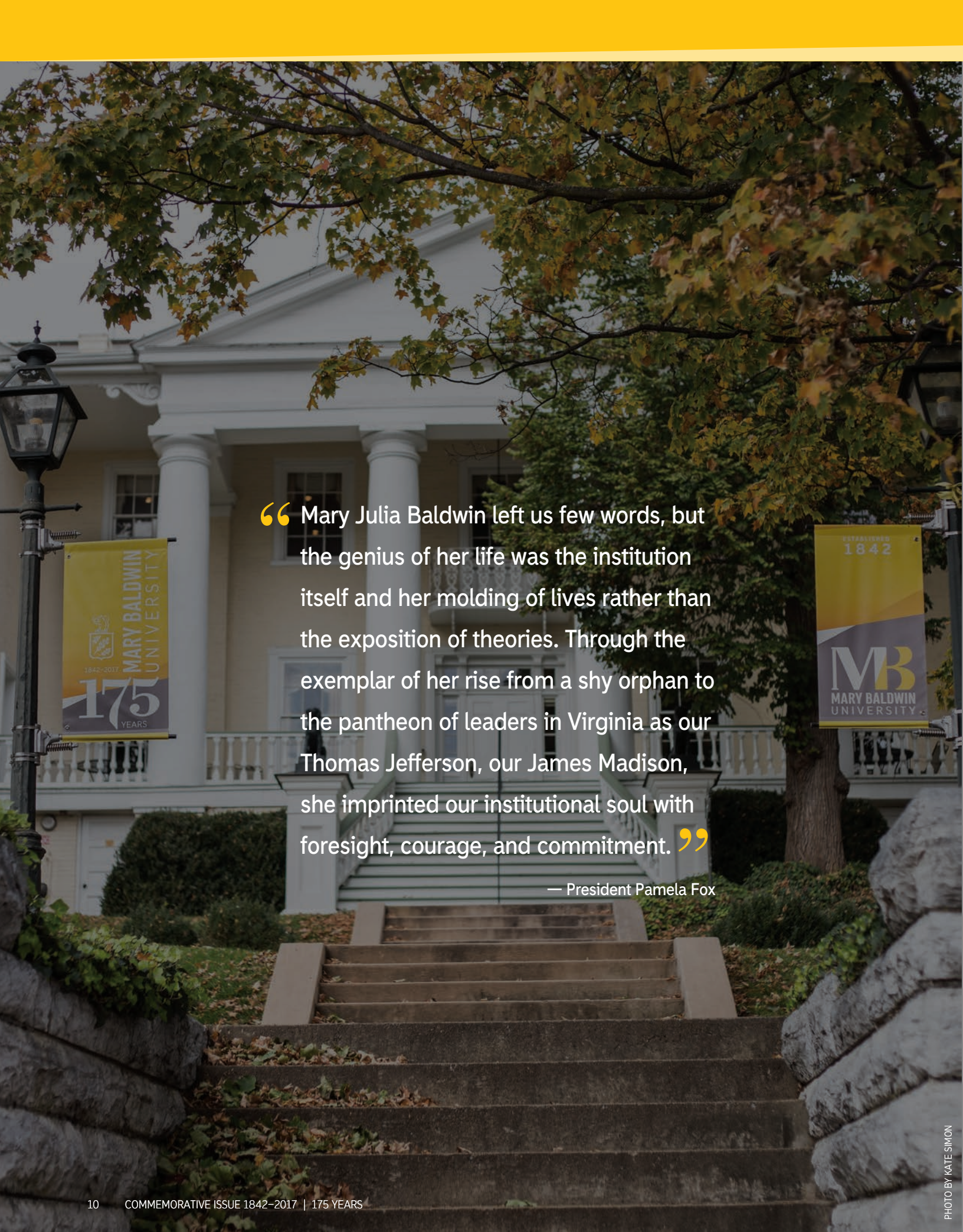
The name Alumnae House will be retained, Lewis said.

"The Alumni Association fully embraces all the graduates of our institution, men and women. This house will also welcome all alumni," she said. "It is appropriate, however, that the original title of Alumnae House be maintained to pay honor to the allegiance of all who graduated from the Mary Baldwin College for Women."

President Pamela Fox gave recognition and thanks to the donors who have already contributed to the project, including Jane Kornegay Eng '83, who spoke at the ceremony. University officials also invited others to give to the Alumnae House Brick Campaign, which will allow donors of \$500 or more to see their name, class year, or a personalized message engraved on brick pavers to be installed in the front walkway of the Alumnae House.

The pavers can honor or remember a loved one or commemorate a special occasion, such as a graduation, anniversary, or birth. All proceeds will go toward completing the renovation.

The new facility will open for use in spring 2017 in time for the university's All-Alumni Homecoming.



“ Mary Julia Baldwin left us few words, but the genius of her life was the institution itself and her molding of lives rather than the exposition of theories. Through the exemplar of her rise from a shy orphan to the pantheon of leaders in Virginia as our Thomas Jefferson, our James Madison, she imprinted our institutional soul with foresight, courage, and commitment. ”

— President Pamela Fox



PHOTO BY NORM SHAFER

Following the Charter Day Ceremony, guests were invited to a luncheon on the President's lawn.

MBU's Murphy Deming College of Health Sciences will introduce an online master of health care, with tracks in emergent, high-demand fields: health systems management and leadership in quality and patient safety.

Miller announced new undergraduate fast-track programs for fall 2017 in each of the university's four colleges: arts and sciences, business and professional studies, health sciences, and education.

The Women Entrepreneurs living-learning community will be available exclusively to students in the Mary Baldwin College for Women while the Education Leaders, Shakespeare and Performing Arts, and Murphy Deming Scholars in Health Professions living-learning communities will be available to men and women in a new coeducational, residential entry point called University College, opening in August.

"They are highly responsive to students and families who approach college with a highly focused career intent and passion," Miller said of the undergraduate initiatives. "They offer distinctive co-curricular advantages, and they each offer accelerated time to degree and advanced credentials offering signature value on many levels."

175 Acts of Good

Maria Carlton '05, co-chair of the MBU Advisory Board of Visitors, announced that the university would spearhead 175 service projects during the anniversary year, paying homage to the principles of citizen engagement and leadership that have guided the institution since its founding.

A group from the college of health sciences that traveled to Haiti in early

August kicked off the initiative with their service abroad trip, aimed at assisting nurses in Port-au-Prince and Anse-à-Galets.

For the purposes of this yearlong effort, a project is defined as an activity by individuals or groups of individuals that fulfills a demonstrable service to the community. A running list of the 175 acts and more information about how to submit an act of service is available on the Mary Baldwin website at marybaldwin.edu/acts-of-good.

In addition to the reporting of more formal community service projects, the university is encouraging its community to report smaller, personal acts of kindness throughout the year. Both small and large acts of service will be tracked on social media using the hashtag *#mbu4good*.



STATEWIDE RECOGNITION

With banners on full display and church bells signaling a new day at MBU, it was hard to miss the Charter Day festivities within the city of Staunton. Laudatory editorials in newspapers across Virginia and Gov. Terry McAuliffe's declaration that August 31, 2016, would be Mary Baldwin University Day across the Commonwealth helped advance the excitement beyond campus.

MARY BALDWIN UNIVERSITY DAY

8/31/2016

- WHEREAS, on August 31, 2016, Mary Baldwin College becomes Mary Baldwin University and launches its 175th anniversary year as an innovative and forward-looking educational institution in the Commonwealth of Virginia; and
- WHEREAS, Mary Baldwin was founded as Augusta Female Seminary in 1842, renamed Mary Baldwin Seminary in 1895, and became Mary Baldwin College in 1923; and
- WHEREAS, offering its first master's degree in 1992, Mary Baldwin has been classified as a master's level university since 2000, now offering bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees; and
- WHEREAS, Mary Baldwin is home to the Virginia Women's Institute for Leadership, the nation's only all-female corps of cadets and a model public-private partnership with the Commonwealth of Virginia; and
- WHEREAS, the Murphy Deming College of Health Sciences at Mary Baldwin opened on a new campus in 2014 and is designed to educate superior interprofessional health care providers in high-need fields for the Commonwealth, and as it is spurring economic development in a critical life sciences corridor in Augusta County; and
- WHEREAS, the mission of Mary Baldwin is to empower leaders to create lives of purpose and prosperity, and its alumni serve the public good through professional and civic roles throughout the Commonwealth and the nation; and
- WHEREAS, serving an exceptionally diverse student body, Mary Baldwin contributes significantly to Virginia by providing student opportunity and access to higher education, leading to lifelong success for graduates and economic vitality for the Commonwealth;
- NOW, THEREFORE, I, Terence R. McAuliffe, do hereby recognize August 31, 2016, as MARY BALDWIN UNIVERSITY DAY in our COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, and I call this observance to the attention of all our citizens.



PHOTO BY NORM SHAFER

MB MARY BALDWIN UNIVERSITY | 1842-2017 **175**

Join the CELEBRATION

See the full listing of **175th Anniversary events** on page 113.



In the orchard, 1962.



Fall

New Year, New Possibilities

FALL AT MARY BALDWIN means more than just the start of a new academic year. With a sense of renewal in the air, this is the moment first-year students are introduced to the world of higher education; when sophomores, juniors, and seniors return to the friendships from the previous term; and when all students savor the traditions of the season.



Orientation weekend for new students culminates with **Opening Convocation**, during which the freshman class is presented with its class colors and new students gather with, faculty and administrators to form a winding circle that extends between Grafton Library and Hunt Dining Hall. With lighted candles, they sing *A Hymn for Mary Baldwin*.



Fall



Around the turn of the 20th century, the school started to celebrate the October 4 **birthday of Mary Julia Baldwin** by cancelling classes and holding a special outdoor lunch. After the meal, students played games and listened to music. Around 1920, it was called the "Old Girls" picnic and, eventually, the birthday celebrations were adapted into Founders Day. To this day, the event honors and celebrates first founder Rufus Bailey and second founder Mary Julia Baldwin.





New students sign the Honor Pledge, and returning students and faculty members reaffirm their support for the honor system on **Charter Day**. As a renewal of the university's commitment to self-governance, the Student Government Association (SGA) charter is presented to the SGA president.



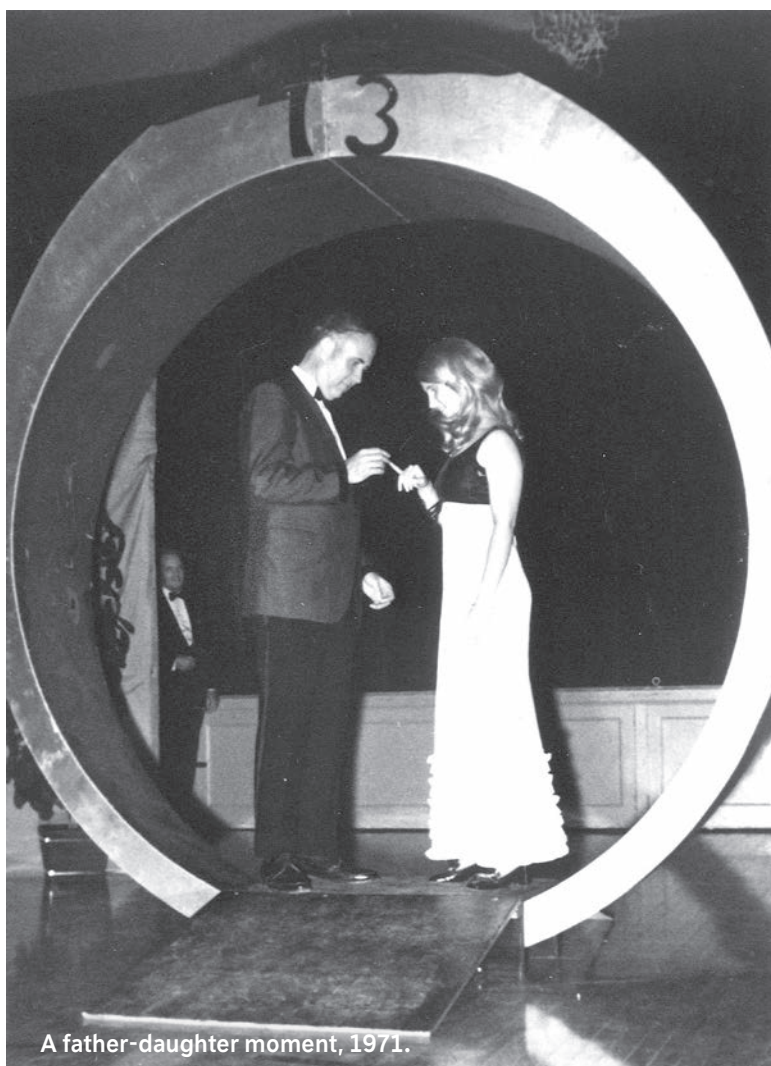
Arguably one of the dearest traditions at Mary Baldwin, **Apple Day** began as a simple picnic in the seminary's apple orchard and evolved into a new tradition of fellowship, service, and fun. Back in the days of the seminary, the sophomore class would pick a day in the fall to surprise the new freshmen. But, by the 1940s, thanks to wartime rationing, the sophomores instead invited all students to do the work of picking apples at the college orchard, and a new tradition began. Today, the sophomore class still plans Apple

Day, during which students travel to an orchard that belongs to the family of an alumna and glean apples to donate to area food banks. Many choose to participate in community service projects, attend a special brunch, and enjoy a carnival on campus. In more recent years, Apple Eve has become part of the tradition, with dodgeball and step shows in the Physical Activities Center, followed by a DJ and dancing in the Student Activities Center late into the night.



Members of the Class of 2011 show off their rings at the Junior Dads dance.

Fall



The first **Junior Dads** took place in October 1967. The event included not only a dance, but also a number of father-daughter activities, including a tennis match. The weekend culminated with fathers presenting their daughters their class rings. While many things have changed since the 1960s, Junior Dads has thrived.

While students today look forward to a long **Thanksgiving** break from school, Mary Baldwin students in the 1930s spent the holiday on campus, with a family-style Thanksgiving dinner, athletic contests, and a chapel service. The event was made more special thanks to Staunton resident Queenie Miller, who brought children from her orphanage to sing and present skits.



Carving out a Place among Fall Traditions

In what has become a new fall tradition, President Pamela Fox's husband, Dan Layman, gathers dozens of small pumpkins and invites students to help carve out a special message to the Mary Baldwin community that is revealed around Halloween and displayed on the lawn of the President's House.



SPOTLIGHT *on* Alumni

The Torch Bearers

The torch — the school — Mary Baldwin that leads all toward a larger usefulness and greater outlook on life.

The Alumnae — the torch bearers — the ones who go into all parts of the world carrying that torch. You have helped to make the bright light which is the torch. Into whose hand should the increased flame so well be trusted?

To you Alumnae is given a wonderful privilege of carrying to the world a light so bright that it will never grow dim, a light that shall burn and illumine all upon whom it sheds a gleam, with a radiance that shall ever continue so because of your ever living interest. A light will soon burn low and finally go out if it were not held high and protected by the torch bearer. It takes the whole — the torch and the bearer — to make the brilliant light.

To you Alumnae we say

Be such a splendid torch bearer that the light will shine more brightly than ever before because the students each year are adding to its brilliance and because you carry it.

Mabel Leftwich Pelletier, Class of 1903

Alumni Carry the Torch into the Future



It is an honor to celebrate Mary Baldwin's 175th anniversary with all of you. During its years as Augusta Female Seminary, Mary Baldwin Seminary, Mary Baldwin College, and now Mary Baldwin University, we have walked alongside our beloved alma mater.

At this time we consider what role alumni will play in defining the future of the institution, as MBU once again draws from the ethos of founders and great institutional leaders who turned to innovation. We must remain steadfast in our commitment to current students as they navigate their years at Mary Baldwin, and again when we welcome them with open arms as they join our ranks at Commencement.

We cherish our faculty and celebrate shared memories of our times together. We carry on the traditions of Mary Baldwin — as well as the values we learned during our time at the school — within our communities and families. We return to campus for Reunions where we meet up with friends we haven't seen in years but don't skip a beat in our ability to fall into that familiar bond that only we as Mary Baldwin graduates can truly understand.

Mary Baldwin alumni have rallied for our school for generations and today we must do so again as it enters a new era. Ideas, both new and old, are evolving. We must answer the question, "What must we do to help Mary Baldwin thrive today and into the future?" We can work together to strengthen the relationship between all alumni and Mary Baldwin University.

An editorial written in the November 1928 edition of the Alumnae Association's *Mary Baldwin News Letter* states: "We are proud of our history, let us be proud of our future — and may it never be said of Mary Baldwin that her alumnae failed to rally to her standard, be it that of Augusta Female Seminary, Mary Baldwin Seminary, or Mary Baldwin College." These timeless words echo our responsibility to the institution today. Our role as torchbearers — who carry our alma mater through uncertainty as well as triumph — will continue for the next 175 years.

It's an honor to celebrate this moment with you,

Theresa Cash Lewis '99, Alumni Association President

ALUMNAE/I ASSOCIATION PRESIDENTS

NANNIE TATE, 1866	1894–1896	BESSIE LANDES, 1909 (PRO TEM)	1933–1934
BETTY GUY WINSTON, 1867	1896–1898	MAGGIE BELL ROLLER ROBINSON, 1899	1934–1938
MATTIE BEGGS SPRATT, 1873	1899–1900	MARY BELL ARCHER MAPP, 1935	1938–1940
NELLIE HOTCHKISS MCCULLOUGH, 1877	1900–1904	MARGARETT KABLE RUSSELL, 1902	1940–1942
SALLIE SPEAR HICKS, 1879	1904–1908	ANVILLA PRESCOTT DUDLEY, 1932	1942–1944
ANNIE HOTCHKISS HOWISON, 1876	1908–1912	LUCIE BULL DEAL PRIEST, 1914	1944–1946
MARGARET PEALE WRIGHT, 1910	1912–1914	AGNES JUNKIN PEERY, 1931	1946–1948
KATE TERRELL WILSON, 1912	1914–1916	ORA EHMLING EHMANN, 1936	1948–1950
ELIZABETH HANGER CHALENOR, 1891	1916–1920	MARY OPIE ROBINSON, 1935	1950–1952
ANNIE COBB TOMS, 1917	1920–1922	JOSEPHINE HANNAH HOLT, 1944	1952–1954
ANNIE HOTCHKISS HOWISON, 1876 (PRO TEM)	1922–1923	BEVERLY BIVENS OLIVE WORTH, 1939	1954–1955
REBA ANDREWS ARNOLD, 1911	1923–1926	ADELE GOOCH KIESSLING, 1938	1955–1956
MARGARETT KABLE RUSSELL, 1902	1926–1932	FRANCES LANKFORD PEEK, 1950	1956–1960
MARY EDGAR HEBBARD PARMELEE, 1930	1932–1933	CHARLOTTE JACKSON BERRY, 1951	1961–1962



MARTHA ANNE "MOPSY" POOL PAGE, 1948
 LUCIE BULL DEAL PRIEST, 1914
 MARTHA GODWIN SAUNDERS, 1948
 MARY HORNBERGER MUSTOE, 1955
 MARTHA ROSS AMOS, 1948
 LINDA DOLLY HAMMACK, 1962
 EMILY WIRSING KELLY, 1963
 MARY LAMONT WADE, 1952
 BARBARA FREEMAN RAGSDALE, 1967
 SUSAN THOMPSON TIMMONS, 1964
 SUSAN BAUGHMAN HOMAR, 1974
 LEIGH YATES FARMER, 1974
 C. LINDSAY RYLAND, 1973
 ANITA THEE GRAHAM, 1950

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 1988-1990

BARBARA KNISELY ROBERTS, 1973
 EMILY DETHLOFF RYAN, 1963
 SARA ARMSTRONG BINGLEY, 1960
 SUSAN WARFIELD CAPLES, 1960
 JUDY LIPES GARST, 1963
 CATHY FERRIS MCPHERSON, 1978
 M. SUE MCDOWELL WHITLOCK, 1967
 ANN GORDON ABBOTT EVANS, 1965
 KELLIE A. WARNER, 1990
 DORIAN AKERMAN STIEFEL, 1992
 PAMELA LEIGH ANDERSON, 1984
 SUSAN "FLEET" ROBERTS, 1981
 CHRISTY HAWKINS HOWELL, 1993
 THERESA CASH LEWIS, 1999

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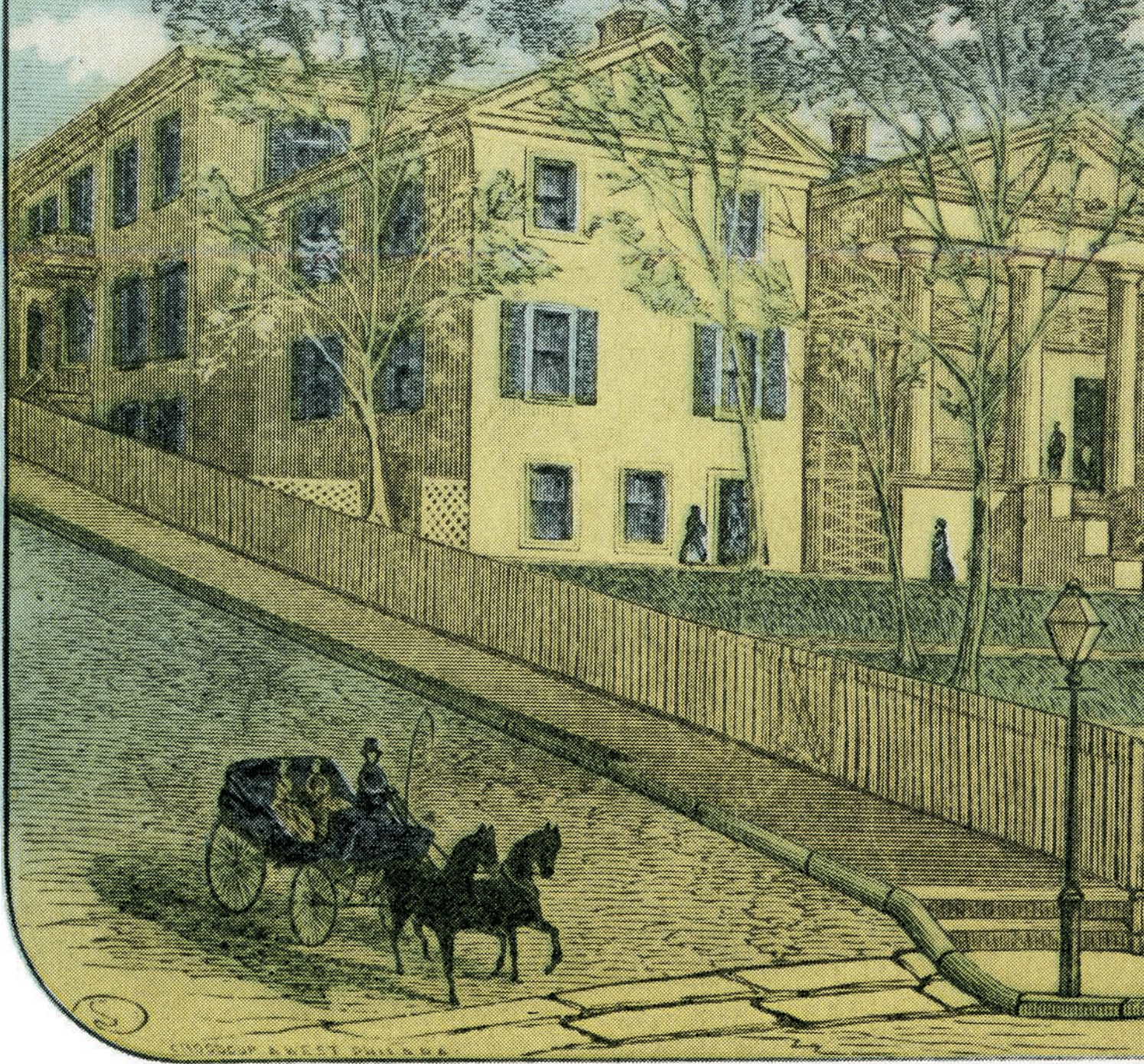


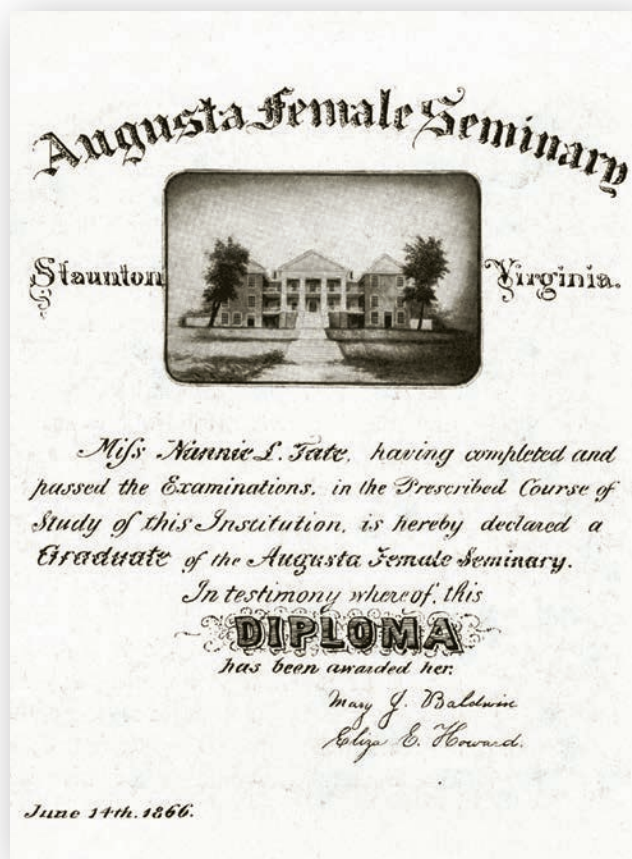
Illustration of Augusta Female Seminary from 1860.



FROM SEMINARY TO UNIVERSITY: *175 years of progress*

Mary Baldwin's story is a chronicle of growth. Even today, as new programs are developed, the innovative spirit that fuels Mary Baldwin University is inherited from the entrepreneurial character of institutional leaders who have walked its hills.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



DEEP ROOTS

With the help of the Presbyterian Church, Rufus W. Bailey opened Augusta Female Seminary on September 15, 1842, with about 50 students, including 12-year-old Mary Julia Baldwin. Students attended classes, such as Rhetoric and Composition, Astronomy, and Moral Philosophy, in rented rooms in Staunton.

As the seminary grew, so did its prominence in Virginia. The Administration Building opened in 1844, and the General Assembly of Virginia passed an act incorporating Augusta Female Seminary. Staunton had just observed its 100th anniversary, saw the opening of Thornrose Cemetery, and welcomed the arrival of the Virginia Central Railroad. Thomas Woodrow Wilson, who would become the 28th president of the United States, was born in the city in 1856.

Guiding the seminary in these early years was a series of principals — including Wilson's father — but the school's financial stability was uncertain, and enroll-

ment shrank to just a dozen pupils. Now herself an educator, Baldwin taught young black children to read and write and eventually established a private school for girls, the Bee Hive Academy. Coaxed by seminary leader Joseph A. Waddell, Baldwin returned to her alma mater in 1863 with friend Agnes R. McClung to rescue the school, where enrollment had dipped to an untenable low of six students.

THE MARY JULIA BALDWIN ERA:

Wartime struggle and academic rigor

In her early years as principal, Baldwin increased enrollment to 80 students, including 22 boarders, and heroically kept the institution open through the Civil War, even as Union troops occupied Staunton. The day-to-day running of the school was full of difficulty: furnishings, table services, and other items including pots and pans had to be borrowed from friends and relatives, while individual students had to provide their own supplies. Favorite tales

passed down through generations of Mary Baldwin students include those recounting the procurement and rationing of food during the war as both Union and Confederate armies made regular raids on civilian food stores. Crinolines placed on top of flour barrels made deceptively realistic dressing tables. One young student feigning illness with a heavily powdered face concealed several hams among her bedclothes. The ladies hid bacon and lard in empty stoves and corn in students' desks. During those lean years, tuition could be paid with traditional currency or food and other supplies.

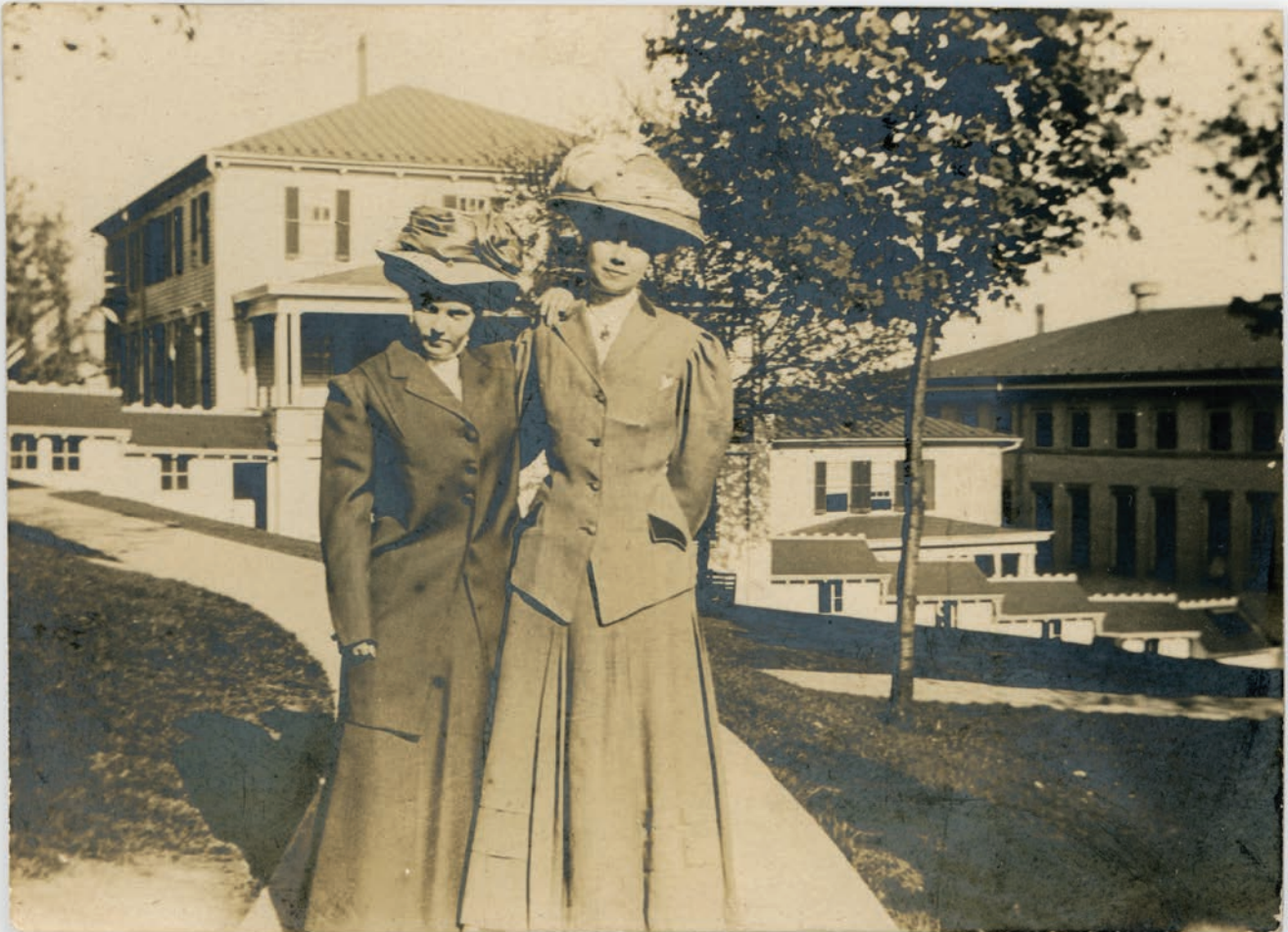
While University of Virginia professor W.H. McGuffey helped shape the curriculum early in Baldwin's tenure as principal, she elevated the course of study with her own Collegiate Course, later called the University Course, which reflected her conviction that "women had the mental and intellectual abilities equal to men's and that they should be taught accordingly." It was the start of a long tradition in which the institution

has evolved its curriculum and facilities to meet the needs of students.

Throughout the late 19th century, the seminary curriculum grew and so did its campus. Among other new courses of study, the seminary added calisthenics and current events, as well as schools of art, business training and bookkeeping, and stenography and typewriting. A summer trip to Europe was offered. A Conservatory of Music was established. New campus construction included a gymnasium; an addition to Sky High residence hall; and a "covered way," connecting Hill Top, Sky High, Main, and Chapel. An alumnae association formed, and Miss Baldwin had the entire student body vaccinated against smallpox.

Thanks to Baldwin's dedication, the school not only survived tumultuous times, but also built a reputation for academic excellence and a beautiful campus. In 1895, the Board of Trustees requested that the General Assembly of Virginia change the name of

The campus of Mary Baldwin Seminary, 1905. Pictured in the background is the Covered Way.



Augusta Female Seminary to Mary Baldwin Seminary in honor of her hand in shaping the institution. *To Live in Time* by Mary Baldwin historian Pat Menk recalls the climate of the era:

Fearful lest some "old girls" would not understand the reason for the change of name, Nellie Hotchkiss McCullough wrote: "These lines will reach many alumnae, far from Staunton, to whom it will be news indeed to hear that the 'Augusta Female Seminary' has been transformed into the 'Mary Baldwin Seminary,' since November, 1895. The name only is changed for the bell still rings for Chapel services, the view from Hill Top is as beautiful as ever, Brick House still shelters the revered Principal, Sky High is filled with eager art students and placid plaster casts, while the minor buildings are in the same familiar spots."

A NEW CENTURY: *Becoming a college*

At the turn of the 20th century, Staunton continued to grow, and so did its relationship with the institution as Mary Baldwin began its own lecture and concert series. The seminary also branched out internationally, forming connections with missionary schools in Korea and China. Academic departments emerged,

and an academic building was constructed to house them. Athletics began to find a more prominent place among students at the seminary. In 1910 a special section on competitive sports appeared in *The Bluestocking*, the school's annual yearbook, for the first time, showing an athletics association with a full set of officers and a faculty advisory committee. Military drill became part of the physical education program. New student organizations of an educational nature also began to appear. The first was the History Club, organized in 1915 and open to students in history and economics.

In 1923, the seminary became a four-year baccalaureate college and was renamed Mary Baldwin College. Academic offerings and collegiate courses continued to expand, and the first graduation ceremony blended the old and the new: seminary graduates wore white dresses and college graduates wore caps and gowns.

Under President L. Wilson Jarman, the institution soon saw the advent of student government, accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges, the creation of a foreign exchange program, and new campus construction. Mary Baldwin amended its charter in 1939 and returned to being an independent college after 17 years as a member of the Synod of Virginia, though it remained associated with the Presbyterian Church.

Overlooking
New Street, 1945.





CAMPUS EXPANSION: *An era of growth*

The leadership of women continued to prove vital in the somewhat turbulent post-World War II era as a triumvirate of women leaders emerged: Martha Stackhouse Grafton, Elizabeth Parker, and Marguerite Hillhouse, who provided wise counsel to college presidents of the time.

When Samuel R. Spencer became president in 1957, he ushered in an era of enormous campus expansion, enrollment growth, and academic excellence. The grounds were expanded across the hill to Coalter Street, after the college convinced city council to give it the land on which Market Street ran so as not to break up the campus. Spencer pitched the plan as "a multi-million dollar urban renewal program in the heart of the city at no cost to the taxpayer."

From 1960 to 1970, Mary Baldwin College spent millions, with calculated risk and faith paving the way, to create a modern campus for 700 students. This was also the first era in which Mary Baldwin received federal funding. Green space and terraces were added, and amid booming student enrollment, five gleaming new buildings dotted the MBC landscape: Hunt



Dining Hall, Woodson and Spencer residence halls, Grafton Library, and Pearce Science Center.

Left: President Samuel Spencer.

Right: Students, 1978.

Alumnae engagement swelled. The executive secretary of the Alumnae Association became a full-time employee of the college, the annual giving program was revived, and in 1963 the Alumnae Choir was formed and all returning alumnae who had sung for esteemed choir director and music professor Gordon Page presented a choral program during homecoming.

CREATING HER WAY FORWARD:

New programs diversify, sustain MBC

The 1970s brought one of the largest programmatic changes in decades with the creation of the Adult Degree Program, which provided an opportunity for women and men to earn a college degree later in life. The new program also provided critical support to the financial health of the college, which began to see the beginning of a trend of fewer women choosing single-sex colleges. Students had the option of more career-oriented courses in this era, as well as certificate programs and satellite classrooms and campuses across the commonwealth. Mary Baldwin created



Above: Members of the inaugural VWIL class.

Below: Students with the Heifetz International Music Institute transform MBU classrooms into performance spaces during the summer months.

Virginia's first distance learning program, known today as Baldwin Online and Adult.

President Virginia L. Lester also added 35.5 acres, 14 buildings, and playing fields with the purchase of the adjacent Staunton Military Academy.

The college's range of signature offerings continued to expand. This period saw the creation of The Honors Scholars Society and a number of special on-campus conferences, including the Mock Republican Convention in 1980. The student population continued to diversify under the leadership of President Cynthia Haldenby Tyson, when in 1985 Mary Baldwin College opened the Program for the Exceptionally

Gifted, admitting girls between the ages of 12 and 17 who were prepared to start college early. Racial and ethnic diversity was deliberately increased, and an office of African-American Affairs and Multicultural Understanding (now Inclusive Excellence) was established. This was the beginning of a major shift in student demographics that would continue well into the 21st century.

Mary Baldwin continued to evolve under Tyson's leadership with the addition of the Virginia Women's Institute for Leadership — which continues its status today as the nation's only all-female corps of cadets — and coeducational graduate programs in education and Shakespeare.

The school established the bachelor of science degree, and minors, while not required, started to become immensely popular. Mary Baldwin also established several lecture programs through outside funding, often in honor of alumnae and faculty, including the Mary E. Humphreys Biology Lecture and the Elizabeth Kirkpatrick Doenges Visiting Artist/Scholar Lecture Program, as well as the prestigious Smyth Leadership Lecture Series, which brought outstanding women to campus such as Geraldine Ferraro, Benazir Bhutto, and Venus Williams.

Dramatic physical changes to campus continued. King Gymnasium, built in 1942 for Mary Baldwin's centennial, became a residence hall. Renovations were made to





PHOTO BY SUTTONFIELD PHOTOGRAPHY

Memorial and Hill Top residence halls and Academic, which was renamed Carpenter Academic in honor of Leona Bowman Carpenter '35. Tyson also extended the boundaries of campus yet again, with the purchase of the former Staunton YMCA, which became the Physical Activities Center, home to Mary Baldwin's NCAA Division III athletics program. In 1992, for its sesquicentennial, Mary Baldwin dedicated the Pannill Student Center, a large multipurpose building designed to give students a place to congregate.

By the time Pamela R. Fox became president in 2003, Mary Baldwin was on a course primed for future success. As the institution solidified its place among master's-level universities, the student population continued to diversify — in terms of age, race, sex, and socioeconomic background.

Ties to the local community, well-established by Tyson, have continued to strengthen during Fox's presidency, bolstered by the opening of the Spencer Center for Civic and Global Engagement in 2007, which coordinates study and service at home and abroad for hundreds of students. Exchange programs with Asian nations saw an expansion in the 21st century as well, including a partnership with Lady Doak College in Madurai, India, as well as schools in Japan, South Korea, and China.

Fox, an accomplished pianist and musicologist, created a summer-time home at Mary Baldwin and Staunton

for some of the world's best young string musicians by inviting the Heifetz International Music Institute to campus in 2012.

Two years later, Mary Baldwin opened the Murphy Deming College of Health Sciences, leading the institution toward issuing its first doctoral degrees in physical therapy and occupational therapy, and offering in addition a master of physician assistant studies and a bachelor's degree in nursing. Along with the programmatic expansion, Mary Baldwin built a state-of-the-art facility in the region's medical corridor in Fishersville. Last year, the Mary Baldwin Board of Trustees voted to change the name of the institution once again, this time to Mary Baldwin University, better describing the complex institution that it has become, and reflecting the broad courses of study available to its students. The name change was celebrated with a ceremony on August 31, kicking off MBU's 175th anniversary year.

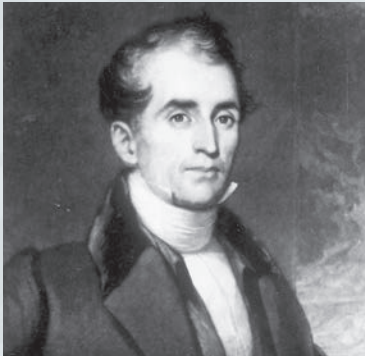
"We know this is not just a change in name, it is our point of public metamorphosis — not of plans we have, but of the university that we have created and put in place," said Fox during the anniversary celebration. "We aspire ... to bring to prominence the synergistic advantages of our deliberately small university that serves the entire spectrum of higher education in age, religion, and ethnicity through a series of inclusive, innovative programs that no one else ever dreamed of, let alone brought into existence and raised to excellence as Mary Baldwin has done."

View from the balcony at Murphy Deming College of Health Sciences.

Non Pro Tempore Sed Aeternitate



A CHRONOLOGY OF MARY BALDWIN



1749 Staunton was established, named after Lady Rebecca Staunton, wife of the popular colonial Governor William Gooch.

1793 Rufus W. Bailey was born.

1829 Mary Julia Baldwin was born.

1842 Rufus Bailey founded Augusta Female Seminary (AFS) in rented rooms in Staunton. Classes opened on September 15, and 12-year-old Mary Julia Baldwin was among the first students.



1844 The seminary's Administration Building was completed.

1845 The Virginia General Assembly granted the first charter to AFS.

1847 Two wings were added to the Administration Building, providing on-campus student housing for the first time.

1849–63 Six principals served AFS in a 14-year period.



1862 Mary Julia Baldwin established a private school for girls, the Bee Hive Academy, in Staunton.

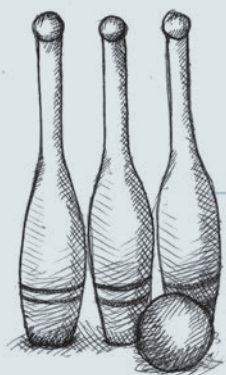
1863 Mary Julia Baldwin became principal of AFS — assisted by Agnes R. McClung — rescuing the school from financial distress and a low of six students during the Civil War. In Baldwin's first term as president, the school's enrollment grew to 80 students, including 22 boarders.

1864 Union troops, under Gen. Philip Sheridan, laid waste to the Valley of Virginia, including Augusta County. Staunton escaped the brunt of destruction, losing only its industries and public buildings. When the Union Army occupied Staunton that year, Mary Julia Baldwin worked to hide student food supplies from troops.

1869 Brick House — now part of McClung Residence Hall — was constructed; Mary Julia Baldwin and Agnes McClung lived there until they died.

1870 School fees started to include a medical charge of \$5 and \$2 for a seat in church, which was included for many years because the church secured funding for incidental expenses through renting seats.





1871 The Conservatory of Music was established at AFS. Standards of instruction and requirements for graduation were high, and most of the professors of music were German, following the traditions and methods of European conservatories.

1871 Sky High was built, containing an art studio, classrooms, and residence space. Mary Julia Baldwin and Agnes McClung personally paid for its construction.

1872 First Presbyterian Church (then located next to the Administration Building) was deeded to AFS and renamed Waddell Chapel, in honor of a Trustee. The seminary also purchased Hill Top, a mansion that became rooms for residential students.

1874 A new science lecture room containing a laboratory was provided; however, it did not allow for individual experiments. Instead professors performed experiments while lecturing in front of the class.

1874 A special building was created for calisthenics and bowling, which may have been the first bowling alley in Staunton. However, it was soon turned into a classroom.

1879 The School of Art was established at AFS.

1880 Ham and Jam appeared in front of the Administration Building sometime before 1880, possibly in the 1870s. Who made the original statues and who gave them to the seminary remains a mystery.

1880s Mary Julia Baldwin made a land swap with First Presbyterian Church, which needed to expand.

1887 Electric lights were put into the study hall; some years later, they were also installed in the library.

1890 The Covered Way (shown here in 1926) was constructed primarily to protect students from inclement weather as they walked up and down the hill.

1890 There were two organs and 40 pianos at AFS, signaling the large enrollment in music at this time.

1890s The seminary first organized trips to Europe. Mary Julia Baldwin went in the summer of 1890 and gave delightful accounts of her time abroad.

1894 The Alumnae Association was formed. At the first Reunion in May, all graduates were asked to prepare poems, and graduates at three-year intervals were selected to give short talks about their days at AFS.

1894 Mary Julia Baldwin had the entire student body vaccinated against smallpox.

1894 The YWCA chapter, which was a student-led organization with student officers was founded. By the 1920s, every student belonged to it, even though membership was voluntary.





1911



1916



1895 The Board of Trustees requested a name change to Mary Baldwin Seminary (MBS) to honor the principal of 33 years and her invaluable service to the school.

1897 Mary Julia Baldwin died, leaving her estate to the seminary. The school then had five buildings, a farm, 250 students, respected faculty, and financial stability.

1898 The seminary observed a holiday on Oct. 4 — Mary Julia Baldwin's birthday — that included carriage rides, picnics, hikes, a wreath laying at her grave, and songs and prayers. By 1904, alumnae decided to use this day as their "homecoming."

1900 Mary Baldwin Memorial Hall was constructed.

1900 The yearbook was renamed *The Bluestocking*, formerly known as *The Augusta Female Seminary Annual*. "Bluestocking" refers to an intellectual woman.



1901 Alumnae unveiled the stained glass window in the Chapel (now in Grafton Library) as a monument to Mary Julia Baldwin. A central feature of this window was the Baldwin coat of arms, which was later selected and adapted to use in the official seal of Mary Baldwin College.

1907 The Academic Building was constructed.

1908 The first time students performed a Shakespeare play — *Much Ado About Nothing* — in its entirety on campus.

1909 McClung Residence Hall was built around Brick House — where Mary Julia Baldwin and Agnes McClung lived after the Civil War — hiding the older parts of the building.



1912 Woodrow Wilson returned to Staunton for his birthday and spoke on the steps of the Administration Building. The large crowd trampled a landmark boxwood hedge on the upper terrace of the lawn, and it later had to be entirely removed.

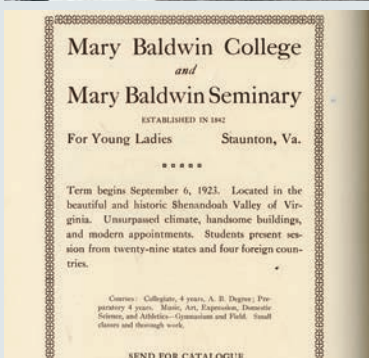
1912 Alumna missionary Libby Alby Bull founded Mary Baldwin School for Girls in Kunsan, Korea (pictured). Two years later, alumna Lily Woods founded a school in Hwaiianfu, China, named in honor of teacher Martha Riddle.



1916 The Virginia legislature approved Mary Baldwin Seminary's status as a junior college.

1917 The seminary's farm — part of the inheritance from Mary Julia Baldwin and located outside Staunton on the Valley Turnpike (now Rt. 250) — provided a large part of the vegetables to campus during World War I.

1918 The Executive Committee recommended to discontinue German study at the seminary; in 1919, German courses were removed from the course catalog, but were later restored in 1928.





1919 The seminary purchased Rose Terrace. When it was built in 1874, it was rumored to be the "most costly house in Staunton."

1923 The Commonwealth of Virginia approved the name change to Mary Baldwin College and its establishment as a four-year liberal arts college.

1924 *Campus Comments* made its first appearance as the student newspaper.

1929 The Board of Trustees voted to begin granting the bachelor of science. This year also brought the introduction of majors and minors.



1929 The honor code and student government were created. This year was also the first time the Charter Day ceremony was held.

1929 The senior class was invested for the first time with their caps and gowns on the centennial of Mary Julia Baldwin's birth, with an elaborate ceremony in front of Hill Top. By 1941, the ceremony was called Founders Day, honoring both cofounders, Rufus Bailey and Baldwin.

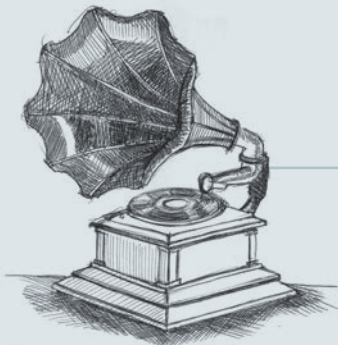


1931 A mail room with boxes for each student was installed, ending the tradition of "mail call."

1932 Mary Baldwin College achieved accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges.

1935 Faculty voted to "not remain in the rooms" during exams, starting one of the privileges of the Mary Baldwin honor system that is still in effect today.

1935 Alumnae Weekend was introduced in March and included a series of lectures, concerts, exhibits, and chapel programs under the theme "America in a Changing World."



1936 Mixed (with men allowed) "informal dancing" to radio or Victrola was allowed in the upper back gallery of Administration.

1936 "Little House," mentioned as the "home" of the junior class president, was called "the smallest dormitory on a college campus" by *The Bluestocking*.

1939 Mary Baldwin amended its charter and returned to being an independent college after 17 years as a member of the Synod of Virginia, though it remained associated with the Presbyterian Church.



1941 In October, at the opening of the college's centennial celebration, the cornerstone of the King Building was laid with the help of the Masons, the Governor of Virginia (whose two sisters were alums), the Mayor of Staunton, and relatives of Rufus Bailey and Mary Julia Baldwin. A congratulatory telegram came from President and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Hollywood star Greer Garson visited the new building in 1942 to sell defense bonds.



Mail room, 1930.



Field hockey, 1941.



1942 The centennial history of Mary Baldwin, *History of Mary Baldwin College*, was published, written by Mary Watters.

1943 A student group known as "Victory Corps" coordinated student volunteer efforts on behalf of soldiers in World War II; activities included rolling bandages, collecting salvage, and selling war bonds and stamps. By June of that year, the organization had raised enough money to buy a jeep (\$1,049) and by the fall, they made arrangements for students to donate blood (parental permission was required).



1945 "Executive Council" of the student council was created — composed of three faculty, four students, a social committee, and a committee of freshman advisors.

1945 Walking with dates, meals in town or in private homes, and afternoon tennis were allowed.

1946 Plans were announced for a land swap between Kings Daughters Hospital (located on Frederick Street) and MBC, which owned property on North Augusta Street. The old hospital was remodeled to become Bailey dormitory, which opened in 1955.



1948 Shortly after the war, the Grafton family donated land near Stuarts Draft for use as a student "retreat" center; "Chip Inn" opened in 1948 and was immediately popular as a social setting.

1951 The Student Activities Center — in what is now Wenger Hall — was constructed, and housed the bookstore, post office, and lounges.

1952 The first time Honor's Day Convocation was held. The February ceremony included an academic procession, reading of the honors and dean's lists for the first semester, and an address by a visiting scholar.



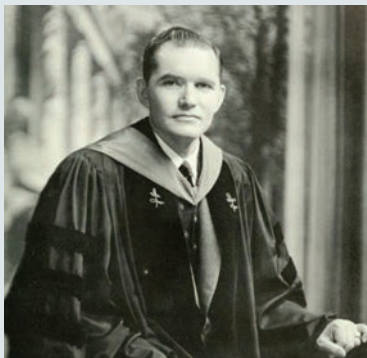
1952 The Eta Betas (pictured here in the 1980s), student waitresses in the dining hall, were introduced. This group was an important part of campus life until student eating patterns changed in the 1980s.

1953 Summer classes were offered in the psychology and education departments to provide college credit for local school teachers and other community adults.



1953 The Athletic Association became the Recreation Association, and the entire student body and the faculty were divided into two teams by lot, the "Scotch" and the "Irish," aiming to promote intramural spirit and competition. This system was replaced by competition among class years in 1968.

1956 A medical technology program in cooperation with Kings Daughters Hospital was added, allowing students to graduate from college and simultaneously be eligible to work as a registered medical technologist.



1956 Seniors were allowed to have automobiles, which were parked in a private lot two miles from campus.

1957 Samuel R. Spencer came to MBC as president at age 38. His era of leadership was to be characterized by campus expansion, enrollment growth, and academic excellence.

1960 A prankster stole and broke Ham (or Jam), and a student's father anonymously paid to have them both replaced (no longer terra cotta, they were re-created in cast-stone and bolted to the front steps).



1960 President Dwight D. Eisenhower briefly spoke at Mary Baldwin on the porch of the Administration Building to a crowd of 10,000 and attended a luncheon in King Auditorium.

1960–70 Major construction projects transformed main campus, with the additions of Hunt Dining Hall, Woodson Residence Hall, Spencer Residence Hall, Grafton Library, and Pearce Science Center.



1962 Due to serious structural weaknesses, the Chapel, dating from 1817, had to be removed.

1962 The college bookstore opened in Hunt Hall, stocking textbooks, college souvenirs, T-shirts, and supplies.

1962 Professor Dorothy Mulberry led the first student trip in the junior year abroad program to Madrid, Spain. It was very successful, and the number of students traveling doubled in the program's second year. This paved the way for other study abroad programs in Paris and Oxford, England, in the next several years.



1963 The Board of Trustees approved adding to the catalog a sentence that qualified applicants would be considered "without regard to race or creed."

1964–65 The first African-American students enrolled in Mary Baldwin College.

Mid-1960s An enrollment boom occurred as baby boomers reached college age.

1966 Students could wear slacks to class or even downtown if there was snow or the temperature was below 20 degrees, but the 1968 Student Handbook made it clear that students could not wear jeans or "Bermudas" to class.



1967 Students could have private telephones in their rooms.

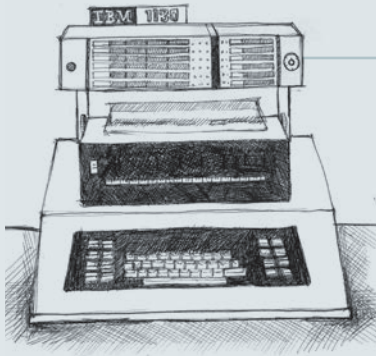
1967 A special event known as Junior Dads first took place.

1968–69 A new curriculum format was instituted, which included General Education Requirements and a major in a traditional discipline or in interdisciplinary or independent studies.





1972



1969 On October 4, Founders Day, William Watkins Kelly became the sixth president of Mary Baldwin College.

1970 The college purchased its first computer, an IBM 1130.

1970 Funded by a federal grant, a Voluntary Action Center was organized in Staunton, located at Hill Top Dormitory, and was the only center of its kind on a college campus in the country. It sought to make volunteer groups in Staunton more effective and included organizations such as Big Brothers/Big Sisters, tutorial services, blood donors, and assistance for the Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind.

1971 The Mary Baldwin chapter of prestigious national honor society Phi Beta Kappa was officially installed.

1972–73 Alex Haley came to campus and spoke about black heritage.

1972 Male visitation in dorm rooms was first allowed on the weekends.

1974 The "New Dimensions" capital campaign was publicly announced. It brought in the largest single gift in the college's history up to that point, \$ 1 million, in early 1975.

1976 The Laurel Circle of Omicron Delta Kappa — a college leadership honor society — was installed at Mary Baldwin, making it the first women's college in the United States to be granted membership.

1976 At Commencement, the Honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters was awarded for the first time to Bertie Murphy Deming Smith '46 in recognition of her devoted service and support to the college.

1976 Virginia L. Lester was elected as seventh president — the first woman since seminary principals — of Mary Baldwin College in June.

1976 The Board of Trustees approved the purchase of Staunton Military Academy property — consisting of almost 35.5 acres, 14 buildings, and playing fields — more than doubling the size of campus.

1977 The Adult Degree Program was founded. Initially designed to help provide higher education options for alumnae who had not yet earned their degrees, it soon expanded to include all women and eventually men.

1977 May Term was established, allowing for month-long intensive courses to be held in Madrid, Paris, London, Vienna, and Florence and giving students the opportunity to participate in internships.

1980 The Mary Julia Baldwin memorial stained glass window, a gift from the alumnae in 1901, was restored and displayed in Grafton Library.





1982 The college acquired what would become the Alumnae House on the corner of Coalter and Kable streets.

1985 The Program for the Exceptionally Gifted (PEG) was founded, funded by a major grant from the Jesse Ball DuPont Foundation.

1985 Trustees elected Cynthia Haldenby Tyson the eighth president of MBC in the spring.

1988 MBC purchased the Staunton YMCA building and athletic facilities.

1992 Mary Baldwin College celebrated its sesquicentennial anniversary.



1992 The Master of Arts in Teaching program was founded, becoming the first graduate degree program at the college.

1992 The Pannill Student Center opened, housing student mail facilities, pub, and bookstore. Miller Chapel was also created out of the old formal lounge in the Wenger Building.



1992 Baldwin Charm a cappella group was formed to complement the college choir.

1992 A revised and updated history of Mary Baldwin was published: *To Live in Time* by Patricia Menk.

1995 The Virginia Women's Institute for Leadership was founded, with an entering class of 42 cadets.



1995 Around this time, a number of new student clubs emerged reflecting campus diversity, including the Black Student Alliance, Caribbean Student Association, COSMOS International Club, Greater Things Dance Ministry, Latinas Unidas, and SOULS.

1996–97 The King Building was renovated, transforming it from an auditorium/gymnasium into a residence hall, with seminar rooms on the bottom floor.

1997 The Smyth Leadership Lecture Series was founded, which brought outstanding women, including Geraldine Ferraro, Cokie Roberts, Benazir Bhutto (pictured, with the Smyths), and Venus Williams, to campus.



1998 The Administration Building and McClung Residence Hall were rehabilitated.

2001 The MLitt/MFA Program in Shakespeare and Performance was founded in partnership with the American Shakespeare Center (formerly known as Shenandoah Shakespeare), which in the same year opened the world's first reproduction of the Blackfriars Playhouse in downtown Staunton.



1984



Murphy Deming College of Health Sciences dedication ceremony, 2015.



2002 The PEG Building was completed, replacing Bailey Residence Hall, which was once the Kings Daughters Hospital of Staunton.

2003 Senior art students started painting Da and Da — replicas of Ham and Jam in front of Deming Hall — each spring.

2004 Pamela R. Fox was installed as the ninth president of Mary Baldwin College in April.

2004 Campus buildings were revitalized by The Smith Challenge campaign, anchored by a gift from Bertie Murphy Deming Smith '46.



2006 The first Capstone Festival was held on campus, reviving a tradition from seminary days and highlighting excellence in student scholarship and research.

2007 The Spencer Center for Civic and Global Engagement opened, reaffirming the college's commitment to both local and worldwide community outreach.

2008 Representatives from Mary Baldwin participated in the Clinton Global Initiative University.



2011 Ground was broken on the first phase of the renovation of Pearce Science Center, focusing on the first and second floor classrooms, offices, and labs.

2012 Bertie Murphy Deming Smith '46 contributed the single largest donation in the institution's history, \$15 million, to establish a college of health sciences.

2012 Heifetz International Music Institute, one of the country's premier classical music training programs, first arrived on campus for the summer.



2014 Murphy Deming College of Health Sciences was founded, offering degrees including the doctor of physical therapy, doctor of occupational therapy, and master of science in physician assistant and the RN-to-BSN program. With the new college, Mary Baldwin expanded onto a branch campus in Fishersville with a new 55,000-square-foot building.

2014 The College of Education was launched, aligning undergraduate, graduate, and professional education programs at Mary Baldwin.

2016 Francis Auditorium received an energy-saving facelift, thanks to a partnership with the Heifetz Institute.

2016 The new name, Mary Baldwin University, took effect on August 31, 2016, with a celebration and an announcement of three new initiatives: a new master of business administration, an online master of healthcare administration, and four focused, fast-track undergraduate programs in each of MBU's four colleges: arts and sciences, business and professional studies, education, and health sciences. A groundbreaking was also held at the Alumnae House, which underwent a major renovation during the 175th anniversary year.





Voices

The continuity of Mary Baldwin's institutional character is remarkable, nurtured for 175 years through the words of leaders — past and present — who transmit, steward, and enhance these core values.

Centrality of Women's Education

Rufus Bailey, founder of Augusta Female Seminary, set forth guiding principles that still inform the institutional ethos today: obligation to society and service, faith and spirituality, the significance of the arts, the breadth and depth of a liberal education, and **the centrality of women's education**.

In a letter to his daughters, who were away at school in the 1830s, Bailey wrote:

“The education of women is more important than for men. The place a woman occupies in society and the influence she exerts require the most complete moral and intellectual education. In every place she moves in the center and is a radiating point of influence. Women are the guardians of our liberties.”

Faculty and Personal Transformation

Mary Julia Baldwin furthered Rufus Bailey's founding principles. The **key to personal transformation is in the faculty**. She herself taught and revised the curriculum. In her memoir about Baldwin, alumna Armistead C. Gordon stated:

“Without pretensions to wide scholarship, but with the capacity to recognize its value, in her selection of her teachers she looked to the establishment of the highest standards in the school; and the diploma of the graduate became thenceforth the conclusive testimonial of a thorough cultural and scholarly proficiency.”

Empowerment of Leaders

Empowering leaders is central to Mary Baldwin University's mission. The institution founded the nation's only all-female corps of cadets and continues to emphasize leadership development throughout its programs. President Cynthia Haldenby Tyson, who established the Virginia Women's Institute for Leadership in 1995, said:

“Leadership is not vertical; rather it is horizontal. It encompasses truthful, vigorous conversation with all involved. Civility, integrity, resourceful discipline, and appreciation. This is how you teach authentic leadership.”

The late Brenda Bryant, who helped found the corps, phrased it somewhat differently:

There go my people. I must follow them, for I am their leader.

Seizing Possibilities and Innovative Change

As an institution, Mary Baldwin has always **seized possibilities and driven innovative change**. This comes from the administration, the Board of Trustees, the faculty, and also from its graduates. In the first two decades of the 20th century, visionary alumnae, who were concerned that Mary Baldwin was falling behind the curve, pushed for the change from seminary to four-year college.

President Abel McIver Fraser addressed alumnae in 1923, the year the institution became Mary Baldwin College, with these words:

“I saw in your vision that daring, dauntless spirit of aspiration and achievement which Miss Baldwin always displayed. She never allowed anything in the realm of education to surpass what she offered. Were she living today I think there could be no question that she would have made Mary Baldwin a commanding college.”

Celebration of Diversity

Before the Civil War and before becoming principal of Augusta Female Seminary, Mary Julia Baldwin knew that there were no educational opportunities for local African-American children, so she taught them herself. The institution has always served the women and men of its time, and in the mid-1990s college leaders were determined to enroll a more diverse cross-section of America and to put into place the structures to support its new students. Today, as MBU **strives to celebrate humanity in all its wondrous and complex variation**, it stands as one of the most diverse universities in America.

Dara Moore, an Ajani graduate of the Class of 2002, wrote a moving poem about Mary Baldwin's role in her educational journey. Here's an excerpt:

“*You are the spiritual
That delivered me to transformation
You are dream
You are solution
You are masterpiece
You are revolution.
A lyric
Which infused my past with legacy
Your poems
Your songs
Your names
Your memory
Your protests
Rhythmic, vibrant,
Blessed.
Because of you
I am now
And tomorrow
I am more
I am always
And thankfully YOURS.*

Supporting the *Spiritual* Path

Support for each student's faith and spiritual path has also continued unbroken through the university's evolution. The Quest program shows that faith, life, and service are a living part of the fabric of the institution, as Rufus Bailey and Mary Julia Baldwin envisioned so long ago. The words of Chaplain Emerita Patricia Hunt, founder of Quest, speak to this value:

“*Students in Quest, and students at Mary Baldwin, are women of faith even though they do not share a common creed. Students come from the inner city, affluent suburbs, other countries, and parts of America not familiar to me, conservative Catholics and Pentecostals, Muslims and Jews, and nature mystics. They invite me into their worlds, and I invite them into mine. We go hand in hand as friends, not as tourists.*

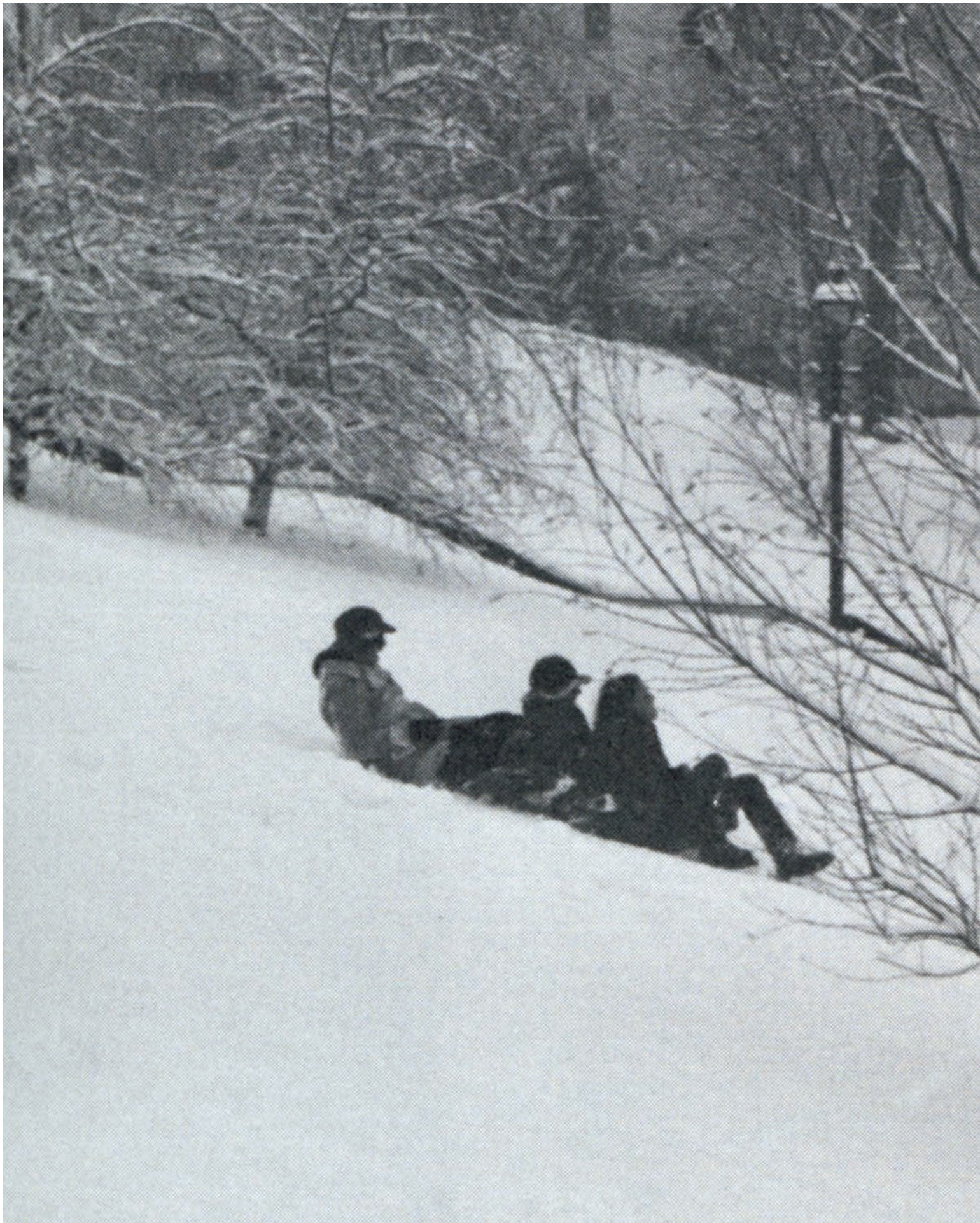
Spirit of Collaboration

A spirit of collaboration is another dimension of the institutional founders' legacy — the lifelong bonds of graduates, faculty, staff, and administration with one another.

This began with Mary Julia Baldwin and Agnes McClung. Together, they brought the institution to a thriving state of prominence and beauty.

A similar bond existed between Baldwin and her successor, Ella Weimar, and among presidents A.M. Fraser and L. Wilson Jarman and William Wayt King, business manager and superintendent of buildings and grounds. Then there was the trio that some faculty privately termed "the triumvirate" of the mid-20th century: Martha Stackhouse Grafton, Elizabeth Parker, and Marguerite Hillhouse. When Frank Bell Lewis was elected president, Jarman sent him a letter:

“*You are to be congratulated in that you will find an adequate faculty and a group of loyal and able lieutenants. I speak of Dean Parker, Dean Grafton, and Registrar Hillhouse. I seldom made a major decision relative to the college without their counsel.*





Winter

Season of Good Cheer

AS BRISK WINTER WINDS blow across Mary Baldwin's hills, students hunker down for exam preparations, and eventually campus halls glow with the events of the holiday season. Through the years, winter traditions have evolved to reflect the changing times and the evolving student body.



Luminaries light the walkways of lower campus during Christmas Cheer.

Decking the Halls

For decades, the upper back gallery of the Administration Building has been decorated for the season with a Christmas tree. In the 1920s, the YWCA sponsored the decorating, while today, seniors decorate the tree with their class colors.



1930

Winter



Seniors, led by a special committee of students, planned a Christmas party for employees of the college, and later younger students were also invited. **Christmas Vespers** at Mary Baldwin College was a campus-wide event that originated sometime between the late 1930s and early 1940s. The MBC Glee Club would sing Christmas carols and hymns, and there were also Bible readings. Over time, Christmas Vespers evolved into the event known today as **Christmas Cheer**. In recent years, the program has featured a Christmas concert by the university choir at First Presbyterian Church on the first Sunday in December, after which the campus hillside is lit by luminaries and a special dinner for the Mary Baldwin community is held in Hunt Dining Hall. Today, the concert has expanded to include not only the choir, but also other vocal and dance groups on the campus.

2010

Roughly translating to lodging, shelter, or the inns, **Las Posadas** is a Latin-American holiday celebration that reenacts the Biblical story of Mary and Joseph's search for a place for Jesus to be born. Mary Baldwin's adaptation of the Christmas story allows students and members of the public to join the procession led by two young children, stopping at several buildings and residence halls in search of shelter. Each stop features a different cultural holiday celebration from around the world.



Las Posadas, 2012.

Winter



Celebrated each January for more than 20 years, **Kwanzaa** at Mary Baldwin highlights a rite of passage for the organizers — most of whom are African-American members of the freshman class — and a celebration of seniors. Sponsored by the Ida B. Wells Society, Kwanzaa is a visual treat filled with feasting, music, dancing, drumming, and storytelling. The Mary Baldwin community as well as the Staunton community is invited to participate in the annual celebration.



Since 1992, Mary Baldwin University students and community members have honored the life and legacy of Martin Luther King Jr. with a candlelit march in downtown Staunton. The **Martin Luther King Jr. March for Peace and Justice**, held on the Martin Luther King Jr. holiday culminates with a memorial service. Attendees are encouraged to bring canned goods in support of the local area food bank.



Signature Ball is a tradition that takes place on the last weekend of January. In its earlier years, Friday of that weekend involved students going to a local skating rink in costumes, while Saturday was reserved for preparing for that evening's formal dance.



Winter



Snow! Today, when snow falls, classes are often delayed, or if students are lucky, cancelled. In Mary Julia Baldwin's time, the seminary was largely self-sufficient and never closed. To protect students, seminary business manager William King authorized construction of the Covered Way, allowing students to travel from their rooms to class without encountering snowbanks or getting wet.

Beginning in the 1930s, with the advent of student governance, Mary Baldwin women had more freedom. Heavy snow storms often led to intense snowball fights with Staunton Military Academy (SMA) cadets, which continued until SMA's closure in 1976. Since then, the hill beside the soccer field has become a popular sledding arena for students and locals alike.





*‘Inspiring them by
their gentle dignity’*

The 1870–71 edition of the Augusta Female Seminary catalogue noted the strong, nearly familial relationship between instructors and students and how this shaped the institution:

No effort is spared to make the school as home-like as possible. One particular feature to the school is the influence exerted by the resident, female teachers on the mind, heart, the manners of the pupils. Out of school hours they associate with them as friends and companions, and, while inspiring them by their gentle dignity with profoundest respect, win their warmest love by their kindness and sympathy.

SPOTLIGHT *on* **Faculty**

Side-by-side with students, faculty members remain at the heart of the purpose and passion of Mary Baldwin University.



Mary Julia Baldwin (1863–1897)

Mary Julia Baldwin was a progressive leader in education, and, according to historian Pat Menk, "was a gifted teacher and in the early years of her administration often taught eight hours a day." She educated slaves before the Civil War and secured the position of principal of Augusta Female Seminary (AFS) in 1863. And as a student of AFS founder Rufus Bailey, she believed that her pupils should be equal to any man. In that same vein, Miss Baldwin and the University of Virginia's William Holmes McGuffey created the Seven Schools College Curriculum, including moral science, music, English, math, modern languages, ancient languages, and history. She also believed in broadening the cultural experiences of her students, and in the 1880s led a seminary trip to Europe.

F. W. "Fritz" Hamer (1873–1912)

Fritz Hamer came to Augusta Female Seminary to teach German, but within a year, Miss Baldwin recognized his skill and transferred him to the music department. He became the principal teacher of instrumental music, and, according to Menk, "with quiet dignity established an almost national reputation for the school of music."



Ella C. Weimar (1874–1916)

Ella Weimar is best known for her efforts as an administrator, but she began her connection at Augusta Female Seminary when Mary Julia Baldwin hired her to teach English and history. After only two years Weimar left the seminary, but 14 years later returned to help Miss Baldwin as assistant principal. After Baldwin's death in 1897, the Board of Trustees appointed Weimar as principal. According to people who worked for the school and students who went to Mary Baldwin Seminary, Weimar was strict, conscientious, and uncompromising. In 1906, she dismantled Miss Baldwin's university curriculum and divided the seminary's courses into primary, preparatory (high school), and collegiate divisions with 10 departments. Weimar also pushed for Mary Baldwin Seminary to become a junior college.

Martha Riddle (1883–1919)

When Martha Riddle arrived at Augusta Female Seminary, Mary Julia Baldwin tasked her with improving the standards within the "School of History." Riddle quickly met Baldwin's expectations and became a favorite of the student body. Riddle regularly made extra appointments to assist struggling students at a time when this was uncommon in higher education. When Weimar began to seek accreditation for the seminary, Riddle volunteered to take courses at the University of Chicago. She taught until she died in 1919. A testament to her legacy, a residence hall on campus was named in her honor, and two graduates established The Martha Riddle School in China, which lasted until the start of World War II.



Chemistry lab, circa 1928.



Nannie Tate (1889–1920)

Nannie Tate not only attended Augusta Female Seminary, but also was reported to have been the first student to graduate under Mary Julia Baldwin's College Curriculum. In 1889, she returned to her alma mater to teach in what would become the primary department under Ella Weimar's leadership.



Mary E. Lakenan (1927–1952)

A religion instructor, Mary Lakenan was the sponsor of the campus chapter of the YWCA. Her academic focus was Biblical geography and archaeology and in 1936, she published *Byways in Palestine*. In her last year at the college, Lakenan received the institution's prestigious Algernon Sydney Sullivan Award.



Clara J. Flansburgh (1927–1960)

Clara Flansburgh studied at the Sorbonne before coming to Mary Baldwin, and she was commonly known as "mademoiselle" by the students. She witnessed the transformation of the college during the first half of the 20th century and at her retirement, noted that students whom she chaperoned off campus regularly treated her to free meals.



Thomas S. Grafton (1933–1971)

Ordained as a Presbyterian minister in 1931, Thomas Grafton arrived in Staunton two years later to teach religious studies and sociology. He continued both jobs simultaneously until his retirement. Grafton was a lover of poetry, an inspiring teacher, and for many, "the moral center for the college." He was also the husband of institutional leader Martha Grafton and wrote the litany that is recited at every Mary Baldwin Commencement.



Lillian Thomsen (1937–1963)

"Dr. T," as students knew her, earned her PhD in biology from Cornell University. An ornithologist, she oversaw the expansion of her department from one professor to three instructors and a lab assistant. In her final years at the college, she worked to raise funds in preparation for the new science building that would one day become Pearce Science Center.



Professor of English James Lott engages his students on the Mary Baldwin hillside.



Lillian Rudeseal (1938–1972)

When Lillian Rudeseal came to Mary Baldwin, she taught secretarial science, a program the college ended in 1949. She transitioned her focus to consumer economics and also served as college bursar for one year.



Horace and Elizabeth Day (1941–1967)

Husband and wife Horace and Elizabeth Day were nationally recognized artists of their era while they were members of the art faculty at Mary Baldwin College. Elizabeth Day had begun to gain national recognition for her landscapes that fused the energy of early 20th century Expressionism with the optical and emotional sensitivity of high modernist painting. She taught at the college from 1941 until her death in 1956. Her work was shown in many notable places, including The Metropolitan Museum of Art. Having achieved a substantial exhibition record, Horace Day was highly regarded within and beyond the mid-Atlantic region as a portrait painter and particularly as an accomplished landscape painter. He taught at the college until his retirement in 1967. His paintings are in many public and private collections, including the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts.

PHOTO COURTESY OF ARCHIVES OF AMERICAN ART, SMITHSONIAN

Anne Elizabeth Parker (1941–1972)

Anne Elizabeth Parker was a professor of languages and served as dean of students for 27 years. During her tenure she witnessed a transformation of the Mary Baldwin student body and the integration of the campus.

Ruth McNeil (1944–1972)

Ruth McNeil taught music at Mary Baldwin, but in the community and throughout Virginia, she was known as an advocate for mental health. She also served as the organist for Emmanuel Episcopal Church and the Temple House of Israel in Staunton.



Fletcher Collins Jr. (1948–1977)

Fletcher Collins came to the Shenandoah Valley in 1946 and ended up transforming land he originally purchased for farming into the outdoor Oak Grove Theater. In the meantime, he transformed the Mary Baldwin drama program. Collins was a leading scholar in medieval and Elizabethan theater and music. He became an institution at Mary Baldwin College, and after he retired, the General Assembly named him the Cultural Laureate of Virginia.



Many classes in the Shakespeare and Performance program are taught in Masonic Blue, a classroom and performance space located in downtown Staunton's Masonic Building.

**Patricia Menk** (1952–1981)

Pat Menk joined the Mary Baldwin faculty in 1952 and served as a history professor until 1981. She was the first woman elected to Staunton's City Council and served as mayor from 1964 to 66. During the mid-70s as President Kelly's administrative assistant, she developed a plan of administrative reorganization. When Kelly stepped down, he recommended that Menk be appointed interim president. Menk is known as the most recent Mary Baldwin historian, having authored two books on the subject.

**Marjorie Chambers** (1962–1984)

A graduate of Yale University, Marjorie Chambers came to Mary Baldwin already an accomplished academic. Her involvement at the college went beyond the classroom, where she taught religion and philosophy, to include service on the Advisory Board of Visitors and college admissions committees. She also helped develop a more flexible, creative, and challenging college curriculum in 1965 and served on the search committee that led to the hiring of Mary Baldwin President William W. Kelly. In recommending Chambers for the position of academic dean, which she held from 1972 to 1974, Kelly wrote, "Dr. Chambers has long been one of the most respected faculty members at this college. We do not feel we could possibly have gained a more experienced person to give us the quality of academic leadership we must have in that office."

**John Mehner** (1963–1986)

An ornithologist who published groundbreaking work on the effect of DDT on American robins and who taught excellent field and laboratory skills, John Mehner was beloved by his former students, his colleagues, and many friends in the broader community. He helped his students achieve much while in college and go on to successful careers in the sciences. For many at Mary Baldwin and in the Staunton community, his enthusiasm sparked a lifelong love of birds as well as a strong ethic of environmental conservation.

**James Lott** (1964–2001)

James Lott came to Mary Baldwin in 1964 as an instructor of English. A scholar of 18th century literature, he became professor of English in 1976 and was appointed dean of the college in 1986. That year, he was also the winner of the Emrys Award for Short Fiction and the following year, Lott earned the O. Henry Award for Short Fiction. After retiring in 2001, he became the headmaster of Stuart Hall School in Staunton. He remains a member of the MBU Board of Trustees.



Students in the Master of Science in Physician Assistant program (foreground) learn in a state-of-the-art facility under the tutelage of experienced clinical faculty.



Margaret “Peggy” Pinkston (1976–1989)

Peggy Pinkston was the first faculty member to experiment with tissue culture at Mary Baldwin — work she undertook as a professor of biochemistry to help better understand a food allergy she thought she had inherited. But before she was cultivating blood cells and studying the interaction of model proteins and DNA, Pinkston occupied herself with more sweet-sounding interests, as a classical violinist with a diploma from the Julliard School of Music.



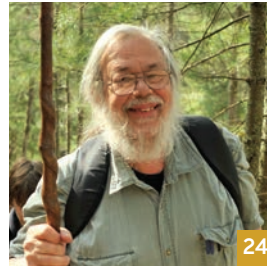
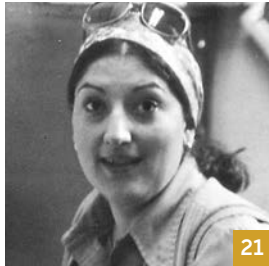
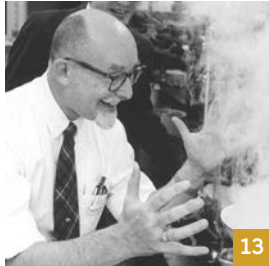
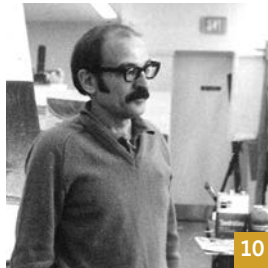
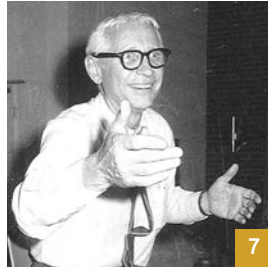
Frank R. Southerington (1968–2007)

Although he was formally a professor of English, Frank Southerington created the tradition of performing Gilbert & Sullivan operettas every other year as part of the Mary Baldwin theatre season. An expert on Thomas Hardy and artist August Strindberg, Southerington also helped bring the graduate Shakespeare and Performance program to Mary Baldwin. For six years, he served as its co-founder, a director, and a professor within the program.

MORE NOTABLE FACULTY

The following instructors served more than 25 years on the faculty and contributed to the inspiration and success of thousands of students.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Virginia W. Strickler 1868–1915, Latin (1) | Ethel M. Smeak '53 1965–1995, English (16) |
| C.F.W. Eisenberg 1885–1930, music | Betty M. Kegley 1960–1998, physical and health education (17) |
| Helen Williamson 1894–1930, English | David M. Cary 1971–2000, sociology |
| W.R. Schmidt 1908–1935, music | Joseph M. Garrison Jr. 1965–2000, English (18) |
| Nancy McFarland 1919–1948, Latin | Jerry R. Venn 1967–2000, psychology |
| Fannie B. Strauss 1919–1962, German (2) | Robert Weiss 1968–2002, mathematics (19) |
| Mary Swan Carroll 1931–1966, journalism | Bonnie M. Hohn 1966–2003, biology |
| Mary E. Humphreys 1943–1968, biology (3) | William W. Little 1973–2003, social work (20) |
| Marguerite Hillhouse 1931–1970, registrar (4) | Elizabeth M. Hairfield 1970–2005, chemistry |
| Herbert Lee Bridges Jr. 1939–1971, education & psychology (5) | Virginia R. Francisco 1970–2010, theatre (21) |
| Carl W. Broman 1935–1974, music (6) | W. Michael Gentry 1982–2010, mathematics |
| Vega M. Lytton 1945–1974, French | Patricia Hunt 1985–2010, chaplain |
| Gordon Page 1949–1979, music (7) | Pamela Murray 1985–2010, education |
| James L. McAllister Jr. 1957–1983, religion & philosophy (8) | Patricia Westhafer 1984–2010, education |
| O. Ashton Trice 1949–1986, psychology (9) | Susan B. Green 1986–2011, English |
| Ulysse Desportes 1962–1987, art (10) | Kenneth W. Keller 1981–2011, history |
| Theodosia S. Ehle 1961–1988, physical education | Robert T. Allen III 1982–2012, music |
| Gwendolyn Walsh 1962–1990, physical education (11) | Gordon L. Bowen 1983–2012, political science |
| Mary D. Irving 1966–1991, education (12) | Lundy Pentz 1970–2014, biology (22) |
| James B. Patrick 1967–1992, chemistry (13) | James Gilman 1984–2014, religion and philosophy |
| Barbara F. Ely 1961–1993, Spanish (14) | Daniel A. Metraux 1983–2015, Asian studies (23) |
| Robert LaFleur 1963–1993, history | Eric Jones 1986–2015, biology (24) |
| Dorothy M. Mulberry 1958–1994, Spanish (15) | |





May Day, 1926. For decades, these celebrations — which included costumes, skits, and a May Queen — were an annual rite of passage for students



Spring

All Things Bright
and Beautiful

CELEBRATING BEAUTY IS
a springtime rite of pas-
sage at Mary Baldwin. In
early times, this meant
the beauty of students,
but today, students and
alumni celebrate the beau-
ty of rebirth and renewal
with traditions that honor
relationships and the
passage of time.

Picnics on Betsy Bell began in the waning years of Augusta Female Seminary and lasted through the first two decades of the 20th century. At a time when access to the outside world was highly restricted by Mary Julia Baldwin, picnics on Betsy Bell hill offered an opportunity to escape from campus. Many of these events were organized by business manager William King and chaperoned by a few of the younger female faculty.



A student's postcard commemorates picnics on Betsy Bell, 1903.



According to *The History of Mary Baldwin College 1842-1942*, the first **May Day** celebration took place on May 1, 1848.



1914



1958



May Queen, 1968

The Class Day and Pageant began as a May Day celebration in the early 20th century and slowly evolved into a day devoted to honoring graduating seniors. The pageants were always themed, and Americana, Wonderland, and Fiesta were popular choices. The May Queen and her court of senior students were entertained with songs, dances, and elaborate skits that took an entire semester to perfect. Wearing white dresses, seniors proceeded down an aisle of shepherd crooks held by attendants and present their class gift to the college. The May Day tradition lasted as a regular occurrence through the early 1960s and included the enduring observance of class colors. For more than a century, a representative of the incoming freshman class has accepted her class colors from an alumna who shares those colors.



Since the 1990s, Mary Baldwin alumni and the Student Alumnae/i Relations Society (STARS) have hosted an event on the Alumnae House lawn to celebrate seniors just before Commencement. **Spring Fling** features a theme for each graduating class and food, games, and class awards. In recent years, themes have included Willy Wonka and the Chocolate Factory, May Day, and The Wizard of Oz.







Scores of alumni return to Mary Baldwin in April each year for **Reunion**, eager for the chance to reconnect with classmates. Alumni are first invited to festivities five years after graduation, and every five years thereafter.

At the first Reunion in May 1894, all graduates were asked to prepare poems, and graduates at three-year intervals were selected to give short talks about their days at Augusta Female Seminary. There was also a banquet where attendees gave glowing tributes to Mary Julia Baldwin, who was in attendance. By 1904, alumnae decided to use October 4 — Mary Julia Baldwin's birthday — as their "homecoming."

For a brief period during the mid-1990s, Homecoming was scheduled during the same weekend as Commencement. Just like more recent Reunions, the weekend featured a parade of classes, singing of class songs, and induction into the Grafton Society for alumnae celebrating their 50th Reunion.



For several decades in the mid- to late-20th century, the sophomore class staged musicals each spring, such as *Gypsy*, *The Wizard of Oz*, and *Bye Bye Birdie*. The final **Sophomore Show**, as it became known, was performed in 1987.



The Wizard of Oz, 1966.

Spring



During the seminary days, all final exams were held in public and members of the Board of Trustees and townspeople attended to listen to students parse sentences, solve intricate math problems, and recite soliloquies. In part to honor that lost tradition, and also to celebrate Mary Baldwin's commitment to rigorous undergraduate research, the first **Capstone Festival** took place on May 3, 2006. Through the reenvisioned tradition, a select group of seniors, nominated by faculty, present their senior or honors theses or special projects to the Mary Baldwin community and the general public. The high quality and breadth of research, scholarship, and creative activities on display each year are testaments to the legacy of those earlier years and a celebration of the university's future.

Passing the torch of leadership from one generation of Mary Baldwin students to the next, **SGA Installation** occurs every spring and marks a continuing commitment to uphold student governance and the Honor Code.



Spring

For three weeks after the end of the spring semester, Mary Baldwin students are encouraged to take a concentrated course that meets every day on campus or in an exciting location. These **May Term** classes give a rare opportunity to focus on a subject in depth — and a not-so-rare opportunity to have fun and to venture off campus.



A student captures the sites of Ávila, Spain.



Commencement procession, 1929.



Spring



Students for 175 years have earned the privilege of graduating from the seminary, college, and now university on **Commencement** day, one of the most anticipated events of the year.





MAKING THEIR MARK:

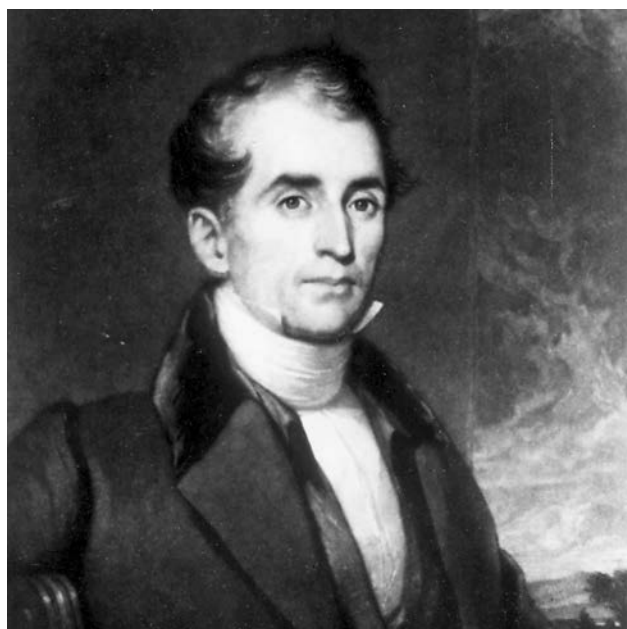
Celebrating 175 Years of Institutional Leaders

From the earliest days of Augusta Female Seminary to the present-day Mary Baldwin University, leaders have emerged from the ranks of alumni, from faculty and staff, and from the president's office, continually evolving the institution toward a bright future.

Rufus W. Bailey

1842–1849

‘Education for All’



Mary Baldwin University finds its origins in the work of Rufus W. Bailey, who established Augusta Female Seminary in 1842. As head of the school for the first seven years of its history, he gave it stability, character, integrity, and a local reputation that must have been largely responsible for its survival in the difficult years ahead.

A native of Maine, Bailey graduated from Dartmouth in 1813 and earned his master's degree at Andover Theological Seminary. Eventually, he moved south, and — during a time when there was substantial division among states — Bailey found himself straddling the line between northern and southern ways of life. Ultimately, his staunch belief in education for all resonated throughout his work in the southern states.

Shortly after arriving in Staunton in the summer of 1842, Bailey approached local ministers and influential members of the community, proposing to establish Augusta Female Seminary under Presbyterian auspices, but open to all eligible young women. The first location of the seminary was in rented space in a building on New Street, and the inaugural class numbered 50 students. Bailey oversaw the construction of the Administration Building (still in use today), which was complete in September 1844. After leaving the school in 1849 due to health reasons, Bailey died on April 25, 1863, in Huntsville, Texas.

Bailey's scholarly interests varied, but perhaps most important was his avid support of educating women, a radical idea at a time when most Americans viewed extensive education of women with unease, thinking that it would be a strain upon their sensitive natures. In his book, *Daughters at School* — a series of letters written to his daughters in the 1830s — Bailey showed a high opinion of the intelligence of women and championed their ability and right to make their own decisions based upon their own judgments.

One of his first pupils was the 12-year-old Mary Julia Baldwin. She was greatly influenced by her teacher and would carry his philosophy of high academic standards, devotion to Christian principles, and belief in community responsibility forward in the school's development.

PRINCIPALS AND PRESIDENTS: A *TIMELINE*

RUFUS W. BAILEY
1842–1849

REVEREND SAMUEL
MATTHEWS
1849–1850

WILLIAM J.
CAMPBELL
1850–1851

Joseph A. Waddell

1855–1914

Making and Marking History



Joseph Waddell was a well-known historian, newspaper editor, and leader in Staunton. When his father died in 1855, Waddell replaced him on the Augusta Female Seminary Board of Trustees. Soon afterward, he was made clerk of the Board, an office he would hold for the next 50 years. At the height of the Civil War when the school was in danger of closing and no man could be found to run the school, it was Waddell who proposed the idea of appointing co-principals: Mary Julia Baldwin and Agnes McClung, his sister-in-law. A cataclysmic national event, two women's proven abilities, and one man's war-time proposal thus combined to give the seminary its beloved leader and future namesake. In 1908, Waddell wrote the first history of Mary Baldwin Seminary.

WILLIAM R.
BROWNE
1851–1855

DR. JOSEPH
RUGGLES WILSON
1855–1856

WILLIAM
MARQUESS
1856–1857

JOHN B.
TINSLEY
1857–1863

Mary Julia Baldwin

1863–1897

Namesake and Heroine



Mary Julia Baldwin would not permit portraits or photographs of herself. This sketch, reportedly created by a student, shows Baldwin praying.

Born October 4, 1829, Mary Julia Baldwin's young life was burdened by several tragedies, though this sequence of events set her on a path toward Staunton and Augusta Female Seminary. She suffered an illness as a child that paralyzed one side of her face. (Because of this disfigurement, Baldwin never permitted portraits or later photographs to be taken of her.) Baldwin's mother died in 1837, leaving her an orphan, and she moved in with her grandparents in Staunton. At age 12 she was among the first students who enrolled at the new Augusta Female Seminary.

After graduating first in her class, Baldwin returned often to teach Sunday school and for additional studies in French and music. In the mid-1850s, she began to teach young black children to read and write, which was illegal at the time, and later she opened her own girls school in town called the Bee Hive Academy. In 1863 seminary

leader Joseph Waddell suggested that Baldwin, as academic and operational head, and Agnes R. McClung, as main housekeeper, face the daunting task of leading the seminary during the midst of the Civil War. The two women hired teachers, established the curriculum, purchased supplies and equipment, set tuition, and cared for students, all within the background of the war years' day-to-day struggle. Baldwin even invested her modest inheritance into the school to pay off debts and remodel, also pledging to divide any future profits between herself and McClung.

In the early years of her administration, Baldwin often taught eight hours a day. She felt the weight of her responsibilities and devoted herself to making a success of her students and her school, while staying good-humored, sincere, and loving. In 1876, Baldwin and William Holmes McGuffey from the University of Virginia created the Seven Schools College Curriculum, which included moral science, music, English, math, modern languages, ancient languages, and history. Baldwin personally selected all the faculty, and from 1880–89 she added a librarian, secretary, and assistant principal to support the school's growing population and reputation.

In the 1880s and 90s, the seminary — increasingly referred to as "Miss Baldwin's School" — held a regional reputation for academic excellence, physical beauty, and moral leadership. Its survival, through the Civil War, Reconstruction, economic distresses in the 1870s and 1890s, and Victorian-era social and cultural dilemmas, was considered in large part due to Baldwin herself. In 1895, the Board of Trustees requested that the Virginia General Assembly rename the school Mary Baldwin Seminary in her honor.

Baldwin died on July 1, 1897. The school's population had reached about 250 students, a remarkable number for that time, and she left the Board of Trustees all of her property and assets, without which the seminary would have had difficulty staying open. Even in death, her devotion to her school never wavered.

PRINCIPALS AND PRESIDENTS

MARY JULIA BALDWIN
1863–1897

Agnes McClung

1863–1880

Nurturing Leader



Joining Mary Julia Baldwin in leading the seminary during the Civil War and Reconstruction, Agnes McClung was also the sister of a very well-known Presbyterian minister and used this familial connection to increase patronage to the school, which helped it stay open during tumultuous times.

She became head of the boarding department at the seminary in 1863, furnishing all the students' rooms, but her deeds and interactions with students exceeded her job title. Many viewed McClung as the grandmother of the school, as she provided comfort to students who lived away from home and offered her own room as a place of refuge for frightened girls during the war, especially those times when intruders appeared on campus.

McClung was often described as kind, generous, and affectionate, and Mary Julia Baldwin considered her a confidant as well as a colleague. When she died in 1880, McClung left her dear friend all the personal property they had acquired jointly. The school was in a healthy financial state, in large part due to McClung's financial management.

William Wayt King

1890–1936

Making Campus Beautiful



When he became secretary of Augusta Female Seminary in 1890, William Wayt King brought with him a business background and was able to translate that knowledge into campus transformation over the next several decades.

Born in Augusta County in 1864, King rarely left the Shenandoah Valley or the Commonwealth of Virginia. He attended Hoover Military Academy and later went to the Dunsmore Business College, both in Staunton. After he graduated, King initially took a job in the county treasurer's office as deputy treasurer before he joined the staff at the seminary. After Mary Julia Baldwin's death in 1897, the Board of Trustees made him business manager.

King used the school's budget to make campus a more beautiful and well-planned place, helping secure funding to build the Academic building and many of the residence halls which are still standing today, including Memorial, Hilltop, and McClung. He is also the namesake of King Residence Hall, built as a gymnasium, auditorium, and pool for the college's centennial celebration.

PRINCIPALS AND PRESIDENTS

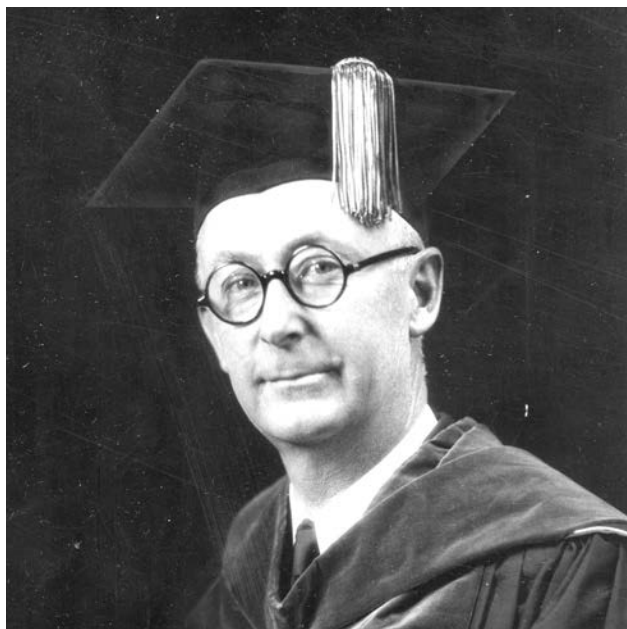
MARY JULIA BALDWIN
1863–1897

ELLA WEIMAR
1897–1916

Lewis Wilson Jarman

1929–1945

Advancing a Four-Year College



A Georgia native, Lewis Wilson Jarman came to Mary Baldwin in 1929 from Queens College, where he had been serving for two years as vice president and dean of instruction. He and his family moved into what is now Rose Terrace at the top of Market Street.

He assumed the presidency at a strained and difficult time as the transition to the four-year liberal arts college curriculum was far from complete. Enrollment was down, tensions remained within the community and alumni about the closing of the seminary, and the failed fundraising campaigns of the preceding decade postponed plans to build a new college physical plant.

Through the crash of 1929 and the Great Depression, Jarman led the school through its first accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools; changes in administrative staff and faculty; growing the library; strengthening the curriculum; and the founding of important, ongoing traditions such as student government, the Honor System, Charter Day, and Founders Day.

Even as World War II loomed, Jarman led the effective planning of the college's centennial celebrations. As Jarman delivered the centennial Commencement address on June 6, 1942, he acknowledged the war and national stress, but he affirmed that Mary Baldwin had begun its second century with the confidence that the challenges of the present would once again be overcome.

MARIANNA
PARRAMORE
HIGGINS
1916–1930

Martha Stackhouse Grafton

1932–1970

Connecting with Students



Students today first learn of Martha Stackhouse Grafton because of the library on campus that bears her name. But her rise in influence and office throughout her time at the institution has earned her the moniker "the Mary Julia Baldwin of the 20th century."

Originally from South Carolina, Grafton graduated from Agnes Scott College and was recruited to Mary Baldwin by President L. Wilson Jarman. Grafton was hired as registrar in 1932, appointed dean of instruction in 1938, and eventually became dean of the college. Ten years after she was hired, Grafton was appointed assistant to the president and helped with internal affairs of the college during World War II. When Jarman suddenly became ill, the Board of Trustees appointed Grafton acting president. She took on this role again in 1953, 1965, and 1968.

During her tenure at Mary Baldwin, she married Thomas Grafton, a professor of sociology. Her legacy also includes her important role in crafting the honor system.

Traveling the country to meet with alumnae, Grafton successfully raised enough funds to expand the college. The old Kings Daughters Hospital was transformed into a new dormitory, Rufus W. Bailey Residence Hall (where the Program for the Exceptionally Gifted building is now located). Shortly after the new library was named in her honor, Grafton retired in 1970, remaining a close friend and supporter of the institution for the rest of her life.

PRINCIPALS AND PRESIDENTS

MARIANNA PARRAMORE HIGGINS
1916–1929

Samuel Reid Spencer

1957–1968

King of Campus

Expansion



Thanks to the fifth president of Mary Baldwin College, Samuel Reid Spencer Jr., students were able to live in two dorms that did not previously exist, eat in a larger and more gracious dining hall, attend classes in a building designed for science, and enjoy a comfortably large library.

Spencer was born in 1919 in Columbia, South Carolina. His background made him a perfect candidate for the presidency of the college: he was brought up in a staunchly Presbyterian family; attended Davidson College; University of California, Los Angeles; and Harvard University; and worked as dean of students, history professor, and the president's assistant at Davidson starting in 1951.

When Spencer, his wife, Ava, and their three children arrived at Mary Baldwin College in 1957, he was part of the younger generation and able to see what was needed to revitalize the school. Although it cost approximately \$6 million, Spencer replaced many aging structures on campus — including Sky High, the infirmary, the covered walkway, and the Chapel — with new structures that were necessary for the growing college. Mary Baldwin opened Lyda B. Hunt Dining Hall in 1961, and the dormitory that would become Margaret C. Woodson Hall opened in 1963 along with Spencer Hall. Students honored the president by petitioning to name the new residence hall after him. The Board of Trustees agreed and the Samuel Reid Spencer Jr. Residence Hall was dedicated in September 1943. Although Jesse Cleveland Pearce Science Center and Martha S. Grafton Library were not completed during

Spencer's presidency, they were built thanks to his plans. He nearly tripled the size of campus by 1970.

In 1968, Spencer resigned to become president of his alma mater, Davidson. After his departure, Mary Baldwin continued to honor his legacy by establishing the Samuel R. and Ava Spencer Center for Civic and Global Engagement in 2007. The college enjoyed his wise counsel until he passed away in October 2013 at age 94.

ABEL MCIVER FRASER
1923–1929

L. WILSON JARMAN
1929–1942

Patricia Menk

1952–1981

Breaking down Barriers



Patricia Menk, a history professor since 1952, was asked to help develop a plan of administrative reorganization during the mid 1970s to resolve growing tension among students, faculty, and staff. For example, physical plant employees received a day of recognition for all they

did to keep the school running smoothly. And Hunt Dining Hall's service switched to buffet style to allow more classes to be scheduled throughout the day.

Menk made these initiatives while serving as President William Watkins Kelly's administrative assistant, in addition to her teaching duties. When he left Mary Baldwin, Kelly recommended that Menk serve as interim president. During her temporary tenure in office, she championed the purchase of Staunton Military Academy, which would more than double the size of the Mary Baldwin campus overnight.

Outside the grounds of Mary Baldwin, Menk also received both a master's degree and a PhD from the University of Virginia when it was still an all-male institution at the undergraduate level. She was also the first woman elected to Staunton City Council and served as mayor from 1964 to 1966. It was in this capacity that Menk became the lone vote against leveling parts of downtown to build a mall.

Each year the Menk Award is given to a MBU professor in her honor as well as her husband's (Karl Menk, a former Mary Baldwin microbiology professor). Her own education began at

Florida State University, where she graduated Phi Beta Kappa.

Menk also authored *To Live in Time: The Sesquicentennial History of Mary Baldwin College 1842–1992* and served as the Mary Baldwin historian until her death in 2012.

James D. Lott

1964–Present

Wise and Measured Leadership



Tennessee native James D. "Jim" Lott arrived at Mary Baldwin in 1964 to join the faculty as instructor of English, and for more than 20 years in the classroom, he invited students to fall in love with literature and philosophy.

In 1986 President Cynthia Haldenby Tyson appointed Lott as dean of the college, calling upon him as a trusted and admired member of the Mary Baldwin community to be a bridge between the faculty and administration. He held that position for 15 years until his retirement in 2001. Lott has also continued his unparalleled service to the university with a 16-year-and-counting term on the Board of Trustees.

During his time at MBC, Lott effortlessly balanced intense academic and administrative focus with a lighter side, lending his vocal talents to the holiday singing troupe the Baldwin Balladeers and acting in theatre department productions. In appreciation of his wisdom and dedication to Mary Baldwin, Lott received the Algernon Sydney Sullivan Non-Student Award in 2015.

A scholar of 18th-century English literature, Lott earned degrees from the University of Tennessee, Vanderbilt University, and the University of Wisconsin. He is also an accomplished creative writer whose poetry and short fiction have been published in many well-known periodicals and collections.

CHARLES WALLACE
MCKENZIE
1954–1956

SAMUEL REID SPENCER
1957–1968

Virginia L. Lester

1976–1985

Summoning Perseverance and Seeing Potential



As the seventh president of Mary Baldwin College, Virginia L. Lester acted decisively and with keen entrepreneurial drive, setting a course of innovation that expanded the college both physically and programmatically and carried it successfully through tumultuous financial times. Under Lester's leadership, Mary Baldwin created the groundbreaking Adult Degree Program (ADP) in 1977, the first of its kind in Virginia. Though ADP was initially conceived of as a way for alumnae to finish their degrees, it soon expanded in scope to serve women and men throughout the state with an extensive curriculum, backed by the reputation and expertise of Mary Baldwin. Lester also conceived of the Program for the Exceptionally Gifted, although its first year of implementation was left to President Cynthia Haldenby Tyson when she arrived in 1985.

In 1976 Mary Baldwin purchased the grounds of the former Staunton Military Academy, building the college's capacity for the future. The property, consisting of almost 35.5 acres, 14 buildings, and playing fields, more than doubled the size of campus.

Also during her tenure, Mary Baldwin added new market-oriented majors, including business management, economics, sociology/social work, communication, and arts management; forged an alliance with Doshisha Women's College in Japan; and improved some of the facilities, including a successful campaign for Deming Hall.

Lester grew up in Philadelphia, and she attended Penn State University as an undergraduate and then earned a master's degree at Temple University and a PhD at the Union Graduate School. Before coming to Mary Baldwin, she worked at Skidmore College and also helped create Empire State College's adult degree program.

When she resigned from Mary Baldwin in 1985, she attended to some "unfinished business" by enrolling in Stanford University's law school at the age of 54, proving wrong one of her undergraduate advisors, who had told her she was not smart enough to go to law school. After earning her law degree, she became interim president at Friends World College and also worked in the general counsel's office of AARP and taught leadership and legal issues to PhD students at George Washington University. She passed away on November 10, 2016, in Alexandria.

PRINCIPALS AND PRESIDENTS

SAMUEL REID SPENCER
1957–1968

WILLIAM WATKINS KELLY
1969–1976

VIRGINIA L.
LESTER
1976–1985

Lewis D. Askegaard

1983–Present

Converting Information into Answers



Lewis D. Askegaard came to Mary Baldwin in 1983, beginning a more than 30-year career at the university during which he has infused his many roles with a signature wit and sharp eye for detail. At one time he claimed no fewer than three titles: registrar, dean of institutional research (a position created just for him), and associate dean of the college.

Askegaard has maintained critical enrollment statistics for the institution, expertly guided Mary Baldwin through numerous critical Southern Association of Colleges and Schools accreditation processes, and contributed to critical higher education studies such as the National Survey of Student Engagement. A major player in strategic planning conversations, he was instrumental in gathering information that led to the creation of Murphy Deming College of Health Sciences.

In his role as registrar, Askegaard provided guidance to countless MBU students, patiently helping them navigate general education and major/minor curriculum requirements. To thank him for serving in this and other vital roles, he was immortalized in a mural leading to the registrar's office in Wenger Hall, and many have affectionately suggested renaming Mary Baldwin as "Lew U." In 2014 he received the Algernon Sydney Sullivan Non-Student Award at Commencement.

As President Pamela Fox summarizes, "Lew's leadership is fundamental, authentic and loyal, leading inconspicuously, intentionally, and incrementally to sensible, yet sagacious decisions."

Askegaard earned a BA, MEd, and PhD — in educational research and evaluation — from the University of Virginia. Prior to his tenure at Mary Baldwin, he was a public school teacher and administrator and also worked three years for the U.S. government in Iran. His family is also closely tied to Mary Baldwin: his wife, Beverly, is director of the Learning Skills Center, and his son, John, is an alumnus.

CYNTHIA HALDENBY TYSON
1985–2003

Cynthia Haldenby Tyson

1985–2003

Expanding Campus and Curriculum



After becoming Mary Baldwin's eighth president in 1985, Cynthia Haldenby Tyson created a vision statement that reiterated the values of institutional co-founders Rufus Bailey and Mary Julia Baldwin. She had come to the United States from Lincolnshire, England, as a Fulbright Lecturer at the University of Tennessee. A mother of two, Tyson was also an elder in her Presbyterian church and eventually became a U.S. citizen.

During her presidency, the first class matriculated in the Program for the Exceptionally Gifted, allowing very gifted girls between the ages of 12 and 17 to start college early. Curriculum continued to expand in 1992, when Mary Baldwin created its first graduate program, the Master of Arts in Teaching. In 1995, Tyson welcomed the first cadets in the Virginia Women's Institute for Leadership, which remains the nation's only all-female corps of cadets.

Thanks to a dynamic relationship between Mary Baldwin and the American Shakespeare Center, and the efforts of Professor of English Frank Southerington and renowned Shakespearean scholar Ralph Cohen, the college launched the Master of Letters and the Master of Fine Arts in Shakespeare and Renaissance Literature and Performance in 2001. During Tyson's tenure, Mary Baldwin also expanded its Adult Degree Program, creating satellite locations throughout Virginia.

Under Tyson's leadership, campus once again grew and transformed: King Gymnasium became a residence hall, and renovations were made to Memorial and Hill Top halls and the academic building, which received its new name, Carpenter Academic, in honor of alumna Leona Bowman Carpenter '35. Tyson also extended the boundaries of campus by purchasing the Staunton YMCA, which would become the Physical Activities Center. In 1992, the school dedicated the William G. Pannill Student Center, a large multi-purpose building aimed at providing a place for the student body to congregate.

Tyson retired in 2003, leaving behind a diverse, energetic college poised for future expansion.

PRINCIPALS AND PRESIDENTS

CYNTHIA HALDENBY TYSON
1985–2003

Brenda Bryant

1995–2012

Leading by Example



Founding director of the Virginia Women's Institute for Leadership (VWIL), Brenda Bryant also served Mary Baldwin as dean of students and senior vice president for enrollment management and administration.

For 18 years she was a remarkable administrator, beloved colleague, inspired teacher, mentor, role model, creative partner, and friend to many in the Mary Baldwin family. She passed away in 2012 after a courageous battle with breast cancer. As VWIL director, her responsibilities included planning, policy making, and assessment. She was particularly noted for her compassion, her interest in the development and success of every cadet, and her physical fitness.

With Bryant's guidance, VWIL gained national prestige and effectively trained both military and civilian leaders. She quickly earned respect from decorated veterans, including her associate, VWIL Commandant of Cadets Col. N. Michael Bissell, and was the first woman to be named president of the Association of Military Colleges and Schools in the United States.

Bryant earned a doctorate in public administration from the University of Southern California, a master's degree in education from Catholic University, and an undergraduate degree in political science from Vassar College.

Pamela Ruth Fox

2003–Present

Visionary for the Future



A pianist and musicologist, Pamela Fox has set out from day one to compose a vibrant future for Mary Baldwin.

She became the institution's ninth president in April 2004, leaving the Miami University of Ohio, where she spent 20 years, first as professor of musicology and eventually rising to the rank of dean of the School of Fine Arts. Though she was born in Texas, she spent much of her life in Ohio, earning all three of her degrees from the University of Cincinnati's College Conservatory of Music. She has published and presented extensively on her musicology research and has been elected to numerous key national higher education boards.

Since coming to Mary Baldwin, Fox created an initial 10-year strategic plan titled *Composing Our Future* and led the development of a new strategic plan, *Mary Baldwin 2020*, which envisions a small, distinctive university with a host of programs that carries forth its historic legacy and values in alignment with emerging opportunities and markets.

Under her leadership Mary Baldwin has committed to an inclusive community, upholding the cherished traditions as a leading women's college, cultivating innovation and academic excellence, enhancing civic engagement and global citizenship, and building the Mary Baldwin campus of the future. Fox also has worked to strengthen Mary Baldwin University's relationship with the Staunton community and beyond. In 2007, she oversaw the opening of the Spencer Center for Civic and Global Engagement.

The global economic crisis brought challenges to the college in the years 2009 through 2011, but in 2012 Fox announced two major initiatives: bringing the Heifetz International Music Institute to Staunton, with a new home on the Mary Baldwin campus, and the creation of the Murphy Deming College of Health Sciences, which opened in 2014 on a new campus in the heart of Augusta County's thriving Blue Ridge Life Sciences corridor, offering Mary Baldwin's first doctoral degrees.

PAMELA RUTH FOX
2003–PRESENT

A YEAR OF CELEBRATION



With a grand celebration on August 31, Mary Baldwin kicked-off its quartoseptcentennial year and officially became Mary Baldwin University. In addition to the following on-campus events, the university hosted regional alumni events to mark the occasion.

- **August 31, 2016**
Charter Day Ceremony and Launch of Mary Baldwin University
- **October 6, 2016**
Founders Day Convocation and 175th Anniversary Toast
- **October 8, 2016**
Family Weekend Lecture with President Fox
- **November 30, 2016**
Community Holiday Gathering to Celebrate 175th Anniversary
- **April 20–23, 2017**
All-Alumni Homecoming and Class Reunions
- **May 21, 2017**
175th Commencement Ceremony



**ACTS
OF
GOOD**

President Pamela Fox challenged the MBU community to engage in 175 Acts of Good during the 2016-17 academic year. A July 2016 trip to Haiti during which Murphy Deming College of Health Sciences students partnered with nursing students in that country served as the inaugural act of service, kicking off a movement that already includes dozens of wide-ranging projects. To see the projects being completed, visit marybaldwin.edu/acts-of-good.

