

U.S. Fire Administration/Technical Report Series

# College Dormitory Fire

Dover, Delaware, and Farmville, Virginia

USFA-TR-006/April 1987



Homeland  
Security



## **U.S. Fire Administration Fire Investigations Program**

**T**he U.S. Fire Administration develops reports on selected major fires throughout the country. The fires usually involve multiple deaths or a large loss of property. But the primary criterion for deciding to do a report is whether it will result in significant “lessons learned.” In some cases these lessons bring to light new knowledge about fire--the effect of building construction or contents, human behavior in fire, etc. In other cases, the lessons are not new but are serious enough to highlight once again, with yet another fire tragedy report. In some cases, special reports are developed to discuss events, drills, or new technologies which are of interest to the fire service.

The reports are sent to fire magazines and are distributed at National and Regional fire meetings. The International Association of Fire Chiefs assists the USFA in disseminating the findings throughout the fire service. On a continuing basis the reports are available on request from the USFA; announcements of their availability are published widely in fire journals and newsletters.

This body of work provides detailed information on the nature of the fire problem for policymakers who must decide on allocations of resources between fire and other pressing problems, and within the fire service to improve codes and code enforcement, training, public fire education, building technology, and other related areas.

The Fire Administration, which has no regulatory authority, sends an experienced fire investigator into a community after a major incident only after having conferred with the local fire authorities to insure that the assistance and presence of the USFA would be supportive and would in no way interfere with any review of the incident they are themselves conducting. The intent is not to arrive during the event or even immediately after, but rather after the dust settles, so that a complete and objective review of all the important aspects of the incident can be made. Local authorities review the USFA’s report while it is in draft. The USFA investigator or team is available to local authorities should they wish to request technical assistance for their own investigation.

For additional copies of this report write to the U.S. Fire Administration, 16825 South Seton Avenue, Emmitsburg, Maryland 21727. The report is available on the Administration’s Web site at <http://www.usfa.dhs.gov/>



# **College Dormitory Fires in Dover, Delaware and Farmville, Virginia**

Investigated by: Daniel J. Carpenter, Jr.

This is Report 006 of the Major Fires Investigation Project conducted by TriData Corporation under contract EMW-86-C-2277 to the United States Fire Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency.



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Department of Homeland Security  
United States Fire Administration  
National Fire Data Center



**U.S. Fire Administration**  
**Mission Statement**

*As an entity of the Department of Homeland Security, the mission of the USFA is to reduce life and economic losses due to fire and related emergencies, through leadership, advocacy, coordination, and support. We serve the Nation independently, in coordination with other Federal agencies, and in partnership with fire protection and emergency service communities. With a commitment to excellence, we provide public education, training, technology, and data initiatives.*



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# **COLLEGE DORMITORY FIRES IN DOVER, DELAWARE AND FARMVILLE, VIRGINIA**

## **OVERVIEW**

The potential threat of college dormitory fires is often not taken seriously enough by students until it is too late. Campus authorities and students sometimes let their guard down because of the high frequency of pranks and false alarms.

On April 12, 1987, in Williams Hall of Wesley College, Dover, Delaware, and on April 28, 1987, in Frazer Dormitory of Longwood College, Farmville, Virginia, fires occurred that killed one student and injured nineteen. While the fires differ, they have several important aspects in common.

Smoke bombs caused the Wesley College, Delaware fire in which an 18-year-old student died and four students were injured, one critically. Incidents involving smoke bombs had occurred before, and students apparently thought the smoke this time “was just another smoke bomb.” As a result the fire department was not immediately notified.

There had been frequent false alarms, and students considered them annoying. The fire alarm in the dormitory did not operate on the day of the tragic fire, apparently because the fire alarm bell had been stolen from the first-floor hallway after a false alarm the previous day.

When someone did call for help, the call went to the Dover police department on its regular phone number, instead of to the fire department via the 911 emergency number, further delaying the response.

Delayed notification of the fire department also characterized the Longwood College, Virginia, dormitory fire. The call to the Farmville Volunteer Fire Department was relayed through the campus police department; the 911 emergency number was not used.

The Longwood College fire, which was apparently caused by an unauthorized overloaded, multi-outlet extension cord, injured 15 students. As in the Wesley College incident, the fire alarm failed to work. In this case, activation was delayed about 10 minutes because the breaker switch was off. In addition, the majority of in-room smoke detectors were disconnected or failed to operate.

Similar to those at Wesley College, the Longwood College students apparently did not evacuate immediately because they thought it was “just another fire drill.”

Both these incidents point out the importance of enforcing fire safety policies and procedures in dormitories and encouraging use of the 911 emergency number for reporting emergencies to appropriate authorities.

Gathering information for these reports was somewhat restricted by the criminal and civil investigations at Wesley College and the lack of incident reports and interviews with the fire department in Farmville. Nevertheless, the following summary of problems emerged:

## SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES

Issues	Longwood College Farmville, Virginia	Wesley College Dover, Delaware	Comments
Cause of Fire	Overloaded circuit	Smokebomb prank	Both avoidable by proper student behavior.
Smoke Detectors:			
Room of origin	Present but did not work	No detectors	Lack of maintenance and vandalism by students (Longwood).
Other rooms	Present; about 85 percent inoperative	No detectors	Should be operational in all dorm rooms.
Alarm System	Failed	Failed	One vandalized, the other accidentally turned off.
Sprinklers	None	None	Dormitories built prior to code requirement for sprinklers.
Evacuation	Delayed	Delayed	Lack of student belief of a real fire.
F.D. Notification	Delayed	Delayed	Calls went to local or campus police before fire department. 9-1-1 number not used.
Firefighting Problems	First responder (campus police) lacked air pacs, other needed equipment and training. First responding engine company had empty air pacs.	First responder misdirected to wrong side of building.	Interior attack delayed.
Structural Problems	Lack of self-closing room doors.	No problem	Probably contributed to smoke spread (Longwood).

## **WESLEY COLLEGE DORMITORY FIRE**

### **Dover, Delaware, April 12, 1987**

Local Contacts: **Police Department**

Capt. James L. Hutchison (302) 736-7010  
Lt. Boyce Failing  
400 South Queens Street  
Dover, Delaware

**Fire Department**

Chief John Wilson (302) 734-3302  
Bureau of Fire  
Robbins Hose Company  
103 South Governors Avenue  
Dover, Delaware 19901

Inspector John W. Raughley (302) 736-7010  
Department of Inspections  
P.O. Box 475 – City Hall Annex  
Dover, Delaware 19903

Walter E. Saxton (302) 736-7010  
Inspections Supervisor  
P.O. Box 475 – City Hall Annex  
Dover, Delaware 19903

**Wesley College**

Mr. Joseph Bellmyer (302) 736-2360  
Assistant to the President  
Wesley College  
Dover, Delaware 19901

Dr. J. Thomas Sturgis (302) 736-2435  
Dean of Students  
Wesley College  
Dover, Delaware 19901

## **OVERVIEW**

A tragic dormitory fire in Williams Hall at Wesley College in Dover, Delaware, occurred in the early morning hours of Sunday, April 12, 1987. It took the life of one student, critically injured another (who subsequently recovered), caused lesser injuries to three more students, and brought fear and panic to dozens of others.

The fire started when a smoke bomb was set off in one of the rooms. This was the tragic climax of a series of similar incidents in the dormitory. Evidence of previous smoke bombs which burned hall tiles was apparent throughout the building. Lighter fluids had been sprayed on the wall and ignited, and smoke from burning candles had been used to write obscene words on the ceilings. In addition, false alarms had been frequent prior to this incident, and fire alarms were regarded only as an annoyance by many students.

## **CONSTRUCTION**

Wesley College was founded in 1873. It is located in Dover, Delaware, in a scenic rural setting. There are approximately 800 full-time students and 700 part-time day and evening students enrolled.

The Williams Hall dormitory was built in 1969. It is a three-story fire resistant building with brick exterior and concrete block interior, and it has a basement. Two-inch solid wood, self-closing doors are at stairways located at opposite ends of the building. Student rooms have a two-inch solid wood door with self-locking door knobs. The dormitory is designed to house approximately 180 students. It had no sprinklers or smoke detectors in each room.

Each of the college's five dormitories are equipped with a local fire alarm system on every floor. However, a fire alarm bell had apparently been removed from the alarm in the first floor hallway of Williams Hall following a false alarm during a party the morning prior to the fire, April 11. (Fire alarm bells had previously been found missing and the alarms inoperative in a fire drill in September, 1986).

According to the fire officials contacted, the tampering with the alarms may have caused the alarm system to be inoperable at the time of the fire on the morning of April 12, 1987. School officials agreed, but stated that it was not possible to replace the alarm bell immediately since the original could not be found, and because it was a weekend and the alarm system company was not open. There were several other reasons as well. However, no special fireguard or other actions were taken as an interim measure.

Panic hardware equipped with an alarm device on the exit doors leading outside from the basement did function properly when students exited the building through these doors on the morning of the fire. It is also believed that the alarm system in an adjacent dormitory may have been activated in an attempt to alert students.

## **POLICIES AND PROCEDURES**

Information about fire safety regulations and procedures was readily provided to the investigator by Wesley College. This included a schedule of fire drills, fire safety precautions to be observed by students, and procedures to be followed in the event of a fire. False alarms are counted toward meeting the number of fire drills required per month.

A residence director is assigned to each dormitory and is assisted by two other resident assistants (R.A.s) on each floor. At no time are the resident director or assistants permitted to leave the building unattended. The name of the duty R.A. is posted to insure that someone in authority is available in the event of an emergency. There were four R.A.s in the dorm at the time of the fire.

While it appears that the policies and rules of conduct were in-place to insure a reasonably fire safe environment, it is also apparent that these rules were not fully enforced. Interviews with college and

fire officials indicated a supreme concern for what was regarded as each student's individual rights. The dormitory was considered to be a student's home, and officials seemed reluctant to enforce rules which would put the need of the total resident population ahead of the "rights" of the individual to determine his/her own behavior within his/her home.

## THE FIRE

On the morning of February 12, 1987, a telephone call was received at approximately 0233 on the house phone by the radio dispatcher at the Robbins Hose Company #1, advising the department of a fire in the Williams Hall dormitory at Wesley College. The call was relayed by an answering service which takes calls for the department after hours.

The Robbins Hose Company #1 is a well-established volunteer fire department supported by a paid staff which includes dispatchers, fire prevention inspectors, and investigators.

Before the fire department had been called directly, notification of a fire had been transmitted to the Dover Police Department dispatcher who also relayed it to the fire department. The call had come in on regular police lines rather than the 911 emergency number. According to the police, this was due to the fact that the 911 emergency number had only been in effect for approximately two years, and "some people are accustomed to just dialing the police department on the regular police phone number."

Fire officials determined later that the calls to the police and fire departments had been delayed for some time. Initially, building occupants did not realize there was a fire even though there was smoke. Most believed it was "just another smoke bomb being set off."

Once an actual fire was discovered, students said they attempted to alert everyone in the building, but because of self-locking doors on the individual rooms, they were unable to determine which of the rooms were occupied.

Because of the magnitude of the fire, and the possible extent of rescue which could be involved, a second alarm was called soon after arrival of the first unit. A total of 10 units and 41 firefighters responded.

Ironically, all dormitories except Williams Hall had been pre-fire planned. Because of the similarity among the dorms, the pre-fire plans for the other buildings assisted firefighters in their rescue attempts and firefighting operations. However, a further delay was caused by misinformation received by the first arriving units at the scene. They were directed to the rear of the building, from which smoke could be seen, but the actual area of origin turned out to be at the front of the building.

The body of 18-year-old Christopher T. Steven was found in Room 220 during the firefighters' initial search of the building. He had died of smoke inhalation. Later, at approximately 0330, firefighters discovered a second victim who was still alive, located in Room 217. Both of these victims were at the opposite end of the dormitory from the room of origin, a distance of approximately 175 feet. The second (alive) victim was covered with a blanket and found hidden under a desk. When questioned by investigators, he stated that he had attempted to leave the building but became confused and disoriented. He, therefore, returned to his room, closed the door, and hid under the desk in an attempt to avoid the fire. Because of his concealment, he had not been discovered during the initial search by the firefighters and was not discovered until almost an hour after the fire was reported to the fire department.

Damage from the fire is estimated at more than \$100,000.

## LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Vandalism of fire safety systems and pranks involving the setting of fires simply cannot be tolerated by colleges. Students need to be made to understand the dangers from fire, and the school and criminal penalties they may face for mischief.

Concern for students' individual rights to privacy and self-expression is fine, but there must also be recognition and protection of the right of all students who share a building to live in a fire safe environment. Student orientation programs should spell out strict disciplinary measures to be taken when infractions of college safety procedures occur, and they should be enforced consistently.

2. The advantages of the 911 reporting procedures should be thoroughly explained and utilized. Any delay when an emergency is known to exist should be thoroughly investigated to determine cause and the necessary action to be taken to avoid the problem in the future.
3. Precautions regarding criminal and civil investigative procedures are important in cases such as this. Two students who lived in Williams Hall were initially charged with manslaughter in this incident. Although those charges were later reduced to misdemeanors, close coordination of all agencies and individuals involved is needed if a successful conclusion to the case is to be reached. Investigating agencies must coordinate information gathering, investigation, and obtaining and safeguarding physical evidence. Generally, the fire departments should have prime responsibility for cause determination and gathering of evidence to support a determination of an incendiary fire or set fire.
4. The local alarm systems in the dormitories need to be inspected and/or tested several times during the school year, especially to check for vandalism.
5. Students need to be informed of the proper number to call when a fire is seen – usually 911. They also need to be informed of the types of equipment and practices that are outlined in dormitory rooms.
6. Sprinkler systems should be retrofit in multiple occupancy dwellings, whenever possible. Smoke detectors should be provided in every room and in hallways.

## **APPENDICES**

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### **Wesley College, Dover, Delaware Fire**

- A. Dover Fire Department Incident Report, including dormitory layout and apparatus deployment diagrams.
- B. Wesley College's campus police incident report.
- C. Wesley College Fire Safety Regulations and Procedures.
- D. Slides of Wesley College fire, with sketches of where #1 - #16 were taken (with USFA master file copy only).
- E. Pictures of Wesley College fire.



# APPENDIX A

## BUREAU OF FIRE DOVER DE. FIRE REPORT

INCIDENT NO. 155      BOX NO.  

1987	APR	12	02:38	33	10-8
1987	APR	12	02:40	40	10-2
1987	APR	12	04:58	00	10-1
1987	APR	12	05:45		10-19
1987	APR	12	05:47		10-7

TYPE OF FIRE	UTILITIES NOTIFIED
Building	
FIRE MARSHALL	AMBULANCE
CAR-3	MEDIC 46 A-43
CREW CALL	OFFICERS CALL

- ✓ SQUAD 1 W. HUTCHISON
- ✓ LADDER 1 16-20
- ENGINE 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- ✓ LADDER 3 E. BAKER
- ✓ ENGINE 4 J. HURD
- ✓ TENDER 5 D. LOUIE
- ENGINE 6 17
- ✓ ENGINE 7 19
- ENGINE 8 \_\_\_\_\_
- ✓ BRUSH 9 E. SAAP
- ✓ CAR 15 10 15
- DISPATCHER Robert C. [Signature]

REPORTED BY E. GRIFFITH (PROFESSIONAL BUREAU)  
 PHONE NO. 678-0305

LOCATION Williams Hall Wesley College  
 SIMPLEX 5-218092

	10-2 03:22	
	DISP 03:20	
	10-2 02:40	10-2 03:19
	DISP 02:34	DISP 03:06
	MEDIC 46	A-43
	05:45	10-19 04:30
	03:14	10-2 03:13
	02:59	DISP 02:53
	STA 51	STA 41

	1987 APR 12 0253

## Appendix A continued



# BUREAU OF FIRE

103 SOUTH GOVERNORS AVENUE  
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901

General     City     Rural     Snow/ice     Rain     Clear  
 Silent     Rural     Crew Call     Other Dist.     High winds     T-storm  
 Officers Call     2nd Alarm     3rd Alarm     4th Alarm

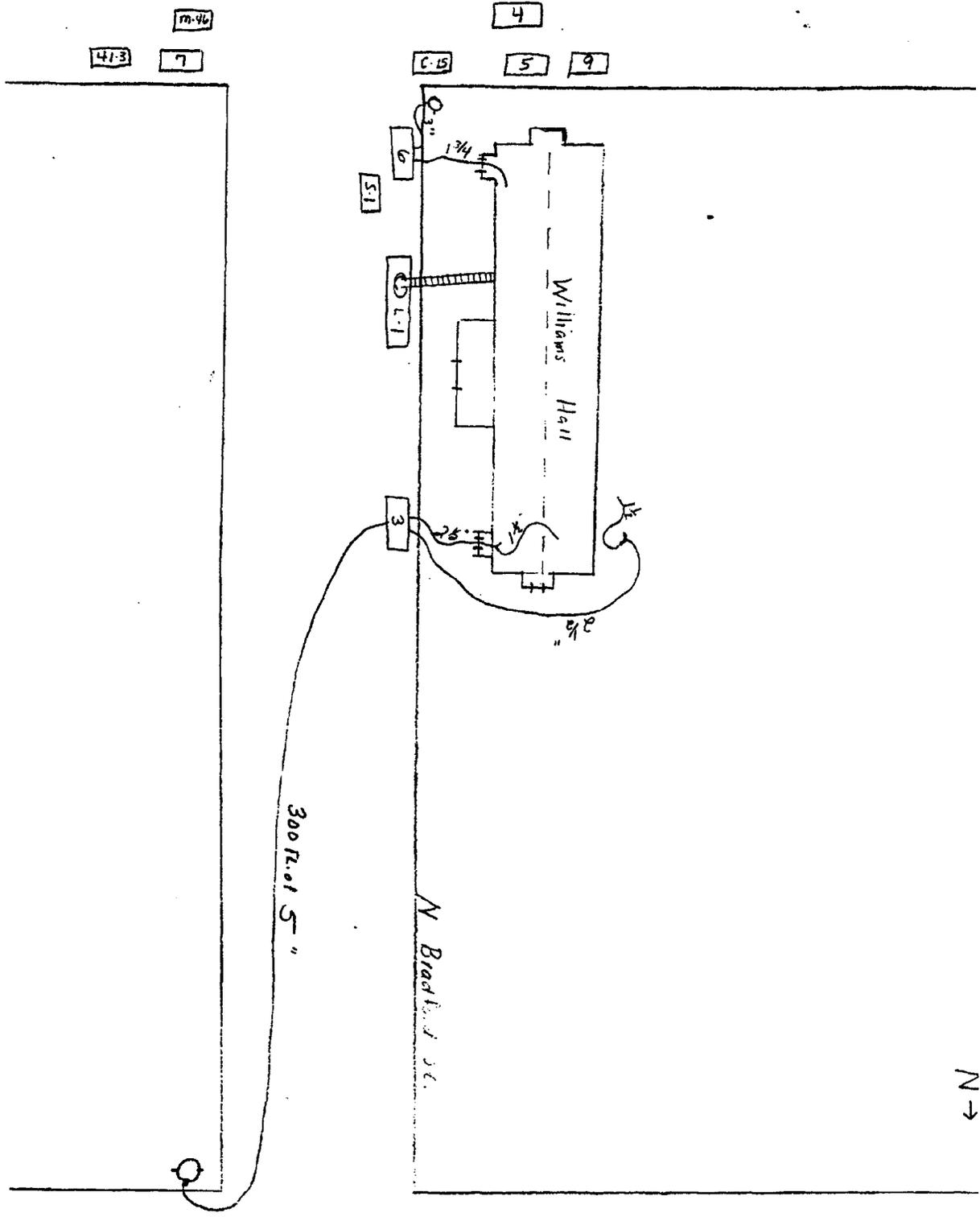
Weather 46 temp. 5 wind-mpH

Incident No. <u>155</u>	Mo. <u>04</u>	Day <u>12</u>	Yr. <u>89</u>	Day of Wk./# <u>01-Sun.</u>	Alarm time <u>0233</u>	10-8 <u>0238</u>	10-2 <u>0240</u>	10-1 <u>0400</u>	10-7 <u>0547</u>		
Address/Location <u>N. Bradford &amp; Cecil Sts. Dover</u>								Apt.#	Bldg.#	Lot#	
Occupant/Operators Name <u>Williams Hall</u>							Telephone				
Owner's Name <u>Wesley College</u>					Address <u>120 N. State St.</u>			Phone # <u>736-2332</u>			
Method of alarm <input type="checkbox"/> Fire phone - 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Alarm system - 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Radio - 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal - 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Kent Center - 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Dover Police - 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other hotline - 7 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other - 9 <u>House phone</u>		Nature of alarm (as reported) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure fire - 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Service call - 52 <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle fire - 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Bldg. rescue - 35 <input type="checkbox"/> Brush fire - 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Veh. rescue - 36 <input type="checkbox"/> Trash/dumpster - 15 <input type="checkbox"/> Water rescue - 37 <input type="checkbox"/> Pole/wires - 45 <input type="checkbox"/> 10-12 - 57 <input type="checkbox"/> Medical assist - 32 <input type="checkbox"/> Assist - 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Search - 34 <input type="checkbox"/> False/Sys. Mal. - 71 <input type="checkbox"/> Washdown/41 Gas Leak <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain) - 99				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mutual aid received <u>Medic 46</u> Stas. <u>41-51 &amp; 17-43</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F.M. 14 requested @ <u>0240</u> hrs. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F.M. 14 on scene @ <u>0305</u> hrs.					
		Injuries F/F <u>0</u> Civilian <u>4</u>				Deaths F/F <u>0</u> Civilian <u>1</u>					
		Persons rescued (fire) <u>3</u>				Persons rescued (other) _____					
Action taken <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extinguish - 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Rescue - 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Investigate only - 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Remove hazard - 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Stand-by - 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Salvage - 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Medical - 7 <input type="checkbox"/> No service - 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other explain		Narrative - Explain SITUATION FOUND & ACTION TAKEN (Required on all alarms) <u>See Attached Narrative</u>									
Property use <input type="checkbox"/> Public assembly - 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Educational - 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional - 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residential - 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Store/office - 5			<input type="checkbox"/> Industry/utility - 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacture - 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Storage - 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Special/outdoor - 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile - 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - 0			Construction type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fire resistant - 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy timber - 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Protected steel - 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Exposed steel - 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Ptd. masonry - 5			<input type="checkbox"/> Exposed masonry - 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Brick veneer/frame <input type="checkbox"/> Wood frame - 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Modular - 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile home - 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - 0		
Mobile Property	Year	Make	Model	Serial No.	State	Registration					
Extent of damage Object of origin Room/area of origin Floor of origin Structure of origin Extended beyond structure No damage of this type			Fire <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Smoke <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Water <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Detectors <input type="checkbox"/> Present/operated - 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Present/not oper. - 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not present - 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Not determined - 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - 0			Sprinklers <input type="checkbox"/> Present/operated - 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Present/not oper. - 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fire too small - 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not present - 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Not determined - 9		
Percent of Damage <u>25</u> %					No. of Stories <u>5</u>						
Officer in charge <u>John Willson - Fire Chief</u>			Officer making report <u>T.M. Whitam - Deputy</u>			Member making report <u>N/A</u>					

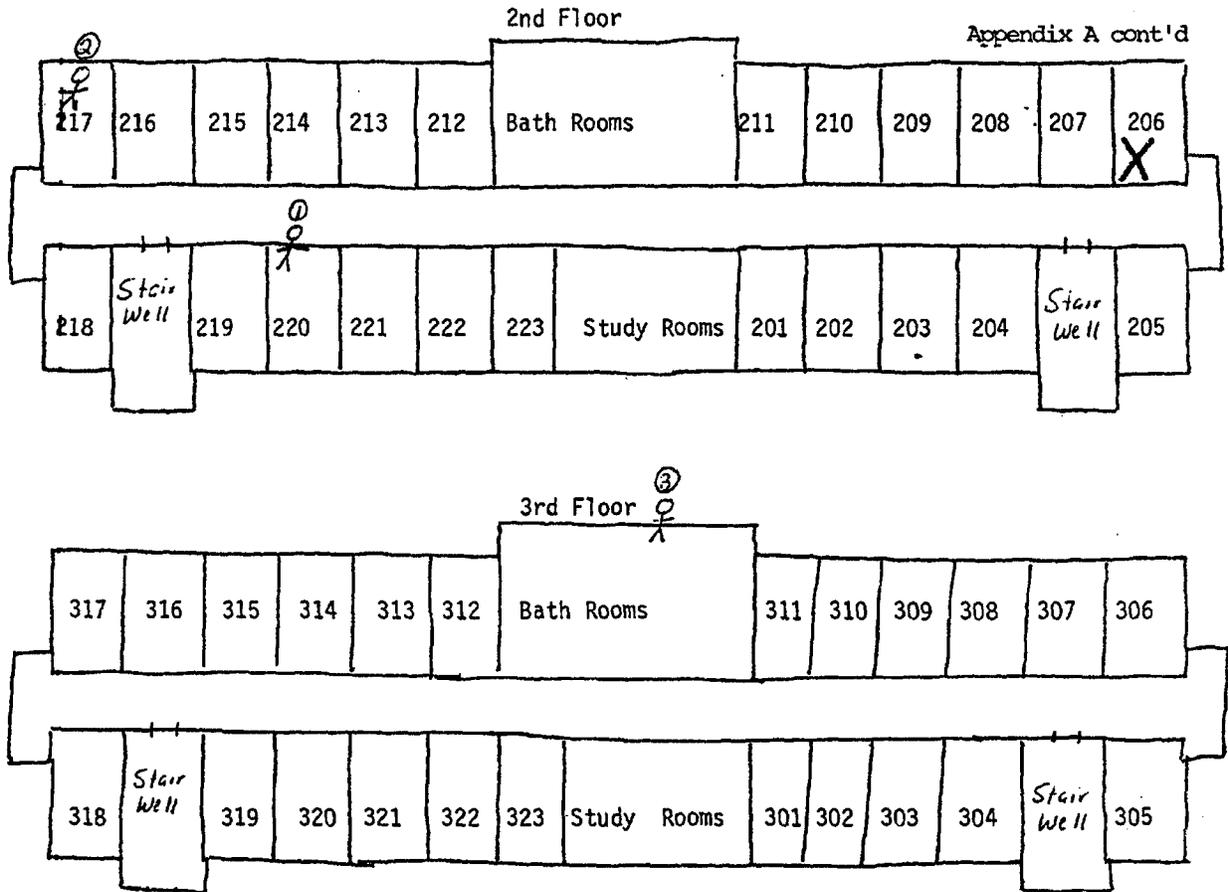
C. Boyer - Asst. Chief



Cecil St.  
Appendix A cont'd



May 58



## X- Fire Origin

- 1.) D.O.A.
- 2.) Unconscious Victim
- 3.) Unk. male rescued by F.D. ladder from rear 3rd floor window

Williams Hall floor plan (2nd & 3rd floors)  
Wesley College

N →



# APPENDIX B

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WESLEY COLLEGE  
OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF STUDENTS  
STAFF REPORT

FROM: Randy Johnson  TO: Dr. J. Thomas Sturgis  
HALL: Williams Hall DATE: April 12, 1987  
RE: Fire Alarms

At 1:20 am, Saturday, April 11, 1987 the fire alarm sounded. Steve MacGlashan and myself left the office area and headed to the third floor. I stopped at the second floor to check that area. There were people in the hallway but no one seemed to be going to the exits. There was no sign of fire or smoke, however, the alarm was pulled on this floor. Steve and myself proceeded, to the third floor (which also showed no signs of fire) and began knocking on each door with the purpose of clearing the building. After clearing the third floor, we began the same process on the second floor. During this period, the security guard (Russell Pleasanton) asked for my permission to turn off the alarm. I denied his request until the building was completely checked. At that time, I told the security guard to turn off and reset the alarm and he proceeded to do so. Approximately 1:40 am the process was completed. At 3:30 am, I was informed by Russell (security guard) that a bell had been stolen from the north end of the first floor hallway.

REFERRED TO: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

2486

### Appendix B continued

WESLEY COLLEGE INCIDENT REPORT

Location of Incident	<u>WILLIAMS HALL 2<sup>ND</sup></u>	Time of Incident	<u>01:20</u>
	<u>FLOOR NORTH END.</u>	Time of Discovery	<u>                    </u>

Description of Incident: (Including Seriousness of Property Damage, College Regulations Violated, Extent of Personal Injury)

FIRE ALARM PULLED IN WILLIAMS HALL, 2<sup>ND</sup> FLOOR NORTH END.

HELPED RD AND RA'S TO EVACUATE BUILDING. AFTER ALL WERE

EVACUATED. FIRE ALARM ON 2<sup>ND</sup> FLOOR NORTH END WAS

RESET AT 01:30 HOURS.

Persons Involved: (Witnesses, Offending Parties, Offended Parties)

SECURITY

Person (s) Notified of Incident:

RD, SECURITY

Report Filed By:

Russell D. [Signature]

Date:

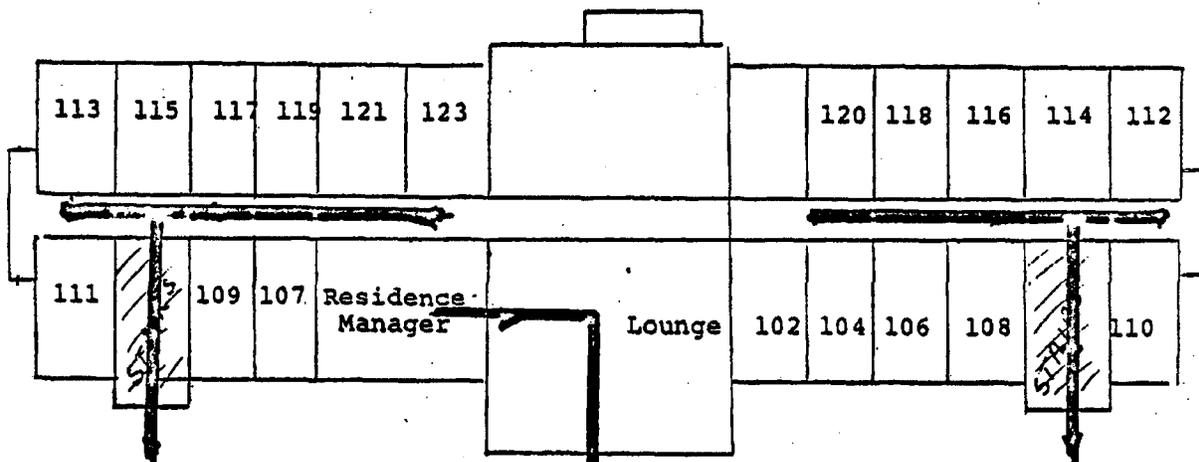
11 APR 87

## Appendix B continued

TAMPERING WITH FIRE ALARM, FIRE EXTINGUISHERS AND RELATED FIRE EQUIPMENT WILL NOT BE TOLERATED AND WILL RESULT IN IMMEDIATE COLLEGE DISCIPLINARY ACTION, AS SOON AS THE CITY FIRE MARSHALL IS NOTIFIED THE FALSE ALARM IMMEDIATELY BECOMES EITHER A CITY OR STATE OFFENSE OR BOTH, RESULTS OF THE CITY FIRE MARSHALL'S INVESTIGATION MAY RESULT IN CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OF THE INDIVIDUAL(S) INVOLVED IN ADDITION TO ANY COLLEGE DISCIPLINARY ACTION

### *Fire Evacuation Route*

#### FIRST FLOOR





## APPENDIX C

---

# Wesley College Fire Safety Regulations and Procedures

### A. Fire Safety Regulations

1. Smoking is not permitted in specific areas on the campus.
2. Smoking in bed is not permitted.
3. Hot plates, coffee pots, and toasters are not permitted in residence hall rooms
4. Excessive use of extension cords is prohibited.
5. Only approved electric lighting is permitted in student rooms
6. Stairway fire doors must remain closed at all time.
7. Residents are responsible for maintaining clean rooms at all times.

### B. Fire Alarms and Fire Drills

1. Any time a fire alarm sounds in a residence hall, it must be responded to promptly and efficiently. It is imperative that all persons react as if there is a fire. Never assume it is a false alarm. Prompt responsible action will result in minimizing or preventing injury to persons in the building and damage to equipment.
2. Fire alarms will be tested monthly by college officials. Students must evacuate building during testing unless advance notification of the test is posted.
3. Fire drills will be conducted at specified times. Students are required to evacuate the hall during these drills. Students must respond in the same responsible manner they would for an actual fire.
4. Tampering with fire alarms, fire extinguishers, and related fire equipment will not be tolerated and will result in immediate college disciplinary action.

### C. Procedures in Event of Fire or Fire Drill

1. The first person discovering the fire should pull the nearest alarm and immediately report to the Residence Director.
2. All students should immediately evacuate building in a rapid, calm, and orderly manner. If possible, each student should ensure that their room door is open, lights on, windows closed, and blinds raised.

3. After leaving the building, students should report to the following areas and remain there until given additional instructions by the Residence Director and/or other college or city fire officials. Students may not re-enter the building until permission is granted from the college official in charge.

Carpenter Hall – Parking lot behind Dulany Hall.

Williams Hall – Slaybaugh Hall lawn across street.

Budd Hall – Parking lot across from Budd Hall.

Cecil Hall – Tennis courts behind gym.

Gooding Hall - Cannon Hall lawn across street.

(In event of inclement weather, other areas of assembly will be designated.)

4. Resident assistants should be the last person to leave the floor and should verify that all students have left by checking rooms and closing doors behind them. Resident assistants should then report to the assembly area, account for all persons on their floor, and report to the Residence Director.
5. Resident assistants should immediately check the fire boxes on their floor to ascertain if the alarm has been pulled. If it has, report this immediately to the Residence Director.
6. The Residence Directors, immediately upon hearing the alarm, should notify college security for assistance. The security guard should report immediately to the Residence Director.
7. The Residence Director will not call the fire company until there is reasonable indication of an active fire, i.e., smoke, report by another person of fire to the Residence Director, personal observation of fire, etc. If, after three minutes the Residence Director has not received a direct indication of fire, an inspection of the building should be conducted.
8. Immediately upon reasonable determination of fire, the Residence Director will notify the fire department giving building name, address, location of the fire, type of the fire, and name of the person calling. Then, she will notify the Dean of Students.

## APPENDIX D

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### Slides of Williams Hall Wesley College, Dover, Delaware

The numbers are those that appear on the enclosed selected slides. The sketches following show where slides 1-16 were taken.

- 1-3. Front views of Williams Hall. Slide #1 shows scorching outside the room of origin.
4. Identification plaque on front of Williams Hall.
5. Alarm bell and pull station in basement hallway.
6. Close-up of pull station in basement hallway.
7. Top of stairs on fire floor looking toward corridor south end. Note heat damage on top half of doors at both ends of the corridor (slides 7 & 8).
8. Top of stairs on fire floor looking toward corridor north end.
- 9-14. Room of origin (room #206).
  13. A close-up of the point of origin and the warped door frame due to intense heat.
  14. Note the similarity of the area of origin with the area on the wall where a cabinet was.
  15. Corridor facing south toward room of origin.
  16. Burned wall and ceiling fixtures 12 inches distant from room of origin.
23. Undetermined, similar to room of origin. Injured student in room 217 was found under the desk area.
26. Missing fire alarm bell on first floor opposite room #108.
27. Fire extinguisher not used.
28. First floor corridor.
29. Resident assistant office area located at main entrance to dormitory.
30. Close-up missing alarm and bell, first floor.
31. Stairwell door opposite room #220.
32. Student room door with self locking door knob.
33. X-rated message on ceiling of third floor. Appears to be written using candle. This is an example of similar "slogans" throughout the dormitory on walls and ceilings, using candles and lighter fluid.
34. Close up of wall light with apparent burn marks from vandalism.
35. Examples of complete disregard for fire safety found throughout the building.
36. Second floor window outside room of origin.



## APPENDIX E

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### Pictures of Wesley College Fire

1. Front of Williams Hall; deceptively light looking smoke damage is seen above room of origin window at right on second level.
2. Damage in corner of room of origin. Note that room (in right of photo) across the hallway from the room of origin is relatively undamaged because its door was closed.
3. Hallway damage immediately outside the room of origin. Ceiling damage is also visible. The fire was extremely hot.
4. Long shot down hallway outside the room of origin. The student who was killed was in a room at the far end of the hallway.
5. The alarm and bell were missing on the first floor at the time of the fire.
6. Light fixture in a hallway on another floor of the dorm had been damaged by an open flame; there were several signs of previous minor vandalism caused by open flames.

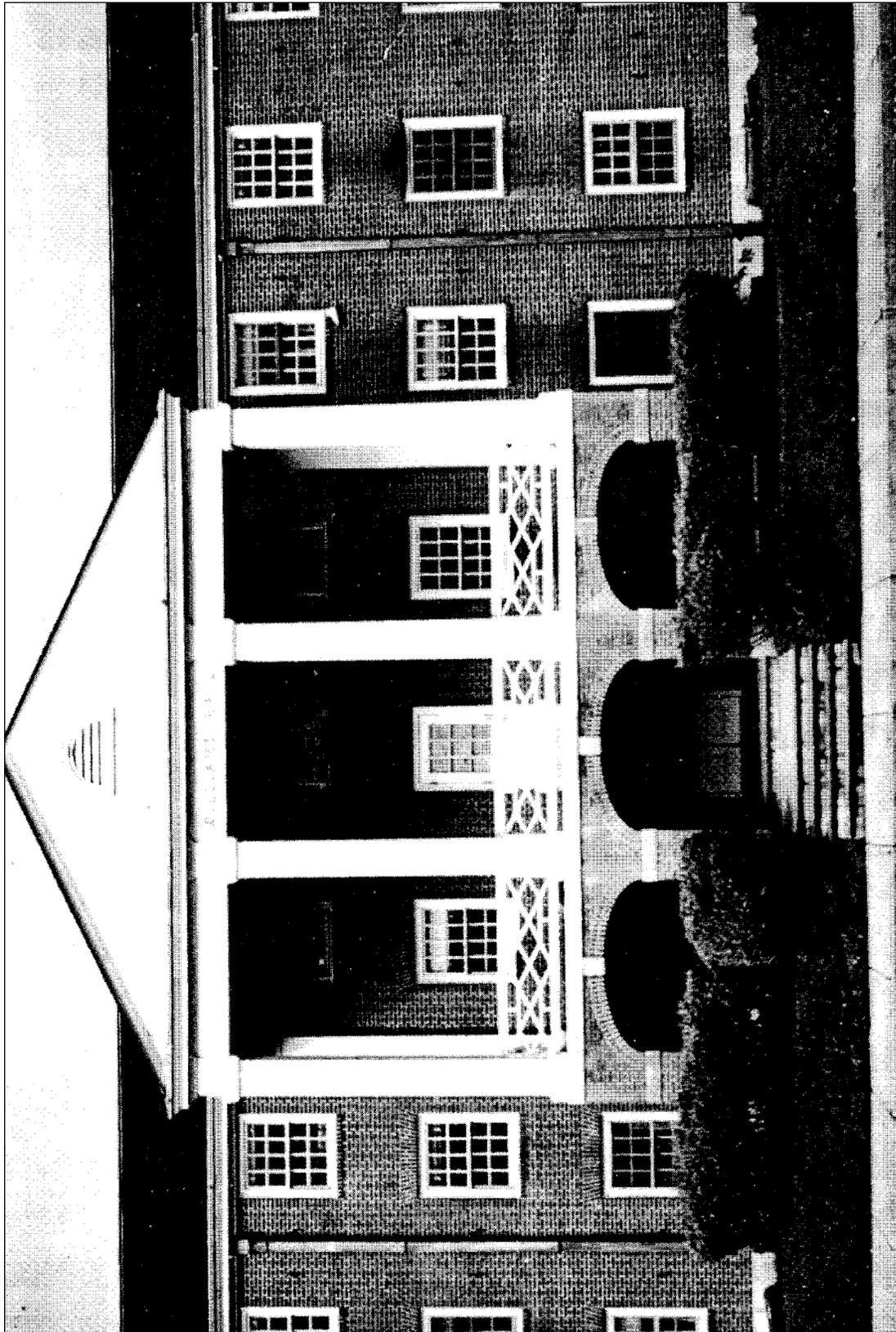


Photo 1. Front of Williams Hall; deceptively light looking smoke damage is seen above room of origin window at right on second level.



**Photo 2.** Damage in corner of room of origin. Note that room (in right of photo) across the hallway from the room of origin is relatively undamaged because its door was closed.



**Photo 3. Hallway damage immediately outside the room of origin. Ceiling damage is also visible. The fire was extremely hot.**



**Photo 4. Long shot down hallway outside the room of origin. The student who was killed was in a room at the far end of the hallway.**



Photo 5. The alarm and bell were missing on the first floor at the time of the fire.



**Photo 6. Light fixture in a hallway on another floor of the dorm had been damaged by an open flame; there were several signs of previous minor vandalism caused by open flames.**



# **LONGWOOD COLLEGE DORMITORY FIRE**

## **Farmville, Virginia, April 28, 1987**

Local Contacts: **Virginia State Fire Marshal's Office:**

Daniel Alterescu  
Deputy Fire Marshal  
Jim Reed  
Fire Protection Engineer  
205 N. 4th Street  
Richmond, VA 23219  
(703) 786-4751

**Longwood College, Farmville, Virginia:**

Richard V. Hurley, VP Bus. Affairs (804) 392-9225  
Sue A. Saunders, Ph.D., Dean of Students (804) 392-9221  
Richard A. Weibl, Director of Housing (804) 392-9233  
Randy L. Dean, Resident Education Coordinator (804) 392-9374  
Sgt. J. A. Huskey, Campus Police Investigator (804) 392-9321, -9223  
Melvin Moore, Physical Plant Supvr.  
Bill Brown, Prev. Maintenance Supvr.

### **INTRODUCTION**

On the morning of Tuesday, April 28, 1987, at approximately 6:50 a.m., a fire started on the third floor of the Frazer Dormitory on the campus of Longwood College in Farmville, Virginia and caused fifteen students to be treated for injuries. Of these, 12 were treated for smoke inhalation, one for second- and third-degree burns, one for a broken ankle, and one for severe respiratory problems partially caused by a previous illness.

The information contained in this report is based on personal observations and interviews with the persons whose names appear above. In addition, bits and pieces were gathered from others who were at the scene during the fire. Farmville Volunteer Fire Department Chief Philip Gay and Virginia State Police Investigating Officer Roy Kyle were not available for interview during this investigation, and no incident reports were available from the fire department.

### **THE FIRE**

On the morning of the fire, at approximately 7 a.m., "heavy smoke and orange flames" were observed by Morris Walker, boiler plant employee, coming from the third floor corner window of Frazer Dormitory. Subsequently, several telephone calls were received by the Campus Police dispatcher, who, in turn, called the Farmville Police and the Farmville Volunteer Fire Department.

According to several members of the faculty, the fire was first observed in the room of origin by a student occupant of the room, Garland Barr, who was awakened up by the fire. Mr. Barr stated that the stereo speaker appeared to burst into flames. While he was trying to put the “stereo fire” out, the fire spread to tie-dyed sheets which had been hung in the middle of the room for decoration and to provide the occupants with additional privacy. Deputy State Fire Marshal Jim Reed stated that “the probable cause of the fire was an overloaded light-duty 8-foot long, 6-outlet electrical extension cord, which was not approved.” The stereo was plugged into that cord. In addition, it appeared that knots had been tied in the cord for no apparent reason, but it was not exactly clear how and why the fire started.

As the fire continued to spread, the dormitory hall fire alarm was pulled by a student but failed to operate. It was later determined that the alarm system did not activate because the main breaker switch for the alarm system (in the basement) was in the “off” position. It was finally activated manually by a dormitory resident assistant approximately 10 minutes after the fire was discovered. In addition, a follow-up inspection revealed that approximately 85 percent of the smoke detectors in student room were either disconnected or failed to operate. The detector in the room of origin also apparently did not work.

Students who became aware of the fire began knocking on doors to alert other students, who thought it was “just another fire drill.” Several students ignored even the vocal alarms until an announcement was made over the P.A. system that “this is not a joke, this is a real fire.”

As students exited the third floor down the stairs, large quantities of smoke and hot gasses which had been accumulating on the third floor entered the stairwell. Several existing students suffered smoke inhalation.

The campus police who were first notified and first to arrive had no firefighting protective gear, no breathing apparatus, no firefighting training. They could not fight the fire or undertake rescue in the situation found.

Upon arrival of the first fire department unit, students were still exiting the building. The first arriving firefighters delayed their entry into the building to assist in the evacuation. Entry to the fire floor was not made immediately because the response to another fire shortly before had depleted their supply of air pacs and severely limited breathing equipment. Upon arrival of the aerial ladder truck (purchased by Longwood College for use of the fire department to reach high-rise buildings), its breathing equipment with full air pacs was used and entry made.

The fire was controlled from spreading to upper floors by an outside attack using the aerial ladder and handlines stretched via ground ladders up to the canopy over the entrance. Only minimal interior firefighting was apparently accomplished, except for extinguishing spot fires during overhaul.

Structural damage was primarily limited to the room of origin. The fire resistant construction and firefighting operations were apparently sufficient to curtail flame spread. No dollar estimate of property loss is available at this time.

## **THE CONSTRUCTION**

Frazer Dormitory, is a ten-story, fire resistant building with a basement, brick exterior, and concrete block interior. It was built in 1970 before many of the fire protection requirements of today were mandatory. There were no sprinklers.

Doors to the student rooms were not self-closing. Locks varied in type and could not be opened by a master key.

As a result of the fire, several recommendations were to be made by the Virginia State Fire Marshal's Office to improve the building. However, the most recent fire code was adopted in 1984, and strict adherence to current codes cannot be mandated by current Virginia State law.

## **LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

As in many schools, the basic Longwood College safety policies appeared to be sound, but the process needed to insure compliance was fragmented and in need of improvement. The problem is not a lack of concern on the part of the school or its employees, but rather a lack of knowledge or authority to carry out the functions needed to obtain compliance by students and faculty.

Members of the faculty and staff at Longwood were exceptionally cooperative with this investigation. Their realization of the potential disaster which could have resulted at the college has made them keenly aware of the circumstances surrounding the fire and the need for improvements.

Lessons learned and recommendations are listed below. The intent here is to help other schools and fire officials also learn from this fire.

1. Because of the high incidence of false alarms in dormitories, many schools such as Longwood have the policy that someone – often a resident assistant – is to check on whether an “emergency” is real before calling authorities. Often the first authority called for emergencies is the campus police. These actions can delay contacting the fire department when there really is a fire, as happened in these two fires.

When an actual fire is detected the first call should be to the 911 emergency number. Campus police and other agencies may then be notified as required. (911 alert cards have been recommended to be placed at each telephone in the Longwood dormitory.)

According to Longwood Campus Police Chief Jim Huskey, the campus police department at Longwood is normally alerted by the Residence Education Coordinator or duty resident assistant of fires or other emergencies on campus. The dispatcher notifies the officer on-duty who then responds to the location of the emergency. Upon their arrival, they take whatever action they deem necessary to control the situation. This includes deciding whether or not to call the fire department. This is satisfactory unless a real fire is known to exist. The campus police, like industrial fire brigades, may be the first to arrive at the scene of a fire on campus, but the fire department should also be called.

2. Where campus police are to be the first responding agency called to control a fire situation, as at Longwood, they need to be adequately staffed and properly trained and equipped to enter a burning, smoke-filled building. Protective clothing, breathing equipment, and fire extinguishers need to be kept in their vehicles. They also must be trained on when and under what circumstances the fire department will be called.
3. The campus police depend on students to complement their numbers. A sufficient number of auxiliary student police should be recruited to insure adequate first response manpower at all times. Basic fire brigade training should be given at the beginning of each semester to campus police officers and the auxiliary student police.

4. Fire safety training for Residential Education Coordinators, Residential Assistants, and students should be given at the beginning of each school year. Follow-up training would also be beneficial. This training should include instructions on the use of the 911 emergency number.
5. Doors were not self-closing. They should be. This could have helped contain fire and smoke in the room of origin.
6. Access to student rooms must be made quickly in an emergency to see if they are occupied and if anyone is injured or needs assistance to evacuate. The variety of individual door locks at Longwood necessitated a large ring of keys to be maintained and locked in the first floor Resident Education Coordinator's office. Consequently, the keys were not used to open any of the students' rooms to ascertain that all rooms had been evacuated. The door locks should be changed, perhaps during summer break, and a lock box kept on each floor for access by that floor's residence assistant during an emergency.
7. Bed linens and other flimsy combustible materials were the probable cause of the rapid spread of this fire. Hanging bed linens as room dividers appeared to be a frequent practice throughout the dormitory. This should be forbidden. Occasional unannounced room inspections might be used to check on compliance and other safety practices. The forbidden practices and equipment (e.g., the 6-outlet extension cord) should be stressed in fire safety training and literature provided to the students.
8. Exit doors leading to the roof were locked at the time the fire occurred, thereby preventing egress. Panic hardware with an automatic alarm would allow egress in an emergency but prevent unauthorized personnel from using this exit. Breakaway locks and/or keys should be readily available.
9. Firehose and cabinets adjacent to the riser were removed after the fire, because the 1 1/2 inch firehose was not equipped with a 2 1/2 inch adapter. These should be replaced, equipped with compatible hardware, and locked.
10. Access to the front of Frazer Hall by ladders was obstructed by overhanging porches and a low electrical power line. The lack of a driveway at the rear of the building could also impede the arrival of fire apparatus attempting to gain access from that side of the building. Such features should be considered in design reviews of new buildings. Pre-fire plans should be made to cope with them if they already exist. They can also be part of the argument to retrofit sprinklers in such high-rise residential structures.
11. Corridor walls in the dormitory were breached with 2 inch to 3 inch holes to allow for a TV cable to be put in each room. No attempt to plug these holes had been made. Such breaches should be corrected immediately using appropriate sealing methods. They can allow smoke and flames to spread.
12. Buildings and facilities of this type should receive at least annual inspection by the State Fire Marshal's Office and more frequently by college staff. (Longwood dormitory was scheduled for inspections once every three years.)
13. Ventilation of buildings during a fire should be accomplished by fire department personnel only. This operation must be done systematically to prevent additional smoke damage and possible spread of the fire. During this fire, it was accomplished by one of the Physical Plant personnel.

14. Sprinkler systems could have extinguished this fire before it caused any injuries. They should be installed in all residences.
15. Smoke detectors should be regularly tested and maintained in working order. Dormitory alarm systems also must be regularly checked, especially to ensure they have not been vandalized.

The most difficult task to implement is changing attitudes of students and school officials to take the threat of fire seriously. For at least a while, Longwood College will have the proper motivation. Other colleges and universities should consider these lessons for themselves. These situations are common to many.



## **APPENDICES**

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### **Longwood College, Farmville, Virginia**

- A. Longwood College Campus Police Incident Report and Farmville Fire Department Incident Report.
- B. Frazer Hall – Residence Hall Fire Safety Procedures.
- C. Pictures of Longwood College fire.
- D. Slides of Longwood College fire, with sketches of where slides were taken.
- E. Xeroxes of additional fire photos (USFA master file copy only).
- F. Report from Longwood College Internal Investigation on status of fire alarms before the fire (file copy only).



# APPENDIX A

*Handwritten notes:*  
Morris Walker  
Police  
Longwood  
Richard Nunnally  
Ric Wall

ABSTRACT OF POLICE REPORT LONGWOOD CAMPUS POLICE  
FARMVILLE, VIRGINIA 22901

COMPLAINT NUMBER: 970428021 OFFENSE: Fire  
COMPLAINANT/VICTIM: Morris Walker  
ADDRESS: Longwood employee-boiler plant  
LOCATION OF INCIDENT: Frazer  
TIME OFFENSE OCCURED: 0710 DATE: 4/28/87

ITEMS REPORTED STOLEN (IF APPLICABLE):  
----- VALUE: \_\_\_\_\_  
----- VALUE: \_\_\_\_\_  
----- VALUE: \_\_\_\_\_

SUSPECT: \_\_\_\_\_ STUDENT? \_\_\_\_\_  
SUSPECT: \_\_\_\_\_ STUDENT? \_\_\_\_\_  
SUSPECT: \_\_\_\_\_ STUDENT? \_\_\_\_\_

BRIEF NARRATIVE:  
At 0710 we received a telephone call from complainant. He stated that he could see fire and smoke coming out of Frazer Dorm. When we arrived we found fire and smoke coming out the corner room facing Spruce Street on the East end of the building (third floor). The alarm was going off and students were coming out of the building. We called Farmville Fire Dept. and was told by the dispatcher that he was aware of the fire and the fire trucks were on the way. Officer Campbell stayed in the street to work traffic. Officer Sudeberry and I attempted to get to the rooms on the third floor, but was unable to do so because of the smoke. the fire trucks arrived at this time.

WAS ALCOHOL A FACTOR? YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_  
POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE? (FROM OFFENSE REPORT) YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_

I CERTIFY THIS IS A TRUE ABSTRACT OF THE  
INITIAL REPORT FROM OUR OFFICIAL POLICE  
RECORDS.

DATE: 04/29/87 \_\_\_\_\_  
Officer Nunnally  
CERTIFYING OFFICER

## Appendix A continued

COMPLAINT NUMBER Year <u>87</u> Mo <u>04</u> Day <u>28</u> No. <u>021</u>		TYPE OF OFFENSE <u>Fire</u>	
OFFENSE CHANGED TO AFTER INVESTIGATION:		TIME OF REPORT <u>0900</u>	DATE OF REPORT <u>4-28-87</u>
NAME OF VICTIM <u>N/A</u>		VICTIM'S WORK/STUDENT ADDRESS <u>N/A</u>	
VICTIM'S HOME ADDRESS <u>N/A</u>		VICTIM'S PHONE <u>N/A</u>	COMPLAINANT'S PHONE <u>592-6471</u>
		Office	Home
COMPLAINANT'S NAME <u>Morris Walker (employee-boiler plant)</u>		COMPLAINANT'S ADDRESS <u>Boiler plant</u>	
LOCATION OF INCIDENT <u>Trayer</u>		TIME OFFENSE OCCURRED FROM <u>0710</u>	TO <u>---</u>
INVESTIGATOR ASSIGNED	OFFICER ASSIGNED <u>302-206-210</u>	PERSONS ARRESTED <u>N/A</u>	STUDENTS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO EMPLOYEE <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO

At 0710, we received a telephone call from complainant. He stated that he could see fire and smoke coming out of Trayer dorm. When we arrived we found fire and smoke coming out of the room facing Spruce at another east end of the building (third floor).

The alarm was going off and students were coming out of the building. We called F.P.D. and was told by the dispatcher that he was aware of the fire and the fire trucks ~~were~~ on the way. Officer Campbell stayed in the street to work traffic, Officer Lushberry and I attempted to get to the room on the 3rd floor, but was unable to do so because of the smoke. The fire trucks arrived at this time.

WANTED PERSONS

Attach Lookout Cards N/A

WANTED PROPERTY N/A

PROPERTY STOLEN N/A

STATE PROPERTY  YES  NO ALCOHOL A FACTOR ( ) YES ( ) NO N/A  
POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE  YES  NO N/A

ITEM DESCRIPTION

VALUE

N/A

N/A

REPORTING OFFICER <u>Munnick</u>	DATE <u>4-28-87</u>	APPROVING SUPERVISOR	DATE
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# Appendix A continued

## FARMVILLE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

### FIRE REPORT

Attendance	P/V
1. <u>W. Witt</u>	
2. <u>T. G. Hines</u>	
3. <u>Bruce Lee</u>	
4. <u>Phillip Beilby</u>	
5. <u>Mark Mills</u>	
6. <u>Billy Johnson</u>	
7. <u>Jimmy Baker</u>	<u>34</u>
8. <u>Steve Oliver</u>	
9. <u>Robert Spudis</u>	
10. <u>Almason</u>	
11. <u>Palmer Scaumb</u>	<u>SR</u>
12. <u>F. J. Ester</u>	
13. <u>E. Ross</u>	
14. <u>Char Waman</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
15. <u>Sabraje</u>	
16. <u>Henry Atkins</u>	
17. <u>Bobby Ward</u>	
18. <u>Chief Gray</u>	
19. <u>K. L. ...</u>	
20. <u>Paulie Richards</u>	
21. <u>John D. ...</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
22.	
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39.	
40.	

Date 4-28-87

Time of Alarm 7:00

	31	32	33	34	35	36	38
Time Out	7:10	7:06	7:07	7:00			7:04
Time On Scene							
Time Out Of Service	9:32		9:33	9:29		9:30	9:30

(37-9:23)

Miles Travelled \_\_\_\_\_

Exact Location LONG WOOD Cottage

Type of Incident or Fire  Brush or Field  Structure  Other  
(Explain) \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Structure Brick

Cause of Incident or Fire Under investigation by State

Occupant Students

Address \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone No. \_\_\_\_\_

Owner STATE .VA

Value of Property \_\_\_\_\_

Estimate of Damage \_\_\_\_\_

Vehicle \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_ Make \_\_\_\_\_ Model \_\_\_\_\_

License Number \_\_\_\_\_

Officer Answering Alarm Chief Gray

Officer in Charge Chief Gray

Apparatus Used #31 #32 #34 #38 #33

Equipment Used Water Light, Cakes

Mutual Aid Required yes Assisted by Hamdenburg & Prosper

Description of Incident (action taken to control)

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## **APPENDIX B**

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### **Frazer Hall – Residence Hall Fire Safety Procedures**

(The procedures below are printed on a bright orange, 4 by 6-inch sticker.)

#### **RESIDENCE HALL FIRE SAFETY PROCEDURES**

1. When a fire alarm sounds you Must evacuate the residence hall. Failure to evacuate may be hazardous to your health and result in disciplinary action.
2. Check the door of your room/suite:
  - a. If cool, proceed with evacuation.
  - b. If warm, open door slowly to see if it is safe to exit.
  - c. If hot, DO NOT open. Stand near window and wait for help.
3. Exit room, closing but not locking the door. Take your keys with you. Always wear shoes and protective clothing.
4. Go to closest exit, enter stairwell, and leave the building as quickly as possible. DO NOT attempt to use the elevator.
5. Re-enter the building only when directed to do so by either a residence hall staff member or campus police officer.

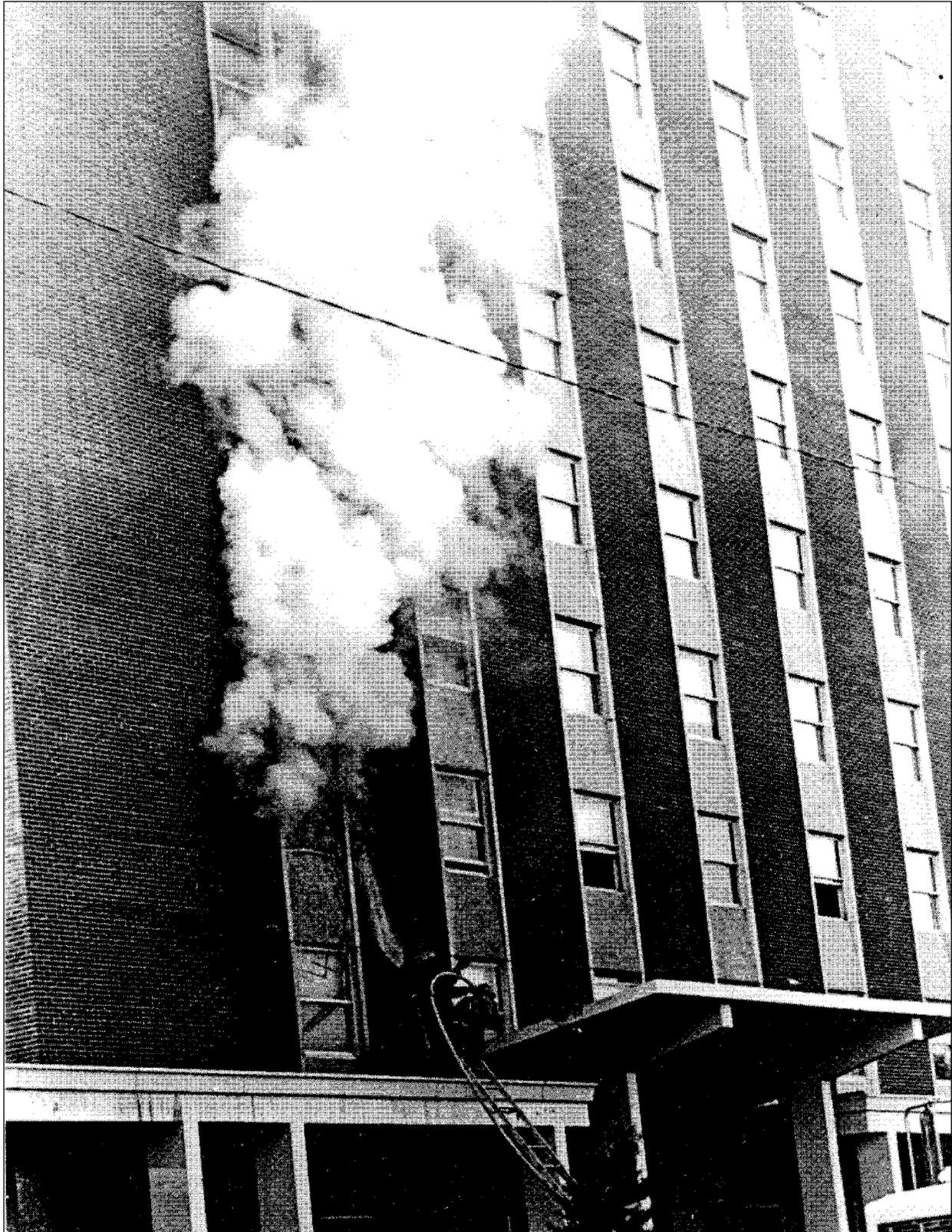
Tampering with fire safety equipment, alarms, smoke detectors, and this notice is a violation of college policy and State law.

## **APPENDIX C**

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### **Pictures of Longwood College Fire**

1. First handline on the fire. Note campus police with no protective clothing.
- 2,3. Ladder truck in action.
- 4,5. Room of origin.
6. Nearby dormitory room for comparison.



**Photo 1. First handline on the fire. Note campus police with no protective clothing.**



Photo 2. Ladder truck in action.



Photo 3. Ladder truck in action.

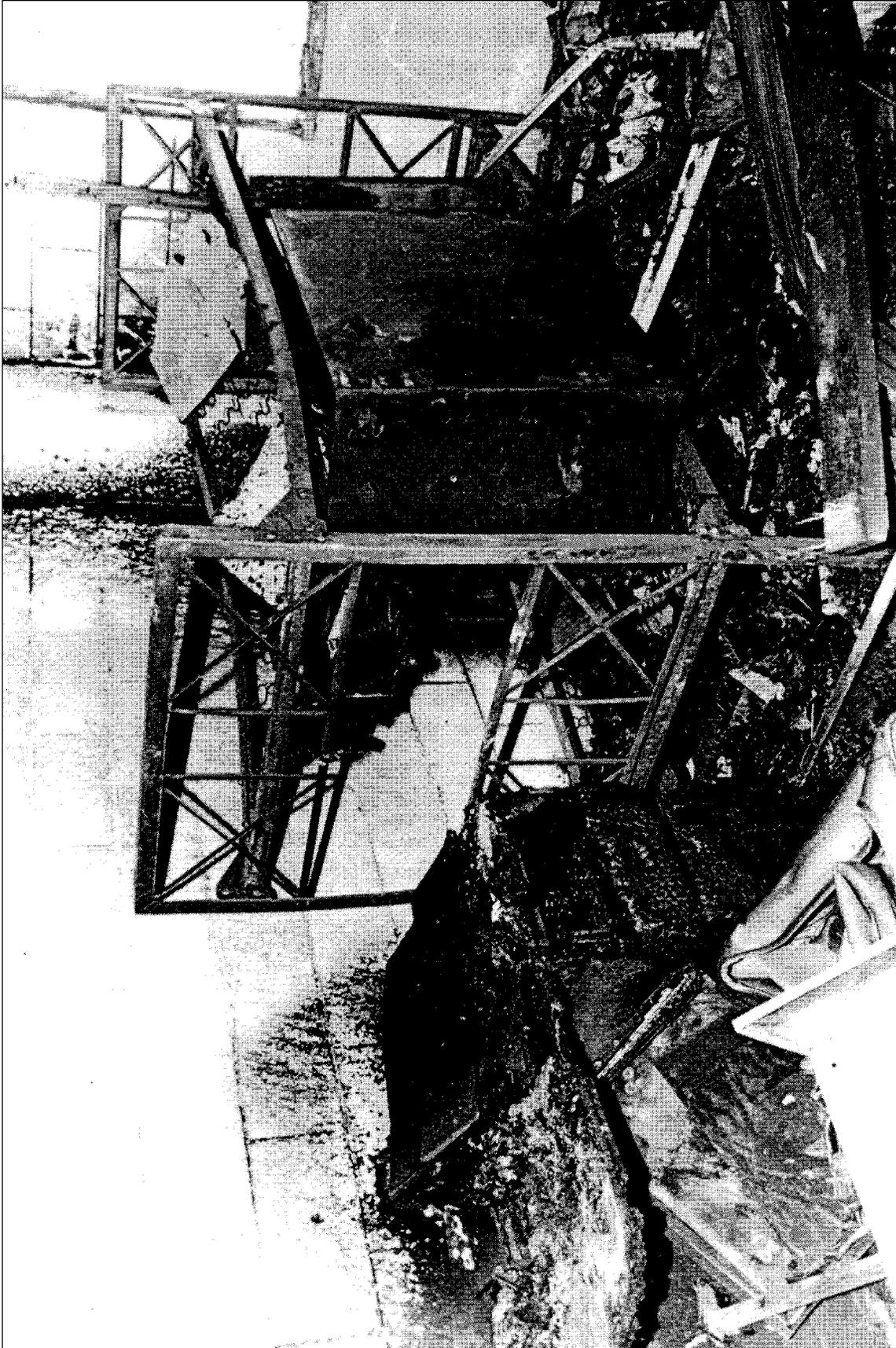


Photo 4. Room of origin.

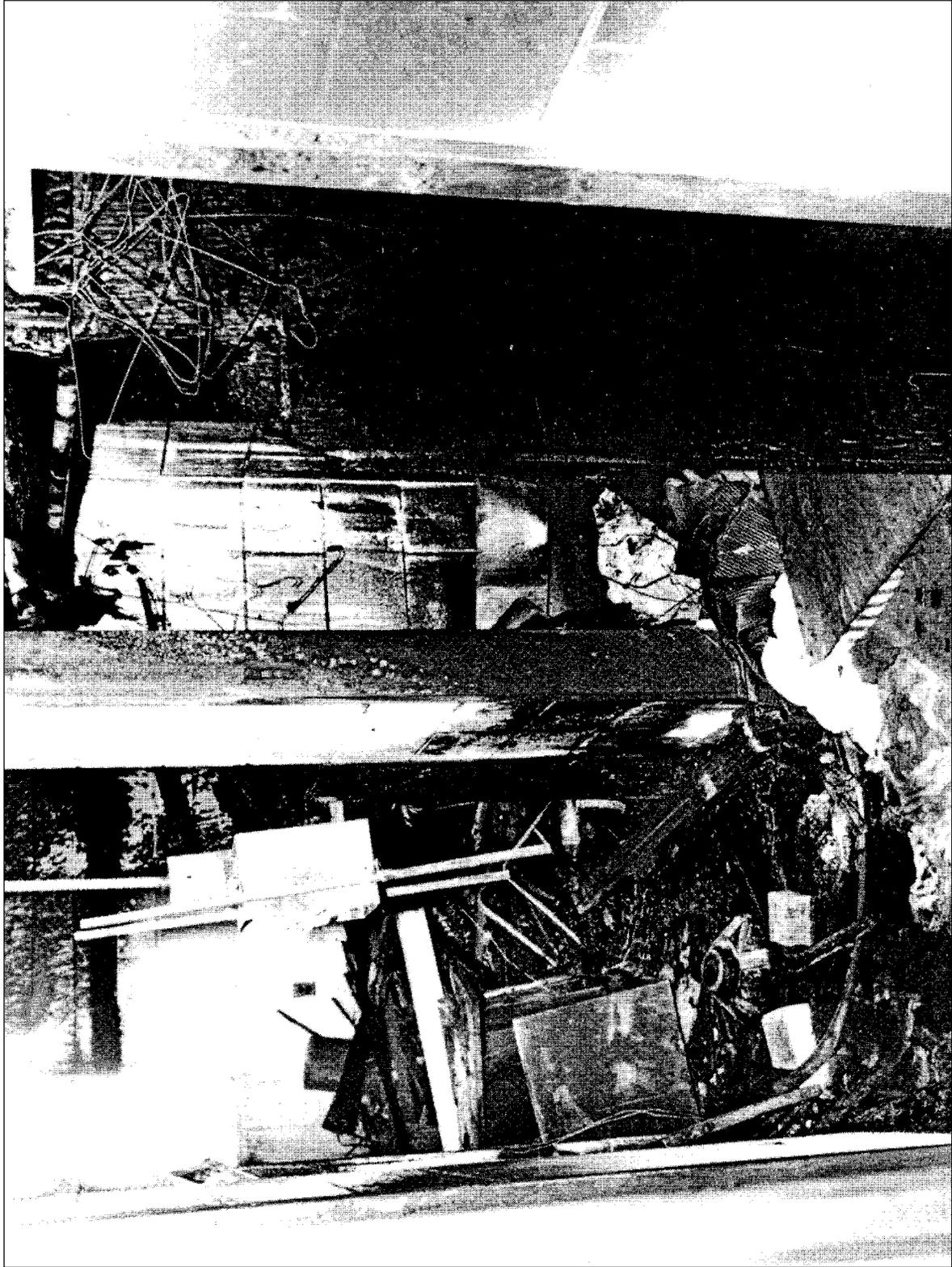


Photo 5. Room of origin.



Photo 6. Nearby dormitory room for comparison.