

# Gallaudet University Campus Map



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**Gallaudet**  
UNIVERSITY

**Lincoln Circle  
Walking Tour**

# Welcome to Gallaudet University...



President T. Alan Hurwitz

...the world's only university with programs and services specifically designed to meet the needs of deaf and hard of hearing students.

President Abraham Lincoln signed Gallaudet's charter in 1864 after it had been approved by an Act of Congress. Since its charter was established, all Gallaudet degrees earned and conferred are signed by the current president of the United States in his role as "patron of the university." The first president to sign diplomas was President Ulysses S. Grant in 1869.

The University is named for Rev. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, one of the founders of the first school for deaf students in the United States, the American School for the Deaf in Hartford, Conn., in 1817. Gallaudet University's 99-acre campus is located in Northeast Washington, D.C. The 17 acres closest to Florida Avenue are registered in the National Register of Historic Places. Visitors are welcome to explore the array of historic and modern sights on Kendall Green.

## Kendall Green

The oldest buildings on campus are on land donated in 1856 by Amos Kendall. Kendall was a journalist who came to Washington, D.C. in the late 1820s. He held many federal government positions, most notably as postmaster general during the administrations of presidents Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren. After leaving politics, Kendall became a business partner with Samuel Morse, inventor of the telegraph machine. Kendall invested in the telegraph business and became quite wealthy. A noted philanthropist, Kendall became aware of the plight of several deaf orphans who he discovered were being mistreated. He petitioned the courts to adopt the orphans, and then donated two acres of his estate, known as Kendall Green, to establish a school for the orphans and other deaf children in the local area, which was originally named the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. Kendall hired Edward Miner Gallaudet in 1857 to be the superintendent of the newly established school. Only 20 years old at the time, Gallaudet was the youngest son of Rev. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. Edward Miner Gallaudet's vision of a college for deaf students became a reality in 1864. He retired in 1910, after over 50 years of service.

The University's additional 97 acres were purchased from Kendall's estate for \$85,000 after his death in 1869. Today, the campus, still known as Kendall Green, is home to programs for college students and for pre-school through high school-level deaf and hard of hearing students who attend the Laurent Clerc National Deaf Education Center. The mission of the Clerc Center is to improve the quality of education for deaf and hard of hearing students from birth to age 21 throughout the United States. It also maintains two demonstration schools on campus—Kendall Demonstration Elementary School and the Model Secondary School for the Deaf.

Gallaudet University currently has approximately 2,000 students enrolled in its undergraduate and graduate programs. It offers over 40 undergraduate majors for deaf and hard of hearing students, and a small number of hearing students—up to five percent of an entering class. The University also offers over 20 graduate degrees and certificates for deaf, hard of hearing, and hearing students. Classes tend to be small, averaging 10 to 15 students. About 35 percent of the faculty members are deaf, and all classes are taught in American Sign Language.

The tour starts at the Visitors Center and moves counter-clockwise around Lincoln Circle, the main loop through the campus. A turn around the circle will give you a sense of Gallaudet's rich history and a glimpse into the University's future. Visitors are welcome to walk around the campus and to enter most buildings, but please be careful not to disturb classes in progress.



Edward Miner Gallaudet

## 1. Edward Miner Gallaudet Memorial Building – 1956

The Visitors Center is located in the University's former library, named for Gallaudet's founder and first president, Edward Miner Gallaudet, affectionately known as 'EMG,' who was the son of the Rev. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. The lobby of the Visitors Center features a display with information about deaf people, deaf culture, advances in communication technology that have benefited deaf people, and important individuals in Gallaudet University's history.

## 2. Peikoff Alumni House ('Ole Jim') – 1881

The Alumni House is named for David and Pauline "Polly" Peikoff for the decades of work on behalf of their fellow alumni. Nicknamed 'Ole Jim,' this lovely old building was the first gymnasium on campus. It gained a reputation for being one of the finest gymnasiums in the country, and it housed the nation's first indoor swimming pool. 'Ole Jim' also had a basketball court and a bowling alley. Members of Congress frequently used the facilities.

In his design of the building, architect Frederick Withers was influenced by the Queen Anne style of northern European architecture, characterized by the use of brick on the first floor, wood floors on the second floor, and a steeply pitched shingle roof with a large overhang. 'Ole Jim' underwent a \$6 million restoration, funded by the University and the Gallaudet University Alumni Association, in 2007. Visitors can see a three-foot by three-foot glassed-in area on the first floor showcasing a section of the famous swimming pool, unearthed by a construction crew during excavation work for foundation repairs.

## 3. Olmsted Green – 1866

This open field is named in honor of distinguished landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, who designed the grounds of the campus' historic district. Olmsted and his partner, Calvert Vaux, also designed Central Park in New York City and the U.S. Capitol grounds in Washington, D.C.

## 4. Faculty Row

Situated just beyond Olmsted Green are three historic houses, collectively known as Faculty Row, which were home to the University's earliest faculty members and their families.

Denison House (1875), on the right, is named in honor of James Denison, the first deaf principal of Kendall School, Gallaudet's original elementary school for deaf children. Denison and his family were the first to occupy the home. Denison and Gallaudet were good friends (his sister, Susan Denison, became Gallaudet's second wife).

Fay House (1875), in the middle, is named in honor of a renowned family of Gallaudet educators. Helen Fay was a teacher at Kendall School and Gallaudet University from 1907 to 1946. Her brother, Allan Fay, was an instructor at Gallaudet from 1897 to 1915. Their father, Edward Allan Fay, taught at Gallaudet from 1866 to 1923 and served as vice president from 1885 to 1923. He also achieved fame for his exhaustive collection of data on deaf marriages and the incidence of deaf offspring in such families. Edward Fay's research, published in 1898, continues to play an important role in genetics research and genetics counseling to this day.

Ballard House (1867), on the left, is named in honor of Melville Ballard, who in 1866 became the first undergraduate student to receive a degree from Gallaudet. President Gallaudet and his family lived in this house while his residence next door was being built.

## 5. Edward Miner Gallaudet Residence – 1869

Also known as House One, this 20-room Victorian Gothic mansion was built for Edward Miner Gallaudet, the University's founder and first president. Gallaudet, his successors, and their families have all lived in this home. When Gallaudet first admitted women students in 1887, they resided on the upper floors of the home. House One is currently occupied by Dr. T. Alan Hurwitz, Gallaudet's tenth president, and first lady Vicki Hurwitz.

## 6. Gate House – 1878

Once called the Gateway Lodge, the Gate House was used as a residence for the school watchman until 1927. Later, it housed faculty members and their families. Renovated in 2001, it has been used as a visiting artists' residence and to exhibit art.

## 7. College Hall – 1877

College Hall is an example of polychrome High Victorian Gothic Revival architecture. The east wing was built in 1866 and the rest was completed in 1877. It originally served as the main academic building and dormitory for male students.

College Hall was painstakingly restored to its original character and beauty in 1993. Some of the original architectural features such as the vaulted ceilings and stained glass windows were happily rediscovered during the restoration. Among the many original features found in the building are the floor tiles in the school colors—buff and blue—in the hallways.

On the first floor at the south end of College Hall is a uniquely shaped door leading to the outside. Installed in 1874, this is known as the "coffin door." According to Gallaudet University lore, it "promises new students a successful completion of their college years—if they remember not to pass through it."

## 8. "The Cradle of Gallaudet"

The space between College Hall and Chapel Hall is the location of the former Rose Cottage, also known as "The Cradle of Gallaudet." For the first two years, 1864 to 1866, students attended classes in this 10-room, wood-frame house until the east wing of College Hall was completed. The cottage was torn down to make way for the construction of Chapel Hall. A stone surrounded by rosebushes marks the location.

## 9. Statue of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet and Alice Cogswell – 1889

This statue of the Rev. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, the namesake of the University, was a gift to the campus from the National Association of the Deaf. It was completed in 1889 by the renowned sculptor Daniel Chester French, who also created the bust of President Garfield displayed in Chapel Hall. French is best known for his statue of Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., and the statue of the Minute Man in Concord, Mass.

The statue portrays Rev. Gallaudet teaching the letter "A" of the manual alphabet to Alice Cogswell, his first deaf student. In 1814, when Gallaudet first took an interest in the education of his young deaf neighbor, there were no schools for deaf students in the United States. Alice's father and some of his friends were so impressed by Gallaudet's ability to teach Alice that they paid for him to travel throughout Europe to seek information about educating deaf children. His first stop was in London where he met with administrators from the Braidwood School, one of the most famous schools of the oralist tradition of teaching deaf students. However, their methods were kept secret and only available at an unacceptable price. Frustrated, Gallaudet spotted a flyer announcing a lecture by Abbe Sicard, a pioneer in deaf education, and deaf teachers Laurent Clerc and Jean Massieu of the National Institute for the Deaf and Dumb of Paris (Institution Nationale des Sourds-Muets de Paris). Gallaudet was impressed with the lecture, and subsequently became friends with Clerc. Gallaudet persuaded him to come to America, and on the journey back across the Atlantic, Clerc taught Gallaudet how to use sign language and Gallaudet taught Clerc English. In 1817, Gallaudet, Clerc, and Alice's father, Dr. Mason Cogswell, founded the American School for the Deaf in Hartford, Conn., the first permanent school for deaf students in the United States. Rev. Gallaudet married one of his first students at the new school, Sophia Fowler, and the couple had eight children.



## 10. Chapel Hall – 1870

Chapel Hall is a National Historic Landmark Building. Once known as the “Main Central Building” on campus, Chapel Hall served as a chapel, auditorium, exhibit center, and dining hall. According to the National Park Service, “Chapel Hall is one of the finest examples of post-Civil War collegiate architecture in the U.S. and is the focal point of the college.” It goes on to describe the building as, “a picturesque, brown-stone, High Victorian Gothic designed by Frederick C. Withers of the leading mid-nineteenth century firm of Vaux, Withers and Co. Chapel Hall is in the Ruskinian Gothic Revival style which was popular in the 1870s, but it exhibits a restraint and fine handling of materials which creates a subdued coloristic harmony unusual in buildings in this polychrome style.” Atop the building is the Tower Clock, also the name of the University’s yearbook.

Inside Chapel Hall hang the portraits of all the past presidents of Gallaudet University. The presidents and their terms of office are:

1. Edward Miner Gallaudet, 1864-1910
2. Percival Hall, 1910-1945
3. Leonard M. Elstad, 1945-1969
4. Edward C. Merrill, Jr., 1969-1983
5. W. Lloyd Johns, 1983-1984
6. Jerry C. Lee, 1984-1988
7. Elisabeth A. Zinser, 1988
8. I. King Jordan, 1988-2006
9. Robert R. Davila, 2007-2009
10. T. Alan Hurwitz, 2010-present

In addition, there are busts of some of the important figures in deaf education and Gallaudet’s past. One notable bust is of President James A. Garfield, 20th president of the United States and a long-time friend and supporter of the college. He spoke at “Presentation Day” commencement activities in 1881. Legend has it that this was his last public appearance: A few months later, Garfield was assassinated.

## 11. Fowler Hall – 1918

This building is named for Sophia Fowler Gallaudet, the deaf wife of Rev. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet and the mother of Edward Miner Gallaudet. Sophia was matron of Amos Kendall’s new Columbia Institution and supervised students in the dormitory. Kendall had asked Edward Gallaudet to bring his mother with him in response to concerns that he might be too young and immature to run the school. Fowler Hall originally served as a women’s residence hall, and included a small gymnasium and a swimming pool in the basement.

## 12. Bust of Laurent Clerc – 1987

Laurent Clerc, a deaf Frenchman, was America’s first deaf teacher of deaf children. His French sign language helped to standardize and shape American Sign Language. Clerc was born in LaBalme, France, in December 1785. He spoke before Congress in 1818 to secure funding for the American School for the Deaf by sitting next to House Speaker Henry Clay, who wrote out the questions in English and French. Clerc retired from teaching in 1858.

The bust is a replica of one at the American School for the Deaf in Hartford, Conn., which was originally sculpted by H. A. Batterson in 1874. The replicated bust, 300 pounds of cast bronze, was dedicated and unveiled at Gallaudet on October 31, 1987 during University Week. It was presented to the University by the Gallaudet University Alumni Association through its Laurent Clerc Cultural Fund to commemorate Gallaudet’s change to university status.

## 13. Dawes House – 1896

This is the only building on campus designed by a deaf architect. Olof Hanson graduated from Gallaudet in 1886 and designed many buildings on the campuses of state schools for the deaf. Hanson married Agatha Tiegel, who in 1893 became Gallaudet’s first woman to graduate after attending the college for the full four years.

Dawes House was originally built as a dormitory for Kendall School boys, with apartments for administrators. It is named for Senator Henry L. Dawes, a member of the Board of Trustees from 1869 to 1903.

## 14. Kendall Hall – 1885

This two-story red brick building is named in honor of Amos Kendall. Kendall Hall was the first permanent home for the elementary school, which today is located on the northern boundary of the campus and also bears the founder’s name.

## 15. Elstad Auditorium – 1963

Named for Dr. Leonard Elstad, Gallaudet’s third president, the 750-seat auditorium is used for theatrical productions, dance performances, films, lectures, and special programs. The building also contains the offices and classrooms of the Theatre Arts Department and the Gilbert C. Eastman Studio Theatre, named for Eastman, a legendary actor, director, and playwright in deaf theatre, and the first deaf person to receive a master of fine arts degree in theatre. All of Gallaudet’s plays are performed in American Sign Language, accompanied by voice interpretation.

## 16. Andrew J. Foster Auditorium – 2004

On October 22, 2004, the auditorium was renamed and dedicated to Foster, who, in 1954, became the first black student to graduate from Gallaudet. He is also remembered as the “Father of Deaf Education in Africa” for founding the continent’s first schools for deaf children. From 1957 until his death in a plane crash in 1987, Foster established 31 schools and two centers for deaf people in 13 African countries. Gallaudet awarded him an honorary doctorate degree in 1977 for his many accomplishments.

## 17. Ely Center – 1959

Ely Center houses offices for student organizations, including the student newspaper, *The Buff and Blue*, one of the oldest, continuously running college newspapers in

the country. Originally a men’s residence hall, Ely Center is named for Charles Ely, a 1892 graduate of Gallaudet’s Normal School (the graduate school), a professor of mathematics, science, and entomology for 47 years, and vice-president from 1920–1939.

## 18. I. King Jordan Student Academic Center (JSAC) – 2002

Named for Gallaudet’s first deaf president—this technologically-rich environment models Gallaudet’s philosophy of education by providing direct, interactive, and visual communication both in and out of the classroom. The JSAC has master classrooms, comfortable study and gathering spaces, a sophisticated Interactive Visual Learning Lab, and a wide variety of academic support offices. It also includes the Bison Shop bookstore, the Marketplace food court, the Rathskeller pub, post office, a small chapel, meeting rooms, and an art gallery. This red brick structure mirrors the best architectural features of the University’s historic buildings while incorporating modern touches for a world-class structure.

## 19. James Lee Sorenson Language and Communication Center (SLCC) – 2008

The SLCC is the first building in the University’s history to be designed by and for deaf people, through the use of architectural principals that are specific to their communication needs. It also lays claim to being the University’s first “green” building, gaining the distinction of being certified as a Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design structure. The goal of the SLCC is to increase interdisciplinary practice between departments dedicated to issues pertaining to deafness and deaf communities, such as Hearing, Speech, and Language Sciences and American Sign Language/Deaf Studies. It also houses the Science of Learning Center (SLC) on Visual Language and Visual Learning (VL2) one of the nation’s six SLCs, funded by the National Science Foundation. This distinctive building is named for James Lee Sorenson, chairman of Sorenson Development, Inc. and a former member of Gallaudet’s Board of Trustees.



## 20. Field House and Annex – 1982/1999

The Field House is the University’s primary athletics facility. It is used not only for sporting events, but it is the site of large gatherings, such as the annual Commencement exercises. In addition to the gymnasium, which seats approximately 3,000 people, the Field House and Annex contain six racquetball courts, a swimming pool, a dance studio for the world renowned Gallaudet Dance Company, a weight training room, and classrooms and offices for the Athletics Department and the Department of Physical Education and Recreation.

Gallaudet has 15 men’s and women’s varsity sports teams, most of which are in the NCAA Division III. The University also offers students a full intramural program.

## 21. Bison Statue – 1986

A 500-lb., welded-steel sculpture representing a bison, the University’s mascot, stands in front of the Field House. It arrived on campus on October 15, 1986 in honor of Gallaudet’s changing status from college to university. The sculpture was created by Ben Williams Livingston of Montana and is intentionally designed to rust, suggesting the color and hair of a real bison.

## 22. Hotchkiss Field – 1924

The football field was originally known as ‘Garlic Field.’ The college used to have dairy cows that grazed on this field full of wild onion and garlic. Former students recall the distinctive taste of the milk. The field was dedicated in 1924 to alumnus John Hotchkiss, who graduated from the American School for the Deaf and was in Gallaudet’s second graduating class. He then joined the faculty and remained here for 53 years. Today, the kelly green expanse marked by crisp white yard lines and a bold buff and blue Bison logo is a synthetic turf.

Legend has it that on a blustery fall day in 1894, the Gallaudet football team was being beaten badly by their opposing team. The other team always seemed to know what the Gallaudet team was going to do next. Quarterback Paul Hubbard suspected that someone on the other team knew sign language. He called his teammates into a small circle to discuss their next play. It worked and the Great American Football Huddle was born.



## 23. Hoy Field – 2001

The baseball field is dedicated to William “Dummy” Hoy, who played in the major leagues from 1888 to 1902. Hoy was the first deaf athlete to play in the majors, and he is credited with creating the system of hand signals used by umpires to call balls, strikes, and outs. He played for several teams over the course of his career, including the Cincinnati Reds, the Washington Senators, and the Chicago White Stockings. Hoy set quite a few records, as well. In his rookie year, he led the National League with 82 stolen bases; on June 19, 1889, he threw out three base runners at home plate

from the outfield in one game—one of only a few outfielders who have ever done this; and in 1901, he was the first player to hit a grand-slam home run in the American League. In 1961, at the age of 99, Hoy threw out the ceremonial first pitch to open the World Series between the Cincinnati Reds and the New York Yankees.

## 24. Agatha Tiegel Hanson Plaza and Dining Hall

The plaza is a courtyard that connects five of the six campus residence halls. Gallaudet’s Dining Hall—where visitors are welcome to eat—is located on the plaza. The plaza is named for Agatha Tiegel Hanson, who in 1893 became Gallaudet’s first woman to graduate after attending the college for the full four years. She was one of the founders of *The Buff and Blue* student newspaper and of the Phi Kappa Zeta sorority.

## 25. Student Residence Halls

Gallaudet has six coed residence halls. Floor plans in the dorms range from suites to traditional double rooms, with communal restrooms. Some limited visitor housing is available through the Housing Office. Visitors are not permitted into the dormitories except when accompanying a student resident of that dorm.

The halls, in counterclockwise order, are:

### Benson Hall – 1972

This dormitory, which houses freshman students, is named for Elizabeth Benson, a 1932 alumna of Gallaudet’s graduate programs. She served as a professor from 1935 to 1970, and as dean of women from 1950 to 1970.

### Clerc Hall – 1971

Clerc Hall is named for Laurent Clerc. For more information about Clerc, see #9 and #12, which include detailed descriptions of Clerc and his legacy.

### Carlin Hall – 1979

This dormitory is named for John Carlin, a deaf artist and writer. In June 1864, Carlin received the first degree awarded from the newly established college, an honorary master of arts degree. The Department of Public Safety is located on the lower level.

### Ballard Residential Complex – 1966

The complex is named for Melville Ballard who, in 1866, became the first undergraduate student to receive a degree from Gallaudet. He went on to receive a master of science degree in 1870. Ballard was the first president of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association. He taught for three years at the American School for the Deaf and for 52 years at Kendall School. He also taught sign language to graduate students in the Normal School, which started in 1891.

### Elizabeth Peet Residence Hall – 1957

Peet Hall is the only dormitory not on the plaza; it is located next to the Edward Miner Gallaudet Memorial Building. The building is named for Dr. Elizabeth Peet, a professor of English, Latin, and French from 1900 to 1950 and Gallaudet’s dean of women from 1928 until her retirement.

## 26. Hall Memorial Building (HMB) – 1959, renovated 1992, 2008

The academic heart of the campus, HMB is named for Percival Hall, the second president of Gallaudet. The building underwent extensive renovations in 1992, including the addition of a new wing and the fourth floor. In 2008, the state-of-the-art Molecular Genetics Laboratory was installed on the third floor.

## 27. “Contrapposto” – June 9, 1981

Between the Merrill Learning Center and the Hall Memorial Building is a metal sculpture by artist Jules Olitski. It is named “Contrapposto,” inspired by the Italian word meaning, “The position of a figure in painting or sculpture in which the hips and legs are turned in a different direction from that of the shoulders and head; the twisting of a figure on its own vertical axis.” (*American Heritage Dictionary*, 2000)

## 28. Merrill Learning Center – 1981

The University Library is named for Dr. Edward C. Merrill, Gallaudet’s fourth president. It was designed to integrate classrooms with the support services of the Library and educational technology. The design is intended to emphasize the relationship between instruction and instructional resources. Merrill Learning Center is the home of the internationally acclaimed Deaf Collections Library and Archives, dedicated to preserving the institutional memory of the University as well as the deaf community, with material dating back to 1546. The Deaf Collections Library, an impressive inventory of books, videos, dissertations, biographies, and other materials, is located on the main floor. On the lower level is the Gallaudet Archives.

## 29. Washburn Arts Building – 1960, renovated 2002

The building is named for Cadwallader Washburn, an 1890 graduate and world renowned artist who specialized in dry-point etching. Washburn’s work can be found in collections here at Gallaudet and at the Library of Congress, the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, and in museums in England, France, and the Netherlands. Renovated in 2002, the building has expanded studio space and a gallery for exhibitions.

## 30. Gallaudet University Kellogg Conference Hotel (KCH) – 1995

The five-story, 150,000 square-foot building includes a ballroom with a capacity of more than 700 people, a 275-seat auditorium, conference rooms where up to 13 meetings can be held, and 87 hotel guest rooms. Its design incorporates advanced teleconferencing facilities, including a full television studio with live taping and editing capabilities. Both on-campus and off-campus groups are welcome to reserve the hotel for meetings and conferences.

## 31. The Gallaudet Mall

In the center of Lincoln Circle is an open grassy space that is used occasionally for events, and is the location of the statue of Edward Miner Gallaudet.

On the mall and other spots around campus a careful eye will spot markers, some with dates, and others with dates and names. These markers are part of an old and infamous tradition on campus known as the “Rat Funerals.” In days of yore, at the beginning of the school year members of the first-year preparatory class would adopt a male and female rat. The prepa/RAT’ory class would raise the pair throughout the year. As the year came to an end and the “RATs” were ready to transition to their freshman status, the animals met their demise and a funeral was held. (The use of real rats ceased in 1983 after the ASPCA protested.) The funerals were elaborate affairs, sanctioned by the president, and with very specific guidelines: letters of invitation were sent to college dignitaries; flowers were ordered; a grave dug; clothes were made and the rats were dressed and placed in a specially built coffin; students were dressed in dark formal clothing and they had to maintain a sad and somber manner through-

out the day. The ceremony was preceded by a solemn parade around the campus by the class members.

## 32. Rockwalls – 1982

The other structure on the mall is a set of rock walls that invite the “viewer” to become an active participant in the work. They also create a cozy space to sit and enjoy the beautifully landscaped grounds. The walls were funded in part by the National Endowment for the Arts and designed by Lloyd Hamrol, an artist who is well known for creating physically engaging public art pieces.

## 33. Statue of Edward Miner Gallaudet – April 11, 1969

Located in the center of the mall, the statue was erected in honor of Gallaudet’s first president. Sculpted by Signor Pietro Lazzari, father of alumna Nina Lazzari, ‘67, the statue was a gift from the Gallaudet College Alumni Association (now the Gallaudet University Alumni Association). Lazzari said at the dedication, “Gallaudet in the statue is not frozen. In my experience with the deaf, they are a people of action—lively people... Dr. Gallaudet was a man of action—movement. His garment has a forward movement, like the education of the deaf.”

## Laurent Clerc National Deaf Education Center

The Clerc Center, which is located on the north side of campus, includes both the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School (KDES) and the Model Secondary School for the Deaf (MSSD). As a national demonstration program, the Clerc Center, including KDES and MSSD, hosts visitors throughout the year. Its Visitors Center creates customized itineraries for educators and other professionals, alumni, researchers, and prospective students and their families. You are invited to visit the program; all visits are by scheduled appointments. For more information, contact: clerccenter.gallaudet.edu or call (202) 651-5855 (Voice/TTY).

## Kendall Demonstration Elementary School (KDES), established 1970

Adjacent to the north end of the Gallaudet athletic fields, you will see a towering metal sculpture called “Riding High.” This work of art, installed in 1982, is the work of Australian sculptor Clement Meadmore. The work reflects the school’s philosophy, summarized in the words of prominent journalist and author Hodding Carter: “There are only two lasting bequests we can hope to give our children. One of these is roots; the other, wings.”

Prior to becoming a demonstration school, this elementary education institution was known as Kendall School. Beginning in 1857, it served a varying population of deaf and deaf-blind children and moved among several buildings on campus. In 1970, legislation passed by Congress created the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School, adding the roles of conducting research and disseminating information. Today, KDES houses a parent-infant program and day school serving students from birth through 8th grade from the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area. Enrollment ranges from 120 to 130 students. The school colors are blue and gold and the mascot is the wildcat.

For more information about KDES, visit: clerccenter.gallaudet.edu/kdes.

## Model Secondary School for the Deaf (MSSD), established 1969

After making your way up the long, steep Telegraph Hill, where Samuel Morse and his friend Amos Kendall once experimented in sending messages using the new telegraph technology, you will find yourself at the entrance to the Model Secondary School for the Deaf, where students come from across the country and U.S. territories for a comprehensive day and residential four-year high school program. Enrollment ranges from 160 to 170 students. The school mascot is the eagle and the school colors are red, white, and blue.

Prospective students and their families are invited to attend an open house. Visitors are always welcome to attend MSSD’s Fall Showcase, Winter Dance Concert, and spring play performances in Theatre Malz, and to attend home sporting events.

For more information about MSSD, visit: clerccenter.gallaudet.edu/mssd.

### We hope that you enjoyed your visit to Gallaudet University!

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