

# United States Naval Academy







**The Mission  
of the  
U.S. Naval Academy**

*To develop midshipmen morally, mentally and physically and to imbue them with the highest ideals of duty, honor and loyalty in order to graduate leaders who are dedicated to a career of naval service and have potential for future development in mind and character to assume the highest responsibilities of command, citizenship and government.*



# Welcome Aboard



**S**ince 1845, more than 79,000 unique and talented young men and women have completed “four years by the Bay” to successfully serve in America’s naval service. At the Naval Academy, graduates embark on a very special mission to become future combat leaders of this nation—men and women privileged to serve as leaders of Sailors and Marines who volunteered to serve their country during wartime. This distinguishes the Naval Academy from other academic institutions. Midshipmen are challenged to stretch for excellence by reaching beyond their perceived capabilities.

At the Naval Academy, great emphasis is placed on character development in all aspects of a midshipman’s education. The Academy offers an incomparable opportunity where young men and women—from a diversity of races, regions, socio-economic groups and religions—gather to learn and practice strong values and ideals. The result of the Naval Academy’s comprehensive education and leadership training process is a collective group of young leaders more morally, mentally, and physically sound than could be developed in any other environment.

Leadership skills cultivated at Annapolis serve its graduates for a lifetime. Upon graduation and commissioning as either a Navy ensign or a Marine Corps second lieutenant, a Naval Academy graduate has the opportunity to lead some of America’s finest young men and women and serve the nation in challenging and rewarding assignments.

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#### **Credits**

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**Annapolis**—home of the United States Naval Academy and Naval Support Activity Annapolis. Your new home/duty station has much to offer in history, culture, recreation, fine arts and educational resources. The Naval Academy and the Naval Support Activity Annapolis share many facilities and personnel. Maps of both areas are included in this publication.

The location is outstanding. The Chesapeake Bay, the Severn and Magothy Rivers surround Annapolis. Baltimore and Washington, D.C., are only 30 miles away. The quiet countryside of Maryland's Eastern Shore across the Bay Bridge provides newcomers much to explore and enjoy.

The average monthly temperatures in the area range from the 30's in January and February to the high 90's in July and August. The summer days fade into crisp autumn weather, and sailing and outdoor activities continue into November.

Even with an expanding population, Annapolis still retains a small-town atmosphere. Shopkeepers know their customers by name, and people stroll leisurely down Main Street. Spring and summer bring tourists and families to the Academy. In autumn, Navy football games provide ample opportunities for enjoying the city and its surroundings.

As Maryland's capital for more than 300 years, Annapolis welcomes legislators from all over the state each year from January through April. The State House, one of the oldest existing houses of government in the country, still serves the Maryland legislature and, at one point, served as the United States Capitol.

We hope this guide will provide helpful information as you get settled and make the most of your stay in Annapolis.

*The photo above features the Wesley A. Brown Field House, named after the first African American to graduate from the Academy. Lieutenant Commander Wesley A. Brown, CEC, USN, (Ret.) graduated from USNA June, 1949. A veteran of World War II, the Korean and Vietnam Wars, he retired in June 1969 after serving 20 years in the Navy's Civil Engineer Corps. LCDR Brown was present at the groundbreaking ceremonies for the building March 25, 2006 and at its dedication May 10, 2008. He passed away at the age of 85 on May 22, 2012.*

*The building that bears his name is a 140,000-square foot multi-function athletic facility that serves as home to the men's and women's track and field programs, the women's volleyball team and an indoor practice facility for the football team. It boasts a unique combination of a composite surface track with hydraulically-controlled, banked curves and a 76,000-square foot retractable Magic Carpet AstroTurf system.*

# Tour Around the Yard



Midshipmen football players circa 1892 pose in their uniforms.

**A**s you stroll the scenic grounds of the Naval Academy, known as the Yard, the contrasts in architecture reflect its distinguished history. Designated a National Historic Site, the Yard offers tree-shaded monuments to commemorate courageous graduates and non-graduates, and their contributions to naval history.

Secretary of the Navy George Bancroft established the first Naval School at Fort Severn in Annapolis in 1845, and about 50 students attended classes taught by four officers and three civilian professors. In 1850, the Naval School became the United States Naval Academy, the undergraduate college of the U.S. Navy.

The current curriculum of four consecutive years at Annapolis with at-sea training during the summers was adopted in 1850. During the Civil War, the Academy moved to Newport, R.I. It was reestablished at Annapolis in 1865.

By World War I, there were nearly 200 graduates each year, and in 1933, an act of Congress authorized the Academy to confer the bachelor of science degree. As the Navy grew over the years, the Academy expanded from ten acres to a 338-acre complex, from 50 midshipmen to a brigade of more than 4,400 midshipmen.

Throughout years of growth and change, the basic mission of the Academy has remained:

*"To develop midshipmen morally, mentally and physically and to imbue them with the highest ideals of duty, honor and loyalty in order to graduate leaders who are dedicated to a career of naval service and have potential for future development in mind and character to assume the highest responsibilities of command, citizenship and government."*











**B**ancroft Hall, named after Secretary of the Navy George Bancroft, who founded the school in 1845, is home for the entire brigade of more than 4,400 midshipmen. It contains approximately 1,700 midshipman rooms, nearly five miles of corridors and about 33 acres of floor space. All of the basic facilities midshipmen need for daily living, and many facilities for recreation, are found in the hall.

Although the living areas of Bancroft Hall are off-limits to visitors, several other areas are open. These include the vast Rotunda and Memorial Hall, dedicated to alumni who gave their lives in defense of their country. There is also a sample midshipman room near the Main Office, to the right of the Rotunda.





# Naval Academy Chapel

The Naval Academy Chapel was started in 1904 and dedicated in 1908. The interdenominational chapel provides a serene place for the Brigade of Midshipmen to worship.

An addition, dedicated in 1940, increased the seating capacity to 2,500 and changed the basic design from a Greek to a Roman cross. Two massive bronze doors designed by Evelyn B. Longman grace the entrance to the chapel. The two anchors that flank the long chapel steps were reportedly made for one of the Navy's first armored cruisers, *USS New York*.

Inside, the stained glass windows are majestic. The window above the altar, *Christ Walking Upon the Water*, was designed by Tiffany Studios. The Sir Galahad window symbolizes the ideals of the Navy.

The words of the Navy hymn, *Eternal Father Strong to Save*, dominate the altar. As part of a long-standing tradition, the congregation sings the Navy hymn at the conclusion of every service. A single pew,



Naval Academy Chapel



cordoned off in blue velvet with a single burning candle, is reserved in honor of all prisoners of war and those missing in action. Below the nave of the main chapel, two smaller chapels, St. Andrew's Chapel and the Blessed Sacrament Chapel, are available for daily services.

At the end of Commissioning Week, weddings are celebrated hourly for newly commissioned ensigns and second lieutenants. Approximately 200 weddings are held every year in the Naval Academy's chapels.

John Paul Jones, a naval hero from the Revolutionary War, is enshrined beneath the chapel. His remains were brought to America in 1905 after 113 years of obscurity in a Paris cemetery. General Horace Porter, U.S. Ambassador to France, was responsible for locating the remains.







## The Commodore Uriah P. Levy Center & Jewish Chapel

Jewish services are conducted in the Commodore Uriah P. Levy Center and Jewish Chapel, completed in 2005, which is attached to Mitscher Hall and between the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> wings of Bancroft Hall.

The Commodore Uriah P. Levy Center and Jewish Chapel supports the moral development of midshipmen. It also is used to teach future officers about their roles as leaders in providing support for the needs of their sailors and Marines. Located near Bancroft Hall, where the midshipmen live, the 35,000-square-foot structure features a 410-seat chapel, a Character Learning Center, a fellowship hall, a meeting room for the brigade's Honor Board, and places of study and reflection for midshipmen of all faiths.



*Jewish Chapel*



# History is Everywhere

## NOTABLE ACCOMPLISHMENTS of NAVAL ACADEMY GRADUATES

- 1 President of the United States
- 2 Cabinet Members
- 16 Ambassadors
- 24 Members of Congress
- 5 State Governors
- 5 Secretaries of the Navy
- 1 Secretary of the Air Force
- 5 Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
- 4 Vice Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
- 28 Chiefs of Naval Operations
- 9 Commandants of the Marine Corps
- 2 Nobel Prize Winners
- 73 Medal of Honor Recipients
- 52 Astronauts
- 48 Rhodes Scholars
- 27 Marshall Scholars
- 110 Olmsted Scholars
- 34 FitzGerald Scholars
- 24 Pownall Scholars
- 20 Truman Scholars
- 24 McMullen Fellows
- 19 Phi Kappa Phi Fellows
- 19 Rotary Ambassadorial Scholars
- 13 Otto A. Zipf Scholars
- 10 Gates Cambridge Scholars
- 5 John Nolan Scholars
- 5 Mitchell Scholars



The sarcophagus of Commodore John Paul Jones (1747-92) was sculpted by Sylvain Salieres (1865-c.1918) who had come to America by 1903 to work for the architectural firm of Warren and Wetmore on New York's Grand Central Station. In 1912, using Grand Antique des Pyrennees marble and bronze, Salieres created the sarcophagus for the entombment of Jones in the U.S. Naval Academy Chapel crypt which had remained unfinished since the dedication of the chapel in May 1908. The black and white marble of the casket is supported by bronze dolphins and decorated on top by bronze seaweed. Surrounding it and imbedded in the floor in gold are the names of the ships that Jones commanded during the American Revolution. At the head of the sarcophagus are his name, dates, and the fact that "he gave our Navy its earliest traditions of heroism and victory."



*The figurehead of the USS Delaware, Tamanend, Chief of the Delawares, was nicknamed Tecumseh, a fierce Indian warrior, by the midshipmen. The bronze casting of the former wooden figurehead was placed across from Bancroft Hall and the area termed Tecumseh Court.*



**G**reat moments and heroes in American Navy and Marine Corps history are represented throughout the Yard in statues, paintings, ships, plaques and buildings.

**Ricketts Hall** houses the Naval Academy Athletic Association, as well as ticket offices for Navy athletic events. Originally the headquarters for Naval Station, Annapolis, and quarters for Sailors and mess stewards, Ricketts Hall was named for Admiral Claude V. Ricketts who rose from enlisted ranks to admiral in the U.S. Navy.

On the seaward end of Halsey Field House is the **Armel-Leftwich Visitor Center**. This facility houses exhibits, including *John Paul Jones* and *Graduates in Space*, a tour-guide service, a 4,500-square-foot gift shop, a galley with vending machines and an 84-seat theater where visitors view a 12-minute film on the life of a midshipman. Armel-Leftwich Visitor Center is named for Captain Lyle O. Armel and Colonel William G. Leftwich, both Class of 1953, who served in the Vietnam War where Leftwich was killed in action.

The southeast end of the **Halsey Field House** houses the new Admissions offices while the rest of the 80,000-square-foot building is used for sports and physical training. Squash and tennis courts, weight rooms, basketball courts, climbing wall and an astroturf field are under one roof. Halsey Field House is named for Fleet Admiral William F. Halsey, Class of 1904, great leader and hero of the South Pacific naval and joint amphibious campaigns in World War II.

The **Lejeune Physical Education Center** houses an Olympic-size pool, practice wrestling ring and weight rooms. The Academy's reputation for outstanding teams and athletes since the early 1900s is exhibited in the Athletic Hall of Fame on the second floor. Lejeune Hall is named for Major General John A. Lejeune, Class of 1888, Army division commander in World War I and Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps, throughout the 1920s.

**Buchanan House** is the official residence of the Superintendent. The large garden at the rear of the house is the site of many special events. The residence and garden are not open to the public. Buchanan House is named for Commander Franklin Buchanan, the first Superintendent of the Naval Academy, 1845-47, who was later commander of *CSS Virginia*, ex-*USS Merrimack*; an admiral in the Confederate States Navy; led forces in the Battle of Mobile Bay; and served as President of the University of Maryland.

**Dahlgren Hall**, the site of midshipmen special events during the year, also houses the Drydock, a restaurant open to the general public. Dahlgren Hall, formerly the armory, is named for Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren, inventor of naval guns and Civil War leader.

The Indian warrior, called Tecumseh, is located in front of Bancroft Hall in **Tecumseh Court**. T-Court, where noon time formations of the Brigade of Midshipmen have been held since 1905, takes its name from the nickname given to the native American figurehead of USS Delaware who overlooks the area. Tecumseh is bedecked in full war paint before all home football games and the traditional game against Army. The original figurehead was carved in wood; and it is now housed indoors in the Visitor Center. It was replaced outside by the bronze replica in 1930. It was originally carved to represent Tamanend, a Chief of the Delaware Indians, but in the 1890s the midshipmen began

calling him Tecumseh, after the famous Shawnee warrior and that nickname has stuck ever since. It is also honored with coins tossed at it by students on the way to examinations for good luck. It is affectionately known as the God of C or 2, a passing grade.

**Bancroft Hall**, the dormitory, is named for George Bancroft, who as Secretary of the Navy, founded the U.S. Naval Academy in 1845.

**Chauvenet and Michelson Halls** house the Division of Mathematics and Science. The former is named after Professor William Chauvenet, one of the original seven faculty members when the Academy was founded in 1845. The latter honors Albert Michelson, a graduate of the Class of 1873 and the first American scientist to receive the Nobel Prize for physics.

**Rickover Hall**, the center for engineering studies, houses the Division of Engineering and Weapons and recognizes Admiral Hyman Rickover, Class of 1922, the father of the nuclear Navy.

**Nimitz Library**, named for Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Class of 1905, who was commander-in-chief of allied naval forces in the Pacific in World War II and served as Chief of Naval Operations, 1945-47, houses the offices of the Academic Dean and Provost. It is also home to a collection of more than 600,000 volumes of books and bound periodicals, plus government documents, microforms, multimedia and extensive holdings in Special Collections and Archives. In addition, the Library provides access to a growing array of electronic resources, including more than 20,000 serial titles online.

**Sampson, Mahan and Maury Halls** are connected buildings designed by architect Ernest Flagg in 1907. Sampson, named for 13<sup>th</sup> Superintendent Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, where English and history courses are taught. Mahan Hall, named for naval historian Rear Admiral Alfred Thayer Mahan, housed the library until 1973. The main level has an auditorium, in which the midshipmen theatre group, the Masqueraders, performs. Maury Hall is named for Matthew Fontaine Maury, the father of oceanography. Maury Hall houses the Electrical and Computer Engineering and Weapons and Systems Engineering Departments.

The **Naval Academy Museum**, located in **Preble Hall**, named for Commodore Edward Preble, naval leader during the Revolution and the Barbary War with Tripoli, contains a collection of more than 50,000 items such as ship models, paintings, prints and artifacts depicting American naval history and the history of the Naval Academy.

**Leahy Hall**, dedicated to Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, Class of 1897, temporarily houses the offices of the Superintendent, the Judge Advocate General, Special Events and Public Affairs while the Administrative Building is under renovation.

**Alumni Hall**, appropriately named because the Naval Academy Alumni Association raised more than half the funds needed to construct it, seats up to 5,710 for concerts, athletic events, lectures and plays.



# Midshipman Life: Plebe Summer





Induction Day: 1,200 young men and women stand shoulder to shoulder. As they take the Oath of Office, they become plebes (or freshmen) at the Naval Academy. The experience they will share over the next four years will challenge them morally, mentally and physically.

Plebe Summer is a demanding, fast-paced orientation that begins the four years of preparation for commissioning Navy or Marine Corps officers. Physical and mental demands upon the plebes' time seem never ending, but they all have a purpose: the development of leadership ability, motivation, moral strength, physical skills and stamina—attributes of any outstanding naval officer.

Bridging the gap between a plebe's civilian life or previous military service and life as a midshipman, Plebe Summer consists of seven weeks of intensive training. As the summer progresses, the new midshipmen rapidly assimilate basic skills and confidence in seamanship, military customs and tradition, and damage control.

Infantry drill, shooting pistols and rifles, and sailing all contribute to providing each plebe the fundamentals of midshipmen life. A rigorous physical conditioning program is also part of the daily regimen. Teamwork and a desire to excel are developed through competition in activities ranging from athletics to dress parades and small unit activities.

However difficult, Plebe Summer is a time midshipmen will never forget. They experience both success and failure. Successes are rewarded with commendations, and failures result in constructive criticism and guidance. Making each hurdle brings a feeling of relief that it is over and a sense of pride that the challenge has been met and conquered.





# Midshipman Life: Moral, Mental & Physical

**T**he rigorous routine and challenges of a year-long leadership development system are unique to the service academies. Complementing other phases of midshipmen training and education, the plebe year at the Naval Academy is designed to test and develop. It is a challenging year requiring midshipmen to stand on their own feet, to produce under pressure, to respond promptly and intelligently to orders, and finally, to measure up to the highest standards of honor, courage and commitment.

Only by experiencing the exhausting rigors of Plebe Summer, by facing the responsibility of leading other midshipmen and by throwing a hat into the air at graduation can one experience what the Naval Academy is all about. The four years at Annapolis are tightly structured: a four-year program is required of all midshipmen.

At the Academy, all students are called midshipmen, which is a rank between chief warrant officer and ensign in the Navy. A midshipman first class is a senior, a second classman is a junior, a third classman is a sophomore and a fourth classman, or plebe, is a freshman. The student body is the Brigade of Midshipmen and is divided into six battalions. Five companies make up each battalion, and are the central element of midshipman organization. The midshipman command structure is headed by midshipmen first class, chosen for outstanding leadership and professional performance. Overseeing all brigade activities is the Commandant of Midshipmen, an active-duty senior officer. Working for the commandant, experienced Navy and Marine Corps officers and senior enlisted are assigned oversight and mentoring roles in the midshipmen companies and battalions.

As a midshipman progresses through the academy, leadership responsibility grows. With each succeeding year, midshipmen assume more important roles in running their company, battalion and the brigade.



Midshipmen first class make daily decisions affecting the morale and performance of other midshipmen, teaching them fundamentals of the naval profession and helping them through difficulties. "Firsties" lead through personal example, communication, rewards and discipline and other techniques they have learned in the classroom and through three years' experience. Under the guidance of seasoned Navy and Marine Corps officers and senior enlisted, a midshipman builds leadership skills. By the time a midshipman graduates and becomes a naval officer, he or she has practiced leadership in a variety of situations and has learned the fundamentals of officership needed for the Fleet and Marine Corps.





# Midshipman Life: Moral Development



**N**avy and Marine Corps officers have to make morally correct decisions under the pressure of combat. Developing moral courage as a basis for these decisions develops leaders who will stand for what they believe and do the right thing for the right reason.

As future Navy and Marine Corps combat leaders, midshipmen are encouraged to set high personal standards of integrity and character, to respect both subordinates and superiors, and to measure their own actions with how well they mirror officers and leaders whom they respect.

Character development and ethics are incorporated throughout every aspect of the academy's four-year program. Character building situations occur daily throughout the Yard, in classrooms, in Bancroft Hall, on watch or on liberty as well as on the athletic field.

Midshipmen are reminded that their integrity and honor can never be taken from them. They alone must choose to stand tall and do the right thing in the face of pressure and maintain their honor. Through the study of ethics, midshipmen are given tools for moral decision making.



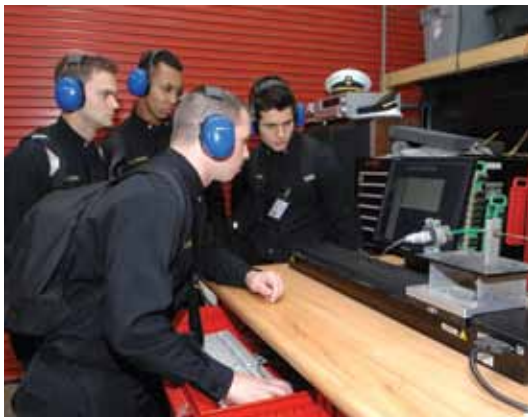


# Midshipman Life: Mental Development

The effectiveness of naval officers and combat leaders depends on their ability to process vital information quickly and deal with an increasingly technical battlefield. Preparing our graduates to succeed as officers and leaders through rigorous education is an essential part of the Academy's mission.

In an effort to develop midshipmen mentally so they can excel as officers when they get to the Fleet and the Marine Corps, the Academy focuses on three areas: a professional education that serves as a foundation for midshipmen to succeed in their designated warfare specialties in the Fleet and Marines; a technical education that enables them to lead the high-tech Navy of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, and the skills to become critical thinkers who can address tough problems and perform under pressure.

A professional education serves as a foundation for every midshipman. To produce graduates for the Fleet ready for specialized training in their warfare community, midshipmen learn the basics of the naval service through four years of classroom instruction combined with the practical experiences of sailing and handling 108-foot diesel powered training craft. They receive practical experience through professional programs such as the Introductory Flight Syllabus that gives future aviators the chance to solo, "Leatherneck" training with the Marines, and Fleet cruises in junior officer roles.



In addition to their professional education, graduates gain a strong technical education, no matter whether they major in engineering or English. Successful officers need to understand how their systems work to win on the 21<sup>st</sup> century battlefield. Midshipmen must understand how complex systems fit together, their strengths and limitations, and how best to leverage new technology on the battlefield. This forms the basis for our core technical curriculum—and leads to granting all graduates a Bachelor of Science degree.

Naval officers must think critically. They need to be able to discern fact from fiction, question basic assumptions, rapidly analyze vast amounts of information and assess chaotic situations with clear logic in



order to make good decisions in the most stressful situations. The Naval Academy provides but one step along a path of lifelong learning. That learning will continue throughout their careers.

The Academy is committed to providing our midshipmen with a rigorous academic program that will enable them to enter the Fleet as combat leaders. Our goal is to provide the Navy and Marine Corps with graduates who have the basic professional competencies of a naval officer, the technical confidence to understand today's complex systems, and the critical thinking skills that allow them to develop effective solutions to tough problems.



Midn 1/C  
Katie  
Whitcombe  
majors in  
Chinese.

Midn 1/C  
Christian  
Heller majors  
in history and  
minors in  
Arabic. .



Since 2004, 12 Naval Academy midshipmen have been named Rhodes Scholars. Midshipmen Katie Whitcombe and Christian Heller, Class of 2013, were named the Academy's 47<sup>th</sup> and 48<sup>th</sup> Rhodes Scholars November 2012. One midshipman was selected in 2010, one in 2007, one in 2006, and four won scholarships in 2005, the most at any college or university in the nation that year. Three were named in 2004. Rhodes Scholarships, created in 1902 by British philanthropist Cecil John Rhodes, are awarded based on high academic achievement, integrity of character, a spirit of unselfishness, respect for others, potential for leadership and physical vigor. Scholarships provide two to three years of study at the University of Oxford.



# Midshipman Life: Physical Development

**T**he Naval Academy program challenges midshipmen physically so that when they graduate they will be prepared to successfully lead in combat. We want future officers to be team builders and learn how to motivate others to excel. We want them to be resilient when the chips are down and hope is gone. We want them to compete on the athletic field—and ultimately fight on the battlefield—to win.

It is important that midshipmen learn about teamwork and how the team as a whole succeeds because collectively their efforts are greater than the sum of individual contributions. Individuals on teams learn to work as a unit to achieve a common goal; in combat teamwork spells success or failure. A great place for our future officers to learn and understand the value of teamwork is on the athletic field. Through intramurals, club sports or varsity athletics, we require each midshipman to fully participate, to play on a team and strive to win. The fundamentals of analyzing an opponent and then bringing their own team's strengths to bear against the other team's weaknesses are taught through competition on the athletic field. In order to win, midshipmen must set high goals for themselves and their team and find a way to meet them. Our hope is that by the time they join the Fleet and Corps as junior officers, midshipmen have learned not only what teamwork, determination and leadership mean—but how they transcend to succeeding in combat.

Developing midshipmen physically is about hard work, stamina, and physical and mental toughness. Leaders must learn to fight, and never accept defeat, on the playing field or the battlefield.

Developing midshipmen physically is an integral component of our ultimate responsibility as we condition our future leaders for combat.





# Commissioning Week

Commissioning Week is what most midshipmen say they've been anticipating for four years. "Commissioning Week makes it all worthwhile," according to the "firsties" or seniors. Traditions and special events provide opportunities for families and midshipmen to share accomplishments and celebrate their commissioning as an officer in the Navy or Marine Corps. From spectacular aerial demonstrations by the Blue Angels, to parades, dances and the graduation and commissioning ceremony, the entire Yard relishes the week-long celebration.

As the newly-commissioned officers give a final cheer for those they leave behind, they toss their midshipman hats high into the air in a moment of celebration. After graduation, a few more traditions prevail: family members or special friends pin on the new Navy ensign's shoulder boards or the Marine Corps second lieutenant's gold bars, and the first person who salutes a new ensign or second lieutenant is handed a silver dollar by the graduate.

Upon graduation and commissioning, the career options available to Naval Academy graduates are the broadest offered by any of the nation's service academies. Graduates may specialize in surface warfare, with assignments aboard ships ranging from guided missile destroyers to amphibious ships deployed in expeditionary strike groups; enter the submarine service, with duty aboard nuclear-powered attack and ballistic missile submarines; fly a variety of aircraft from helicopters and shore-based patrol planes to supersonic, aircraft carrier-based jet fighters; command infantry, armor, artillery or aviation units as a Marine Corps officer; and lead the most talented and highly motivated Sailors and Marines in the world, no matter what career path they're assigned. .







**The USNA Mission**

"To develop Midshipmen morally, mentally and physically and to imbue them with the highest ideals of duty, honor and loyalty in order to graduate leaders who are dedicated to a career of naval service and have potential for future development in mind and character to assume the highest responsibilities of command, citizenship and government."



# United States Naval Academy

## Annapolis, Maryland

- Entrances for handicapped
- Restrooms with facilities for handicapped
- Dining open to public (No picnics on the Yard)
- Open to public
- Parking for vehicles with E&D stickers
- Restrooms

0 100 200 300 400 500 ft.

Map © International Mapping Associates, Ellensburg, WA, 10/03/2012

### TOURING THE YARD

Welcome! Great moments and heroes in American history are represented throughout the Yard in statues, paintings, ship models and artifacts. The Naval Academy is accessible through the Gate 1 pedestrian entrances on Randall Street and Prince George Street. Visitors 16 and older must show a photo ID. Once on the Yard, proceed to the visitor center and enjoy your visit!

- 1 Armel-Lefevich Visitor Center**  
The visitor center, located inside Gate 1, houses the official Naval Academy Guide. Service and theater playing an inspirational movie. The official gift shop features clothing, hats, gifts and souvenirs. The new Quaideck exhibits will open in late 2012. Profits from the Armel-Lefevich Visitor Center support the Brigade of Midshipmen activities.
- 2 Ricketts Hall, NAAA Ticket Office**  
Tickets for Navy athletics are sold here. The building also houses Naval Academy Athletic Association (NAAA) offices, a varsity athletic training complex, and football locker room.
- 3 LeFevre Physical Education Center**  
The Athletic Hall of Fame, an Olympic-size pool and a wrestling arena are located here.
- 4 The Commodore Uriah P. Levy Center and Leidy Chapel**  
The Levy Center supports the moral development of midshipmen with a beautiful chapel in the East Wing and a charter learning center in the West Wing. It also provides a fellowship hall and place of study and reflection for midshipmen of all faiths.
- 5 Doolittle Hall**  
The Drydock Restaurant is open to the public and a great place to see ship and aircraft memorabilia. Midshipmen social activities are often held here.
- 6 Tecumseh Court**  
The Indian warrior Tecumseh stands watch over the site of noon meal formations for the Brigade of Midshipmen, normally held at 12:05pm weekdays during the academic year.
- 7 Bancroft Hall**  
Bancroft Hall is the largest dormitory in the U.S. The nonanda and a sample midshipman room are open to the public, as well as the famous Memorial Hall and the famous "Don't Give Up The Ship" banner.
- 8 Main Chapel**  
Located on a high point in the Yard, with a sweeping view of the Severn

**Crypt of John Paul Jones**  
One of the greatest Revolutionary War naval heroes, Jones is enshrined beneath the chapel. His remains, brought to America in 1905 after 113 years of obscurity in a Parisian cemetery, were found by General Horace Porter, U.S. Ambassador to France.

**U.S. Naval Academy Museum, Proble Hall**  
The museum contains historic treasures, including paintings and artifacts. The exhibit "Leadership and Service: The History of the U.S. Navy and USNA" is located on the first floor; the Rogers Collection of antique ship models is on the second floor. The museum store features nautical books, prints, models and gifts.

**Leidy Hall**  
The office of admissions is open to candidates interested in applying to the academy. It will move to the second deck of the visitor center in 2012. Call (410) 293-4361 for admissions information.

**Gate 8**  
Open to the public  
DUPLICATE ONLY

**Gate 3**  
Pedestrian Entrance

**Short-term Parking**  
Pedestrian Entrance

**Gate 1**  
Visitor Entrance  
Proceed to Armel-Lefevich Visitor Center  
Photo ID required







**U.S. Naval Academy**  
Annapolis, Maryland

