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Welcome to MIT!
The following suggested tour route and description should aid you in exploring the campus on your own. The Information Center (Building 7-121) offers student guided tours of the campus, Monday through Friday at 11:00 am and 3:00 pm, excluding legal holidays. Admissions Information Sessions are

held at 10:00 am and 2:00 pm.
We suggest that you begin your tour in the Lobby of Building 7 (Rogers Bldg.) 77 Massachusetts Avenue (**Letter A** on the map). Even though many of the buildings are named, people usually refer to the buildings by their assigned numbers instead of the

names. The numbering system might appear confusing at first, but there is a logical explanation as to how it runs. The buildings east of the Great Dome and Killian Court (Building 10) have even numbers and those west of it have odd numbers. Thus you will find building 1 and 2 on opposite sides of Killian Courtyard. When

you see a number on the office doors, the first number refers to the building number and then following the hyphen is the room number. Buildings west of Massachusetts Avenue begin with a "W", those north of the railroad tracks "N", and those east of Ames Street "E".
To help you navigate the suggested self-guided tour

route, letters of the alphabet are used to avoid confusion with the building numbers.
Enjoy your visit!
First off some background information on MIT to get you started:
Although founded in 1861, MIT did not admit its first students until 1865.

William Barton Rogers, a distinguished natural scientist, founded MIT to establish a new kind of independent educational institution relevant to an increasingly industrialized America. He believed that professional competence was best fostered by coupling teaching and research and by focusing attention on realworld

problems. Today education and research, with relevance to the practical world as a guiding principle, continues to be MIT's primary purpose. William Rogers was President of the Institute from 1862-70 and 1879-81.

MIT is independent, co-educational, and privately endowed. Its five schools and one college encompass numerous academic departments, divisions, and degree-granting programs, as well as interdisciplinary centers, laboratories, and programs whose work cuts across traditional departmental boundaries.
MIT is located on 168 acres that extend more than a mile along the Charles River.

MIT's 2009-2010 enrollment is 10,384 students. Undergraduate enrollment is 4,232 students. Graduate enrollment is 6,152 students. Women have attended MIT since 1871. In fall 2009, there were 1,916 women enrolled as undergraduates (45 percent) and 1,916 as graduate students (31 percent). Minority groups are represented by 48% undergraduates, and 18% graduate students. There are 2,722 international students registered at MIT, 391 undergraduates and 2,331 graduate students, for the current academic year. There are approximately 1,025 faculty members, about 213 of whom are women. The total teaching staff, including faculty, lecturers, instructors, and teaching assistants, is 1,704. MIT employs about 10,500 people.

Thirty-five current and former members of the MIT faculty have received the National Medal of Science. Six former members of the MIT faculty have been awarded the Kyoto Prize. There are 74 Guggenheim Fellows, 7 Fulbright Scholars, and 21 MacArthur Fellows among current MIT faculty and staff.
The Alumni Association, consists of approximately 122,000 former students.

In the basement there is a U.S. Post Office, an optical shop, two hair salons, a tailor and dry cleaning.
Take the center stairway to the second floor to see the Lobdell dining facility, the Catherine N. Stratton Lounge, and the Jerome B. Wiesner Student Art Gallery. You can exit the building from this level.
The 4th and 5th floors house many of the student activities. There are approximately 200 recognized organizations and clubs. Many of them are open to both faculty and students.

Kresge Auditorium (Bldg. W16): The building was designed by Eero Saarinen. Its initial occupancy was 1955. The main auditorium seats 1,200 people. The Little Theatre, with a capacity of 212, is used for the theatrical productions including the Drama Shop and Shakespeare Ensemble. Downstairs are rehearsal rooms for the Choral Society, Concert and Jazz Bands, and various ensembles.
Among Kresge's interesting features is its outer shell which is one eighth of a sphere that floats free from the rest of the auditorium. Three deeply sunk abutments support the shell, while the auditorium's interior is built up from the ground. The roof of the building is only supported in three places and in the middle it is only 3 1/2 inches thick. A Woltkamp Organ is located in the main auditorium.

Ashdown House, Tang Residence Hall, Edgerton House, The Warehouse, Sidney-Pacific Residence. Approximately 400 graduate and undergraduate students with families live in two campus apartment complexes, Westgate and Eastgate. About 80 graduate students live in undergraduate dorms as graduate resident tutors.
Student Family Housing: Westgate - this five-building complex located at the west end of campus provides 210 apartments for student families. Eastgate - located adjacent to Kendall Square, Eastgate is a 29-story apartment tower with 201 family units. There are 95 one-bedroom apartments, 84 larger one-bedroom apartments, and 22 two-bedroom apartments.

of stairs and turn left into Bldg. 5 wing: Enter the Hart Nautical Gallery The Hart Nautical Collections of the MIT Museum is one of the most important collections of nautical materials in the country. The gallery is open weekdays from 10 am to 5 pm.
Exit the main gallery and turn right and continue back to Lobby 7. (A)
Enter Lobby 7 (A) and turn right to enter the center hallway, known as "The Infinite Corridor": The hallway is almost 1/6 of a mile long. Twice a year the sun shines the length of the corridor (weather permitting) and people gather to watch. Many of the buildings on campus connect. MIT is said to have about 7 miles of connecting corridors and buildings.

Along the route you will see sculptures and buildings by distinguished artists and architects. The central group of MIT's interconnecting buildings, dedicated in 1916, was designed by architect W. Welles Bosworth (Class of 1889). Many other buildings have been designed by leading architects, among them, Alvar Aalto, Eduardo Catalano, I.M. Pei ('40), Stephen Holl, Frank Gehry, and Eero Saarinen. Sculptures, murals, and paintings, including works of Alexander Calder, Henry Moore, and Louise Nevelson are found throughout the campus.
You may wish to visit the MIT Museum, 265 Massachusetts Avenue (Bldg. N52), and several galleries on campus. The campus newspaper The Tech (available in Lobby 7 in the Kiosk Display Space bins) carries campus, research and arts news and features.

Seventy-four present and former members of the MIT community have won the Nobel Prize, including eight current faculty members: H. Robert Horvitz, medicine/physiology (2002); Wolfgang Ketterle, physics (2001); Richard R. Schrock, chemistry (2005); Philip A. Sharp, medicine/physiology (1993); Samuel C. C. Ting, physics (1976); Susumu Tonegawa, medicine/physiology (1987); Frank Wilczek, physics (2004); and Peter Diamond, economic sciences (2010).
When you enter the Student Center on the first floor you will find Laverde's Market, Dunkin Donuts and Cambridge Grill, Anna's Taqueria, Copy Tech "Express", Bank of America, and a small branch of the Tech Coop (MIT's Bookstore). The main store of the Tech Coop, which sells books, is located in Kendall Square, 3 Cambridge Center (Building NE 20). Laverde's Market carries a wide variety of items including take-out-food.

Walking Tour Route:
(A) Leave Building 7 lobby and cross Massachusetts Avenue: Central and Harvard Squares are to your right, and the Harvard Bridge leading into Boston is on the left.
(B) Enter the Julius Adams Stratton Building (Bldg. W20) which houses the Student Center: The architect for the building was Eduardo Catalano - 1965. A major renovation was completed in 1989 and the architect for the renovation was Bruner/Cott Associates.
M.I.T. offers one of the most extensive men's and women's programs of NCAA Intercollegiate Sports competition of any college or university in the country. Physical education is required for all undergraduates. Approximately 20% of the undergraduates also compete in intercollegiate athletics, and about 75% of all students (graduate and undergraduate) take part in intramural sports. There are 33 varsity teams. MIT competes mostly against Division III New England colleges and Ivy League schools.

(C) After leaving the Student Center walk toward Kresge Auditorium (Bldg. W16): As you walk towards Kresge you will see the athletics facilities on your right, including the new Zesiger Sports and Fitness Center.
(D) Proceed to the Chapel (Bldg. W15) You can enter the Chapel unless it is being used for a service or function. The architect for the building was Eero Saarinen, 1955. There are currently 32 active and long-standing student religious organizations. The Chapel bell tower and bell were designed by sculptor Theodore Roszak. Sunlight striking the moat around the windowless Chapel is reflected upward and appears in sparkling into the arches at the base and dots of light on the interior walls. Behind the altar is a sculpture by Harry Bertoia. This sculpture is also used to help scatter light throughout the room.
(E) Walk across Massachusetts Avenue. Enter the main complex at 33 Mass. Ave., Bldg. 1: Go up the short flight

While in Kresge Plaza you can view some of the living groups located along the River: Most undergraduates live in MIT's 11 Institute houses or in 36 MIT-affiliated fraternities, sororities, and living groups. Because of the importance of the residential program in students' social and intellectual development, all unmarried first-year students live within one of the Institute's residence halls--except for those who commute from the homes of their parents or close relatives.
Graduate Single Student Housing: Approximately 2,000 single graduate students live in MIT's five campus houses--

(F) Turn right into Bldg. 3 and look at the 2.007 (Design and Manufacturing 1) display in the glass case. Signs in the case will explain the contest.
(G) Proceed to the end of the Bldg. 3 corridor and exit left into Killian Court. As you enter the courtyard on your left is the sculpture "Three-piece Reclining Figure, Draped" by Henry Moore. On the other side of the courtyard is the 11-piece granite sculpture "Guenette", by Michael Heizer, placed on extended loan to the M.I.T. Permanent Collection by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. The sculpture's title is the name of the town in Quebec where the quarry is located from which the



granite was taken.

Seen from the courtyard, the Great Dome, patterned after Rome's Pantheon, provides the Institute's architectural focus. Inside the dome is the James Madison Barker (Class of 1907) Engineering Library. Conceived in the classic tradition by architect William Welles Bosworth (Class of 1889), this was the grouping into which M.I.T. moved in 1916 from its original quarters on Boylston Street in Boston's Back Bay.

Research at MIT: A special feature of education at MIT is the opportunity for students and faculty to participate together in research activities. There are more than 70 special laboratories on the campus. Nearly all the laboratories are shared by undergraduates, graduate students, and faculty members working together in close collaboration. It is not possible to enter laboratories during your visit to MIT for safety reasons. The MIT Bulletin can provide you with descriptions of the research groups and departments.

Undergraduate research activity takes place in every academic department from history to chemistry to engineering.

Exchange Programs with Other Universities:

Cooperative arrangements enable MIT Students to take subjects for credit at Harvard University, Wellesley College, the Massachusetts College of Art and Design, and the School of the Museum of Fine Arts without paying additional tuition. Wellesley operates a free weekday bus service between its campus and the Institute. Further agreements exist between specific departments and programs at MIT and their counterparts at Boston University, Brandeis University, and Tufts University. Students taking advantage of these programs may enroll only in specified subjects.

Independent Activities

Period: IAP is a four week period in January that offers flexible teaching and learning for independent study and research.

(H) Enter Bldg. 2 and walk to the Hayden Memorial Library Building. Before you reach the Hayden Library note the bronze tablet honoring Ellen Swallow Richards (Class of 1873).

Ellen Swallow Richards was M.I.T.'s first woman graduate and member of the teaching staff. A chemist by training, she was particularly interested in the purity of drinking water. Her work in nutrition and sanitation of food, water, and air helped establish the modern field of ecology, including coining the word ecology. She was the founder and first president of the American Home Economics Association.

From the Swallow Lobby you will pass through the Mathematics Dept. Now you will be entering Hayden Library where the Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences (HASS) Requirement Office is located: M.I.T. provides a substantial and varied program in the humanities, arts, and social sciences that forms an essential part of the education, both curricular and extracurricular, of every undergraduate. Students can participate in and attend over 400

music, theater, creative writing, and visual arts events, and pursue a double major or a joint major in science or engineering and the arts and humanities courses. The MIT List Visual Arts Center's permanent collection contains over 1,000 paintings, sculptures, photographs and contemporary prints throughout the Institute.

The School of Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences: The School includes Economics, Humanities, Linguistics and Philosophy, Political Science, and the Program in Science, Technology, and Society.

The Department of Humanities: The Department consists of a number of autonomous sections and programs, each with its own headquarters. There are currently six such units: 1) Anthropology/Archaeology, 2) Foreign Languages and Literature, 3) History, 4) Literature, 5) Music and Theater Arts, and 6) Writing and Humanistic Studies.

The MIT Libraries:

The MIT Libraries support the Institute's programs of study and research. Five major subject libraries, for Architecture and Planning, Engineering, Humanities, Science, Management and Social Science, as well as several specialized libraries and the Institute Archives, offer access to a wide range of materials, both print and electronic. The collection includes more than 2.6 million printed volumes, 17,000 current journal subscriptions, 478 online databases, and over 30,000 electronic journal titles licensed for access on the Institute's network.

In the Humanities Library on the second floor are sculptures by Antoine Bourdelle and August Rodin. In front of the Hayden Library is a welded corten steel sculpture, "Angola", by Isaac Witkin. On the terrace outside the library stands a bronze sculpture, "Elmo", by Dimitri Hadzi. A group of sculptures by Jacques Lipchitz is located by the door leading to McDermott Court. The sculpture adjacent to the library is "Curve XII" by Ellsworth Kelly, on extended loan to the Permanent Collection.

Leave Bldg. 14 by the Music Library. Nearly 1/4 of M.I.T. undergraduates enroll in music classes. Over 500 participate in organized musical groups.

(I) Enter McDermott Court (courtyard on the Memorial Drive side of the Green building) McDermott Court was named for Mr. and Mrs. Eugene McDermott of Dallas, Texas, who made the project possible. The sculpture, The Big Sail (La Grande Voile) is a 40-foot sculpture by Alexander Calder. Its 35 parts were fabricated in France and were shipped to Cambridge. Calder arrived at M.I.T. to direct the assembly of 33 tons of steel plates for the art work. A crane with a 60-foot boom was used in erecting the stabile and plates were fastened together with 3,000 pounds of nuts and bolts and anchored to a massive concrete pad.

To your right is Walker Memorial, (Bldg. 50); East Campus, Dormitories (Bldg. 62 & 64), Senior House, (Bldg. E2). In front of you is the Green Building (Bldg. 54), and the Chemistry Building (Bldg. 18).

The Camille Edouard Dreyfus Building (Bldg 18): The building was dedicated in 1970. It houses much of the Chemistry Department.

The Cecil and Ida Green Building (A Center for Earth Sciences) (Bldg 54): This building houses the Departments of Earth, Atmospheric, and Planetary Sciences and the Center for Meteorology and Physical Oceanography.

Walker Memorial (Bldg. 50): Walker Memorial is one of the earlier buildings on the Cambridge campus. It houses WMBR - M.I.T.'s FM radio station, along with other student activities. The walls of the Everett Morss Hall are decorated with murals by Edwin Howland Blashfield (Class of 1869), who also painted the main dome of the Library of Congress. The central panel represents the Alma Mater with the world at her feet; on her left, knowledge through experiment, one of the founding principles of M.I.T. Walker also houses the Muddy Charles Pub.

(J) If you wish to visit the Tech Coop's Main store you would pass by the tennis courts (on your right), turn left on Ames Street and proceed to Cambridge Center (also known as Kendall Square).

The M.I.T. Press Bookstore (Bldg. E38) is located on Main Street. It is one of the country's largest university presses.

Along Ames Street are several buildings :

Facing the river are the Senior House Dormitories and the Gray House, both of Bosworth's original design. The east end of campus is the focus for many of the social science activities at M.I.T.. In the Alfred P. Sloan School of Management are six large murals by Francis Scott Bradford in the first-floor lobby which depict familiar Boston scenes in the 1930s. Adjacent to the Sloan School are the Grover M. Hermann building (housing the Dewey Library of Economics and Management and the Political Science Department) and the Eastgate Apartments. The Alfred P. Sloan Fellows Program is a twelve-month program, leading to the S.M. degree in management. There are approximately fifty men and woman selected each year from industry, government, and other institutions in the U.S. and abroad for the program.

Outside the Hermann building (Bldg. E53) stands an eleven-foot reproduction of Pablo Picasso's "Figure decoupee", New England's first large-scale Picasso sculpture.

Buildings E40 and E51 house several groups. Located in building E40 is The Center for Technology, Policy and Industrial Development, the Laboratory for Energy and the Environment, and other research groups. E51 is the headquarters for The Science, Technology, and Society Program and has classrooms and offices used by the Sloan School.

The Jerome B. and Laya W. Wiesner Building (Bldg. E15):

It is a building for arts and media technology. The building was designed by I.M. Pei and Partners. The entrance to the building is marked by a portal that extends the main facade and serves as a gateway between the main campus and east campus. The architecture of the Wiesner Building is unique in that it represents a working alliance between the architects and three internationally known artists: Scott Burton, Richard Fleischner, and Kenneth Noland. The collaboration between artists and architects made the artists' work an integral part of the building's design. The building is faced with square panels of aluminum and is banded by windows in the same modular system. At its core is a four-story experimental media facility, designed to be the world's most sophisticated large-scale electronic environment for both research and performance. The Wiesner Building is intended to bring together the Institute's program in the visual arts and media studies. The Wiesner Building consolidates an extensive exhibition program with academic offerings in film, video, experimental music, holography, electronic publishing, telecommunications, and performance technologies. Undergraduate and graduate training in these areas is complemented by basic research and by new media applications in the most modern of computer-based information processing, display, and storage systems. The principal occupants of the building are the Media Laboratory and the Albert & Vera List Visual Arts Center.

Further along Ames Street (on your right) is the Ford Building (Bldgs. E19 & E18) and the Seeley G. Mudd Building (E17), a building that houses major interdisciplinary facilities in the health sciences. These include the Center for Cancer Research and the Clinical Research Center.

On your left is the Biology Building (Bldg. 68). High-tech throughout, the building has six floors with two below ground levels. You can enter the main floor of the building, but the other floors are restricted due to safety. In the lobby there is a petrified tree. It took more than two years to find a section of a petrified tree of the right diameter and length that was small enough to physically move and position in the building. Each of the four pieces, two and a half feet in diameter, weighs nearly a ton. A projection system with a light source that could run continuously for twelve to fourteen hours a day projects images onto the round white marble surface on the floor at the far end of the lobby. Jim Sanborn designed the tree area which includes the rough-cut limestone blocks and the green quartz benches.

Medical Department at the Health Services Center (Bldg. E23):

The Medical Department is a multi-specialty group practice which employs 24 full-time and 50 part-time physicians as well as other professional support personnel. The department's medical staff provides primary care in the areas of internal medicine, orthopedics, ophthalmology, urology, allergy, neurology, nutrition, endocrinology, dermatology, otolaryngology, gastroenterology, pathology, radiology, psychiatry, and social work.

The Wiesner Building

Plaza: *The Whitaker Health Services/Health Sciences Building* designed by architects Mitchell/Giurgola, and the I.M. Pei designed Wiesner Building are connected by a plaza/sculpture garden with walkways in geometric patterns and lawns. The plaza was designed by landscape artist Richard

Fleischner as part of the collaboration between artists and architects who designed the Wiesner building.

Other commissions for the Wiesner Building are a large painted wall by artist Kenneth Noland, a gridwork of color that is derived from the steel plates of the building's exterior, and concrete and granite benches designed by sculptor Scott Burton for the atrium and lower lobby.

The large figurative sculpture is Henry Moore's *Reclining Figure*: working model for the Lincoln Sculpture, 1963. This bronze cast is a smaller version of the Moore sculpture which now is in the plaza of the Metropolitan Opera House in Lincoln Center in New York City. M.I.T.'s sculpture was a gift of Vera Glaser List in memory of her brother Samuel Glaser, a 1925 graduate of M.I.T.'s Department of Architecture.

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Jim Melchert, a California sculptor, created the long wall mural of glazed tiles, hand-painted with abstract shapes. The mural is 14 feet high and 225 feet long covering the wall in the lobby and along the outer hallway. There are 2,529 one-foot square hand painted tiles. Melchert named the mural "Coming to Light", a title that has a double meaning. First, he says it refers to things that are unknown being made known through the activity of biology - new information coming to light. Second, it refers to the nature of the tile itself, which is to reflect light.

Return down Ames Street and turn into the walkway by the Chemical Engineering Building (Bldg. 66). It is the triangular shaped building on your right.

The Ralph Landau Building (Bldg. 66) houses the Chemical Engineering Department. The architect for this building, the Cecil and Ida Green Building, and the Camille Edouard Dreyfus Building for organic Chemistry was I.M. Pei. Mr. Pei graduated from the M.I.T. School of Architecture in 1940. The

Chemical Engineering building is five stories high and triangular in shape with two floors below ground.

Adjacent to the Ralph Landau Building stands a sculpture by Louise Nevelson entitled "Transparent Horizon".

(K) Enter the doors at the intersection of Bldg. 66 and 56 and turn left to view an Athena Computer Cluster.

Athena provides computing access for all M.I.T. students, faculty and staff, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year through a distributed computing environment of over 1,000 workstations, 140 servers and dozens of laser printers. Athena workstations are deployed in public clusters, like the one in Building 56, in departmental clusters and private offices. Students can be found here all hours of the day.

(L) Exit Building 56 through the door at the end of the hall, turn right, and follow the walkway to the entrance to Bldg. 8 and the "Infinite Corridor". Proceed straight down the hall to the first stairway on your left and go to the 4th floor and turn left. If you wish to take an elevator to the 4th floor you would continue down the first floor hallway and take the elevators located in the lobby of Building 10, turn left off the elevator when you reach the 4th floor.

Edgerton's Strobe Alley: There are photographs and hands-on exhibits located along the 4th floor hallway.

Dr. Harold Edgerton achieved international and lasting recognition as a pioneer in stroboscopy and ultra-high speed photography. His remarkable photographs of stopped motion have been seen, used, and enjoyed by millions around the world for years. Edgerton, Germeshausen, and Grier, Inc., which he helped establish, characteristically, - with two of his former students, has grown to become a major element in the world's electronic industry (EG&G).

Dr. Edgerton has been referred to as the father of electronic flash photography. Although he did not invent the stroboscope (the word coined in 1832) it was his research that transformed it from a scientific curiosity into an important tool. The earliest stroboscopes were toys that produced optical illusions using light flashes to make rotating wheels and discs appear to be stopped. Dr. Edgerton saw that if rapidly flashing light could be synchronized with the rotation of motors, generators, and flywheels, it would provide a means for engineers to study these parts while in action. He and his former students spent years developing the circuitry, the brilliant flash tubes, the energy-storing capacitors, etc., to achieve this.

During World War II he helped develop strobe photography for aerial reconnaissance and went to the European War Theater to direct the use of this equipment in photographing enemy troop movements. After World War II, he and his partners were asked by the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) to photograph

and study atomic bomb explosions.

With support from the National Geographic Society, Dr. Edgerton pioneered in the development of underwater electronic flash equipment and cameras capable of making pictures miles beneath the sea. He collaborated with such renowned people as Captain Jacques-Yves Cousteau. Dr. Edgerton helped organize and build Boston's New England Aquarium and served as one of its trustees.

(M) Proceed to Bldg. 10 and take an elevator or stairs up to the 5th floor to enter the Barker Engineering Library:

The Engineering Library is located in the Great Dome that you saw when you were in Killian Court. It is a beautiful domed room and worth the effort to see. In the center of the room attached to a long wire is a Mobius Strip. It is a one-sided object even though it looks to the eye as if it is two sided. The sculptor was Robert Engman.

(N) Take the elevator back down to the first floor of Bldg. 10 and visit the Compton Gallery:

The class of 1938 raised funds to build this gallery which is named for the wife of Karl Taylor Compton, President of M.I.T. from 1930 to 1949. Compton is a very important figure in the history of M.I.T., and the Comptons were very popular with the students. In the Compton Gallery, the M.I.T. Museum presents a wide range of exhibits that reflect the interests of the M.I.T. Community. The Compton Gallery is open Monday through Friday, 9:00 am to 5:00 pm. A portrait of Mrs. Compton hangs in the corridor outside the gallery.

(O) Exit the Gallery and turn right down the stairs, through Lobby 13. Leave the building and walk straight ahead to Vassar Street. Walk to the right and at the junction of Vassar and Main Street turn right and enter the Stata Center.

The Ray & Maria Stata Center is home to the Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory (CSAIL), the Laboratory for Information and Decision Systems (LIDS) and the Department of Linguistics and Philosophy.

(P.)Exit back on to Vassar Street and walk to the left and turn right onto

Massachusetts Avenue, cross Albany Street to the **MIT Museum** at 265 Massachusetts Avenue. Visit the Mark Epstein Innovation Gallery featuring the work of MIT research groups, a variety of exhibits on science and technology, and the MIT Museum Store with a unique selection of gifts.

Hours:
OPEN DAILY
10:00 am - 5:00 pm
Closed Major Holidays