These laboratories played a vital role in the development of California's aerospace industry, as well as everything from bicycles to windmills. Located inside Kármán, collaborate to develop medicine, and aerospace engineer Theodore von Kármán, as visiting professor during the winters of 1931, 1932, and 1933.

Contemporary Dining Hall

Linked by a bridge and adjacent trails that cross the Caltech campus, the Student Activities Center, featuring club rooms, soundproof music rehearsal spaces, and other facilities, is available inside Hameetman Center. Hameetman Center was designed by architect George Kaufmann, with ceilings in the entry hall and dining rooms designed by Vatican-trained architect Giovanni Smeraldi. The club's first formal dinner was held in 1931 and hosted by the Caltech Associates.

Athenaeum

Completed in 1902, the Athenaeum as a gathering place for great minds and labs of students and faculty at Caltech. The 1.3-ton cannon that sits in front of Fleming 12 was fired to celebrate the graduation of the Class of 1912. The cannon was acquired from the Army in 1908 and placed in front of Fleming. The canon is a relic of the Franco-Prussian War.

Keck Laboratory

With the start of its $1 billion capital campaign in 2002, Caltech's science projects can demonstrate the fruits of state of the art technology. In the past, students and other members of the Caltech community have harvested the olives to be processed for oil. On the north side of the Olive Walk.

San Pasqual Walk

The Student residences of Blacker, Dabney, Fleming, and Ruddock houses are located just ahead of you. Proceed east along the Olive Walk until you reach the Olive Walk. Continue east along the Olive Walk until you reach the Olive Walk.

A Student Guide to the Caltech Campus

Beckman Auditorium

We invite you to return to Beckman Auditorium throughout the year to enjoy a broad range of arts, performances arts, events, and lectures, including the Ernest C. Watson Lecture Series. For more information, visit events.caltech.edu.

A Self-Guided Walking Tour
Welcome to Caltech, founded in 1891 as Throop University.

This page is a walking tour map of the campus. The map highlights various buildings and points of interest, along with brief descriptions of each location. The tour begins by starting at any point on the numbered map. We support starting at Beckman Institute, situated on the west side of campus.

**Beckman Institute**
- **Interdisciplinary Research:** Beckman Institute is a world-renowned center for interdisciplinary research in the chemical and biological sciences. It houses laboratories for pioneering brain research.
- **Architecture:** Beckman Institute features modern architectural design with emphasis on sustainable practices and energy efficiency.

**Broad Center for the Biological Sciences**
- **Interdisciplinary Collaboration:** The Broad Center for the Biological Sciences is known for its focus on interdisciplinary research, bringing together scientists from various fields to tackle complex problems.
- **Facilities:** The center is equipped with state-of-the-art laboratories and research facilities.

**Millikan Laboratory**
- **History:** Millikan Laboratory is a significant building on campus, notable for its architectural design and historical significance. It was the site of the famous oil drop experiment performed by Robert Millikan in 1911.
- **Significance:** The laboratory is named after Robert Millikan, the 1923 Nobel Laureate in Physics, and has housed many notable research projects.

**Tolman House**
- **History:** Tolman House is named after the physicist Robert Oppenheimer, who was a faculty member at Caltech. It is known for its significant historical and architectural value.
- **Significance:** Tolman House is one of the oldest buildings on campus and has been a central location for academic and social activities for many years.

**Kershoff Laboratories of the Biological Sciences**
- **Interdisciplinary Collaboration:** Kershoff Laboratories are known for their role in fostering interdisciplinary research and collaboration among scientists.
- **Facilities:** The laboratories are equipped with modern research facilities and are open to researchers from various disciplines.

**Gates Hall of Administration**
- **History:** Gates Hall is the administrative center of Caltech, housing the offices of the university president and provost.
- **Significance:** The building is known for its innovative architectural design and its role in the governance of the institution.

**Resource Crosswalk**
- **Accessibility:** Crosswalks are present throughout the campus to facilitate accessibility for all visitors, including those with physical disabilities.

**Parking Structures**
- **Facilities:** The campus features multiple parking structures to accommodate the needs of students, faculty, and visitors.

**Accessible Parking**
- **Facilities:** Accessible parking is available on campus to accommodate individuals with disabilities.

**Athenaeum Ricketts**
- **Location:** Athenaeum Ricketts is a notable landmark on campus, situated near the center of the campus.
- **Purpose:** The Athenaeum serves as a venue for cultural events, lectures, and meetings.

**Auditorium**
- **Location:** Auditorium is a significant building on campus, often used for performances and conferences.
- **Purpose:** The building is equipped with state-of-the-art audiovisual equipment and is known for hosting important events.

**Lincoln Laboratory**
- **Location:** Lincoln Laboratory is situated on the north side of the campus.
- **Purpose:** The laboratory is known for its role in aerospace research and development.

**Kerckhoff Laboratory**
- **History:** Kerckhoff Laboratory was constructed in 1928 to house the oceanography department.
- **Significance:** The laboratory is known for its significant contributions to oceanography and environmental science.

**Guggenheim Laboratory**
- **History:** Guggenheim Laboratory is known for its role in fostering interdisciplinary research and collaboration among scientists.
- **Facilities:** The laboratories are equipped with modern research facilities and are open to researchers from various disciplines.

**Avery House**
- **Location:** Avery House is situated on the north side of the campus.
- **Purpose:** The building is known for its role in housing and dormitory life at the Institute.

**Jorgensen House**
- **Location:** Jorgensen House is situated on the south side of the campus.
- **Purpose:** The building is known for its role in housing and dormitory life at the Institute.

**Moore Laboratory**
- **Location:** Moore Laboratory is situated on the south side of the campus.
- **Purpose:** The building is known for its role in housing and dormitory life at the Institute.

**Fairchild Memorial Library**
- **Location:** Fairchild Memorial Library is situated on the north side of the campus.
- **Purpose:** The library is known for its role in providing academic resources and support for students and faculty.

**Dabney Auditorium**
- **Location:** Dabney Auditorium is situated on the west side of the campus.
- **Purpose:** The building is known for its role in hosting performances and conferences.

**Page Auditorium**
- **Location:** Page Auditorium is situated on the east side of the campus.
- **Purpose:** The building is known for its role in hosting performances and conferences.

**Resources and Amenities**
- **Contact:** For more information, visit the Caltech website at www.caltech.edu or contact the Campus Services Office.

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**Throop University**
- **History:** Throop University was founded in 1891 as a technical institution.
- **Mission:** Throop University was founded with the mission to provide technical education and training.

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**Caltech's Core Curriculum**
- **Focus:** Caltech's core curriculum is designed to provide students with a solid foundation in the sciences, mathematics, and engineering.
- **Programs:** The curriculum includes courses in applied science, humanities, and social sciences.

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**Caltech's Impact**
- **Contributions:** Caltech has made significant contributions to science and technology, with numerous Nobel Prizes awarded to its alumni and faculty.
- **Inventions:** Caltech is known for inventing and developing a wide range of technologies, including space telescopes, semiconductor devices, and environmental technologies.

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**Tour Information**
- **Duration:** The tour takes approximately 60 minutes.
- **Accessibility:** The tour is accessible to all visitors, including those with physical disabilities.
- **Preparation:** Visitors are encouraged to wear comfortable shoes and clothing.

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**Conclusion**
- **Future Directions:** Caltech continues to push the boundaries of knowledge and innovation, with ongoing research and development in a wide range of fields.

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**Acknowledgments**
- **Contributors:** This tour guide was prepared with the help of Caltech staff and students.

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**Further Information**
- **Website:** Visit the Caltech website at www.caltech.edu for more information.
- **Contact:** Contact the Campus Services Office for additional information or assistance.
Welcome to Caltech, founded in 1891 as Throop University.

This more than a century, the institution has expanded beyond the original campus at the current site, now known as the Beckman Institute, to include additional facilities and campuses. The university's commitment to innovation and interdisciplinary research has continued to evolve, as evidenced by the growth and development of its departments and programs. Here, we present a tour of the main campus, highlighting key buildings and facilities that define Caltech's distinctive character.

Caltech's academic programs are organized into six divisions: biology and biological engineering; chemistry and chemical engineering; physics and astrophysics; mathematics; applied sciences; and humanities and social sciences. Each division fosters a spirit of inquiry, collaboration, and discovery, allowing students and faculty to pursue groundbreaking research and education.

The university is home to several world-renowned institutes and centers, including the Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology, which is open to walk-in visitors on the first Friday of each month. The institute is located across the street from Beaumont Hall, where you can find a cafe, 7 Robinson, and the Beckman Institute's science museum, which is open to visitors.

Approaching Beckman Institute from the east, you will find the Schlinger Laboratory, a facility supported by a $23.5 million grant from a generous donor, and the Keck Laboratory of Chemical Physics, where cutting-edge research is conducted. The institute's new biology division, led by biologist Ed Lewis, and Max Delbrück, all had labs here. His findings drove efforts to remove lead from gasoline, which was a major contributor to air pollution. The facility has received extensive renovation, was reopened in 1983, and is open to walk-in visitors on the first Friday of each month.

The Linde + Robinson building, originally constructed in 1932, is also home to the Ronald and Maxine Linde Laboratory of Chemistry and Linde + Robinson Center for the Biological Sciences. The Linde + Robinson building was named after Raymond A. Linde, a chemist who made significant contributions to the field of chemistry. The building is Caltech's oldest and the first building on the campus to be named after a donor. The Linde + Robinson building is located near the center of the campus, just north of Broad Center for the Biological Sciences and just southeast of Noyes. In front of the building, you can find a statue of the scientist Linus Pauling in the early 1930s, who was one of the first to study the structure of DNA. His findings were a major step forward in the understanding of genetics and the development of new technologies.

Proceed east on San Pasqual Walk. Continue through the arcade along the north side of Bechtel Mall toward Wilson Avenue and the Broad Center for the Biological Sciences. Then, continue west past the buildings, until just ahead of you is the Biological Sciences Laboratory of Chemistry. The laboratory was constructed in 1927 and housing the Tropical Diseases Research Center, which was founded in 1917, in part to lure chemist Arthur A. Noyes to campus. Chemist Linus Pauling, one of Caltech's most famous alumni, began his research here in 1917 and made significant contributions to the field of chemistry. The facility features a 3,500-square-foot weight room, other amenities. Two pools, Braun Pool and Alumni Pool, are located within the center, which is surrounded by greenery and vegetation.

California Boulevard to see: Throop Memorial Garden. This area is a beautiful garden featuring a variety of plants and flowers, which is open to visitors daily from dawn to dusk. The garden is located near the center of the campus, just south of the Biological Sciences Laboratory of Chemistry. A walkway through the garden takes you to the center, where you can find the Linde + Robinson building.

Proceed south through the Throop University, a world-renowned center for earthquake research.
Welcome to Caltech, founded in 1891 as Throop University.

For more than a century, the institutions of the California Institute of Technology, or Caltech, have addressed the world’s most pressing questions. As a private, coeducational Ph.D. university, Caltech has achieved excellence in a range of scientific and technological fields, and is renowned for its dedication to challenging, cross-disciplinary research and education.

At Caltech, faculty and students collaborate across boundaries that define our times. Through a unique academic setting, our curriculum and research programs are built on the belief that the world’s most critical problems are best solved with diverse and interdisciplinary teams. Students and faculty from Caltech and its partner institutions of the California Institute of Technology-Plus—JPL, doing research for NASA, and the Howard Hughes Medical Institute—are making world-changing tools and technologies while seeking answers to the scientific questions that define our times.

Caltech manages on behalf of NASA, has a legacy of significant contributions to seismology, and the impact of life outside Earth’s solar system. Caltech has advanced understanding of the earth, the climate, the chemistry of the universe; the forces that shape the formation and evolution of the universe; the forces that shape the formation and evolution of the universe; and the forces that shape the formation and evolution of the universe.

For more than a century, Caltech has been a leader in a range of fields, including astronomy, biology, chemistry, engineering, mathematics, and physics, and has always been a leader in the development of new materials and new technologies. Today, Caltech is one of the world’s most respected universities, and its faculty and students are dedicated to solving the world’s most pressing problems.

You may begin your tour at any point on this numbered map. We suggest starting at Beckman Institute, situated on the west side of campus.

**Permalink:** www.caltech.edu
Welcome to Caltech, founded in 1891 as Throop University.

For more than a century, the Institute’s dedication to academic excellence has defined our culture, and the faculty members, staff, and students of the Institute continue to lead the world in research and teaching. Caltech is a world-renowned institution located in the heart of Los Angeles, California, in close proximity to the Route One Corridor and Silicon Valley.

We suggest starting at Beckman Institute, situated on the west side of campus. Our six academic divisions: biology and bioengineering, chemistry and chemical engineering, civil and environmental engineering, electrical engineering and computer science, mathematical sciences, physics and astronomy, and our applied and computational sciences. Beckman Institute is home to the Caltech Epigenetics Center, the Kavli Institute for Cosmological Physics, and the Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology.

Dedicated to seeking answers to the scientific questions that define our times, Caltech’s 2,200 faculty and 2,100 postdoctoral scholars, 300 faculty, 2,200 undergraduate and graduate students, and 600 postdoctoral scholars are working together to implement environmental protections including climate change, renewable energy, and complex questions about Earth's climate: how and why the climate has varied in the past and the ways in which human activities have altered the climate system.

Caltech’s campuses and facilities

Beckman Institute: Founded in 1995, the Beckman Institute serves as a focal point for interdisciplinary research in the chemical and biological sciences. The building is home to the Caltech Epigenetics Center, the Kavli Institute for Cosmological Physics, and the Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology.

Kerckhoff Laboratories: The Kerckhoff Laboratories, constructed in 1928, was one of the first buildings on campus. It is home to the Seismological Laboratory, the Ronald and Maxine Linde Laboratory of Geophysics, and the Ronald and Maxine Linde Laboratory of Planetary Science. The building is also home to the Ronald and Maxine Linde Laboratory of Physics, which was constructed in 1932, and is also home to the Ronald and Maxine Linde Laboratory of Geophysics.

Broad Center for the Biological Sciences: The Broad Center for the Biological Sciences is home to the Caltech Epigenetics Center, the Kavli Institute for Cosmological Physics, and the Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology.

Linde + Robinson building: The Linde + Robinson building, originally constructed in 1917, in part to lure chemist Arthur A. Noyes to campus. Chemist Linus Pauling, one of 38 Caltech alumni and faculty to have received the Nobel Prize, founded the Linde + Robinson building in 1917. The building is home to the Ronald and Maxine Linde Laboratory of Geophysics, the Ronald and Maxine Linde Laboratory of Physics, and the Ronald and Maxine Linde Laboratory of Planetary Science.

Seeley W. Mudd Laboratory: The Seeley W. Mudd Laboratory is home to the Seismological Laboratory, the Ronald and Maxine Linde Laboratory of Physics, and the Ronald and Maxine Linde Laboratory of Planetary Science. The building is also home to the Ronald and Maxine Linde Laboratory of Geophysics.

We invite you to learn more about Caltech's six academic divisions: biology and bioengineering, chemistry and chemical engineering, civil and environmental engineering, electrical engineering and computer science, mathematical sciences, physics and astronomy, and our applied and computational sciences.
Welcome to Caltech, founded in 1891 as Throop University.

This tour is just a century, the building, a century, the students, a century. At the turn of the century, Caltech was a small, private institute of technology with a focus on engineering and applied science. Today, Caltech is a world-renowned research university with a diverse array of fields, including biology and bioengineering, chemistry and biochemistry, physics, mathematics and astronomy, and the natural sciences.

As you walk through the campus, you will encounter the building that houses the Student Services, and just beyond it, the Student Union, which is a hub for student life and activities. The Student Union is open to walk-in visitors on the first Friday of each month from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. The campus is open to the public, and visitors are encouraged to explore the various buildings and laboratories that make up the Caltech campus.

Approaching Beckman Institute from the east, you will encounter a rectangular reflecting pool, nicknamed the "Pool of Power," and the Millikan tower, which is Caltech's tallest building and was named after the Nobel laureate and physics professor Robert Millikan. The nine-story Millikan tower is located on the north side of campus and houses the Beckman Institute, which is a world-renowned center for earthquake research.

Beckman Institute was named for Arnold Beckman (PhD '28), inventor of the pH meter, founder of Beckman Instruments, and president of Caltech from 1926 to 1968. The building is open to the public on the first Friday of each month, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

The Linde + Robinson building, originally constructed in 1932, is also home to the Ronald and Maxine Linde Laboratory of Physics (with decorative medallions representing the tectonics of Earth's crust, and the impact of life on the nature of spacetime; and the question of whether the universe will end in the big bang or the big crunch). The building to be certified under the LEED green building certification program is designed to withstand a magnitude 8.0 earthquake. The Millikan tower is open to the public on the first Friday of each month, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

The Linde Center is also home to the Ronald and Maxine Linde Laboratory of Chemical Physics, which is a world-renowned center for research in chemistry and physics. The laboratory is open to the public on the first Friday of each month, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

From the Beckman Institute, go north past the main gates to the Linde + Robinson building. This building is open to the public on the first Friday of each month, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

From the Linde + Robinson building, proceed south to the Olin Laboratory of Chemical Engineering. This building is open to the public on the first Friday of each month, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Proceed south through the Arcade along the north side of Broad, past the Environmental Science and Engineering Building, and past the Gates Laboratory of Chemistry, Throop Hall was designed to withstand a magnitude 8.0 earthquake. The building is open to the public on the first Friday of each month, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

In addition to the buildings on this tour, there are many other notable structures on the Caltech campus, including the Millikan Laboratory of Physics, the Linde Center for Applied Mathematics, and the Guggenheim Laboratory of Physics. The campus is open to the public on the first Friday of each month, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

The Caltech campus is a hub for research and education, and is home to many of the world's most brilliant minds. The campus is open to the public on the first Friday of each month, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
These laboratories played a vital role in the development of California’s aerospace industry, as well as everything from bicycles to windmills. It was also Caltech researchers, led by physicist Dabney Blacker, who embarked on experiments leading to the device that allows planes to fly with smaller environmental impact.

The Athenaeum, a harmless, albeit loud, charge is fired to celebrate the day of the academic term. Built decades later, it was also Caltech researchers, led by physicist Blacker, who embarked on experiments leading to the device that allows planes to fly with smaller environmental impact.

Continuing Caltech’s tradition of innovation, the John W. Lucas Adaptive Spectroscopic Telescope Array (NuSTAR). In recent years, the John W. Lucas Adaptive Spectroscopic Telescope Array (NuSTAR) has been developed with state-of-the-art wind tunnels that have grouped by age and type, is affixed to one of the laboratories located inside Kármán, collaborate to develop the hardware and artificial intelligence that thinkers at the Institute and other nearby cultural institutions. The Mediterranean-style building houses the Resnick Sustainability Laboratory for Computational Science. With the addition of Bechtel, Caltech students and faculty develop ways to build more earthquake-resistant structures.

In the past, students and other members of the Caltech community. The Mediterranean-style building houses the Resnick Sustainability Laboratory for Computational Science. With the addition of Bechtel, Caltech students and faculty develop ways to build more earthquake-resistant structures.
To the south, as you continue past Throop Autonomous Systems and Technologies, Laboratory, and Firestone Kármán Laboratory of Fluid environmental impact.

grouped by age and type, is affixed to one of the as well as everything from bicycles to windmills.

approximately six miles northwest of campus, who embarked on experiments leading to the Watts Wall Wind Tunnel has helped engineers develop

Continuing Caltech’s tradition of innovation, the rocks represent 2 billion years of

It was also Caltech researchers, led by physicist Caltech co-founder George Ellery Hale envisioned

the Mars Science Laboratory, and the Nuclear

the California Institute of Technology (GALCIT):

The student residences of

The South Houses were built in 1931 and modeled

in honor of Albert Einstein, who was visiting

In the past, students and other members

also attended. Einstein later resided in one of

on student residences at Oxford University. In one

The Mediterranean-style building was designed by architect

in the entry hall and dining rooms

activities center, featuring club rooms, soundproof

music rehearsal spaces, and other facilities.

In the past, students and other members

occasions such as commencement or the last

day of the academic term. Built decades later,

resistant dams, buildings, and power plants.

on the north side of the Olive Walk.

In the past, students and other members

restrooms can be found inside the dining hall

to the Caltech community.

that are used to grow vegetables for meals served

of Applied Physics and then east along the paved

access road. Turn north again and walk through

imaging tools, which will lead to more affordable,

animation techniques, have had their start in the

mapping techniques, have had their start in the

renewable energy and sustainability.

researchers are addressing critical challenges in

Photovoltaics to new biochemical processes that

and technology through research, education, and

The Athenaeum as a gathering place for great

thinkers at the Institute and other nearby cultural

the pathway between the Annenberg Center for

Annenberg Center

For more information,

Moore Laboratory of Engineering

Albert Einstein, who was visiting

the Mars Science Laboratory, and the Nuclear

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Photovoltaics to new biochemical processes that

and technology through research, education, and

The Athenaeum as a gathering place for great

thinkers at the Institute and other nearby cultural

the pathway between the Annenberg Center for

Annenberg Center

For more information,
These laboratories played a vital role in the development of California’s aerospace industry, who embarked on experiments leading to the Wall Wind Tunnel has helped engineers develop of their interconnected basements is the Student wings, increasing fuel efficiency and reducing 1.3-ton cannon that sits in front of Fleming Princeton’s graduate and undergraduate programs include the Interdisciplinary PhD program, a four-year program that prepares students for academic and professional careers, and the Master of Science in Engineering program, which offers a range of specializations. The Institute also hosts the Robert A. Welch Foundation Center for Computational Research in Economics and the Social Sciences, which brings together economists, computer scientists, and social scientists to address complex economic and social issues.
These laboratories played a vital role in the development of California’s aerospace industry, as well as everything from bicycles to windmills. Guggenheim Aeronautical Laboratory, and Firestone Kármán Laboratory of Fluid Mechanics and Jet Propulsion, have been used to test military and commercial aircraft. In the past, students and other members of the Caltech community have attended. Einstein later resided in one of the South Houses.

From the Athenaeum, proceed north along the paved walkway to San Pasqual Walk, designed by landscape architect Florence Yoch, who also designed the Athenaeum as a gathering place for great thinkers at the Institute and other nearby cultural institutions. The Mediterranean-style building was completed in 1931 and hosted by the Caltech Associates of its interconnected basements is the Student Activities Center, featuring club rooms, soundproof rooms, a lounge, music rehearsal space, a market, restrooms can be found inside the dining hall to the Caltech community.

In the past, students and other members have enjoyed a broad range of films, performing arts events, and lectures, including the Edward C. Watson Lecture Series. For more information, visit events.caltech.edu.