

Chapter 1 : Ground floor corridor

This ground floor corridor is one of the many corridors in Hogwarts Castle. It connects the Training Grounds with the main castle via the Training Grounds Entrance. The main entrance to this corridor is from the Training Grounds Entrance.

The furnace room now the Diplomatic Reception Room also jutted into the corridor. All intrusions were removed, the vaulting was restored, and the refurbished corridor received rugs and seating furniture. Roosevelt also decided to hang portraits of first ladies in this space, inaugurating a tradition that has been retained to the present. Library Most of the Ground Floor rooms were service areas until the Theodore Roosevelt renovation of ; this room was generally used as the laundry. Originally compiled in and updated in , the official White House Library contains approximately 2, works of American life and thought. In the modern era, the room has been a favorite for media tapings. Vermeil Room The room takes its name from the large collection of vermeil gilded silver received by the White House in as a bequest of Margaret Thompson Biddle, selections of which have been on display in this room ever since. The collection of almost 1, pieces contains examples of work by the most prominent English and French silversmiths working in the 18th and 19th centuries. Pieces from the vermeil collection are also on display throughout the house. Until the end of the 19th century, Ground Floor rooms were the domain of White House servants, who probably used this room as a bedroom or storeroom. Later, it was used as an office, waiting room, conference room, and billiard room. Since the Nixon administration, it has served as a sitting room. China Room Since , the Ground Floor room known as the China Room has been used as an exhibition space for examples of ceramics, glass, and silver used in the White House or owned by the first families. Throughout the 19th century, this room, like the rest of the Ground Floor, had been used by White House servants. When she became first lady in , Caroline Harrison continued to pursue the Victorian art form of china painting. This hobby and her interest in history she was the first president of the Daughters of the American Revolution led her to take an active interest in collecting and preserving White House tableware used in previous administrations. Although she planned to have a cabinet built in the State Dining Room to display examples of White House china services, her idea was not executed before her premature death in , while her husband was running unsuccessfully for re-election. McKinley allowed journalist Abby Gunn Baker to survey the surviving White House service pieces which resulted in a scholarly article. Roosevelt had two cabinets made for the newly refurbished Ground Floor Corridor to display samples of White House china chosen for this purpose by Ms. Baker, and together they publicized their search for past White House tableware and actively collected examples to supplement what had survived at the White House. Abby Gunn Baker was again asked to select and arrange the china, silver, and glassware installed in built-in cabinets around the room. Double doors in the northwest corner provide entry into the Ground Floor Corridor within the original walls of the White House. The glazed south wall is an extension of the East Colonnade facade, with a door opening into the Jacqueline Kennedy Garden. Coming down the colonnade, guests first see an enormous bronze bust of Abraham Lincoln by Gutzon Borglum in a niche in the west wall, to the right of which hang display panels - historic photographs most of the year, and often official Christmas cards during the holiday season. Large portraits of four former presidents hang on the other two walls. All media The story featured may in some cases have been created by an independent third party and may not always represent the views of the institutions, listed below, who have supplied the content.

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Etiquette[edit] On occasion, students in the Transport Lab of the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering CEE have studied foot traffic in the Infinite Corridor, as a safer, more accessible model of highway traffic. In , one student report made the following observations about the informal rules that seem to apply to Infinite Corridor traffic: Officially, bicycles are allowed in the Infinite Corridor only if they are being pushed by a person walking and not ridden. The "Mass Toolpike" hack in involved placing traffic signals, lane markings, and highway-like signs along the length of the Infinite Corridor. Entrance[edit] An outside grand stairway leads up from Massachusetts Avenue to Lobby 7, the main entrance to the Infinite Corridor. This location is often called "77 MassAve", an abbreviation of its official street address; the street itself forms the western boundary of the main or central campus. A carved inscription [15] circles the space just below the base of the Little Dome, and has been the subject of a hack. The Infinite Corridor begins straight ahead through the lobby, on the opposite side from the street. During the s, two large pillars flanking the entrance to the Infinite Corridor were partially wrapped in paper and used by the liberal "Alternative Advertising" and somewhat less liberal "Pillar Productions" where students would scrawl responses to issues of the day such as nuclear power or whether disco sucked. A display of Air Force art was once withdrawn after vandalism in the lobby. Occasionally, " performance art " hacks or installation art hacks are sited in Lobby 7. The cavernous interior space of Lobby 7 is frequently the site of hacks that require a large volume of unobstructed indoor space. In this space, it is quite common to find several booths or tables advertising upcoming events, or students engaged in other public activities and demonstrations, such as juggling or dancing. Often, there are fund-raising activities, such as selling used books , tickets for shows or concerts, artworks made in the MIT GlassLab or Student Art Association, or Chinese pastries and other snacks. On November 18, a formal dedication ceremony was held to rename the space Memorial Lobby. The travertine walls bear the engraved names of MIT alumni who died in each of several wars, and these inscriptions have been re-gilded to make them more readable. Elevators in Lobby 7 and in Lobby 10 provide access to each floor, as do numerous stairways. The elevators in Lobby 10 also provide access to the Barker Engineering Library, via the 5th floor. The first floor called the "ground floor" by some is the most traveled level, and is often the only one referred to as the Infinite Corridor. It is most of a floor above ground level at Massachusetts Avenue the west end, Building 7 , and in areas is a full floor up, with a parking lot entrance passing underneath this entrance crosses the basement-level corridor at grade between Buildings 7 and 3. At its east end in Building 8, it is also about half a floor up. The Basement Infinite Corridor mirrors the first floor passage, but connects to the extensive below-grade system of tunnels connecting many buildings. Major junctions[edit] Since the Infinite Corridor is part of a campus-wide network of interconnected buildings, it contains junctions with other buildings, connecting to buildings to the north, south, and east none of the buildings west of Massachusetts Ave are connected to this system. Lobby 7 is the western end of the Infinite Corridor. To the south, it connects to Building 5 directly at all levels Basement through 4th floor. To the north is a continuation of Building 7. It connects to Building 9 via stairs and ramps: The 3rd and 4th floors have ramps providing accessible connections to the 4th and 5th floors of Building 9. An elevator in Lobby 7 provides access to every floor Basement through 4th of the main group of buildings and An elevator in Building 9 provides access to every floor in that building. Wheelchair users must use the 3rd or 4th floor of Building 7 to make the connection. The next junction to the east is with Buildings 7, 3, and Since building 3 is an L-shaped building, this junction provides access to the east and south to Building 3, connecting directly at every level Basement through 4th floor. To the north is Building The basement connection provides access to the Copy Tech center, and the 1st floor connection provides access to the Student Services Center. Stairs and an elevator in Building 11 provide access to the upper floors. Further east, the midpoint of the Infinite Corridor is Lobby An elevator provides access to all floors of the main group of buildings Buildings and 10 as well as the Barker Engineering Library,

whose entrance is on the 5th floor. Stairs and an elevator within the library provide access to the upper floors of the library 6 through 8 , as well as a portion of the 4th floor. To the north of Lobby 10, Building 10 connects via stairs and ramps to Building The basement of Building 10 has a ramp leading down to the basement of Building The 1st floor of Building 10 has stairs leading down to the 1st floor of Building 13, known as Lobby The 2nd floor of Building 10 has stairs leading up to the 3rd floor of Building The 3rd and 4th floors of Building 10 have ramps providing an assessable connection to the 4th and 5th floors of Building 13 respectively. The elevators in Lobby 13 access Floors 1 through 5. Wheelchair users can only access the basement of Building 13 via tunnels connecting to Building 10 or to Building 9. The next junction to the east is with buildings 4 and 8. Since building 4 is an L-shaped building, this junction provides access to the west and south to Building 4, connecting directly at every level basement through 4th floor. The junction used to provide access to building 12, but it has been demolished and will be replaced by new "MIT. To the south, Building 8 connects directly to Building 6 at all levels basement through 4th floor. At the north end of Building 8 is the connection to Building 16 and the eastern extension, described below, as well as a connection to Building Eastern extension[edit] Building 8 is the official eastern terminus of the Infinite Corridor. However, on the first floor at the Building 8 end, there are stairs leading down to the first and up to the second floors of Building 16 an adjacent, newer building, which was built with lower ceilings. A ground-level corridor through Buildings 16, 56, and 66 forms an eastern extension of the Infinite Corridor, ending at Ames Street across from a ceremonial archway designed by I. In addition, this junction also provides access to Building 26, to the north. The other floors of the Infinite Corridor also connect to the eastern extension. The basement connects via a short staircase to the basement of Building 16; a bypass ramp allows wheelchair users to make the connection. The 2nd floor of Building 8 has a few steps leading up to Building The 3rd and 4th floors of Building 8 have ramps that allow accessible connections to the 4th and 5th floors respectively of Building An elevator allows the connections that would otherwise require stairs to be made by people who use wheelchairs: The basement and Floors 1 through 5 of Building 16 all provide access to Building 26, to the north. By taking stairs down to the basement of Building 66, one can head further east via a tunnel under Ames Street, which connects to Buildings E18, E19, E23, and E25, in the eastern section of the campus. Displays[edit] The walls lining the Infinite Corridor were painted stark "Institute Gray" with black doorway trim until Spring , when a number of wall murals appeared. With two notable exceptions, the paintings were soon replaced by bulletin boards and enclosed display cases which remained largely unchanged for several decades. A Summer renovation installed more-durable boards, and more clearly marked many portions of them as reserved for exclusive use by one specified student activity or another. The oldest remaining wall mural near the Admissions Office is an early style colorful painting of a "multicultural" group of people walking quickly painted by Andrea H. Pritchard, wife of Physics Professor David E. Having survived many renovations and repaintings of the Infinite Corridor, the mural now is a carefully preserved relic of that era. Some adjacent laboratories, notably those of the Department of Materials Science and Engineering DMSE, Course 3 , now have floor-to-ceiling glass walls and large posters or display cases explaining some of their research activities. MIThenge[edit] On several days each year, the sun sets in alignment with the Infinite Corridor and shines along its entire length. These alignments occur on several days around January 31 and November The phenomenon was spotted, calculated, and popularized in according to a Sky and Telescope article. The MIThenge site has more information and predictions for when the phenomenon will next occur. A less-known alignment with the moon also occurs, but it is more subtle and harder to observe. Many published pictures of the phenomenon do not show any people, but this is because most passersby in the Infinite Corridor are polite enough to get out of the way of serious astronomical photographers on the upper floors. A campus newspaper, The Tech , has published etiquette and viewing suggestions for first-time observers. Demonstrations[edit] During the s, a common Technology Day demonstration used the unobstructed length of the corridor to demonstrate the speed of light in a simple, direct way. A strobe light , photocell , and oscilloscope were positioned at one end of the corridor, and a mirror at the other. The round-trip time was about two microseconds. The photocell picked up both the direct and reflected flashes. The flash duration being well under a microsecond, the result was two nicely separated pulses on the oscilloscope screen, which

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could be measured to compute the speed. Up the infinite corridor: MIT and the technological imagination.

Chapter 3 : Ground Floor Corridor

The white marble walls of the Ground Floor corridor complement the vaulted ceiling arching gracefully overhead. Architect James Hoban installed the groin vaulting around its sturdy construction withstood the fire of The vaulted ceiling seen today is a copy of the original vaulting and.

Chapter 4 : The Ground Floor: Corridor business is more than paint-by-numbers | The Gazette

The Grand Corridor, on the ground floor, Osborne House, Isle of Wight. The Principal Corridor at Osborne House showing the statues of Psyche and Narcissus by William Theed the Younger in place.

Chapter 5 : The White House – Google Arts & Culture

Ground Floor Corridor. Until , the Ground Floor in the White House served as utilitarian space used by servants. As a result, by the end of the 19th century, James Hoban's original groin vaulting in the wide corridor of this floor had been cut through in numerous places to accommodate pipes and ducts.

Chapter 6 : Ground Floor Corridor | Page 1 | Hallways and the Grand Staircase | Guild Forums | Gaia Online

The ground-floor and the second-floor corridor are connected by a narrow staircase hidden behind a pair of tapestries, with a suit of armour stood at the top. It has a trick step halfway up that most students remember to jump, and the staircase itself seems to be common knowledge.

Chapter 7 : Infinite Corridor - Wikipedia

Ground Floor Corridor. Official portraits of former First Ladies grace the walls of the Ground Floor Corridor of the Executive Residence. Under the portrait of Hillary Clinton, "Here Comes Santa Claus" to pay a call to every girl and boy in the sleepy village below.

Chapter 8 : Virtual Tour of the Art and Decor of The White House: The Ground Floor – Google Arts & Culture

*Head to *Ground Floor Amphi Corridor* to see the heartwarming (and sometimes terrifying) shots. We use cookies to ensure you get the best experience on our website, and if you continue without changing your settings, your continued use demonstrates you are happy to receive these cookies.*

Chapter 9 : Ground Floor Public (Tunnel) Corridor Partitions Sample Clauses

Beograd This item comes from a region where place names vary historically and politically. We have used the Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names (TGN) as a source for controlled place names.