Welcome to the University of Michigan and the Ross School of Business

Things to do when you’re not attending sessions
Architectural Pedigree of the Ross School of Business

The Ross School has an architectural heritage that combines elements of two of the most influential buildings ever designed. The AEG Turbine factory, designed by Peter Behrens in 1910, was famous for being “worker centric,” casting a lot of natural light onto the shop floor.

Walter Gropius, a member of Behrens’ firm, left to start his own consultancy and in 1911 designed the Fagus Shoe-last factory, which was revolutionary for its use of narrow vertical beams holding up walls of glass, and exposed glass stairwells that were lit at night and had no support features at their corners (they are corners of glass).

Gropius later founded the Bauhaus, which made its own indelible mark on the world of art and architecture.

This pedigree is apparent in the design of the Ross School.
Contents

Ross School architecture 1
Table of contents 2

If you have 15 - 30 minutes
  Take a local art tour 3

If you have 30 - 45 minutes
  Campus map 5
  Law library 6

If you have 45 min - 1 hour
  Central campus walking tour 7
  Hatcher graduate library 10

If you have 1 - 2 hours
  Museum of art 11
  Museum of archeology 12
  Natural history museum 13
  North campus 14

Off campus but in Ann Arbor 15

Local events and excursions 16

Venturing further afield 18
If you have 15 – 30 minutes
Take a Ross School art tour

Many of the Ross School’s art gems are stashed in hard-to-find places (can you find Wayne Thiebaud’s Pie Case or the black and red Robert Motherwell, both on the 3rd floor of the Ross building?), but if you only have a few minutes between sessions you can do a mini-tour right from where you are standing.

Art is appreciated individually. The suggestions below include some favorites of the Ross School Operations and Management Science faculty. Your tastes may differ. Feel free to seek out and enjoy the many pieces not listed. For more information on the entire RSB collection of pieces and artists see http://www.bus.umich.edu/rossart/collection/Default.aspx?
You can also hear more about several of the major pieces on your cell phone. Dial 734-764-TOUR

I. If you are in the Ross building

On the first (ground) floor of the new building near the elevators:

Near the elevators start with Chuck Close’s “Emily” done in fingerprint. It is Close’s style to use an underlying grid of color or shapes that, when viewed from afar, integrate into a recognizable image. Then walking away from the elevators work around to the left and look at Andy Sach’s photos of workers putting up this building. These were meant to be a temporary installation but received such a warm reception they have become permanent. Of course, in the middle of the winter garden you can’t miss the large gold and glass installation by Howard Ben Tre, because it dominates an entire side of the space. Hear more on your cell: 734-764-8687, extension 2.

On the first (ground level) of the new building near Blau auditorium:

Deborah Butterfield’s horses “With the Current” and “Forgetting the Other” are surprisingly fluid considering their construction material. You can’t miss these if you go into or out of Blau auditorium on the first floor.
Hear more on your cell: 734-764-8687, extension 3.
On the second floor of the Ross building near the elevator:

Start with the whimsical “Reluctant Hero” by John Schwartz (please resist the temptation to turn the crank), and enjoy Jeff Chien-Hsing Liao’s photographs of New York City flanking the elevators and the Hero.

Then heading away from the elevators, walk around the open area by going either straight or to your left to arrive at Joan Fontcuberta’s “Googlegram 17: The Other,” which is an Indian woman’s hand made of a photo-mosaic of 6000 small images each the result of Googling “The Other.”

On the lower level of Ross building:

Dominating the wall opposite the staircase is Miguel Rocha’s “Cloud,” a formed plywood scribble in 3-D that, like looking at clouds, you can see in many ways (hear more on your cell phone, 764-8687 ext 7). On the wall by the stairwell are Richard Estes’ “D-Train” and Jane Hammond’s “Spells and Incantations.” Then walk down the hallway away from Cloud to view Olivier Notellet’s “Hands Speaking” (hear more on your cell: 734-764-8687, extension 8).

II. Walking from the lobby of the Executive Residence to the Ross building

Enjoy the inviting and intimate Executive Residence lobby space and as you walk over to the Ross building go down the first floor hallway and check out Robert Longo’s series of dancers (Cindy, Gretchen, Jules, Max and Raphael). Hear more on your cell: 734-764-8687, extension 4.

If you go from the Executive Residence to the Ross building via the lower level hallway, you can see a series of Ann Arbor Art Fair posters, which are engaging in their own right. The Ann Arbor Art Fair, which has taken place in July since 1960, attracts over 500,000 visitors each year. From the poster wall you can also go out to the courtyard by the Executive Residence, which will be perfect on a warm summer day.
If you have 30 - 45 minutes

Visit the Law Library

By the 1970’s the library needed to expand, but nobody wished to break up the sight lines of the old Law Quad. The solution was an underground library designed by architect Bunnar Birkerts of the UM school of architecture. Birkets called the new addition “a building without a façade” because one can look across the top of the new addition to the timeless beauty of the Law Quad. You can go down the steps into the new addition, noting the footings of the old building on your right as you descend, and enjoy the natural light that extends down to the lowest floors. Looking up through the glass and mirrors of the largest skylight, which combine to make the structural elements all but disappear, one can see a gargoyle on the old building that is reputed to resemble William W. Cook, the donor of the original Law Quad.

Gargoyles

Each of the three arches on the opposite side of the Law Quad from the library feature Michigan-relevant gargoyles. The central passage contains 6 past university presidents, the other passages sport gargoyles representing academic disciplines or Ann Arbor activities. For more details on these gargoyles see http://www.law.umich.edu/historyandtraditions/buildings/LawQuadrangle/Pages/Corbels.aspx

Law Library

Summer hours 8 am – midnight (June 1 – Sep 4)

Walk inside the old Gothic portion of the law library, known as the Legal Research Building. Built in 1931, it still has its old world scholarly charm. The stained glass on the windows feature the seals of major universities around the country. Look for yours!
If you have 45 minutes to 1 hour
Take a short walking tour of Central Campus

Directions
Walk out of the new part of the RSB (by the auditorium and metal horses) and turn left (north). Walk along the tree-lined pedestrian walkway with the School of Education on your right. The School of Economics (Lorch Hall) is on your left but you will not see any signs confirming this. Before you reach the road (which is South University Avenue) you will see a fenced green lawn and garden space on your left. This is the private grounds of the Martha Cooke Building, which is an all-female dorm with strict rules that both harken back to a by-gone day and provide refuge from the chaos for those students who seek it.

If you walk to the front of Martha Cooke and look across South University Avenue you will see Clements Library, which houses original source material for the study of American History from the 15th to the 19th centuries.

Now cross South University Ave and, once on the other side, turn right and walk past the West Hall sign, then left through the West Hall archway. Walk through the arch and keep going straight.

Information
Martha Cooke: When the Martha Cooke building opened in September of 1915 it was one of the first residential halls for women. Above the main entrance is a statue of Portia, described as “Shakespeare’s most intellectual woman.” The interior of the building was designed to recall Gothic and early Renaissance times, the furnishings in the main rooms are from the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods. The garden, designed by Samuel Parsons in 1921, contains Paul Sutterman’s statue “Eve.”

Clements Library: The mission of the William L. Clements Library is to collect and preserve primary source materials on our nation’s past, and to make them available for research. It has original documents from the 15th through the 19th centuries, and periodic special exhibits of coherent pieces of its collection.

West Hall: Formerly known as West Engineering. This building used to house the College of Engineering. Currently, the only engineering facility in this building is the Marine Hydrodynamics Laboratories, used by the Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering department. You can see a tow tank in the basement.
**Directions**

This will bring you to the center of the Diag, with its brass block M standing between Hatcher Library and the flag pole.

Walk directly north past the flag pole, between the Natural Science and Chemistry buildings, to North University Avenue. Cross North University and continue walking to the center of the plaza with the sculpture-fountain of Triton and his sons playing in water. To the left (west) is the bell tower, to the east (right) is the Michigan League, and to the north is the Rackham building. To the southwest is Hill Auditorium.

**Information**

**The Diag** is the heart of central campus, a large open space in the middle of some of the original buildings. The Block M seal on the Diag has long been a noted landmark on the University campus, a place to meet friends and the subject of some superstition (If you step on the seal prior to taking an exam, you are sure to fail). The 172' flagpole is one of the items the university obtained from the World’s Exposition, held in 1893 in Chicago.

**Michigan League:** The Michigan League opened its doors in 1929 as an activity center for women on campus. Over the years its gender-specificity was dropped, but it still provides meeting rooms, banquet rooms, an inn, a small garden and a theater for smaller, more intimate performances.

**Bell Tower:** The Burton Memorial Tower was built in 1936 and still holds one of only 23 grand carillons in the world. The heaviest of its bells weighs 6 tons and chimes the hours with a low ‘G’. If you are lucky you will be at the tower when a concert is in progress, in which case you can climb the stairs (10 floors, 212 feet) to the bells and watch the carillonneur work by striking large keys with his or her hands and feet.

**Rackham building:** The Rackham Building houses the administrative offices of the UM graduate schools, neutral territory without departmental boundaries. Dedicated in June 1938, the Rackham Building provides the northern bookend to the pedestrian mall that is anchored on the south by Hatcher Library. The interior combines a classical Greek color palette and classical forms with art deco flourishes. If you can, peek inside to the 1117-seat amphitheater. In the architect’s own words:

“The varieties of ways by which new knowledge arises are not limited to books, the classroom, and the laboratory. All those intellectual contacts between individuals imbued with the curiosity to find out why things are as they are offer such opportunities. The informal intercourse of minds is often as significant as the formal search … . The building thus is conceived as a center for gathering together those stirred by this fundamental curiosity to know … The Graduate School Building … is neutral territory…the boundaries between subjects are less evident… and the specialist has opportunity to become a scholar.”
**Directions**

Turn around and walk southwest past the southwest corner of Hill Auditorium, cross North University (again, but this time going south) and continue south on the west side of the Natural Sciences building, along the grass and trees of the pedestrian walkway to the east of State Street. As you continue south, the large white classroom building on your left is Angell Hall, with large pillars in front. Across State Street to the west is the old Newberry Hall, now the Kelsey Archeological Museum.

Continue south and before you reach South University Avenue again you will see the UM Museum of Art on your left and the Michigan Student Union across the street on the right.

Looking south across South University Avenue you will see the gothic architecture of the Law Quad. Cross South U and enter the Law Quad through any one of the three gargoyle-lined portals. Once in the quad, you can look across the quad to the south and see the Law Library (Legal Research Building). Walk southeast past the east side of the law library. The glass-lined excavation is one of the skylights for its underground expansion. From here you can see the Ross School right across the street (Tappan). Cross Tappan and you have completed your short walking tour.

**Information**

**Hill Auditorium:** Built in 1913 with special attention to the architectural and engineering challenges of perfecting its acoustics. Hill Auditorium is known worldwide for its clarity of sound. The Ann Arbor community regularly fills its 3,538 seats (larger than Carnegie Hall in NY), making it economically feasible to host the top orchestras and musicians in the world.

**Angell Hall:** Angell Hall was built in 1924 to relieve overcrowding in nearby older buildings for students of the College of Literature, Science and Arts. To match the appearance of surrounding structures, such as Hill Auditorium, Alumni Memorial Hall, and the Clements Library, planners chose a classic design with eight large Doric columns surmounting a wide esplanade of steps dominating its 480 foot length.

**Student Union:** Completed in 1925, the Union is a central gathering place for students and student activities. In 1960 candidate John F. Kennedy stood on the steps of the Union and, looking out at the students amassed to hear him speak, envisioned the Peace Corps, which became a reality after his election in 1961.

Information on the Kelsey Museum, UM Museum of Art, and Law Quad and library can be found in their own sections of this brochure:

- Law Quad and library: page 6
- UM Museum of Art: page 11
- Kelsey Museum: page 12
If you have 45 minutes - 1 hour

Visit Hatcher Graduate Library

It takes about 8 minutes walking at a leisurely pace to go from the Ross School to the front entrance of Hatcher Library, so plan your time in the library accordingly. Go out the front of the Ross School onto Tappan Street, and turn right (north). Walk straight up Tappan to South University Avenue, where you will find yourself facing Clements Library. Cross South University and continue north past the left side of Clements, which will take you to the back side of Hatcher. Walk around the left side of Hatcher to its front on the Diag. Go up the stairs and into the first floor north lobby.

The first floor lobby is adorned with frescos painted by Thomas di Lorenzo when Hatcher was built in 1920. Animals and mythical beasts, men and women, flowers and plants are rendered in a Greco-Egyptian style. The Latin phrase at the far end of the lobby translates to “The voice of books is one but in-formeth not all alike.” Go to the end of the lobby and turn left into the Gallery, which holds exhibits and presentations for the community. To the left within the Gallery is the Audubon Room, which has changing exhibits of some of the library’s treasures. A constant, however, is one page of hand-colored prints from John James Audubon’s 8-volume set, “Birds in America.” The pages are turned weekly.

Go up either of the two large staircases in the middle of the lobby to get to the second floor. Check out the Reference Reading Room behind the stained glass memorial to Professor Walter, lost at sea on July 4, 1898. The murals on either end of the Reading Room are “The Arts of Peace” and “The Arts of War” by Gari Melchers. They were procured in 1895 from the Chicago World’s Fair and moved to Hatcher upon its completion in 1920. Walk out into the middle of the room and turn around, and you can see three more stained glass windows over the door. Like the memorial just outside the doors, these are by Nicola D’Ascenzo and have been at UM since 1906.

Go back out of the reading room into the second floor reference area. The Greek friezes are replicas from the Parthenon and portray Athenians celebrating the festival of Panathenaia (for Athena’s birthday). Walk straight past the reference desk. Go into the old stacks through the door on the left (a sign over the door says “North Stacks”). Can you find your way back to the door leading directly to the first floor lobby without leaving the stacks?

Of course, if you love old stacks, feel free to wander the many North and South stack floors, choosing random aisles to explore.
You won’t have time to see the entire museum in an hour, but you can choose a single gallery and see it as an inspiring break in a busy day. Choose among the African, American, Asian, European, and Middle Eastern art galleries, or the Contemporary or Drawing and Printmaking exhibits.

Founded in 1910 in the Alumni Memorial Hall building, the art museum has always been free to the public. Gifts and acquisitions expanded the collection until, in the 1990’s, it was clear more space was required. In March 2009 the museum reopened with its new 53,000 square foot Frankel Family Wing.

The expansion has enabled the Museum to display more than three times the amount of art from its near-universal collections, which span cultures, eras, and media. The addition of classrooms, an auditorium, and a variety of gathering spaces contribute to making UMMA a town square for the arts at the heart of a superb research university.
In 1924 Professor Francis W. Kelsey, after whom the Museum is named, embarked on a series of excavations in the Mediterranean and the Near East. Excavations included investigations of Carthage, the ancient city-state founded by the Phoenicians in the middle of the 9th century BC and destroyed by Rome in 146 BC in the last Punic War, and Greco-Roman towns in Egypt and Iraq dating up to the 8th century AD. The many artifacts of daily life - pottery, coins, figurines, beads, bracelets, earrings, amulets, and lamps - offer a provocative window into daily life in these ancient cities.

Some of these many artifacts can be seen in the Kelsey Museum of Archeology. The building looks as if it may have been a house, or even a church, at some point in its past, but that is not the case. The old part of the museum fronting State Street was built in 1891 for the Students' Christian Association for meetings, religious services, and activities. Originally the building was known as Newberry Hall, the name you still see on the front of the building. In 1928 the University leased the structure to use as an archaeology museum, then bought the building in 1937. The new Upjohn Exhibit Wing to the rear of the original building allows the museum to display more than four times as many artifacts as in the old building.

The museum still sponsors archaeological fieldwork, as it has for the past 80 years.

In the process of looking at daily life in these ancient sites, Professor Kelsey collected many papyri that allowed scholars to combine the written record with the physical artifacts in an ancient house or building, providing a multi-dimensional view into the daily life of its people. The University of Michigan currently has one of the most extensive collection of papyri in the world. This collection, which contains the oldest known copy of the Epistles of St. Paul, is currently housed in a temperature controlled vault on the 8th floor of the Hatcher Graduate Library.

The unique combination of papyrology and archeology practiced at the University of Michigan is, as one professor put it, “Like looking over somebody’s shoulder 2000 years later and seeing what their life was like.”
If you have 1 to 2 hours

Exhibit Museum of Natural History
Mon-Sat 9-5, Sun 12-5
Free admission (donations encouraged)

The UM Natural History Museum is primarily in the Ruthven Museums Building (1928), whose entrance is guarded by two lions. With just an hour or two, you will not be able to see everything. You can choose among the exhibits on paleontology, geology, anthropology and Native American cultures, or Michigan wildlife. The Buesching and Owosso mastodons are the only such display in the world containing adult male and female specimens.

The zoology exhibit cannot display the entire zoological collection, which includes representatives of all orders of birds, amphibians and reptiles, mites, and insects, and over 80% of the orders of fish and mollusks.
If you have 2 hours

Visit North Campus

The Huron River flows right through the middle of the University of Michigan campus, dividing Central Campus (where you are now) from North Campus (across the river). The College of Engineering, School of Art and Design, College of Architecture & Urban Planning, and School of Music, Theater & Dance are all on North Campus. North campus is worth a visit, but you will need to take a bus or car to get there.

The Ann and Robert H. Lurie Tower was built in 1996 on North Campus. Like its older counterpart on Central Campus, the Lurie Tower houses a grand carillon -- one of only 23 in the world, but one of two on the Michigan campus.

Check out the Duderstadt Center, which is a “neutral turf” site where all of the colleges intermingle in an atmosphere of high tech (video, music, 3-D printing and manufacturing, computer renderings) creativity.

Also, can you find Maya Lin’s wave field?
Off campus but in Ann Arbor

Most people visiting the University of Michigan will see at least parts of its neighboring commercial districts: The South University area to the east and the North State Street area to the north contain coffee shops, book stores, food and other things students want and need. Of special note is the restored Michigan Theater on Liberty Street.

The Michigan Theater, built in 1928 and beautifully restored in 1999, has been designated an Outstanding Historical Theater by the League of Historic American Theaters. The Michigan shows independent films, and, before each movie, patrons are treated to a concert on the fully restored 1927 Barton Opus 245 theater pipe organ with its thirteen ranks of pipes.

http://www.michtheater.org/?gclid=CL757PDB3agCFY8j3wodASmK_w

Downtown refers to the area around Main Street west of campus. You have to walk a few blocks to get there, but it’s worth it. Downtown is the heart of Ann Arbor. Having escaped the fate of many downtown areas in American cities, it is alive with art galleries, restaurants with outdoor seating, and shops that attract casual strollers every evening.

For more information see http://downtownannarbor.org/

If you have kids, consider the Hands On Museum

Ann Arbor Hands On Museum
220 E. Ann
The Hands On Museum opened in 1982 in an historic brick firehouse, and remains a favorite for kids, featuring “hands on” interactive exhibits showing how science works.
http://www.aahom.org/
Local events and excursions

Ann Arbor Summer Festival
Free live music and outdoor films, food and fun 6 pm – midnight, June 17 – July 10, at the north end of Ingall’s Mall near the Rackham building.
See the web site
http://www.annarborsummerfestival.org/index.php/events/top_of_the_park/
and click on today’s date on the calendar to see who and what is playing tonight!
Go for 5 minutes or 5 hours.

Nichols Arboretum
Explore 123 acres of complex glacial topography planted with native and exotic trees, shrubs and flowers. Enjoy the peony garden, with some plants over a century old. Wander the restored prairie grassland or a mile of river front. It’s easy to get lost, but if you keep turning “downhill” you will eventually find the river, which you can follow out again. In the words of one student blogger: “Words are not necessary – go there, walk, breathe, enjoy!”
http://www.lsa.umich.edu/mbg/files/ArbGuide.pdf

Matthaei Botanical Gardens
A 300 acre botanical garden and natural area, with a 10,000 square foot conservatory, is located east of town at 1800 North Dixboro Road. The walking trails and grounds are open daily without charge. The conservatory requires an admission fee.
http://www.lsa.umich.edu/mbg/
Local events and excursions

Canoe or kayak the Huron River

The Huron River divides the University of Michigan's Central and North campuses, and flows through Nichols Arboretum. There is no better way to spend a hot summer day than renting a canoe or kayak and floating downriver! Transportation back to your car is included in the rental fee.

For current information on water conditions and rentals see http://www.a2gov.org/government/communityservices/ParksandRecreation/CanoeLiveries/Pages/CanoesLiveries.aspx

Bicycling

Road bikes
Bike down Huron River Drive which meanders along the Huron River. Cars understand that this a favorite route for bikers and are careful. Anybody who is in a hurry won’t be on this route anyway, so relax and enjoy it.

Mountain Biking
About 20 miles northwest of Ann Arbor is the Pinckney State Recreation Area which contains several mountain biking trails, but the 17-mile Potawatomi Trail is nationally famous. The “Poto” features long technical climbs and fast downhills. Unless you are a very serious biker, opt for one of the other trails (for example the Silver Lake Trail or Crooked Lake Trail).

Further Afield

**Henry Ford Museum (26 miles East of Ann Arbor)**
Henry Ford was a researcher, but rather than study academic papers he studied objects. And he collected them. Did you ever wonder about the evolution of the steam engine, or the light bulb? Want to compare designs and see for yourself how obstacles were overcome by genius and inventiveness? The Henry Ford Museum is the place to explore inventions past and present. Whether you have a mechanical engineering mindset, or simply want to re-live all those old cars you remember growing up with, come and wander through nine acres of genius made manifest. http://www.thehenryford.org/museum/index.aspx

**Greenfield Village**
Next to the Henry Ford Museum, Greenfield Village recreates historical districts that trace America’s evolution from a rural to industrial society in which Henry Ford and the Rouge Plant just down the road played such a central role. The Village continues Ford’s fascination with the objects and context of invention, with over 80 preserved historic structures including the bicycle shop where the Wright brothers built their first airplane and Thomas Edison’s laboratory. Sound too opaque for kids? Don’t worry. The re-enactors, working steam train, and other attractions make this a great family place. http://www.thehenryford.org/village/index.aspx

** Longer trips to the coasts, East and West**
Going further east is the City of Detroit, which has its own long list of attractions. Don’t miss the Detroit Institute of Art, one of the finest art museums in the world.

To the far west of the state is the Lake Michigan shore-line with 300’ high sand dunes cascading into clear, turquoise water. The Great Lakes are unlike anything you have ever seen. They are fresh-water inland seas complete with a stunning natural ecology and a long and storied maritime history.