ARCHITECTURE, SCULPTURE, ART, DISPLAYS, COLLECTIONS, AND MORE
Your journey begins in the central campus at the Visitor Parking Lot next to the Carnegie Building and Babcock Hall.

1. Visitor Parking Lot
The parking kiosk was once a ticket booth at Memorial Stadium. The booth and Memorial Stadium were built in 1927, and the booth was moved in 2002.

2. Carnegie Building, 1908
This is the fifth-oldest building on campus. Philanthropist and steel magnate Andrew Carnegie contributed $30,000 to UND to build a library. The North Dakota Legislature was not able to match the Carnegie grant funds, so the third floor was never built. President Merrifield bought the property for the library and lent money to UND to complete the project. The Carnegie Building housed the library from 1908 to 1928; the dining center, or "commons," from 1929 to 1943; and Home Economics and Nutrition from 1943 to 1996. It currently houses the Budget Office, Telecommunications, and North Dakota University System Internal Auditing.

3. Babcock Hall, 1908
Designed by Joseph Bell DeRemer in a symmetrical Tudor Revival style, Babcock Hall is the oldest classroom building on campus. Originally opening as the School of Mines, it is where Margaret Kelly Cable first taught ceramics as part of this department. The works later became known as the highly collectible UND Pottery. Its appearance changed through repairs from a 1910 fire and several additions. In 1925 it was renamed for Earle J. Babcock, who was widely known for his research on and promotion of North Dakota resources. An active faculty leader, he served as state geologist, director of the School of Mines, dean of Engineering, and interim president of the University. Babcock is now the home of Anthropology. Artifacts and fossils are on display inside the building.

Outside:
- The "hole-y" rocks on the northeast side of this building were used to teach drilling techniques for the mining program.

West of O’Kelly Hall, a monument is dedicated to “Camp Depression” and the spirit of the students who lived...

Look up. Look down. Look all around ... as you walk and drive through the campus. You will discover the art, explore the architecture, and experience the beauty of our University.

This publication highlights art and artifacts you can explore around the campus, both inside and outside. The descriptions provide some perspective on campus life in the early years of the University. Where applicable, the year of construction is noted for most buildings and structures named. This publication can be found online at UND.edu.

Enjoy your tour and welcome to the University of North Dakota.

ABOVE: Aspects of the geology and natural history of North Dakota are depicted in this mural in the Reading Room of the Chester Fritz Library.
ON THE COVER: Among the four figurines adorning the Adelphi Fountain are these Muses representing inspiration for artists and scholars.
there. Old railroad cabooses were placed on campus to provide inexpensive housing for students struggling with the hardships of the Great Depression. The centerpiece is “Persistence,” a 20-foot-high welded steel sculpture created by Curtis Flexhaug.

5. Soaring Eagle, 2000
South of the Chester Fritz Library are the Soaring Eagle Statue and Prairie Garden. The sculpture was created by American Indian artist and alumnus Bennett Brien and donated by Col. Eugene E. Myers. Horticultural designer/environmental historian Kathleen Brokke planned the Soaring Eagle Prairie flowerbed, which was dedicated in 2002. The triangular flowerbed showcases native prairie plants.

6. Chester Fritz Library, 1961
The original building was made possible by the first million-dollar gift ever received by the University. Chester Fritz, an international investment banker, had attended UND from 1908 to 1910. An addition and renovation were completed in 1982.

Outside:
- The north side of the 82-foot tower bears six carved limestone panels. Five depict marks used by early printers who contributed significantly to the development of book design. The sixth panel represents early forms of the book, the manuscript and scroll. The renderings were designed in 1960 by Robert A. Nelson, former chair of the Department of Art.

Inside:
- The Library presents rotating exhibits; displays feature items from the Library’s collections as well as traveling exhibits from other museums and libraries.
- On the south wall in the Reading Room on the second floor is an oil mural, 20 feet square, depicting natural and geologic aspects of North Dakota’s history. It was painted by Robert A. Nelson.
- The sculpture on the east wall of the Reading Room depicts the theme of human communication. Created by Stanley Johnson, the stained glass and metal work features examples of characters used in writing throughout history.
- Below the sculpture on the west wall is the UND Time Capsule constructed of wood from historic University buildings. It holds items collected during the 125th
Anniversary celebration in 2008, and will be opened in 2033, UND’s 150th anniversary.

- Special Collections on the fourth floor features a wide range of resources and artifacts, including a chair made specifically for the use by Norwegian Crown Prince Olav when he spoke at UND’s 1939 commencement. It also includes genealogy and other historical resources.
- The East Asian Room, also on the fourth floor, houses exquisite objects, furniture and pieces of art collected by UND alumnus and benefactor Chester Fritz during his career and travels. Stop at Special Collections to ask about a tour.

Enjoy a walking art tour of the Library. Ask for a brochure at the Reference and Research Services Desk on the main floor.

7. Montgomery Hall, 1911

This structure was originally the Commons, UND’s dining hall. Because the library needed more space, its function was swapped with the Carnegie Building in 1928. Later converted to a classroom and office building, Montgomery Hall served as UND’s library until the Chester Fritz Library was completed in 1961. It is named for Henry C. Montgomery, UND’s first faculty member and first vice president, who served as acting president from 1885 to 1887. Designed by Joseph B. DeRemer, Montgomery Hall is regarded as establishing the basic “Collegiate Gothic” architectural theme for nearly all subsequent buildings in the central campus.

8. J. Lloyd Stone Center, 1903

The first campus building designed by the noted local architect Joseph Bell DeRemer was occupied in 1903 by President Webster Merrifield and his wife. John C. West, who retired in 1954, was the last president to live there. Between 1954 and 1971, it was known as Oxford House and served as a residence hall and then as the home of the Art Department. The restored structure was opened in 1981 as the home of the Alumni Association, which has now moved to the Gorecki Alumni Center. It is named in honor of J. Lloyd Stone, who directed the Alumni Association from 1945 to 1974. The main floor has been beautifully furnished in turn-of-the-century antiques and décor.


Home of the College of Business & Public Administration, the building is named in honor of Bertin C. Gamble, a North Dakota native who was chairman of Gamble-Skogmo, Inc., of Minneapolis.
- A computer keypunch card is on the east façade; the small rectangles spell out “UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA” in Hollerith (computer keypunch) Code.
- The building’s sign includes a bronze key and plaque for Beta Gamma Sigma, the honor society of the College of Business & Public Administration, which is also known as the “Dean’s Honor Society.” The plaque recognizes the deans who have led the college. The sign was unveiled in 2006.

10. Chandler Hall, 1899

Originally the “Power House” for the University, Chandler Hall is the oldest building on campus and has been remodeled 10 times. Once known as the Engineering Building and named in honor of Elwyn Chandler, former dean of Engineering, it now houses the Department of Theatre Arts and the University Laundry.
Notice the metal strap hanging from the northeast corner and the ceramic insulator on Chandler Hall’s north side. In 1904, the Power House became the headquarters of the trolley streetcar system. The insulators are all that remain.

The University’s first permanent home for the performing arts is named in honor of Olger B. Burtness, a UND graduate, district judge, and six-term U.S. Representative. Abstract reliefs of classical theater masks carved in limestone are emplaced on the exterior north and south walls. It was a common practice in the 1960s to include an architectural design to represent a building’s use.

Near the front entrance is a site for rotating displays of student sculptures. The current display, “Through Act III,” was created in 1995 by the Advanced Sculpture class taught by Patrick Luber. It is made of welded steel and stands approximately 15 feet high.

12. Merrifield Hall, 1929
Named in honor of Webster Merrifield, president from 1891 to 1909, the building is regarded as architect Joseph Bell DeRemer’s campus masterpiece. DeRemer’s designs for Merrifield Hall and other UND buildings helped establish the “Collegiate Gothic” architectural style for the central campus.

It is interesting to note that this was not the first “Merrifield Hall” on campus. The Main Building (1884-1962), or “Old Main,” bore the name of esteemed president from 1912 until the completion of this building.

**Outside:**
Geometric emblems and shields decorate the upper perimeter and north and south faces of the building. Look for the prairie rose, flickertail, and plow and sheaves of wheat on the south, and the warrior, lamp of knowledge, and buffalo skull on the north end. The prairie rose, North Dakota’s state flower, appears frequently on the window wells. Shields in the upper right corner of the door arches blend two symbols: the open book from the original official seal of the University and the motto, “Lux et Lex” (“Light and Law”), adopted in 1908.

**Inside:**
- Geometric patterns decorate the terrazzo floors between the stairwell landings.
- High in the corners of the stairwells, masonry gnomes peer over their books at all who pass below.
- The original porcelain water fountains in the north end of the lower level were created with a beautiful green hue that comes from the color of the clay.
- Inside the southeast entrance is a large bronze plaque of the official seal of the University, presented by the Class of 1908.
- A display case on the first floor contains a fur parka worn by UND graduate and famed Arctic aviator Carl Ben Eielson.
- The only penny gumball machine on campus is on the first floor near the northwest stairwell.
Near the northeast entrance to Twamley Hall (15) is a bust of George Walsh, who authored the act establishing the University of North Dakota in the 1883 session of the Dakota Territorial Legislature.

13. Clock and Sundial
- The clock near Twamley and Merrifield Halls is a focal point of the central mall. Custom-built for the University by the Verdin Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, it was installed in 2005.
- The Armillary Sphere, or sundial, was presented to UND by the Robert D. Campbell Foundation in 1966. It stands on the spot of the University’s original flagpole, north of the Carnegie Building.

14. Old Main Memorial Plaza and Sphere
The plaza between Merrifield and Twamley Halls marks the site of Old Main, the University’s first building. The Main Building opened in 1884 and was demolished in 1962. Construction methods of the time were not able to support a building of that size, and the building quickly became unstable.

- The centerpiece of the site is the Old Main Memorial Sphere, created by the late Stanley Johnson, longtime UND art professor. The steel-and-bronze sphere, 7 feet in diameter and 16 feet high, is laced with 29 figures representing educational development. An eternal flame burns in the center of the sphere.
- Engraved on a bronze plaque at the base are the names of the eight UND presidents who served in Old Main, a depiction of the building, and four lines of UND’s anthem, “Alma Mater.” The sphere was dedicated in 1963.
- Johnson also designed the plaza, benches, and tables.

15. Twamley Hall, 1962
Twamley Hall is UND’s administration building, and its construction made it possible for Old Main, UND’s first (and structurally compromised) building, to be demolished. The building is named in honor of James Twamley, a Grand Forks businessman who was one of the founders of the University. Funds from the estate of his son, Frederick Twamley, made the addition of a fourth floor possible through a decision made by his sister, Edna Twamley. Twamley Hall is UND’s main administration building.

Outside:
- A relief of the University Seal appears over the northeast entrance.
- Near the northeast entrance is a bust of UND founder George Walsh, who introduced a bill at the 1883 Territorial Assembly to locate the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks. This sculpture was designed and created by Heidi J. Hoy and commissioned by the UND 125th Anniversary Committee. It was dedicated in 2010.

Inside:
- Prints in the hallways feature historic buildings and research activities on the first floor, prominent alumni on the second, UND presidents on the third, and contemporary scenes of University life on the fourth floor.
- The third-floor hallway also displays the Centennial Print Collection, created by Art Department faculty for the 1983 celebration of UND’s centennial.
16. Armory (ROTC), 1918

Construction began in 1918 during World War I by the War Department to provide a covered drill ground for new recruits housed at UND. The war ended before the building was completed. As a result, the wooden floor that exists in the building today is built directly upon dirt. The University completed construction and built two additions in 1924. It served as the men’s gymnasium and ROTC hall, and at one point was also home to an indoor rifle range. As the largest assembly hall on campus for many years, it became the site of commencement ceremonies, convocations, and other events. It continues to serve as the home for both the Army and Air Force ROTC programs.

Cadet Park at the building’s entrance was completed in 1991 and marked the 75th anniversary of Army ROTC (Reserve Officer Training Corps) and the 72nd anniversary of the building. The mosaic tile patch symbolizes the Army mission of national defense. The sword signifies courage, the lamp denotes the pursuit of knowledge, and the Greek helmet symbolizes a Warrior Scholar. The motto “Excellence” and “Leadership” express the ultimate responsibility of the Army ROTC program and its moral obligation to the nation.

17. North Dakota Museum of Art, 1907

Built as a Gymnasium, this has served as an armory, drill hall and assembly hall. In 1919, it became known as the Women’s Gymnasium. Following remodeling, the building opened as the North Dakota Museum of Art in 1989.

The Museum is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday and 1 to 5 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

Museum Grounds:
- Richard Nonas, a New York City sculptor, was commissioned in the early 1990s to create the circle of 40 charcoal-granite rocks surrounding the building. The design incorporates a peony garden.
- “Couch Potatoes”
  Three boulder-benches are made of charcoal granite from Cold Springs, Minn. Zoran Mojsilov was commissioned to create the stone benches and the granite “chair” at the front entrance of the Museum.
- “Raindrops”
  This sculpture of a young Navajo woman and her lamb was created in 1993 by Allan Houser, whose work has been featured in the White House sculpture gardens and international museums. “Raindrops” was donated to the Museum of Art by the late Sanny Ryan of Grand Forks.
- “Green Family”
  Located on the south side the Museum is “Green Family at Home,” a painted steel sculpture by Richard Szeitz.
- “Cudjoe III”
  Located in the southeast corner of the sculpture garden, this piece created by Del Geist in 1978 is made from folded corten steel plates. Born and raised in North Dakota, Geist has worked extensively in stone.

18. Gustafson Hall, 1909

Designed by Joseph Bell DeRemer, this was the house of the Varsity Bachelor Club, formed in 1902 by 10 “turned-down, heart-pierced young men … in short ten unsuccessful lovers.” It was UND’s first fraternity, and members offered UND’s first annual prize for academic excellence. In 1913 the group became affiliated with Phi Delta Theta fraternity, which occupied the house until a new chapter house was built in 1979. During the influenza epidemic in 1918, Gustafson Hall
was used as a temporary hospital. UND later acquired the house, which now serves as headquarters for the Office of Extended Learning. It is named for Ben G. Gustafson, who in the late 1950s played a key role in revitalizing and broadening UND’s educational outreach programs.

19. “Gertrude” Bench, 1909
“Gertrude,” a cast concrete bench, faces the English Coulee and the Adelphi Fountain. Donated by the Class of 1909, the reason for the name is lost. The bench was refurbished in 2012.

20. Fox Memorial Bridge, 1966
The pedestrian bridge was funded by Ernest F. Fox, farmer, oilman and UND benefactor, in memory of his wife, Alice.

21. Adelphi Fountain, 1905
The Adelphi Fountain was the first purely decorative fixture on the campus. It was presented to the University in 1905 by the Adelphi Literary Society, UND’s first student organization. Thanks to funds provided from the estate of Roy and Elnora (Hopper) Danley, it was restored in 2007. Guided by old records and grainy photographs, the artists created new figures to represent the Oracle of Delphi and three Muses. The three Muses (pictured on the cover) surrounding the stem of the fountain represent several cultures, including a Lakota woman. One holds a sheaf of wheat, another a scroll, and the third carries a lyre.

22. Hopper-Danley Spiritual Center, 2007
Located near the English Coulee, the Hopper-Danley Spiritual Center is designed as an interfaith chapel.

23. Fountain and Memorial Wall, 2007
The bequest from the Hopper-Danley estate also made possible the installation of a cube-shaped fountain faced with granite panels. Lights below the water surface create a “flickering” effect on the panels at night. The Memorial Wall, bearing the word “CELEBRATED,” honors UND students, faculty, and staff who have passed away.

24. Hughes Fine Arts Center, 1974
One of the first major departures from the “Collegiate Gothic” architectural style of the main campus, the building was designed to blend unobtrusively into the English Coulee area. It was made possible by a bequest from Edmond A. Hughes, a prominent North Dakota utilities pioneer.

Artistic works, including the famed UND pottery, are displayed throughout the building. The Col. Eugene E. Myers Art Gallery hours are 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Outside:
• Below the east overlook is “Into the Wind,” a painted sculpture by former UND student Jan Ress.
• Nearby is an untitled figurative sculpture created in welded steel by former UND student Ken Duhart.
• Suspended underneath the overlook by a single cable is a large, precisely balanced unnamed sculpture by Wayne Kartzinel. The New York artist donated the welded steel work to UND in 1976.
• A steel-and-stone piece by Curtis Flexhaug stands in the patio by the west entrance. The former UND art student also created the “Persistence” sculpture on the central mall.
In the green space immediately west of the Center’s ceramics wing stands an 8-foot-high columnar steel sculpture by Edward Walker.

Home to UND presidents, this modern building uses a campus Gothic architectural style as inspiration.

26. Chester Fritz Auditorium, 1972
A second million-dollar gift from benefactor Chester Fritz launched construction of this auditorium. It is still regarded as one of the best performing arts facilities in the Upper Midwest.

Hanging in the well of the Auditorium lobby is a Dalambert Chandelier, presented in honor of President Emeritus and Mrs. George Starcher by the Robert D. Campbell Foundation and by friends, faculty and staff of the University. The chandelier, custom-made in Italy, is lighted by approximately 30 lamps, and blends 5,550 lead crystal beads, prisms and teardrops in a classic regency style.

The walls of the lobbies and hallways of the Auditorium are decorated with hundreds of photographs of the entertainers and celebrities who have appeared on stage at “The Fritz.”

27. Gorecki Alumni Center, 2012
The Gorecki is the welcome center for the campus and home of the UND Alumni Association and Foundation, as well as the Office of Admissions. The first Platinum LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) certified building in North Dakota, the Gorecki Alumni Center demonstrates the use of energy-efficient standards. Displays of American Indian artifacts and Margaret Cable Pottery are in the Gransberg Community Room. The Heritage Hall tells UND’s story since 1883. The building also offers meeting and event space. Request a tour by stopping at the information desk.

The Wilkerson Gazebo was built by UND’s Auxiliary Services department, following a design created by LeRoy Sondrol, retired director of facilities, and artist Stanley O. Johnson. The stone work was done by an unknown American Indian artist. Railroad ties donated by Burlington Northern were used in the construction. A plaque hanging in the gazebo records the names of workers involved in the project.

Stanley O. Johnson designed the Wilkerson Wall, which screens the view of the parking lot from University Avenue. LeRoy Sondrol designed the Wilkerson Clock.

29. Sculpture near Smith Hall, 1971
An untitled granite sculpture between Smith Hall and the English Coulee. Created by the late Stanley O. Johnson, it stands 20 feet high and weighs 11 tons. Johnson said the sculpture did not represent any particular theme but was an exercise in design, emphasizing the play between positive and negative space. It was created by cutting into a rectangular
granite block, pulling apart sections, turning them lengthwise and sideways, and joining the flat sides. If one could imagine reversing the process, Johnson said, you would return to the original granite block.

Beginning in 1914, this area of the English Coulee served as the site of the Bankside Theater. This outdoor performance amphitheater was home to the Sock & Buskin Society, the predecessor to Theatre Arts.

30. American Indian Center, 2006
The building serves as a focal point for more than 400 American Indian students enrolled at UND. Outside: A bronze sculpture, "Eagle Taking Fish Out of Water" (1993) by Mario Nardini, was installed in 2008.

31. Wesley College Buildings, 1908-1929
Until the post-World War II boom, University Avenue was, for all practical purposes, the northern border of the UND campus. Immediately north of the Avenue was Wesley College, a Methodist college formerly known as The Red River Valley University, moved to Grand Forks from Wahpeton in 1906. Four buildings were constructed on a 10-acre site for Wesley College, using a modified Italianate architectural style. The location of Wesley College grew out of an affiliation agreement signed in 1905. The arrangement expanded student housing and instructional choices, particularly in music and religion. UND acquired the campus in 1965 after Wesley College ceased operations. The Wesley College name remains on the south faces of both Corwin and Robertson Halls.

Larimore/Corwin Hall
- Larimore Hall was built in 1909 as a women's dormitory, with a capacity of 48. During World War II, it housed glider pilots and Signal Corps students training on the UND campus. It was named for Newell G. Larimore, a longtime trustee, for whom the community of Larimore, N.D., also is named.
- Corwin Hall, a classroom structure also completed in 1909, was made possible through the contributions of Mr. and Mrs. S.F. Corwin of Jamestown, N.D.

Sayre/Robertson Hall
- Sayre Hall, the first building completed for the Wesley College campus in 1908, was a dormitory that housed some of the University's most famous alumni, including playwright Maxwell Anderson, Arctic explorer Carl Ben Eielson, and ambassador Thomas Whelan. Its construction was funded by North Dakota businessman A.J. Sayre and named in memory of his son, Harold Sayre.
- Robertson Hall, the last building added to the Wesley campus, was completed in 1929 and honors the Rev. Edward P. Robertson, president of Wesley College from 1899 to 1931.

Nursing Building, 1976
The first new building to be placed in the former Wesley College campus, it was designed to blend with the color of the older buildings.
Northern Plains Center for Behavioral Research, 2008
Funded by the National Institutes of Health, this center provides nearly 30,000 square feet of behavioral research and office space for investigators of the College of Nursing & Professional Disciplines and the Department of Psychology.

Time Capsule, 1983
In celebration of UND’s 1983 centennial, a committee of students from the Class of 1972 plus UND faculty and staff buried a “time capsule” at a spot in the heart of the Wesley College Quad. At the ceremony, attendees were invited to contribute items for the capsule, which will be opened at the University’s bicentennial celebration in 2083.

32. Law School, 1922
Although the School of Law was established at the turn of the century, it was located in downtown Grand Forks until 1917 and then shared classroom space on campus until the Law Building was completed. Built in a Tudor Revival style and dedicated in 1924, the building originally housed not only the Law School but also the Departments of Art, Commerce, Sociology and Geology. In 1972, an architecturally distinctive addition provided space for the law library. The library is named for Olaf Thormodsgard, dean of the School of Law for more than three decades.

Inside, the Baker Courtroom on the fourth floor features the original North Dakota Supreme Court bench and chairs, acquired in the 1980s. Stop in at the Dean’s Office to request a tour.

33. Memorial Union, 1951
The Union is dedicated to the memory of the students, graduates, faculty and staff who lost their lives in World War II. The building was expanded in 1964 and again in 1982, and renovated in 2003 and remains the “Heart of UND.”

Outside the north entrance: A monument flies U.S., North Dakota, and UND flags in honor of the men and women who served our nation. It was constructed through a contribution from UND Student Government in 2001-02.

Inside:
- A glass wall mural decorating the main floor lobby was unveiled for the 2004 dedication of the renovated Union.
- Ceramic wall sculptures created by UND professor Don Miller are located near the North Ballroom and in the River Valley Room on second floor.
- A permanent display honoring World War II veteran Elton Ringsak is located on the second floor. This display was commissioned by the UND Alumni Association.
- Large canvas-print photographs of contemporary student life and pieces from the University’s art collection can be found throughout the Union.

34. McCannel Hall, 1957
The building is named for Archie D. McCannel, a Minot physician and civic leader. In addition to housing UND’s Student Health Services, it also served as a rehabilitation hospital until a new facility was constructed in the Altru Health Systems campus. Two floors were added to the original structure in 1962; a major expansion was completed in 1997. The building now serves as a focal point for a variety of student services.
35. O’Kelly Hall, 1947
Originally the Medical Science Building, it provided modern facilities for the School of Medicine (now Medicine & Health Sciences) and its rapidly expanding research activities. It was the first major structure built after the lean years of the Great Depression and World War II. When the University acquired the St. Michael’s Hospital, the building was converted to classroom and office space, principally for the College of Arts & Sciences. In 1995, it was named in honor of Bernard O’Kelly, the College’s dean for 29 years.

36. Ireland Hall, 1957
Originally a one-story structure adjoining the Medical Science Building, it was expanded in 1962 and now houses Geography. It is named in honor of Guy L. and Bertha A. Ireland. Guy Ireland was a prominent Grand Forks businessman. In the lobby, which serves as a student gathering space, is another satellite gallery of the UND Art Collection’s “living art museum.” These artworks were selected to display for the opening of the SCALE-UP classroom and were produced for the 2012 Arts and Culture Conference, “Binary Inventions.”

37. Gillette Hall, 1918
This building first housed the Departments of Chemistry and Biology. Until the completion of Starcher Hall in 1980, it was known as Old Biology. Now housing Social Work, Sociology, and Counseling Psychology & Community Services, it is named for John M. Gillette, a longtime UND faculty member regarded as the “founder of rural sociology.”

38. Education Building, 1954
Originally built to house Art, Business, Philosophy, Psychology, and Education, this building was home to UND’s first elevator. Renovated in 2011, it is the first LEED Silver-certified building on campus. Now home to the College of Education & Human Development, this efficient building uses 24 percent less energy than other buildings of comparable size and type. The interior of the building has a North Dakota theme, and houses selected works from “The Living Museum Across the Campus” art collection, including the sculpture, “Daphne.” The pieces are maintained by the UND Art Collections.

39. Witmer Hall, 1968
Built in 1968 and home to Mathematics and Physics, a main floor display highlights the career of Robert B. Witmer, dean of the College of Science, Literature & Arts from 1948 to 1965. It was the first building on campus to be named for someone still on the faculty. Several other displays show early pieces of laboratory equipment, complete with instructions for use.

40. Abbott Hall, 1961
The home of the Department of Chemistry, the building is named in honor of George A. Abbott, a UND faculty member for 42 years (1910-1952). He was the first professional chemist on the faculty and built the department to national recognition. A large addition was completed in 1992, and renovation of the original structure was finished in 1998.
41. Hyslop Sports Center, 1951
Long known as the Fieldhouse, it was built at a time when UND’s enrollment was under 2,400 and not expected to exceed 4,000. A major addition dedicated in 1984 doubled its size and added a 50-meter swimming/diving pool, a large multipurpose room, racquetball/handball courts, a dance studio, and classrooms. In 1981 the Fieldhouse was named the Hyslop Sports Center in honor of W. Kenneth Hyslop, a UND graduate and major benefactor who prospered with extensive land holdings and was president and general manager of the Massey-Harris farm equipment manufacturer.

42. Starcher Hall, 1980
The home of the Departments of Biology and Technology, the building is named in honor of George W. Starcher, UND president from 1954 to 1971. On display in the foyer and on the second floor are samples of the Biology Department’s mammal and bird collections. Persons interested in seeing the plant, insect, bird and mammal collections should call the department at 701-777-2621 to make an appointment.

43. Leonard Hall, 1964
Home to the Harold Hamm School of Geology, Leonard Hall is popularly known as the “dinosaur place” because of the dinosaur reliefs on exterior walls. Built using 80 different kinds of stones, including limestone from the Jurassic era over 200 million years ago and bricks from the Hebron Brick Company in western North Dakota, it is named for Arthur G. Leonard, head of the Department of Geology and state geologist from 1903 until his death in 1932. He did much to develop the geological map of North Dakota.

Outside:
- Walk on the dinosaur “footprints” in the sidewalk leading to the entrance.
- Discover the limestone figures on the exterior walls depicting a triceratops, apatosaurus (or brontosaurus), mammoth, and volcano.
- Look for the petrified wood stumps of two giant redwood trees from western North Dakota located outside the main entrance of the building.

Find the 200-million-year-old limestone on the building complete with fossils from that era around the door and on the vertical trim slabs. Inside, you’ll find it on the stone caps of the stairwells and the counter in the Geology office.

Inside:
The lobby includes historic displays of rocks, minerals and fossils, highlighted by a restored 66-million-year-old skull of a triceratops. Each classroom has a podium designed with a stone slab representing the courses being taught in that area. On the third floor, the Geology Library contains the shelving from the original Carnegie Library built in 1907. The cast-iron book ends, limestone stair treads, and decking were original to the first library.

44. Wilson Laird Core and Sample Library
Operated by the North Dakota Geological Survey, this facility houses around 70 miles of North Dakota cores and 34,000 boxes of drill cuttings, mostly from the Williston Basin.

The model oil rig by the building’s southeast corner (near the water tower) is an actual pump jack for a 5,000- to 7,000-foot well used in Bottineau County. The fully functional pump was donated by Gofor Oil in 1985.
45. Upson I and Upson II Halls, 1971 and 1974

Along with Harrington Hall, these buildings are the principal facilities of the College of Engineering & Mines. Maxwell M. Upson, a UND graduate, was one of the foremost construction engineers in the United States. A pioneer in reinforced concrete construction, he helped make the Raymond Company into one of the world’s largest construction firms.

Outside:
- North of Upson I in the green space stands the Structural Engineering Teaching Sculpture. Fabricated by Mid America Steel, this teaching aid demonstrates a variety of methods for connecting structural steel components.
- On the south side of the entrance connecting Upson I and II are two pyramid monuments decorated with the symbols of Sigma Tau and Tau Beta Pi engineering honor societies. Sigma Tau was established in 1924 and merged with Tau Beta Pi in the 1960s.

Inside:
In the connecting entrance between Upson I and II is a model steam locomotive built by UND engineering students in the 1920s. Over 38 inches high and more than 16 feet long, the fully functioning locomotive was capable of traveling 15 miles per hour on its own special set of tracks.

46. Harrington Hall, 1952

Housing classrooms and laboratories for Chemical and Electrical Engineering, the building is named for Louis G. Harrington, dean of the College of Engineering from 1932 to 1951 and a UND faculty member since 1912. The building was expanded with the addition of the Larry Jodsaas Center for Engineering Leadership and Entrepreneurship in 2008.

47. John D. Odegard School of Aerospace Sciences

Distinguished by their modern architecture and light brick color, these buildings are a striking presence on the western edge of campus. The complex is home to UND’s Atmospheric Sciences, Aviation, Computer Science, Earth System Science & Policy, and Space Studies programs.

Odegard Hall, 1983

The first building in the UND Aerospace complex is named for the late John D. Odegard, founder of the School of Aerospace Sciences and a nationally recognized innovator in aviation education. Once referenced to as CAS I, the building initiated the architectural theme that would identify UND’s forward-looking “west campus.”
- A first-floor display highlights John Odegard’s life. In the 1970s, he established a department with just two faculty members and two donated aircraft. He guided its development into an internationally respected aerospace education and research program.
- Atop Odegard and Clifford Halls is a polarimetric Doppler radar system operated by the Department of Atmospheric Sciences. The system, dubbed the “NorthPol” radar, is used in weather research and radar meteorology courses.
- A second-floor display honors Bryce Streibel, longtime leader in the North Dakota Legislature.

Streibel Hall, 1985

Home of the Department of Computer Science, Streibel Hall was the second building in the UND Aerospace complex. It is named in honor of the late Bryce Streibel of Fessenden,
a prominent North Dakota political leader, member of the State Board of Higher Education, and UND benefactor.

**Clifford Hall, 1988**
A display case on the second floor includes photos, plaques, awards and other items highlighting Thomas J. Clifford’s career. Clifford was the eighth president of UND and the first North Dakota native and second UND alumnus to hold that post (1971-1992).

**Ryan Hall, 1988**
Named for Grand Forks businessman and UND benefactor Thomas Ryan, the building houses flight training simulators and facilities of the UND Aerospace Network.

**48. Airport Beacon Tower, 1941**
On the west side of the Transportation Building is the original Grand Forks Airport beacon tower. The Grand Forks Airport was once located on North 43rd Street. The old terminal building currently houses the Brekke Tours and Travel Agency. Used for guiding pilots, the beacon tower was built as a Federal Works Progress Administration project and was dedicated in 1941. In 1964, the tower was moved to a home in the Riverside neighborhood of Grand Forks. It was rediscovered after the flood of 1997, and in 2002 the tower was given this new home on campus by the John D. Odegard School of Aerospace Sciences.

**49. Skalicky Tech Incubator, 1996 (4300 James Ray Drive)**
Originally known as the Rural Technology Center, it was one of the first collegiate facilities in the nation intended specifically to foster developing enterprises. It is named for Norman D. Skalicky, CEO of the Stearns Bank system and a UND benefactor.

- The focal point in the lobby and atrium is a sculpture, “Pioneer Farmer,” created by Stanley Johnson. It was commissioned for First Federal Savings and Loan by its former CEO and president, Paul Bridston, and then donated to the University in 2001.
- The second floor also displays plaques recognizing individuals and firms elected to the North Dakota Entrepreneur Hall of Fame.

**50. Ina Mae Rude Entrepreneur Center, 2003 (4200 James Ray Drive)**
The headquarters of UND’s Center for Innovation, it is named for the wife of UND benefactor Ray Rude, developer of the world’s leading brand of diving boards, Duraflex.

**Inside:**
Custom furniture and décor, plus a collection of more than 130 pieces by regional artists, create one of the more inspiring and innovative workspaces in America. This art collection is the largest private collection in North Dakota open to public view and is titled “Creative Space for Creative People.” A self-guided art tour book is available at the front desk.

**Outside:**
A sculpture garden titled “Lifecycle” by Kathryn Lipke Vigessa, who has roots in Cooperstown, is set on the south side of the building. The installation includes “Fallen
“Seed From the Innovator’s Garden” is part of the “Lifecycle” sculpture garden installed near the Skalicky Tech Incubator (49) and the Ina Mae Rude Entrepreneur Center (50).

Leaf” (iron, gravel, rock, native grasses and plants, 2005), “Riverwalk” (environmental installation of native plants, 2005), and “Seed From the Innovator’s Garden” (bronze, 2004). This sculpture garden grew out of a desire to create a place where art is integrated with the four-season cycle of prairie grasses, shrubs, and wildflowers.

51. REAC 1 (Research Enterprise And Commercialization), 2001
Launched by the UND Research Foundation, this building provides a research and development hub where high-tech businesses can set up shop, grow, and build production operations close by. The 50,000-square-foot building features two research clusters: life sciences and advanced technology. The companies housed in this building all have ties to UND researchers and students.

52. Student Wellness Center, 2007
In 2002, students voted to increase fees to help build and operate this Center. One of the finest fitness centers on any American campus, the building features 57 cardio machines, more than 100 weight stations, a 200-meter running track, a 28-foot-high rock climbing wall, a meditation lounge, and more. Tours are available.

Inside:
- A beautiful mobile hangs from the center skylight in the atrium. Designed and created by David Badman, this mixed metal piece depicts the balance between the seven dimensions in the journey to personal wellness. It is approximately 15 feet in diameter and 20 feet in length.

Outside:
- The outdoor spiritual garden is a gift from the Hopper-Danley family. Since the Wellness Center focuses on the seven dimensions of wellness, this garden represents the spiritual connection to wellness.

53. Betty Engelstad Sioux Center, 2004
The home of UND basketball and volleyball, the building is named in honor of the wife of the late UND benefactor, Ralph Engelstad. The Engelstad Family Foundation has continued to make major gifts for scholarships and academic endowments.

Two Sioux warrior busts in the main lobby are the work of Avard Fairbanks, a nationally noted classical artist who was a sculptor in residence at UND in 1965-66. The busts were found after Fairbanks left the University. LeRoy Sondrol, retired director of facilities, and Carl Miller, former athletic director, resurrected these art pieces for use in the main arena of the Hyslop Sports Center. The busts were moved to their current location with completion of “The Betty.”

54. Ralph Engelstad Arena, 2001
The $105 million arena, regarded as one of the world’s finest collegiate hockey facilities, was the largest gift ever made to benefit the University of North Dakota. The late Mr. Engelstad was a goalie on the UND hockey team and went on to build a fortune in real estate and the hotel/casino business. Tours are available Monday through Friday at 1:30 p.m. for a fee. See the retail shop for tour information.

The hockey player statue that originally greeted fans outside the old Winter Sports Center stands in the lobby of “The
Ralph. Commissioned by alumnus Paul Bridston and created by Stanley O. Johnson, it stands 9 feet tall, weighs 700 pounds, and is made of steel with touches of brass and copper. Johnson worked 1,630 hours on this statue. In its original location, the statue stood on top of a 6-foot pedestal formed by a circle of steel “hockey sticks.” The slightly oversized proportions of the upper body, including the head, were intentionally designed this way so they would appear correct when viewed from 6 feet below.

55. University Bookstore, 2000
This was the first building erected as part of UND’s plan to develop its north campus, also known as the Bronson property. Creating a focal point inside the building are the classical columns from the front entrance of Old Science, built in 1901-02 and demolished in 1999. Made of terra cotta, the columns are now located in the back of the store.

56. School of Medicine & Health Sciences, 1950
This building opened as St. Michael’s Hospital, one of two hospitals in Grand Forks. In 1971, St. Michael’s merged with Deaconess Hospital to become United Hospital (now Altru Health System). In 1981, the building was turned over to UND under the terms of a 10-year lease/purchase agreement. Through the 1990s, the building was extensively renovated. Two more buildings were added after the turn of the century. In 2001, a 32,000-square-foot facility was built to house the Family Practice Center and Pharmacy (later transferred to Altru) as well as the Clinical Education Center. This Center is the site of student training and testing in clinical skills. The Neuroscience Research Facility, a 14,800-square-foot building completed in 2004, was designed to be an attractive addition to the campus neighborhood, with a beautiful interior and lots of glass to maximize the intake of natural daylight. A 2,200-square-foot addition was built in 2006.

Inside:
- The History of Medicine Reading Room contains significant medical books from the 1600s. Antique medical tools and instruments are also on display. Contact the librarian in the Library of Health Sciences located on first floor for more information.
- The nursery window from the old St. Michael’s Hospital is still intact on fourth floor.

57. Memorial Stadium, 1927
Built through financial pledges of friends and alumni, the stadium is a memorial to the University’s World War I dead. Using a Late Gothic Revival style, the handsome brick stadium seated 8,000 people, including the east side bleachers that have since been removed. The turrets at each end of the main grandstand gave the stadium the appearance of a fortress and served as housing for football players until the 1950s. Artificial turf and an all-weather eight-lane running track were installed in 1985. It now serves as a practice and intramural facility.

58. Energy & Environmental Research Center, 1951
The 154,000-square-foot EERC complex is located on about 15 acres of property on the east side of the campus. The columns and frontispiece of Old Science Hall now grace the interior of the University Bookstore (55). Structurally deficient, Old Science was demolished in 1999 after nearly a century of service.
EERC began in 1951 as a national laboratory under the U.S. Bureau of Mines. The Center became a federal energy technology center under the U.S. Department of Energy in 1977 and was defederalized in 1983, at which time it became part of the University. Since then, there have been several major additions. When the EERC built a new 47,000-square-foot addition in 2004, the original buildings were given a $2 million facelift to match the corporate look and feel. In 2008, the EERC added the National Center for Hydrogen Technology® facility, and most recently completed the new Fuels of the Future facility dedicated to the development and demonstration of advanced tactical fuels. All of the EERC’s new facilities include several “green” features to reduce the Center’s environmental footprint.

The skywalks connecting Odegard, Clifford and Ryan Halls (47) and the Skalicky Tech Incubator (49) offer visitors a different perspective of the west campus.

The collection of “bygdebøker” volumes (compiled histories of genealogical, cultural, and geographical information about local areas in Norway) in UND’s Chester Fritz Library (6) is one of the largest in the world. The public is welcome to utilize these and other resources in the Library.

The Soaring Eagle Prairie Garden (5) is in full bloom. The sculpture, created with welded rebar by Bennett Brien, a UND graduate and Turtle Mountain Chippewa, stands 17 feet high and has a wingspan of 12 feet.