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ARCHITECTURE, SCULPTURE, ART, DISPLAYS, COLLECTIONS, AND MORE

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA
INTRODUCTION

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

This publication highlights art and many artifacts you can explore around campus both inside and outside. Stories are included in this publication to give you a perspective on the beauty of our University of North Dakota.

To provide information on the building's coordinates (47° 55.130' N 97° 04.453' W), maps are included to make your walk or drive through campus easy to do on your own. This booklet is also available online at und.edu.

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

THE CENTRAL CAMPUS

1. Visitor Parking Lot
2. Carnegie Building
3. Armory (ROTC)
4. North Dakota Museum of Art
5. Twamley Hall
6. Clock and Sundial
7. Old Main Memorial Plaza and Sphere

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA!

MacDonald has explored the subtleties of color and tactile surface quality throughout her career.

- "Raindrops"
  47° 55.151' N 97° 04.410' W
  A sculpture of a young Navajo woman and her lamb, titled "Raindrops," was created in 1993 by Allan Houser. His parents, Sam and Blossom Haozous, were members of the Chiricahua Apache tribe. Houser's work has been featured in the White House sculpture gardens and in international museums.

- "Green Family"
  47° 55.128' N 97° 04.410' W
  Located behind the Museum is "Green Family at Home," a painted steel sculpture by Richard Szetiz of Moorhead, Minn. In the early 1960s, Szeitz was working primarily as a printmaker and painter when he began getting requests to produce some of his works in three-dimensional form. For his larger site-specific commissions, Szeitz designs on the computer and then fabricates the work in copper or casts the work in bronze through the lost-wax method.

- "Raindrops"
  47° 55.151' N 97° 04.410' W
  A sculpture of a young Navajo woman and her lamb, titled "Raindrops," was created in 1993 by Allan Houser. His parents, Sam and Blossom Haozous, were members of the Chiricahua Apache tribe. Houser's work has been featured in the White House sculpture gardens and in international museums.

- "Couch Potatoes"
  47° 55.130' N 97° 04.453' W
  Three boulder-benches comprise an installation titled "Couch Potatoes." They are made of charcoal granite from Cold Springs, Minn. Zoran Mojsilov, a Yugoslavian artist living in Minneapolis, was commissioned to create the stone benches in memory of Irving A. and Constance Lau McKenzie, a longtime benefactor, in 1994. The benches are a memorial to McKenzie's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Earl E. Twonley, who were members of the University of North Dakota's Class of 1942.

- Armory (ROTC)
  47° 55.151' N 97° 04.374' W
  Cadet Park at the building's entrance was completed for the 25th anniversary of Army ROTC. The mosaic tile patch symbolizes the Army's mission of national defense. The sword signifies courage, the lamp denotes the pursuit of knowledge, and the Greek helmet is symbolic of the warrior scholar. The mottos of "Excellence" and "Leadership" express the ultimate responsibility of Army ROTC and its moral responsibility to the nation.

- "Garden Wheel"
  47° 55.148' N 97° 04.435' W
  A ceramic tile circle 48 inches in diameter, "Garden Wheel" was created in 1996 by Connecticut artist Elizabeth MacDonald. Widely known for her architectural tile compositions,

- "Clock and Sundial"
  A clock near Twamley and Merrifield Halls is a focal point for the Mall. Custom-built for the University by the Verdin Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, it was installed in 2005.

- "Man Made"停车"
  As the fifth oldest standing building on campus, it was built as a Carnegie Library in 1908. President Webster Merrifield lent money to build stacks, and odds and ends of cast-off furniture to complete the initial equipment for the library. Several artifacts are on display in the Carnegie conference room. Stop at the visitor information desk for access to that room.

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- Armory (ROTC)
  47° 55.151' N 97° 04.374' W
  Cadet Park at the building's entrance was completed for the 25th anniversary of Army ROTC (Reserve Officer Training Corps) and the building's 72nd anniversary. The mosaic tile patch symbolizes the Army's mission of national defense. The sword signifies courage, the lamp denotes the pursuit of knowledge, and the Greek helmet is symbolic of the warrior scholar. The mottos of "Excellence" and "Leadership" express the ultimate responsibility of Army ROTC and its moral responsibility to the nation.

- "Garden Wheel"
  47° 55.148' N 97° 04.435' W
  A ceramic tile circle 48 inches in diameter, "Garden Wheel" was created in 1996 by Connecticut artist Elizabeth MacDonald. Widely known for her architectural tile compositions,
building. The Main Building opened in 1884 and was demolished in 1962.

- The centerpiece of the site is the Old Main Memorial Sphere, created by the late Stanley Johnson, a UNO professor of art. The steel-and-bronze sphere, seven feet in diameter, is laced with 29 figures representing educational development and is supported by four 16-foot-high steel posts. 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 November 19, 1963.

- Johnson also designed the plaza, benches and tables. Notice the similar patterns.

8. Merrifield Hall
47° 55.232' N | 97° 04.385' W

Outside:
Numerous exterior designs were created by the masons hired from Eilertson, Indiana.
- Geometric emblems and shields decorate the upper perimeter and north and south faces of the building.
- Look for the flickertail, prairie rose, plow and sheaves of wheat on the south, and the warrior, buffalo skull and lamp of knowledge on the north end.
- The prairie rose 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 new 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, mausoleum 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 itself and not a dye.
- Inside the southeast entrance is a large bronze plaque of the newly adopted 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.
- On first floor near the northwest stairwell is the only penny gumball machine on campus.

9. "Gertrude"
47° 55.213' N | 97° 04.433' W

"Gertrude," a cast concrete bench, faces the English Coulee and the Adelphi Fountain. Donated by the Class of 1909, it was located near Merrifield Hall for many years before being moved to its current location. The reason for the name is lost to history.

10. Fox Memorial Bridge
47° 55.217' N | 97° 04.484' W

Built in 1966, construction of the pedestrian bridge was funded by Ernest F. Fox in memory of his wife, Alice. It replaced a wooden structure which was demolished in 1963. It is made of pre-cast concrete with metal railings and posts supporting 14 globe lights.

11. Adelphi Fountain
47° 55.198' N | 97° 04.472' W

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. The fountain was originally located in what was then the middle of the campus near Montgomery Hall. In 1911, it was moved to a spot near the present Old Main Memorial Plaza, where it remained until 1928. Construction of Merrifield Hall prompted its relocation across the English Coulee to its current site. The fountain fell into disrepair, and sometime before 1950, the figurines disappeared. It was partially refurbished in 1976 and a water pump was installed. Thanks to funds provided from the estate of Roy and Elrona (Hopper) Danley, the restoration project was completed 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 surrounding the stem of the fountain represent several cultures, including a Lakota woman. One holds a sheaf of wheat, another a writing tablet, and the third carries a lyre.

12. Hopper-Danley Memorial Chapel

Located near the English Coulee, the Hopper-Danley Memorial Chapel is designed as an interfaith chapel for the student body, faculty, and staff of UND. With its iconic masking and simple detailing, the Chapel strives to evoke the memories and references of our faith roots while providing an unbiased atmosphere that is welcoming to all.

13. Fountain and Memorial Wall
47° 55.215' N | 97° 04.528' W

The bequest from the Hopper-Danley estate also made possible the installation of a cube-shaped fountain faced with granite panels. The fountain, supported by an eternal flame, allows warm weather, water flows in sheets over the panels. Lights below the water surface create a "flickering" effect on the panels at night. The Memorial Wall was constructed to honor UND students, faculty, and staff who have died.

14. Hughes Fine Arts Center
47° 55.177' N | 97° 04.559' W

The Col. Eugene E. Myers Art Gallery hours are 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday. More information is available at the office of the Department of Art and Design.

Outside:
Several pieces of sculpture can be found around the exterior of the Hughes Fine Arts Center.

- Below the east overlook is "Into the Wind," a painted sculpture by former UND student Jan Res (47° 55.153' N | 97° 04.370' W).
- Nearby is an untitled figurative sculpture created in welded steel by UND student Ken Duhart (47° 55.153' N | 97° 04.370' W).
- Suspended underneath the overlook by a single cable is a large, precisely balanced unmanned sculpture by Wayne Kartzinel. The New York artist donated the welded steel work to UND in 1976.
- A steel-and-cord piece by Curtis Flechaux stands in the patio by the west entrance to the Hughes Fine Arts Center. The former UND art student also created the "Persistence" sculpture on the central mall (47° 55.173' N | 97° 04.599' W).
- In the green space immediately west of the Center’s ceramics wing stands an eight-foot-high columnar steel sculpture by Edward Walker (47° 55.170' N | 97° 04.637' W).

15. "Untitled" Sculpture near Smith Hall
47° 55.302' N | 97° 04.602' W

An untitled granite sculpture sits prominently between Smith Hall and the English Coulee. Created by the late Stanley O. Johnson and erected in 1970, is made of welded steel and stands approximately 15 feet high. (47° 55.299' N | 97° 04.423'W)

18. Gamble Hall

- Look for the computer keypad on the east façade and notice the arrangement of small rectangles that spell out "UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA" in Hotterch (computer keypad) Code.
- The signage for the building includes a bronze key and plaque for Beta Gamma Sigma, the honor society for the College of Business and Public Administration. Beta Gamma Sigma is known as the "Dean's Honor Society," and the plaque recognizes the deans who...
19. J. Lloyd Stone Alumni Center

47° 55.331’ N | 97° 04.444’ W

Designed by Joseph Bell DeRemer as the president’s residence, the main floor has been beautifully furnished in turn-of-the-century antiques and décor. Stop at the Alumni Association receptionist’s desk for tour information.

20. Montgomery Hall

Most of the interior has been heavily modified to create classrooms and offices. Still, glimpses of the building’s original character are provided by the stairs from the north entrance and the east-west hallway through the main part of the building. It served as the University Library from 1928 to 1962.

- A “Sidewalk to Nowhere” exists on the building’s north side. This walk originally led to the buildings of Wesley College, an independent institution affiliated with the University. UND later acquired the campus and the sidewalk was removed when electrical and steam lines were replaced in the area between Montgomery Hall and University Avenue; it was never re-poured.

21. Chester Fritz Library

47° 55.313’ N | 97° 04.292’ W

Outside:
- The north side of the 82-foot tower bears six carved limestone panels. Five panels depict distinguishing printer’s 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:
- On the south wall in the Reading Room on the second floor is a oil mural, 20 feet square, depicting natural and geologic aspects of North Dakota’s history. It was created by Robert A. Nelson, former chair of the Art Department.
- The sculpture hung 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.
- The Senator Bryce Streib Stump Collection is displayed on the second floor. It includes the world’s first postage stamp, the 1840 Penny Black.
- 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.
- The East Asian Room also on the fourth floor houses exquisite objects, furniture and pieces of art collected by 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 main floor.

22. Soaring Eagle

47° 55.268’ N | 97° 04.294’ W

South of the Chester Fritz Library is the Soaring Eagle Statue and Prairie Garden. The sculpture was created in 2000 by American Indian artist and alumnus Bennett Brien and donated by Col. Eugene E. Myers. Horticultural designer/environmental historian Kathleen Brockle put the Soaring Eagle Prairie flowerbed, which was dedicated in 2002. Through the leadership of Dr. Glinda Crawford and many volunteer gardeners, the triangular flowerbed showcases native prairie plants that originally covered the area.

23. “Persistence” 47° 55.242’ N | 97° 04.280’ W

West of Gillette Hall, a monument is dedicated to “Camp Depression” and the spirit of the students who lived 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. Dedicated in 1996, the site includes an interpretive plaque.

24. Babcock Hall

Babcock Hall is the oldest extant classroom building on campus and is where Margaret Kelly Cable first taught ceramics as part of the School of Mines. Now the home of the Department of Anthropology, many cases of artifacts and fossils are on display inside.

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

25. Upson I and Upson II

47° 55.159’ N | 97° 04.200’ W

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. (47° 55.158’ N | 97° 04.195’ W)

26. Wilson Laird Core and Sample Library

The model oil rig by the building’s southeast corner (near the water tower) is an actual pump jack for a 5,000 - 7,000 foot well which was used in Bottineau County, North Dakota. The fully functional pump was donated by Gofer Oil in 1985. (47° 55.131’ N | 97° 04.099’ W)

27. Starcher Hall

47° 55.156’ N | 97° 04.063’ W

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.

28. Leonard Hall

47° 55.194’ N | 97° 04.093’ W

Built in 1964 and home to the Department of Geology, Leonard Hall is popularly known as the “dinosaur place.”
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 Ballroom and River Valley Room on second floor.
- A permanent display honoring World War II veteran Elton Ringsak is located on 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.

Outside:
- Dinosaur "footprints" in the sidewalk lead to the entrance.
- Limestone figures on the exterior walls depict a triceratops, apatosaurus (AKA brontosaurus), mammoth, and volcano. (47° 55.185' N | 97° 04.133' W)
- Outside the main entrance are petrified wood stumps of two giant redwood trees from western North Dakota.
- Inside the north entrance: Built in 1968 and home to the Departments of Mathematics and Physics, a main floor display highlights the career of Robert B. Witmer, dean of the College of Science, Literature and Arts from 1948 to 1965. Several other displays show early pieces of laboratory equipment, complete with instructions for use.

29. Witmer Hall
47° 55.217' N | 97° 04.087' W
Built in 1968 and home to the Departments of Mathematics and Physics, a main floor display highlights the career of Robert B. Witmer, dean of the College of Science, Literature and Arts from 1948 to 1965. Several other displays show early pieces of laboratory equipment, complete with instructions for use.

30. Memorial Union
47° 55.313' N | 97° 04.148' W
Outside the north entrance: A monument includes three flagpoles flying the flags of the United States, North Dakota, and the University of North Dakota in honor of the men and women who served to protect our nation. This was constructed through a contribution from UND Student Government. (47° 55.317' N | 97° 04.156' W)

32. The Wesley College Buildings
47° 55.381' N | 97° 04.360' W
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 Italian architectural style. UND acquired the campus in 1965 after Wesley College ceased operations. The Wesley College name remains on the south facing sides of both Corwin and Robertson Halls.

33. Time Capsule
47° 55.381' N | 97° 04.383' W
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 "burial" ceremony, attendees were invited to contribute items for the capsule, which presumably will not be opened until the University's bicentennial celebration in 2083.

34. American Indian Center
315 Princeton Street
Outside:
A bronze sculpture, "Eagle Taking Fish Out of Water" (1993) by Mario Nardini, was installed in 2008. (47° 55.372' N | 97° 04.539' W)

35. Wilkerson Gazebo and Clock
The Wilkerson Gazebo was built by UND's Auxiliary Services department in 1970, following a design created by LeRoy Sondrol, retired director of facilities, and artist Stanley Johnson. The stone structure was built using Burlington Northern materials. A plaque dedicated in 1971 in honor of President Emeritus and Mrs. George Swanson is located on the west wall of the Aud. The chandelier was custom-made in Italy. It is lighted by approximately 30 lamps and blends 5,550 lead crystal beads, prisms and teardrops in a classic French style.

36. Chester Fritz Auditorium
47° 55.301' N | 97° 04.691' W
- A permanent display honoring Henry F. Swanson, who guided faculties for decades and was UND's first Vice President for Operations. The residence hall near the Memorial Union is also named in his honor. A sign near the intersection of State Street and Campus Road bears a bas relief plaque with a portrait and biography of Mr. Swanson.

37. Swanson Apartment Complex
47° 55.219' N | 97° 04.972' W
This complex is named for the late Loren F. Swanson, who guided faculties for decades and was UND's first Vice President for Operations. The residence hall near the Memorial Union is also named in his honor. A sign near the intersection of State Street and Campus Road bears a bas relief plaque with a portrait and biography of Mr. Swanson.
Distinguished by their Modern architecture and light brick color, these buildings are a striking presence on the western edge of campus. The complex includes these buildings and sights:

- **Odegard Hall** - A display case on the first floor 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 one of the nation's most respected aerospace education and research programs.

- Look up to the top of Odegard and Clifford Halls and see a polarimetric Doppler radar system operated by the Department of Atmospheric Sciences. The system, dubbed the "NorthPolar," is used in weather research and radar meteorology courses.

- The second floor house a display case honoring Bryce Streibel, longtime leader in the North Dakota Legislature.
Inside:
Custom furniture and décor, plus a collection of more than 90 pieces by regional artists create one of the more inspiring and innovative workspaces in America. A self-guided art tour book is available at the front desk.

Outside:
A sculpture garden titled “Lifecycles” by Kathryn Lipke Vigessa is set on the south side of the building. Lipke Vigessa is an artist, filmmaker and gardener living in Vermont, with strong roots to Cooperstown, N.D. More of her work can be seen at the North Dakota Museum of Art.

The installation includes:

- “Fallen Leaf” 47° 55.224’ N | 97° 05.324’ W (iron, gravel, rock, native grasses and plants, 2005);
- “Riverwalk” 47° 55.227’ N | 97° 05.334’ W (environmental installation of native plants, 2005); and
- “Seed From the Innovator’s Garden” 47° 55.231’ N | 97° 05.361’ W (bronze, 2004).

This sculpture garden grew out of a desire to create a place where art is integrated with the four-season’s life cycle of prairie grasses, shrubs, and wildflowers.

41. Ina Mae Rude Entrepreneur Center 4200 James Ray Drive 47° 55.233’ N | 97° 05.318’ W

Inside:
Center strong roots to Cooperstown, N.D. 90 pieces at the front desk. Look up and innovative workspaces in America.

Artists create one of the more inspiring... upon request or pick up a guide at the front desk.

Installation includes:

- Vigessa is an artist, filmmaker and gardener living in Vermont, with strong roots to Cooperstown, N.D. More of her work can be seen at the North Dakota Museum of Art.

42. Student Wellness Center

Tours of the Center are available upon request or pick up a guide at the front desk.

Inside:
Look up to see a beautiful mobile hanging from the center skylight in the atrium. Designed and created by artist, David Badman, this mixed metal mobile depicts the balancing of 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.

43. Betty Englestad Sioux Center

47° 55.659’ N | 97° 04.426’ W

44. Ralph Engelstad Arena

47° 55.659’ N | 97° 04.215’ W

Tours are available every day at 1:30 pm for $3 per person. Go inside to the Sioux Shop for tour information.

Inside:
In the lobby of “The Ralph” stands the statue of a hockey player that originally greeted fans outside the old Winter Sports Center (immediately east of Memorial Stadium). It was 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 as to appear correct when viewed at an upward angle as this piece was originally displayed 6’ higher.

45. University Bookstore

47° 55.659’ N | 97° 04.157’ W

Creating a focal point inside the building are the classical columns situated toward the back of the store. These columns came from the front entrance of Old Science, built in 1901-02 and demolished in 1999. Made of terra cotta, the columns were purely decorative and not a structural component of Old Science.

46. School of Medicine and Health Sciences

47° 55.659’ N | 97° 04.426’ W

Located on first floor for more information about this room.

Inside:
The History of Medicine Reading Room contains significant medical books from the 1600s. Antique medical tools and instruments are on display. Contact the librarian in the Library of Health Sciences located on first floor for more information about this room.

- The nursery window from the old St. Michael’s Hospital built in 1950, the School of Medicine and Health Sciences purchased the hospital in 1989 for the purpose of gathering most of the School’s programs under one roof.

1899: Chandler Hall. Originally the Power House for the University, Chandler Hall is the oldest standing building on campus. It was completed in 1899 and has been remodeled ten 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, the University Printing Center, and the University Laundry.

1903: J. Lloyd Stone Alumni Center. 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 as plans were set to build a new home. Between 1954 and 1971, it was known as Oxford House and served for a time as a residence hall and then as the home of the Department of Art. The restored structure was opened in 1981 for the home of the Alumni Association. It is named in honor of J. Lloyd Stone, who directed the Alumni Association from 1945 to 1974.

800 55.608’ N 97° 04.136’ W

55.659’ N 97° 04.157’ W

The History of Medicine Reading Room contains significant medical books from the 1600s. Antique medical tools and instruments are on display. Contact the librarian in the Library of Health Sciences located on first floor for more information about this room.

- The nursery window from the old St. Michael’s Hospital built in 1950, the School of Medicine and Health Sciences purchased the hospital in 1989 for the purpose of gathering most of the School’s programs under one roof.

Enjoy your trip!
1907: North Dakota Museum of Art. Built as a Gymnasium, this has served as an armony, drill hall and assembly hall. In 1919, it became known as the Women's Gymnasium. Following a thorough remodeling, the building was opened as the North Dakota Museum of Art in 1899. The Museum is widely praised for both its interior floors and surrounding grounds.

1908: Babcock Hall. Designed by Joseph Bell DeRemer in a symmetrical Tudor Revival style, Babcock Hall is the oldest extant 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. Its appearance changed through repairs from a 1910 fire and additions and renovations through the years. In 1925 it was renamed in honor of Earle J. Babcock after his death. Babcock was widely known for his research on and promotion of North Dakota resources. An active faculty leader, he had 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 the Department of Anthropology.

1908: Carnegie Building. Philanthropist and steel magnate Andrew Carnegie contributed $30,000 to the University of North Dakota to build a library. The North Dakota legislature was not able to match the Carnegie grant funds, so the third floor was never built and space was limited. President Milwaukee said 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 the Department of Home Economics and Nutrition from 1943 to 1996. In 1996, the Department of Telecommunication and Information Technology was housed in the building. Since 2005, the Carnegie Building has been the home to the Office of Enrollment Services.

1908-1929: Wesley College. 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 1896. 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 a mutually beneficial agreement of affiliation signed in 1905 to accept credits from each other toward graduation. The arrangement expanded student housing and instructional choices, particularly in music, and helped UND combat the "godless university" myth. UND acquired the campus in 1965 after Wesley College ceased operations.

1909: Gustafson Hall. Designed by Joseph Bell DeRemer, this was built as the house for the Varsity Bachelor Club. The Club, formed in 1902 by 10 "turned-down, heart-pierced young men ... in short ten unsuccessful lovers," was UND's first fraternity. The Club members emphasized many serious purposes and won UND's first annual prize for academic excellence. In 1913 the campus became affiliated with the national fraternity Phi Delta Theta, which occupied the house until a new chapter facility was built in 1979. During the influenza epidemic in 1918, Gustafson was converted to a hospital for a short time. The University acquired the house to serve as headquarters for the Division of Continuing Education. It is considered to be the first building erected on campus with more than the barest minimum of adorment. DeRemer's designs for Merrill Hall and other UND buildings helped establish the Collegiate Gothic style for the central campus. In 1971, the building was turned over to UND under the terms of a 10-year lease/purchase agreement. When the University acquired the house to house the Family Practice Center and pharmacy, the building was extensively renovated. Two more buildings were added after the turn of the century. In 2003, the 32,000 square foot building was sold to the University of North Dakota Comprehensive Health Care, Inc. as a new classroom building. The building was used for 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 impact of natural daylight. A 2,200 square foot addition and the building's turnaround was made in 2006.

1918: Armory. Construction began in 1918 by the War Department during World War I to provide a covered drill ground for new recruits housed at UND. The war ended before the building was completed. The University completed construction and built two additions in 1924. It served as the men's gymnasium and ROTC hall. As the largest assembly hall on campus for many years, it became the site of commencement ceremonies, conversations, and other events. It continues to serve as the home for both Army and Air Force ROTC.

1918: Gillette Hall. The building originally housed the Chemistry Department and then the Biology Department. Until the completion of the Starcher Hall in 1980, it was known as Old Biology. Now housing the Departments of Social Work, Sociology, and Community Services, it is named for John M. Gillette, a longtime UND faculty member regarded as the "founder of rural sociology."

1922: School of Law. 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.

1927: Memorial Stadium. Built through financial pledges of friends and alumni, the stadium is a memorial to the University's 33 World War I dead. Using a Late Gothic Revival style, the handsome brick stadium seated 8,000 people, allowing the east side bleachers which have since been removed. The terraces 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-league running track were installed in 1985. Memorial Stadium now serves as a practice and intramural facility, as UNO plays its home football games in Grand Forks' Alerus Center.

1997: Alerus Center. Situated in the heart of downtown Grand Forks, the $108 million Alerus Center opened its doors in 1997. The 42,000 square foot facility was built to house the Family Practice Center and pharmacy (later transferred to Altru Hospital) as well as the Clinical Education Center. This Center is the site of student training and testing in clinical sciences. The Neuroscience Research Facility, a 4,800 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 impact of natural daylight. A 2,200 square foot addition and the building's turnaround was made in 2006.

1951: Hoyt Student Center. 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 the size of the facility and added such features as a gymnasium, a fine arts center, a student center, and a 50,000 square foot facility. The building was extensively renovated in 2003, the 32,000 square foot building was sold to the University of North Dakota Comprehensive Health Care, Inc. as a new classroom building. The building was used for 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 impact of natural daylight. A 2,200 square foot addition and the building's turnaround was made in 2006.
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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 as the Union became and continues to be the “heart of campus.”

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1951: Energy and Environment Research Center. The EERC complex began as a national laboratory under the U.S. Bureau of Mines. The Center became a federal energy complex under the U.S. Bureau of Mines. The EERC's newest major additions, all designed to match the corporate look and feel, include several “green” features to reduce the Center’s environmental footprint. The EERC’s newest addition, the National Center for Hydrogen Technology (NCHT), was dedicated in September of 2008. The facility is also being expanded to include an advanced tactical fuels testing facility.

1952: Harrington Hall. Housing classrooms and laboratories principally for the Departments of Chemical and Electrical Engineering, the building is named for Louis G. Harrington, dean of the engineering college from 1932 to 1951 and a UND faculty member since 1912. The building has been expanded with the addition of the Larry Jodusa Center for Engineering Leadership and Entrepreneurship in 2008.

1954: Education Building. This building originally housed the departments of art, business, philosophy, and psychology as well as education. It is now home to UND’s College of Education and Human Development. The first elevator on campus was installed here and a second ventilation system, an 8’ fan.

1957: Ireland Laboratory. Originally a one-story structure adjoining the Medical Science Building, it was expanded to its current dimensions in 1962. It is named in honor of Guy L. and Bertha A. Ireland. Guy Ireland was a prominent Grand Forks businessman. The building now houses UND’s Department of Geography.

1957: McCannel Hall. The building is named for Archie D. McCannel, a Minot physician and civic leader. In addition to housing UND’s Student Health Service, it also served as a rehabilitation hospital until the construction of a new hospital in the medical park now operated as Altru Health System. The home of UNO’s Student Health Service, it also served as a rehabilitation hospital until the construction of a new hospital in the medical park now operated as Altru Health System.

1957: Burrhus Theatre. The University’s first permanent home for the performing arts, this building is named in honor of Burrhus O. Burt, a UND undergraduate, district judge, and member of the U.S. House of Representatives. The architectural style of this period called for reinterpreted classical architecture. The building was designed with the intent of following the guidelines set forth by the American Institute of Architects and 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.

2000: University Bookstore. This was the first building erected as part of UND’s plan to develop its north campus, also known as the Bronson campus. All of the EERC’s new facilities, including a 2,000-seat multipurpose 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 Massey-Harris.

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2006: American Indian Center. The building serves as a focal point for more than 400 American Indian students enrolled at UND.

2007: Student Wellness Center. 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, and numerous other facilities.

2008: Northern Plains Center for Behavioral Research. Funded by the National Institutes of Health, this center provides nearly 30,000 square feet of research space and offices for the College of Nursing and Department of Psychology.

2008: University House. The last presidential home was built in 1956 and was demolished in 2008 to make room for a new one. Using a Campus Gothic architectural style as inspiration, the new president’s house shows the brick color and pattern, the pitched roof, proportions of the windows and the end caps where the gable meets the roof as details to match this use of style throughout campus.

2009: REAC 1 (Research Enterprise And Commercialization) Launched by the UND Research Foundation, this building was designed to provide 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.

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Office of the Vice President for Students & Outreach Services
Office of Ceremonies and Special Events
Office of University Relations
June 2009