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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 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 of campus life in the early years of UND. We have divided this booklet into two sections; one detailing the sights to see and another providing information on the history and architecture of the buildings around campus. The buildings are listed by the year they were built so we have provided a list of buildings in alphabetical order to assist you locating particular spots. GPS coordinates (47° 00.000' N | 97° 00.000' W) and maps are included to make your walk or drive through campus easy to do on your own. This booklet is also available online at www.und.edu.

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

THE CENTRAL CAMPUS

Starting at the Visitor Parking Lot by the Carnegie Building and Ballock Hall

1. Visitor Parking Lot
47° 55.152' N | 97° 04.362' W
The parking kiosk is one of two former ticket booths from Memorial Stadium. These were built in 1927 and this booth was moved to the visitor parking lot in 2002.

2. Carnegie Building
As the fifth oldest standing building on campus, this 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.

3. Armory (ROTC)
47° 55.151' N | 97° 04.374' W
Cadet Park at the building’s entrance was completed for the 75th 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.

4. North Dakota Museum of Art
47° 55.158' N | 97° 04.422' W
The North Dakota Museum of Art is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday and 1 to 5 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

-Museum Grounds:
As you walk around the exterior of this building you may see additional sculptures on loan. These are descriptions from the permanent collection.
- 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 specimen from the campus.
- "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 K. Johnson, parents of artist Lois Johnson; Elaine Lau McKenzie, a longtime employee of the Museum of Art; and George A. Wallace, father of Museum Director Laurel Wallace Reuter.
- "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, 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. "Raindrops" was donated to the Museum of Art by Sammy Ryan of Grand Forks.

5. Twamley Hall
47° 55.203' N | 97° 04.365' W
Located behind the Museum is "Green Family at Home," a painted steel sculpture by Richard Szeitz 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.

6. 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.
(47° 55.212' N | 97° 04.347' W)
- 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.
(47° 55.207' N | 97° 04.309' W)

7. Old Main Memorial Plaza and Sphere
47° 55.209' N | 97° 04.394' W
Located between Twamley and Merrifield Halls, the plaza marks the site of Old Main, the University’s first...
Numerous exterior designs were opened in 1884 and was demolished in 1962.

The Main Building Eilertson, Indiana.

The prairie rose appears frequently on the window sills.

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 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 Elnorah (Hopper) Danley, the restorations 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 massing 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, inspired by 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° 04.596' 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° 04.570' W)

• Nearby is an untitled figurative sculpture created in welded steel by UND student Ken Duhart. (47° 55.153' N | 97° 04.570' W)

• Suspended underneath the overlook by a single cable is a large, precisely balanced unannounced sculpture by Wayne Kartzinel. The New York artist donated the welded steel work to UND in 1976. (47° 55.196' N | 97° 04.572' W)

• A steel-and-rod piece by Curtis Flexhaug 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° 55.320' 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 1971, 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.

16. Chandler Hall

47° 55.248' N | 97° 04.480' W

This is the oldest standing building on campus. Notice the metal strap hanging from the northeast corner and the ceramic insulator on the building’s north side. In early fall 1904, the Power House became the headquarters of the trolley streetcar system. The insulators are all that remains of that system.

17. Burton Theatre

47° 55.251' N | 97° 04.443' W

Abstract representations of classical theater masks engraved in limestone are visible on exterior north and south walls of this building. It was a common practice in the 1960s to include an architectural design to represent how a building would be used.

• Near the front entrance is a site for temporary display of student sculptures on a rotating basis. 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. (47° 55.259' N | 97° 04.423' W)

18. Gamble Hall

Look for the computer keyboard punch card on the east facade and notice the arrangement of small rectangles that spell out "UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA" in Hottether (computer keypad) Code. (47° 55.295' N | 97° 04.428' W)

• The signage for the building includes a bronze key and plaque for Beta Gamma Sigma, the honor society of 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
have led the college over its 80-year history at UND. The sign was unveiled in 2006. (47° 55.291' N | 97° 04.418' W)

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 building’s north side.
- 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 an 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 Streibel Stamp 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.

21. Chester Fritz Library
47° 55.313' N | 97° 04.292' W
Outside:
- The north side of 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 Brokeheart curated 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 caboosees 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. (47° 55.194' N | 97° 04.261' W)
- 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 1892 and merged with Tau Beta Pi in the 1960s. (47° 55.158' N | 97° 04.195' W)

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 set of tracks.

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. (47° 55.196' N | 97° 04.189' W)
- 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 1892 and merged with Tau Beta Pi in the 1960s. (47° 55.158' N | 97° 04.195' W)

Inside:
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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.”
**WESLEY COLLEGE AND THE WEST CAMPUS**

Starting from the Coffee Shop on University Avenue

32. The Wesley College Buildings
- **47° 55.381' N | 97° 04.360' W**
- **47° 55.378' N | 97° 04.406' 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 Italianate architectural style. UND acquired the campus in 1965 after Wesley College ceased operations. The Wesley College name remains on the south facing 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**
- **47° 55.372' N | 97° 04.539' W**

**Outdoors:**

A bronze sculpture, “Eagle Taking Fish Out of Water” (1993) by Mario Nardini, was installed in 2008.

35. Wilkerson Gazebo and Clock
- **47° 55.301' N | 97° 04.691' W**

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 work was done by an American Indian artist whose name is not recorded. 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. (47° 55.376' N | 97° 04.657' W)

Stanley Johnson designed the Wilkerson Wall, which screens the view of the parking lot from University Avenue. LeRoy Sondrol designed the Wilkerson Clock, which was built by Auxiliary Services in 1969. Although the clock is not functioning now, it is hoped that it can be restored to working order. (47° 55.354' N | 97° 04.731' W)

36. Chester Fritz Auditorium
- **47° 55.301' N | 97° 04.691' W**

**In Focus:**

Hanging in the well of the Auditorium lobby is a Dalambert Chandelier. It was presented in 1971 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 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 regency style.

**Outside:**

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 the stage of The Fritz.
40. Skalicky Tech Incubator
4300 James Ray Drive
47° 55.239’ N 97° 05.416’ W

The focal point in the lobby and atrium 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.

38. Airport Beacon Tower
47° 55.231’ N 97° 05.187’ W

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 Bokes Tours and Travel Agency. 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.

39. John D. Odegard School of Aerospace Sciences
47° 55.310’ N 97° 05.102’ W
47° 55.290’ N 97° 05.192’ W

Distinguished by their Modern architecture and light brick color, these buildings are a striking building presence on the west 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 his 70s. 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. (47.55343’ N 97.05204’ W)
- The second floor houses a display case honoring Bryce Streibel, longtime leader in the North Dakota Legislature.
41. Ina Mae Rude Entrepreneur Center
4200 James Ray Drive
47° 55.233’ N | 97° 05.318’ W

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.

Outside:
A sculpture garden titled “Lifecycle” 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.

42. Student Wellness Center
4200 James Ray Drive
47° 55.659’ N | 97° 04.215’ W

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 Hooper-Dunlay family. Since the Wellness Center focuses on the seven dimensions of wellness, this garden represents the spiritual connection to wellness.

43. Betty Engelstad Sioux Center
4200 James Ray Drive
47° 55.659’ N | 97° 04.426’ W

Inside:
- Two Sioux warrior busts sit in glass display cases in the main lobby of “The Betty.” They 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" in 2003.

44. Ralph Engelstad Arena
4200 James Ray Drive
47° 55.659’ N | 97° 04.215’ W

Outside:
- A self-guided art tour book is available upon request or pick up a guide at the Sioux Shop for tour information.

45. School of Medicine and Health Sciences
4200 James Ray Drive
47° 55.659’ N | 97° 04.157’ W

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 about this room.
- The nursing window from the old St. Michael’s Hospital is still intact on fourth floor.

46. University Bookstore
4200 James Ray Drive
47° 55.659’ N | 97° 04.157’ W

Outside:
- "The Betty" Ralph Engelstad Arena

ARCHITECTURE, BUILDINGS AND THEIR HISTORY
This section will provide information about several buildings on campus with details about the architecture, a bit about the history, how each building was named and what they are used for today.

Enjoy your trip!
1907: North Dakota Museum of Art. 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 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 facilities 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 several additions and extensions to 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 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 a mutually beneficial agreement of affiliation signed in 1905 to accept credits from each other toward degree requirements. 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. Wesley College name remains on the south faces of both Corwin and Robertson Halls.

Larimore/Corwin
- Larimore Hall was built in 1909 as a women's dormitory with a capacity of 48. During World War II, it provided housing for glider pilots and Signal Corps students training on the UND campus. It was named for Newell G. Larimore, for whom the community of Larimore, N.D., is also named. He was a longtime trustee of Wesley College.
- 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
- 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 cornerstone 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. It was named in honor of the Rev. Edward P. Robertson, president of Wesley College from 1899 to 1931.

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 claimed the University's first annual prize for academic excellence. In 1913 the fraternity 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, the Clubhouse was used as a hospital for a short time. The University acquired the house to serve as headquarters for the Division of Continuing Education. It is regarded as the "founder of rural sociology.

1910: Montgomery Hall. Named in honor of Webster Merrifield, president of Wesley College from 1899 to 1931. It was named for Newell G. Larimore, for whom the community of Larimore, N.D., is also named. He was a longtime trustee of Wesley College.

1911: Montgomery Hall. This structure was originally the Commons, UND's dining hall. Because of the growing space needs of the library, 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, a Wesley College alumnus and first vice president. He served as acting president from 1885 to 1887. Designated by Joseph B. DeRemer, Montgomery Hall is regarded as establishing the basic appearance of a fortress and served as a hospital for a short time. 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. Memorial Stadium now serves as a practice and intramural facility, as UND plays its home football games in Grand Forks' Alerus Center.

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, concerts, 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 Starcher Hall in 1980, it was known as Old Biology. Now housing the Departments of Social Work, Sociology, and Anthropology, 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 Thornmodgard, 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, housing the east side bleachers which 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. Memorial Stadium now serves as a practice and intramural facility, as UND plays its home football games in Grand Forks' Alerus Center.

1929: Merrifield Hall. Named in honor of Webster Merrifield, president of Wesley College from 1899 to 1909, the building is regarded as architect Joseph Bell DeRemer's campus masterpiece. It is considered to be the first building erected on campus with more than the "barest minimum of adornment. DeRemer's designs for Merrifield Hall and other UND buildings helped establish the Collegiate Gothic style for the campus. Note: Old Main, or the Main Building (1884-1962), bore the name of Merrifield Hall from 1912 until the completion of this building.

1943; and the Department of Home Economics and Nutrition from 1943 to 1996. In 1996, the Department of Telecommunication discontinued its existence and moved to the basement. Since 2005, the Carnegie Building has been the home to the Office of Enrollment Services.
of the students, graduates, faculty and staff who hosted the Union during World War II. The building was expanded in 1964 and again in 1982 as the Union became the "heart of campus." 

1951: Memorial Student Union. The Union is dedicated to the memory of the students, graduates, faculty and staff who hosted the Union during World War II. The building was expanded in 1964 and again in 1982 as the Union became the "heart of campus." 

1951: Energy and Environmental Research Center. The EERC complex began as a national laboratory under the U.S. Bureau of Mines. The Center became a federal energy complex beginning in 1951 as the Union became and continues to match the corporate look and feel.

1954: Education Building. This building originally housed the departments of art, business, philosophy, and psychology as well as faculty and staff. The building has been expanded with the addition of the Larry Jodes Center for Engineering Leadership and Entrepreneurship in 2008.

1954: Music Building. Twamley Hall. Completion of Twamley Hall 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.

1957: Iceland 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.

1957: McKannel Hall. The building is named for Archie D. McKannel, 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.

1958: Old Main. UNO'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.

1963: Burt Ness Theatre. The University's first permanent home for the performing arts, this building is named in honor of Burt Ness, a UND graduate, district judge, and member of the U.S. House of Representatives. The architectural style of this period called for reprocesses such as the use of complex mechanical systems, new lighting, and structural forms. The building was designed to blend unobtrusively into the English Courtyard. It was completed in 1982.

1964: Leonard Hall. The building is named after 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. Leonard Hall, still...
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.