Alder Photos: formerly occupied the building’s lower level.

For example, the inscription “ALDUS” identifies the Aldine Press in publishing, printing, and typography. The UO’s printing press is located at the Onyx Bridge, which is a popular campus meeting spot since it was unveiled.

The nine “Colophons” (printer’s marks) are architecturally prominent on the walls of the library, consists of three 4-foot tall shapes designed to look like trees with book “leaves” rather than fruits.

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4 - Flying Ducks
“Flying Ducks” (1970) was created by Tom Hardy and given to the School of Architecture and Allied Arts in 1984 by Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Klopfenstein. It now rests comfortably on the west façade of Lawrence Hall, which houses the School of Architecture and Allied Arts.

5 - Dads’ Gates
The ornamental “Dads’ Gates” were put into place in January 1941. The concept for the gates started in 1938 by the Dads Club, a patron-parent organization of the university that was established in 1927. “Dads’ Gate” was designed collaboratively by Ellis F. Lawrence, the university architect from 1914 until his death in 1946, and architecture students. The metalwork was crafted by O.B. Dawson, a master blacksmith who produced numerous iron works as an employee of the Depression-era Federal Art Project of the Works Progress Administration.

6 - Wind Fence
Located on the north lawn of the Lillis Business Complex, “Wind Fence” (2003) was influenced by the artist’s academic background in environmental studies. The artist, Ned Kahn, describes the work: “The panels are composed of thousands of small, anodized aluminum elements that are hinged to move freely in the wind. . . . The intent of the artwork is to reveal the invisible passage of wind through the fence. The curve of the fence echoes the curved façade of the architecture.”

7 - New Horizons
“New Horizons” (1981) is a freestanding cast-bronze sculpture. The artist, Don Eckland, describes this work as “a multi-faceted work suggesting numerous relationships . . . between the larger figure, which at once suggests in itself the past and the contemporary, and the several smaller figures with their interdependence. . . . And there is the desire to seek out and explore with unassuredness in the adult figure. In essence, I have attempted to suggest a relationship of education and guidance in seeing new horizons.”

8 - Emergence
“Emergence”, also by Don Eckland (1981), is a cast-bronze statue. Eckland describes the statue as a “young woman . . . poised at rest just prior to departing. . . . [She] is indeed ready to emerge.” This statue was acquired as part of the state’s 1% for Art program during the expansion of the Education Building (now the Lorry I. Lokey Education Building).

9 - Unity
Masayuki Nagase describes his sculpture “Unity”:

       “The main image that I envision is an abstract form of the universal concept of Heaven and Earth, in the Asian traditions of Yin and Yang.” The sculpture, commissioned in 2009 as part of the 1% for Art program, is carved out of granite boulders.

10 - Cadena, Calypso, Fandango
“Cadena,” “Calypso,” and “Fandango” are steel sculptures designed by artist Richard Swanson and were installed in the MacAlb B. Frohnmayer Music Building’s Penny Vanderwicken Duprey Courtyard in 2008. In Swanson’s words, “I see sculptures as musical phrases, no hidden meanings, just something pure...”

11 - Trees of Knowledge
“Trees of Knowledge” is a 1994 copper garden sculpture by Wayne Chabre. This work, located on the back (south) side of the library, consists of three 4-foot-tall lights shaped like trees with book “leaves” rather than fruits.

12 - Pegasus
As you walk back to the front of the library, look up to see “Pegasus” by Keith Jellum, a polished cast-bronze wind sculpture located on the roof of the Knight Library’s Kincaid Street addition. This sculpture is over seven feet tall and over 400 pounds and was commissioned as part of the 1% for Art program.

13 - Knight Library Heads
The Knight Library Heads include 15 sculpted heads cast in stone that represent figures from the disciplines taught in academia, such as Aristotle, Jesus Christ, Beethoven, and Buddha, to name a few. Located on the frieze, a sculptured, richly ornamented band found just below the roofline of the building, the sculpted heads are cast around the east, north, and west sides of the original library. The sculptures are the work of Edna Dunberg and Louise G. Utter and were completed in 1937.

14 - The Family

15 - Prince Lucien Campbell Memorial Courtyard
The Jordan Schnitzer Museum of Art was constructed in 1930 and is listed in the National Register. If possible, take time to visit the Prince Lucien Campbell Memorial Courtyard and the art exhibits.

16 - Prometheus
“Prometheus” (1958) is located north of the Schnitzer Museum of Art. This sculpture commemorates Gamma Phi Beta’s 50th anniversary on the UO campus. It was created by Czech-born artist Jan Zach (1914-86), who taught sculpture at the UO from 1958-79.

17 - Encounter
“Encounter” is a 2004 bronze sculpture by Bruce Beasley, commissioned through the 1% for Art program. The artist describes the base blocks as representing the university’s foundation—the faculty, library, and research facilities—while the upper blocks represent university activities—learning, questioning, and exposure to arts and ideas.
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"House of Phineas Gage" (2003), hidden 
poetry in 1999 to accompany "Path/
2004 volume of poems, The Angle of 
Sharpest Ascending.

21 - House of Phineas Gage 
"House of Phineas Gage" (2003), hidden 
in the courtyard of Straub Hall, is made 
of wooden strips. It was a 1% for Art 
commission associated with the Lewis 
Center for Neuroimaging. The work was 
created by artist/architect James Harrison. The “subject,” Phineas Gage, is a legend 
in the history of brain injury: he survived a 3-foot rod blown into his head from a 
construction blast in 1848.

22 - Axes 
The multi-piece sculpture “Axes” is 
interactive. The two pieces in the courtyard 
between Living Learning Center North and 
South rotate manually. Their form—one side rough and naturally patterned and 
the other side polished smooth—represents the organic and industrial aspects 
of life. The artist, Thomas Sayre, hopes the earth-cast structures will remind 
us of “the earth’s essential elements according to many societies and serve as 
opportunities to continually experiment with space and composition.”

23 - Bill Bowerman 
The “Bill Bowerman” sculpture, created by Diana Lee Jackson in 2000, is poised 
with a stop watch next to the Stephenson Track at Hayward Field. Bill Bowerman 
(1911-1999) was the track and field coach for 24 years at the UO, during which his 
teams finished in the top ten nationally sixteen times and won four NCAA titles. He 
is also known for being a co-founder of Nike, Inc.

24 - “Bear,” “Raven,” and “Salmon” 
Attached to the exterior walls of the Museum of Natural 
and Cultural History are three hammered sheet copper 
gargoyle sculptures. Commissioned as a part of the 1% for 
Art program, they were created by artist Wayne Chabre. In 
addition, go inside and explore the Museum’s many exhibits.

25 - Script of Vine 
“Script of Vine” is comprised of 
messages in 26 languages to 
convey the health and wellness 
that occurs within the University 
Health, Counseling and Testing 
Center. You will see the artwork 
in the courtyard and in the main 
entrance. The sculpture was 
created in 2007 by artist Suikang 
Zhao and was commissioned as 
a part of the 1% for Art program.

26 - Lokey Science Complex Gargoyles 
Albert Einstein, Marie Curie, Sir Isaac Newton, Maxwell & 
his Demon, Thomas Condon, Alan Turing, and John von 
Neumann are portrayed on the façades of the Lokey 
Science Complex buildings, along with sculptures of 
Drosophila (fruit fly) and Zebrafish. The hammered sheet 
copper sculptures were designed and installed by artist 
Wayne Chabre between 1989-90.

27 - Science Walk 
“Science Walk” is a landscape work that connects the major science buildings– 
Cascade Hall, Columbia Hall, Pacific Hall, and Volcanology. It consists of inlaid 
stone and tile beginning at the fountain “Cascade Charley.” It was designed in 1991 
by Scott Wylie.

28 - Cascade Charley 
“Cascade Charley - Water Contemplation 
Place” is a waterfall fountain made of 
masonry, ceramic, and stone. Artist 
Alice Wingwall designed the waterfall 
fountain to engage senses other than 
just sight–primarily hearing–because 
at the time she designed it (1991) she 
was going blind. Markers on the ground 
around “Cascade Charley” are locations 
from which you can experience different 
sounds from the waterfall.

Visit the Campus Planning and Real Estate website for more information on the 
university’s art features and other campus tours: 
http://uplan.uoregon.edu/

September 2012