

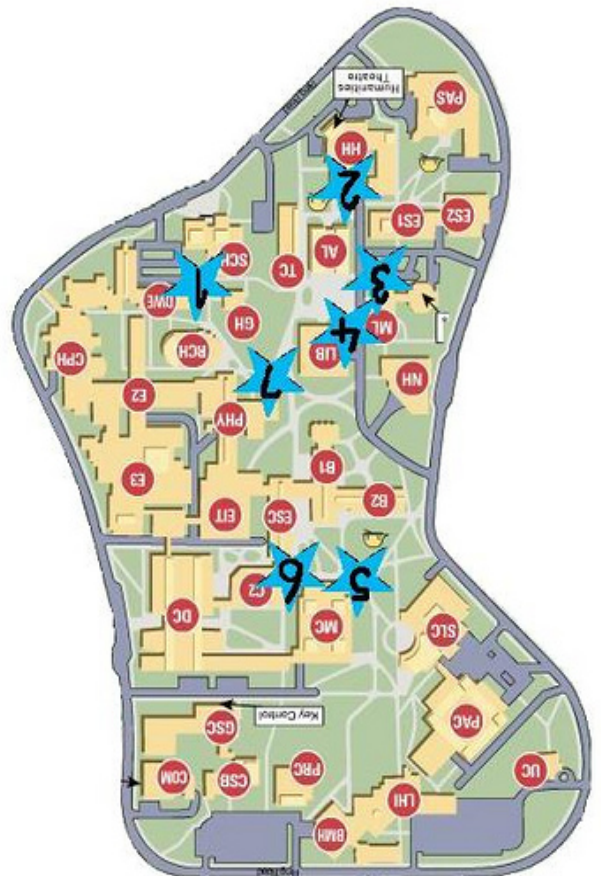


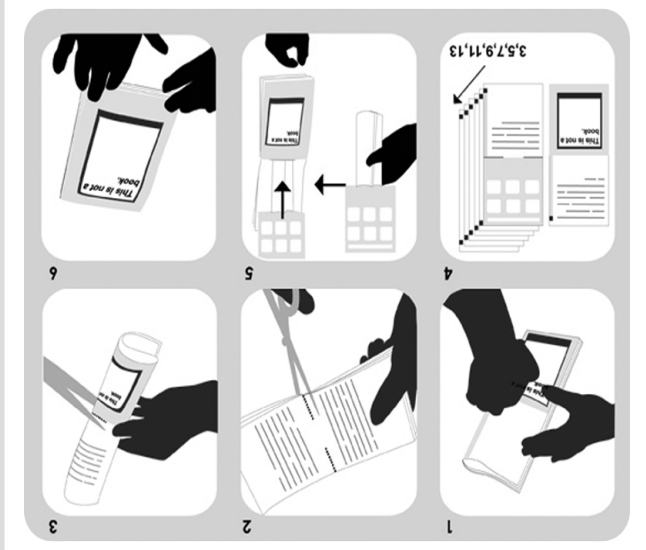
David of Sassoun
Armand Buzbuzian
1977
Math and Computer Building

The Boar sat in storage for about a year until funds were raised for him to be installed inside the Modern Languages building in 1979. The boar, named Porcellino, was later moved to out in front of the building where he continues to rest today. This move was instigated by some crafty engineering students who managed to kidnap the 700lb statue and force it to impersonate a dog. Once reclaimed and cleaned, he was relocated to his pedestal where he could be bolted down in 1994 during a "Celebrating the Boar" pig roast. This bronze cast is 1 of 5 done from an ancient Greek marble statue which is now in the Uffizi Gallery. The other four castings are in Italy, Australia, British Columbia, and California. This cast was commissioned a professor who donated to the school upon his retirement. Casts can still be made from the same 17th century mold for \$25,000.

Your Guide to the Sculptures of the University of Waterloo

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Your Guide to the Sculptures of the University of

The purpose of this eGuideBook is to explain and explore some of the public art pieces on campus and their history within the school.

The map above marks the sites of current outdoor sculptures as well as sites where one had been that isn't there anymore. This is meant to be used as a guide for a walking tour of the main campus, with the works listed in sequential order as you travel clockwise around the University of Waterloo main campus along the Ring Road.

South Campus Hall

1971

Theodore Harlander

Joy



This concludes our brief tour - an introduction to the outdoor sculptures on the University of Waterloo main campus. These are not all of the sculptures currently in place, nor does this eBook include all of the sculptures that have been installed in the past.

If you are interested in getting further information on these or other campus artworks, a good place to start is in the University of Waterloo archives.

This is one site where the sculpture is no longer present - and no trace of it can be seen - the former site of Convolution which was also called the worm, made of red plastic. This work was not removed by university staff, but was blown up with explosives in 1976. That's right, explosives. This was done because a previous effort to destroy it with blunt instruments had failed about a year earlier. Despite the pride the successful party or parties must have felt, no one claimed this success as their own. Little is known about this work because as it is no longer here it is not on any easily accessible records.

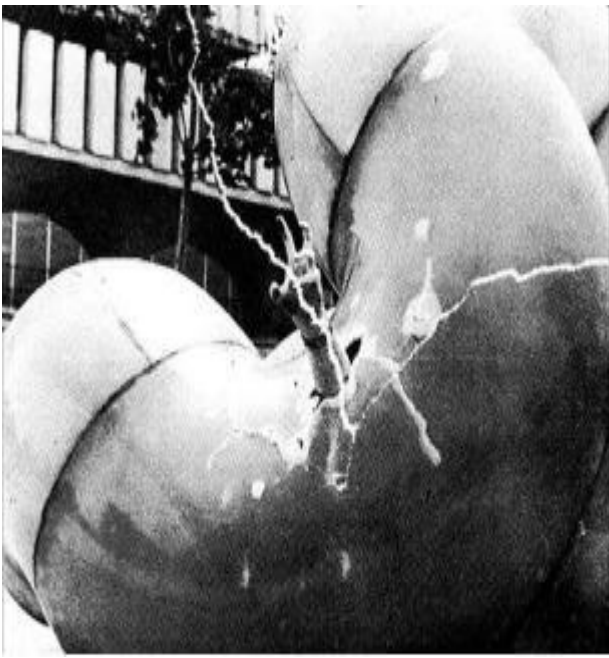
This work shows two stylized concrete figures, obviously expressing joy. Annually, engineering students 'decorate' this piece for their graduation ceremony when they put an iron ring on their pinky finger.

This work achieved infamy at UW in 2004, when the mystery of its defacement sent rumours rampaging across campus before the true story surfaced. Along with damage from being smashed or crushed in parts, there was vandalism in the form of a spray-painted message simply stating that "engineers are grrrreat," immediately making people suspect a prank from within that faculty. Another theory that followed closely behind was that it was done by arts students and the writing was meant to be ironic.

The truth was finally revealed: a delivery truck backed into it. The site can still be seen and experienced as the cement pedestal is still in place, with nothing on top.

A Sculptural Environment
Ron Baird
1970
Hagey Hall





Convolution
Physics Building

While it looks like stone, Watson's "Break" is actually made out of fiberglass. Pictured above is the end of a prank involving dry ice - this fountain doesn't usually steam. There had just been a power outage and so dry ice was used to keep things cool until the refrigeration was working again. Once the ice was no longer needed an unknown party disposed of it in the pool of water under the fountain. The statue was unharmed, which is lucky since it had just returned to the campus after being gone for several months to be repaired. This work is removed fairly regularly for repairs but is rarely the object of pranks and is always promptly returned.

This work consists of four separate pieces, all welded and painted steel in organic abstract forms, painted either red, orange, or yellow.

This was commissioned in 1970, and the next year the artist was asked to come back and paint a mural inside Hagey Hall - which he did, a large non-objective piece in the foyer.

Baird, with his artist-and-wife, has done over 20 public works in Ontario, all are different and most either unpainted or monochrome. They also do larger works and kinetic sculptures that have been done in a number of important institutions.

Walking Girl
Almuth Lutkenhaus
1974
Modern Languages





Break
Bruce Watson
1971
Math and Computer Building

This bronze sculpture was erected as a memorial to Muriel DeGre who played a huge role in the acquisition of public works for the university. Muriel DeGre was the founder of the Works of Art Committee so she could "lobby for works of art to be integrated into present buildings and buildings planned for the future."

Though a shocking surprise to be sure, the famous face-plant of the Modern Languages Walking Girl is not thought to be an act of vandalism but more likely a force of nature over a long weekend in 2001. As seen above, she is situated in an outdoor pool, and her right ankle is rusted right through. Luckily for her, millwright Paljo Markus was on the scene with brazing tools to put her back on her feet.

DeGre is also responsible for the purchase of "Joy," "Break" and "A Sculptural Environment."

Little is known about this painted steel work other than the fact that at the right angle it seems to say CS, fitting because it sits in front of the Computer Sciences building. If you think the title has nothing to do with Comp Sci, you're right. David of Sassoun is a national epic, the most popular hero of south-western Armenia, known as Armenian Hercules. For over a thousand years the legend of David was passed from granfathers to their grandsons, and it is difficult to classify as ancient or medieval. The tales were collected and put into a novel only in the 19th century, a connected narrative out of dozens isolated episodes and fragments. David of Sassoun is a country hero who goes around the world rescuing people and punishing the greedy. He is also famous for being a womanizer, despite marrying the woman in the rumoured to be the most beautiful woman in the Middle-East. This piece is a simplified and abstracted view of the classic image of a man on a rearing horse, making its' placement in a large open field more fitting.

Modern Languages
1978
Marinelli
Wild Boar

