

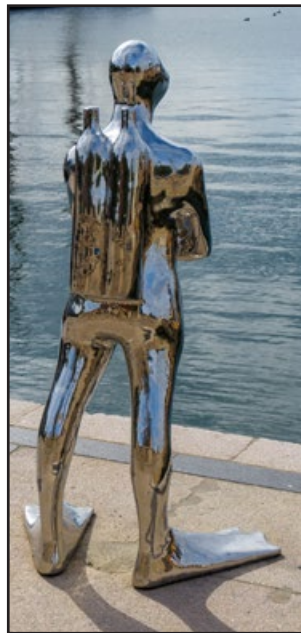
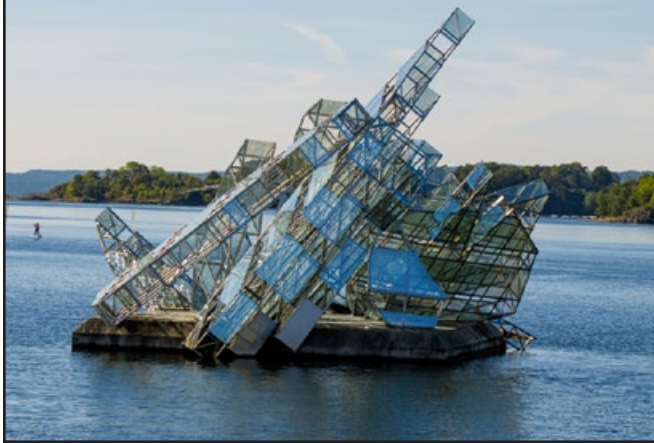
# OSLO, NORWAY

## PART 2 OF 3: PUBLIC SCULPTURE ART

*Through out this travelogue there are links to further information. Those images and text with links will be highlighted if you want to follow them. This functionality will be dependent upon how your system and Adobe Acrobat preferences are set up.*

"She Lies", a sculpture by Monica Bonvicini made of stainless steel and glass panels, about 40'x56'x52'.

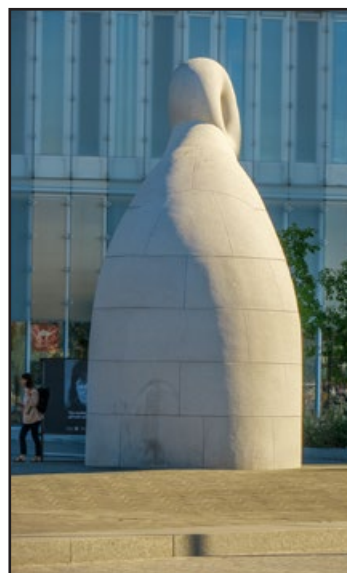
It is a permanent installation, floating on the water in the fjord on a concrete platform. The sculpture turns on its axis in line with the tide and wind, offering changing experiences through reflections from the water and its transparent surfaces.





# OSLO, NORWAY

## PART 2 OF 3: PUBLIC SCULPTURE ART





# OSLO, NORWAY

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Haakon VII (8/3/1872 - 9/21/1957), born Prince Carl of Denmark, was the King of Norway from November 1905 until his death in September 1957.



# OSLO, NORWAY

## PART 2 OF 3: PUBLIC SCULPTURE ART





## OSLO, NORWAY

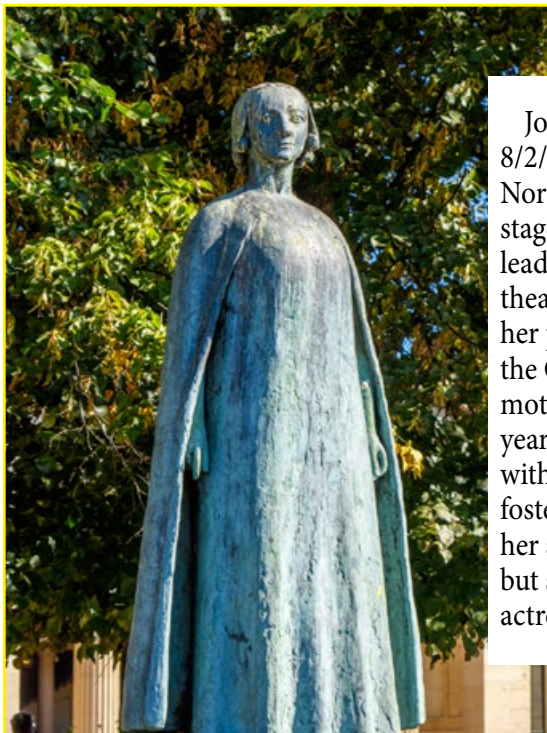
### PART 2 OF 3: PUBLIC SCULPTURE ART



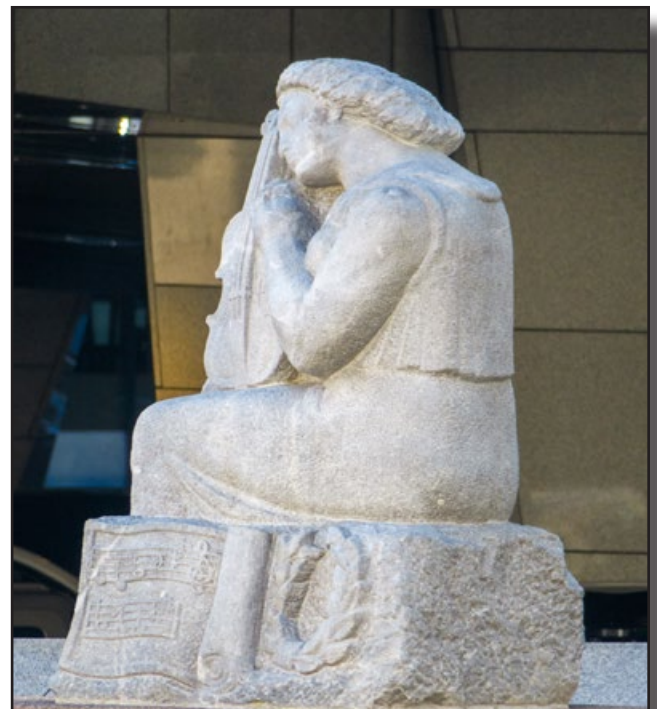
Maud of Wales VA, CI, GCVO, GCStJ (Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria), (12/26/1869 – 12/20/1938) was the Queen of Norway as the wife of King Haakon VII. The youngest daughter of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra of the United Kingdom, she was known as Princess Maud of Wales before her marriage, as her father was the Prince of Wales at the time.



Jacobine Camilla Collett (née Wergeland; 1/23/1813 – 3/6/1895 March 1895) was a Norwegian writer, often referred to as the first Norwegian feminist. She became an honorary member of the Norwegian Association for Women's Rights when the association was founded in 1884.



Johanne Dybwad (née Juell; 8/2/1867 - 3/4/1950) was a Norwegian stage actress and stage producer. She was the leading actress in Norwegian theatre for half a century. Both her parents were acting for the Christiania Theatre. Her mother died when only 34 years old, so Johanne grew up with her aunt in Bergen. Her foster parents wanted to keep her away from the theatre, but she wanted to become an actress.





# OSLO, NORWAY

## PART 2 OF 3: PUBLIC SCULPTURE ART

I probably worked this statue a bit long but I knew there was '*something*' there that I was missing. The perspective? The angle? The light quality? The background? The foreground?

I just wasn't sure what I was looking for, but I kept working on it... until...



Christian Krohg (8/13/1852 – 10/16/1925) was a Norwegian naturalist painter, illustrator, author and journalist. Krohg was inspired by the realism art movement and often chose motifs from everyday life. He was the director and served as the first professor at the Norwegian Academy of Arts from 1909 to 1925.





# OSLO, NORWAY

## PART 2 OF 3: PUBLIC SCULPTURE ART

The Oslo City Hall (Oslo rådhus in Norwegian) has a lot of art in and around it. We spent very little time inside and some of those photographs were in the last Flying Pig Adventures travelogue. We did spend lots of time exploring and looking at the art and sculpture outside. It was only a block from where we stayed so we passed it often on our walks.

The building as it stands today was constructed between 1931 and 1950, with an interruption during the Second World War.

Many events and ceremonies take place in the building, including the Nobel Peace Prize ceremony, which takes place every December.

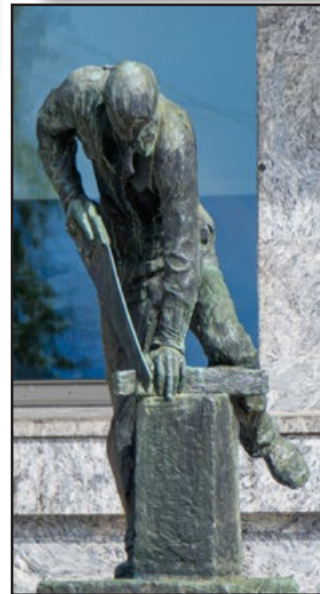




# OSLO, NORWAY

## PART 2 OF 3: PUBLIC SCULPTURE ART

Along one side of the city hall is a series of six sculptures depicting workers of various professions by Per Palle Storm (12/01/1910 – 01/01/1994). He was a Danish-born Norwegian sculptor and professor at the Norwegian National Academy of Fine Arts.



There are many bas relief works in and around the city hall. The "Albertine" by Alfred Seland is a noted one. It shows a high-society gentleman with a cane standing next to a proper appearing woman. She is secretly holding hands with a commoner hiding around the corner. One might assume this gesture represents an extramarital affair. It turns out the woman is a prostitute, the john is on her right and her pimp is on the left. [The image is based on the novel "Albertine" by Norwegian author Christian Krohg.](#) Within days after it was published in 1886, all copies of the book were confiscated and she was jailed. The ensuing uproar led to laws criminalizing prostitution.





## OSLO, NORWAY

### PART 2 OF 3: PUBLIC SCULPTURE ART



Johan Sverdrup (7/30/1816 – 2/17/1892) was a Norwegian politician from the Liberal Party and is considered by many as the *Father of Parliamentarism*. He was the first prime minister of Norway after the introduction of parliamentarism.

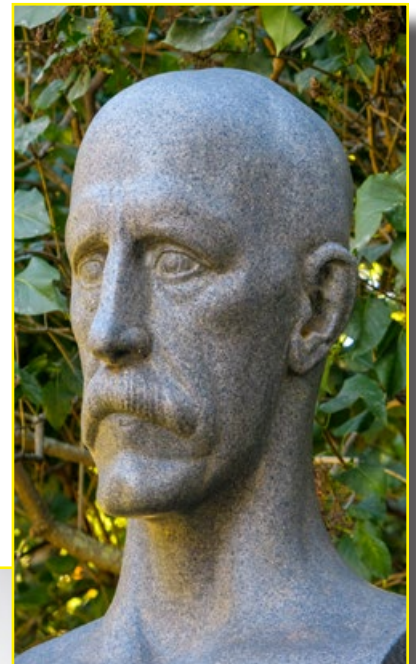
The views towards this controversial political leader differ greatly. Sverdrup was extremely skilled and his influence on domestic politics was enormous. Most of Sverdrup's results of his opposition was destructive because he sold his political views in order to gain influence in another's alliance of peasants.

His weakness was his inability to bury hatchets and his apparent lack of flexibility in older age. He seemed unable to understand the concept of parliamentarism, which seemed to be the ultimate goal of his policies. Most historians conclude that his fight against the king's appointed Council lasted too long and he never enjoyed the success of his efforts... but he did pave the way for a new political situation in Norway.



Fridtjof Wedel-Jarlsberg Nansen (10/10/1861– 5/13/1930) was a Norwegian polymath and Nobel Peace Prize laureate. He gained prominence at various points in his life as an explorer, scientist, diplomat, and humanitarian.

He led the team that made the first crossing of the Greenland interior in 1888, traversing the island on cross-country skis. He won international fame after reaching a record northern latitude during his Fram expedition of 1893–1896. His techniques of polar travel and his innovations in equipment and clothing influenced later Arctic and Antarctic expeditions.



Christian Heinrich Grosch (1/21/1801 – 5/4/1865) was a Norwegian architect. He was a dominant figure in Norwegian architecture in the first half of the 1800s.





## OSLO, NORWAY

### PART 2 OF 3: PUBLIC SCULPTURE ART

Johan Herman Wessel (10/6/1742 – 12/29/1785) was a Danish-Norwegian poet, satirist and playwright.

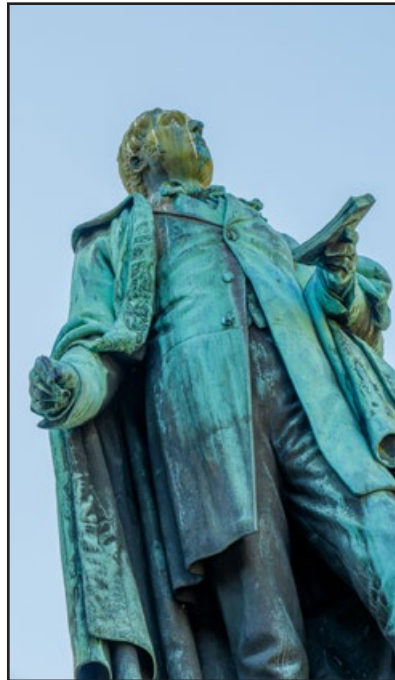
His written work was characterized by the use of parody and satire. He is known for humorous and satiric verse tales referring to man's foolishness and injustice. Most notable is *Smeden og Bageren* ("The Smith and the Baker") about the only smith of a village who is pardoned for manslaughter since the village people need one, while a more superfluous baker is executed instead (there are two bakers, the village only needs one) in order to observe the rules that "life pays life".



Johan Halvorsen (3/15/1864 – 12/4/1935) was a Norwegian composer, conductor and violinist.



P. A. Munch (12/15/1810 – 5/25/1863), a Norwegian historian known for his work on the medieval history of Norway. Munch's works included Norwegian archaeology, geography, ethnography, linguistics, and jurisprudence. He was also noted for his Norse legendary saga translations.



Anton Martin Schweigaard (4/11/1808 – 2/1/1870) was a Norwegian educator, jurist, economist and member of the Norwegian Parliament.

His strong belief in the country's economic capabilities made him the leading spokesman in Parliament for construction of railways and development of mail and telegraph services.



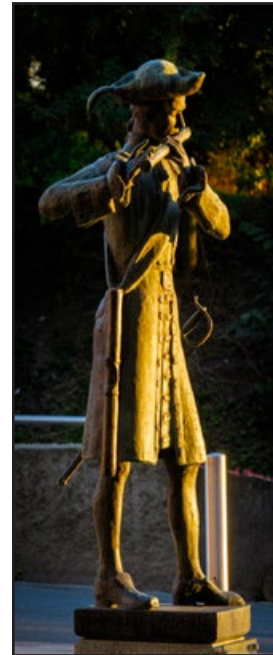


## OSLO, NORWAY

### PART 2 OF 3: PUBLIC SCULPTURE ART



Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1/30/1882 – 4/12/1945). It might seem odd to see an FDR statue in Norway, but he had a huge hand in transforming the largely negative view Americans had of Norwegians during WWII to a positive one. The negative view was largely due to the American press's view of how Norwegians responded to the invasion of the Nazis. While it avoids dwelling on the negative American view, the PBS series *Atlantic Crossing* explains a lot of why there would be a statue of FDR in Norway.



Peter Jansen Wessel Tordenskiold (10/28/1690 - 11/12/1720) commonly referred to as Tordenskjold (lit. 'Thunder Shield'), was a Norwegian nobleman and flag officer who spent his career in the service of the Royal Dano-Norwegian Navy. He experienced an unusually rapid rise in rank and died when he was only 30 years old in a duel.

He won a name for himself through audacity and courage. His greatest exploit was destroying the supply fleet of Charles XII of Sweden at the Battle of Dynekilen, ensuring his siege of Fredriksten would end in failure. In both Denmark and Norway he ranks among the most famous naval captains.





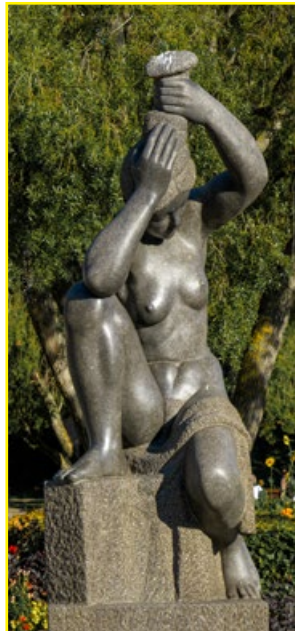
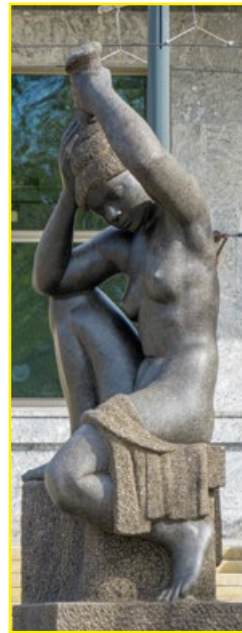
## OSLO, NORWAY

### PART 2 OF 3: PUBLIC SCULPTURE ART

In Rådhusplassen (City Hall Square) there were several sculptures that, after research when I got home, were by Norwegian sculpture Emil Lie (7/29/1897 - 8/3/1976).

Lie's works reminded me of Henry Moore's work and how Moore might have sculpted in a less abstract manner. Emil Lie was the first Norwegian sculptor to resume the old tradition of figureheads and mirror decorations on ships. It was the shipping company Fred Olsen who dared to place decorative sculpture on the sober and functionalist modern steel ships. Lie made a stylized knight for M/S Bayard in 1935 and two years later a female figure for M/S Bretagne, followed by a number of figureheads and decorative decorations for other Norwegian ships.

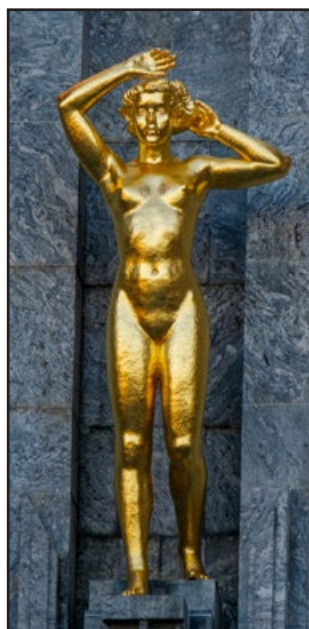
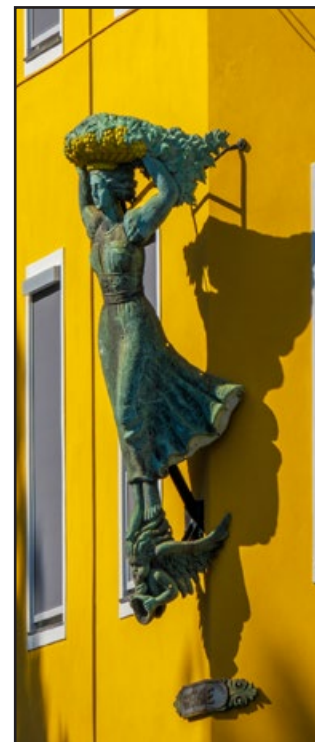
Together with Per Hurum, Lie won the 1939 competition to decorate the Town Hall Square in Oslo. Lie's original draft for the fountain in the middle part was built over figures of Norwegian poets - with a symbolic winged Henrik Wergeland on a tall column. In 1950, the project was changed to a pool with a bronze group, two female figures and two children standing in a ring, hand in hand, on a five meter high granite plinth, and four seated granite women in the corners of the fountain. The fountain was not completed until 1960. Lie's hope that the square would become a place for peace, to be able to sit on a bench and enjoy oneself, was unfortunately put to shame by the square's then function as a traffic artery; it was not until 1990 that car traffic disappeared from Rådhusplassen. If you can read Norwegian and/or want to translate it, click [this](#) for more.





# OSLO, NORWAY

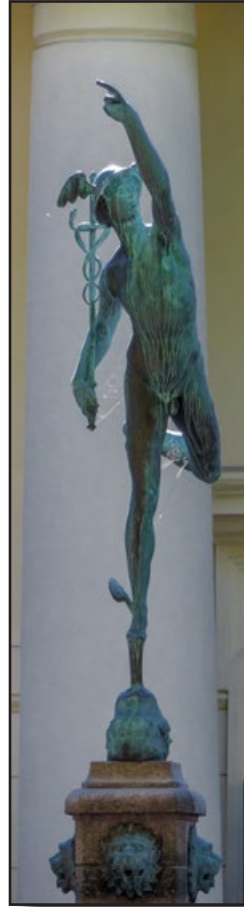
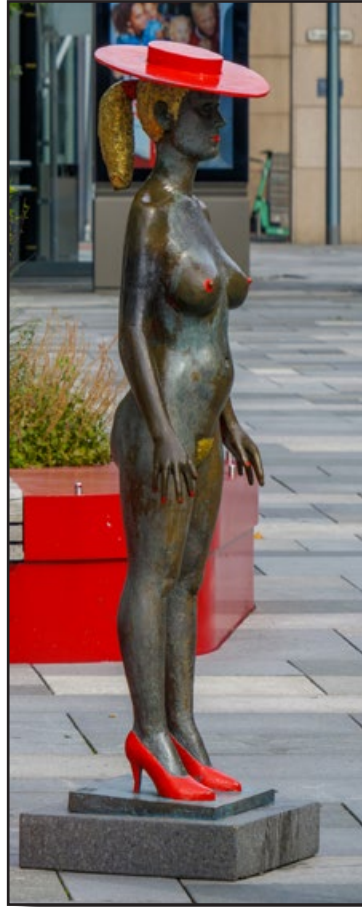
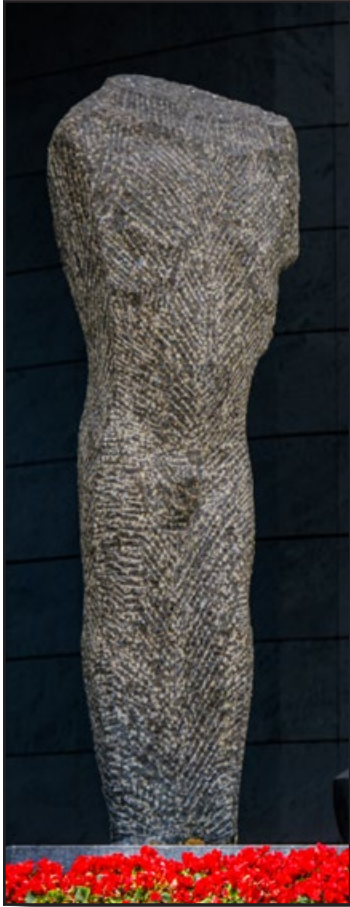
## PART 2 OF 3: PUBLIC SCULPTURE ART



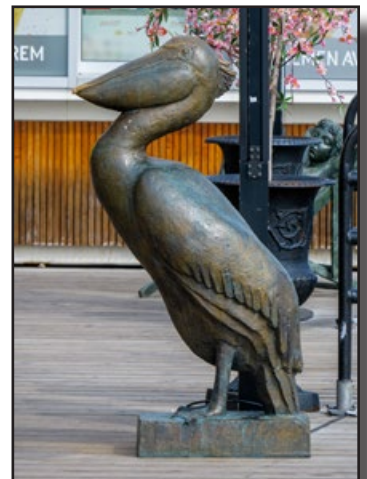


# OSLO, NORWAY

## PART 2 OF 3: PUBLIC SCULPTURE ART



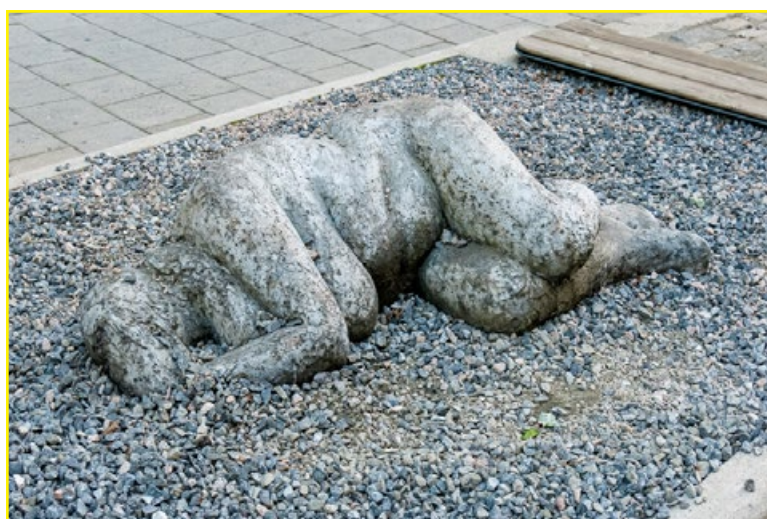
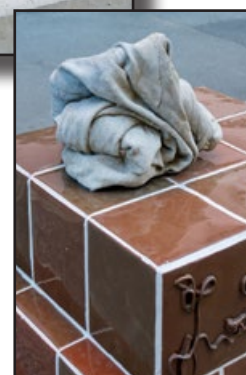
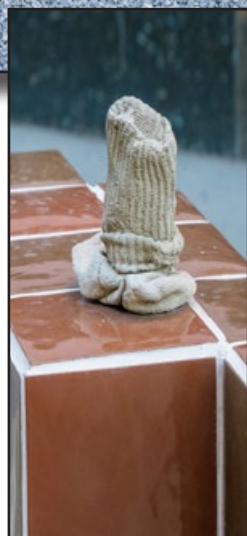
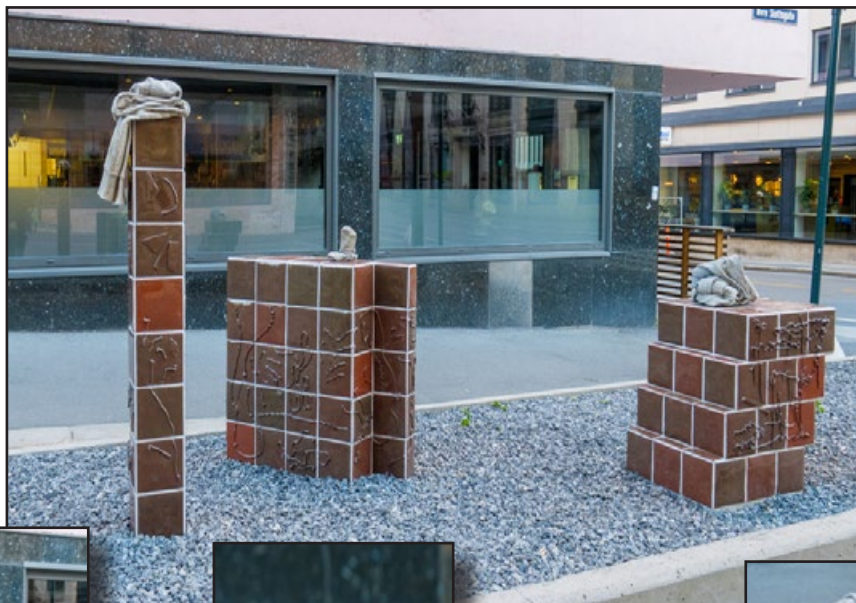
This monument, *Knus nazismen*, was created by visual artist Bjørn Melbye Gulliksen and unveiled on May 1st, 2015. The Norwegian trade union movement erected the monument to honor the Osvald group and railway workers who sacrificed their lives in resistance during the war. *Knus nazismen* is located outside Østbanestasjonen, the first railway station in Oslo, close to the place where the saboteurs carried out one of their first actions. On May 1st of each year, the trade union holds a commemorative event here.





# OSLO, NORWAY

## PART 2 OF 3: PUBLIC SCULPTURE ART



Christine Aspelund  
*Liggende kvinne*



Skulptursonen er et samarbeid mellom Norsk Billedhoggerforening og Oslo kommune



## OSLO, NORWAY

### PART 2 OF 3: PUBLIC SCULPTURE ART

The poignant sculpture, *Cecilie - woman with incurable breast cancer*, is the world's first statue of a woman with incurable breast cancer. It is a statue made to give attention to, care for, and increase knowledge about those diagnosed with terminal breast cancer, and who may feel left in the shadow by the focus on survival.

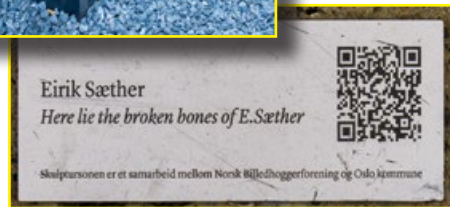
While the statue symbolizes everyone with breast cancer, it portrays the mother of three, Cecilie, who was diagnosed with incurable breast cancer when she was 42 years old.

The statue was a gift from Eiendomsspar to the Norwegian Breast Cancer Society, made in collaboration with the Norwegian Sculptors Society.

The statue was particularly poignant for us as our friend Pat, with whom we had traveled with many times and shared many Flying Pig Adventures with, could no longer travel with us due to her advanced breast cancer and passed away only days after we returned home from this adventure.



The next Flying Pig Adventures travelogue will be about the famous Vigeland sculptures I photographed.



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