



McGill
University

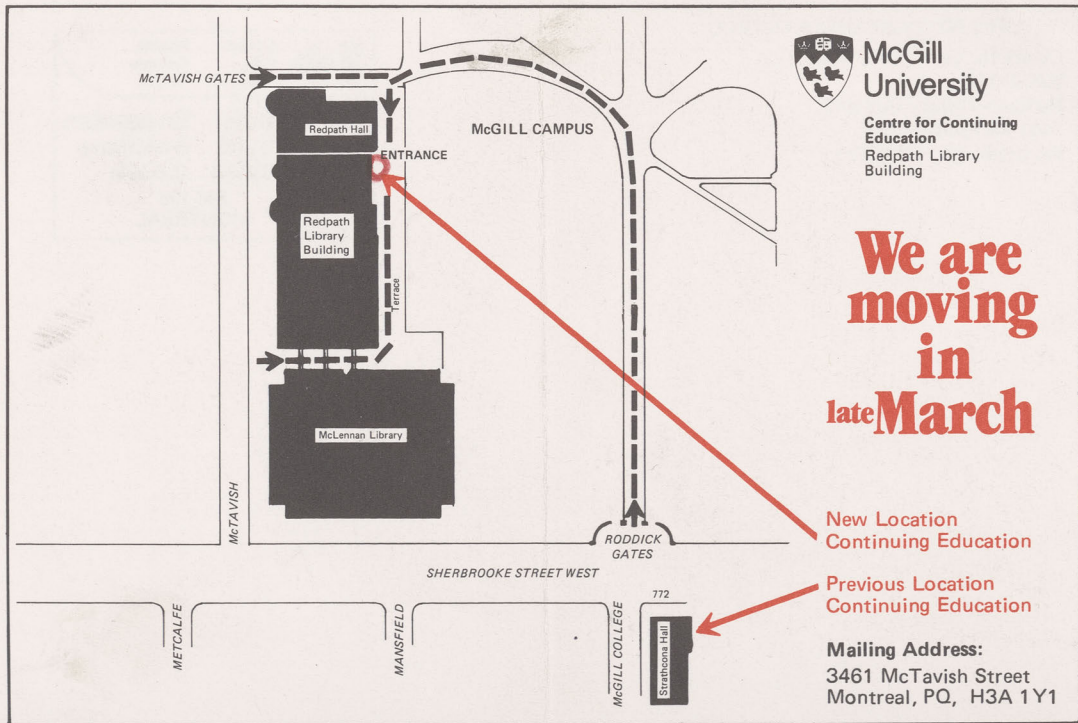
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A WALKING TOUR

WOMEN PIONEERS of MCGILL

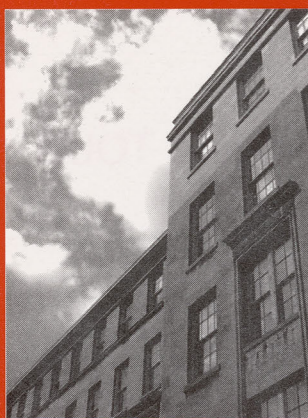
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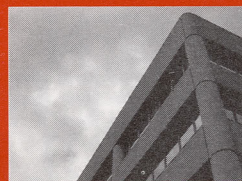
1 The **Roddick Gates** (1925) were a gift of Lady Amy Redpath Roddick in memory of her husband, Sir Thomas Roddick, Dean of Medicine.



2 **Elizabeth Binmore** and Euphemia McLeod, the first women to receive M.A. degrees (1894), studied in the Arts Building; Carrie M. Derick, McGill's and Canada's first woman full Professor (1912) taught Botany here.



3 Gretta Chambers, the first woman Chancellor of McGill (1992) had her office in the **James Administration Building**, as did Fumiko Ikawa-Smith, first woman Associate Vice-Principal (1992), the first woman Director of Admissions, Peggy Sheppard (1972-86), Elizabeth Hirst first woman Director of Public Relations (1980-85), Phyllis Heaphy, first woman Vice-Principal (1995-99) and Victoria Lees, first woman Secretary-General (1995).



4 The **Rutherford Building** contains the Anna McPherson Museum and Observatory, both named for this specialist in Optics, the only woman member of the Physics Department (1940-1970).



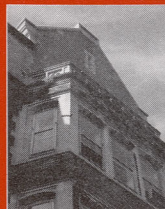
5 The Strathcona Dentistry Building, previously the Medicine Building, houses a portrait of **Dr. Maude E. Abbott**, first woman to teach Medicine at McGill (1898-1936). The first women to graduate in Medicine (1922) studied here: Jessie Boyd (Scriver); Mary Childs; Lilian Irwin; Eleanor Percival; and Winifred Blampin. So did Florence Johnstone, the first woman to graduate in Dentistry (1926).



6 The **Montreal Neurological Institute**, where Brenda Milner, distinguished neuropsychologist, conducted seminal research on the neural basis of memory.



7 The **Birks Building**. Donna Runnalls, McGill's first woman Dean, became Dean of Religious Studies in 1986.



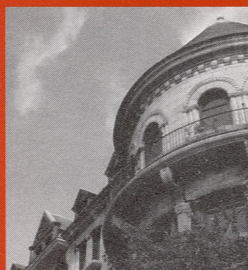
8 Memories still live in **Wilson Hall** of Flora M. Shaw, first Director, School for Graduate Nurses (1920-27) and Dorothy King, first (and only, so far) woman Director of the McGill School of Social Work (1945-50).



9 **Macdonald Engineering** opened its doors to McGill's first women Architecture students, Catherine Chard (Wisnicki) and Arlene Scott in 1939. Julie Payette, the first Canadian woman astronaut to work in space, studied Electrical Engineering here.



10 Mary Jackson (Fowler) B. Eng. '46 was McGill's first Mechanical Engineer in the **MacDonald Harrington Building**, now the home of the McGill School of Architecture. Anmarie Adams became the first woman Associate Professor in Architecture at McGill (1996).



11 Harriet Brooks, B.A. '98, M.A. '01, worked in the Physics Building (now **Macdonald-Stewart Library**) with Sir Ernest Rutherford and discovered the recoil of the radio-active atom. Some of her apparatus and her portrait are in the Rutherford Museum (Rutherford Building).



12 The office of Kate Williams, first woman Director of University Relations (1992) is within **Burnside Hall**.



13 The Muriel V. Roscoe wing of **Royal Victoria College**, named for its distinguished Warden (1940-62); current Warden (and first woman Director of Residences) is Florence Tracy.



14 A studio in the **The Strathcona Music Building** honours **Clara Lichtenstein**, a student of Franz List and McGill's first woman Music teacher (1898). The building was originally the Royal Victoria College whose first Warden (1898) was Hilda Oakley, who also taught Philosophy in this building; Gladys Bean and Gerry Dubrule coached winning synchronized swimming teams in the Weston Pool.



15 The **McLennan Library**, opened in 1969, named not for the novelist Hugh MacLennan, but for Isabella McLennan who left more than \$1.2 million for library development. First woman Director of the Library School, Vernon Ross (1949-66); first woman Director of University Libraries, Marianne Scott (1975) who is now Canadian National Librarian in Ottawa. Johanne Pelletier, first woman appointed McGill Archivist, 1997.



16 The **Faculty Club** has a room named for its first woman member, Maude Abbott (1936).



17 The Founding Director of the **McGill Centre for Research and Teaching on Women** (1988) was Margaret Gillett; followed by Peta Tancred; the current Director is Shree Mulay.



18 **Annie Macdonald Langstaff**, McGill's first Law graduate (1914) has a seminar room named for her in the **Law Faculty**; photographs there of notable women include Elizabeth Monk, B.A. '19, B.C.L. '23 first to be admitted to Quebec Bar (1940) and Jane Matthews Glenn, first female Professor of Law in Canada (1971). Marie-Claire Kirkland (Casgrain) Strover, B.C.L. '50, first woman member of Quebec's National Assembly (1961), first woman in Quebec Cabinet (1962). Gold Medalist, Rosalie Jukier is McGill's first woman Dean of Students (1995).



19 Betty McNab devoted many years to the Graduates' Society, before and after it moved to **Martlett House** on Mountain Street. Gail Johnson was the first woman President of the McGill Alumni Society (1994-96).



20 **Davis House**, where the first Director of the School for Physical and Occupational Therapy was Helen M. Gault.



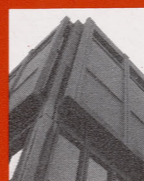
21 The first Director of the **McGill Centre for Medicine, Ethics and Law** was Margaret Sommerville.



22 Paddy Webb (Hearsey), poet and novelist, taught drama in the **Faculty of Education** (1964-90). Margaret Gillett is the first woman to hold the William C. Macdonald Chair in Education and Ratna Ghosh became the first woman Dean of Education in 1998.



23 The brand new **Brown Student Services Building** is named after philanthropists Mary and William Brown.



24 Sharon Sholzberg was the first woman to become President of the McGill Students' Society (1965-66) long before the **University Centre** was called Shatner.



25 **Idola Saint Jean**, prominent in the struggle to win the vote for Québec women and editor of *La Sphere Féminine* (1933-46), taught French at Peterson Hall. Through the 70's and 80's Gabrielle Pascal Smith was director of the staff French program in the same building.



26 Across the street, beside **Morrice Hall** is a **tree** planted in memory of the fourteen women victims of the Ecole Polytechnique massacre of December 6, 1989.



27 **Morrice Hall**, now the Institute of Islamic Studies, was once the home of the Burney Room where renowned scholar Joyce Hemlow led the work of a research team on 18th century diarist Fanny Burney.



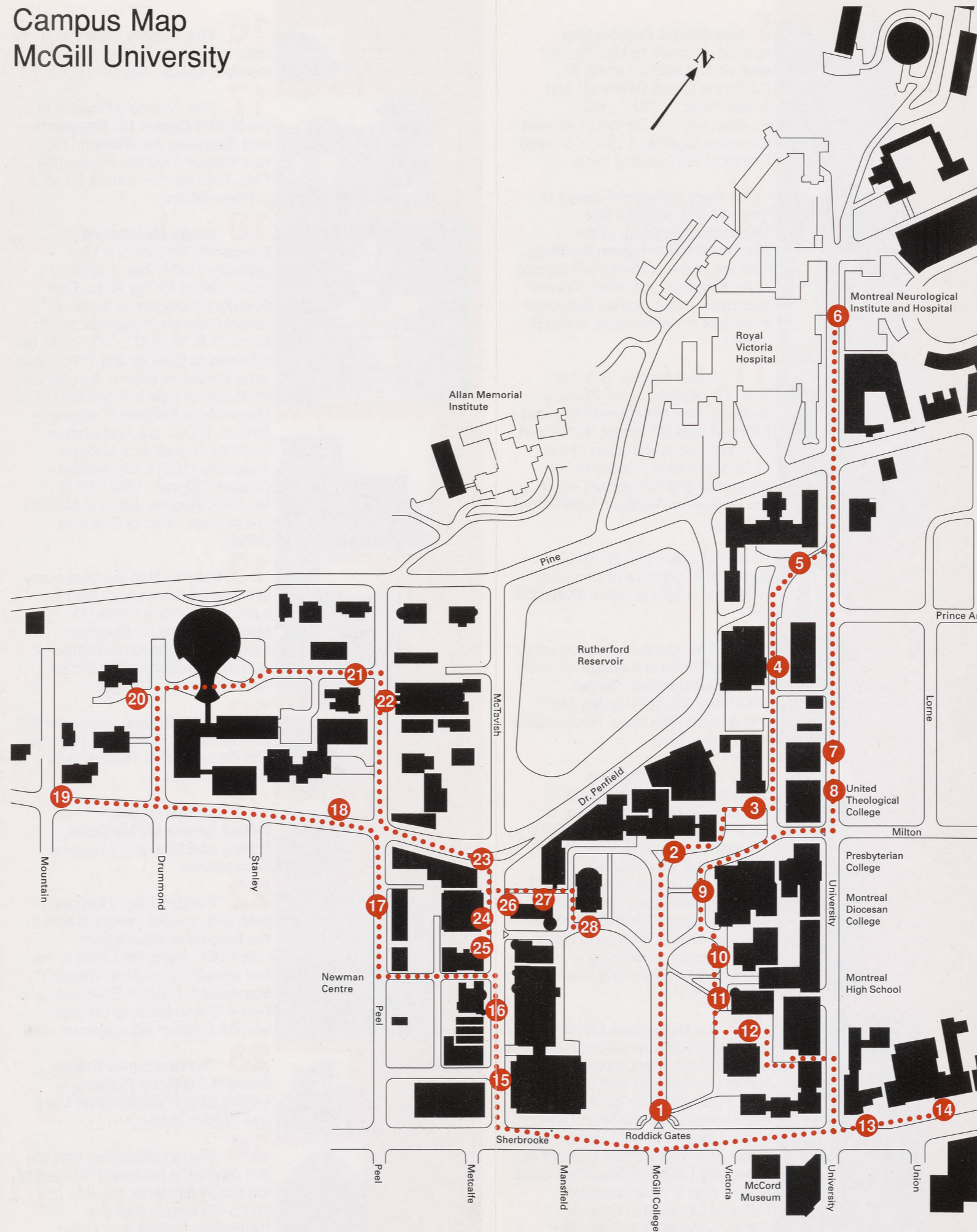
28 In 1884, Grace Ritchie, Helen R.Y. Reid, Rosalie McLea and about 20 other pioneer women students had their first classes in the **Redpath Museum**. Grace Ritchie went on to become McGill's first woman valedictorian (1888) and the first to study Medicine (at Kingston); Helen Reid later helped develop the Schools of Nursing and Social Work; the brilliant and tragic Rosalie McLea dropped out. **The first eight women to graduate** from McGill received their B.A.s in 1888.



Further...

MacDonald Campus (a bit too far to walk). In 1996, Deborah Buzzard became the first woman Dean of the Faculty of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences at the MacDonald Campus.

Campus Map
McGill University



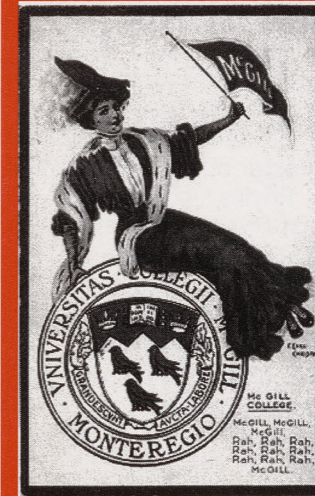
Tour prepared by Margaret Gillett, LL D, Ed D Professor Emeritus and author of *We Walked Very Warily: A History of Women at McGill* (1981) & *Dear Grace: A Romance of History* (1986)

Graphic design and photographs of buildings by Francis Moss

October, 1999



McGill University



A WALKING TOUR

**WOMEN
PIONEERS
of MCGILL**

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An aerial black and white photograph of the McGill University campus in Montreal, Canada. The image shows a dense cluster of university buildings, a large central green field, and surrounding city streets. At the top of the frame, the lower legs and feet of several people are visible, appearing to stand on the edge of the image, looking down at the campus below. The text 'Walking Tour of McGill' is overlaid in red on the right side of the image.

**Walking Tour
of
McGill**

**Visite
de
McGill**

McGill University

Welcome to McGill University in downtown Montreal. Here more than twenty thousand students and over 6,000 staff pursue studies, teaching or research and unwind after classes on the sports field and in other recreational activities. The eighty-acre property on the lower slopes of Mount Royal is not the only campus of McGill. Twenty-five miles west at Ste. Anne de Bellevue is the Macdonald campus which houses the university's Faculty of Agriculture, School of Food Science, Institute of Parasitology and the Brace Research Institute specializing in alternative energy sources and desalination. There are also other distant research facilities, including the Gault Estate Nature Reserve in Mont St. Hilaire, Quebec; the McGill Sub-Arctic Research Station in Schefferville, Quebec; and the Bellairs Research Institute in Barbados, the West Indies. The downtown campus, however, has always been the hub of activity and administration.

Two hundred years ago, it would have been hard to imagine that a university of international reputation — indeed, any university at all — would ever exist on the site, which was then a farm on the outskirts of a rough-and-tumble colonial town. But a Scottish settler by the name of James McGill who had amassed a fortune in the fur trade realized the value of education. When he died in 1813, he bequeathed his Burnside estate of 46 acres and a sum of 10 thousand pounds to the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning to establish a university. Litigation over the endowment and indecision on the part of the administrators nearly shattered McGill's dream. But in 1829 instruction in medi-

cine finally got under way, and in 1843 other subjects began to be taught as well.

It was only after the appointment of William, later Sir William, Dawson as principal that the university finally achieved a firm material and academic footing. Born and educated in Pictou, Nova Scotia, Dawson arrived at McGill in 1855. "I first saw it in October," he later wrote. "Materially it was represented by two blocks of unfinished and partly ruinous buildings, standing amid a wilderness of excavators' and masons' rubbish, overgrown with weeds and bushes. The grounds were unfenced and were pastured at will by herds of cattle... The only access from the town was by an ungraded cart track, almost impassable at night. The buildings had been abandoned by the new Board and no classes were held on campus."

Dawson, who later gained worldwide recognition as a natural scientist, was undaunted by the magnitude of the challenge he faced. He quickly turned his energies towards developing the sciences and professions which remain McGill's strengths and oversaw the construction of numerous buildings which are still in use. During his 38-year tenure, the university earned a place among the great seats of learning in North America.

Through successive principalships, McGill has continued to evolve, weathering social upheaval, financial crises and student revolt. It experienced its greatest growth in the 1960s: enrolment swelled and new spacious buildings replaced older cramped quarters. Today, students (drawn mostly from Quebec but also from the rest of Canada and from more than 120 foreign countries) can choose to enroll in one of 21 Faculties and Professional

Schools and take part in wide-ranging extracurricular activities. With an increasing number of francophones in the ranks of students and staff, and as more cooperative ventures with other universities in the province, McGill has become more and more integrated into the Quebec milieu. But it also maintains a strong sense of its own past and takes great pride in its international ties.

Your visit

Your tour will lead you past the Founder's Tomb and other landmarks. You'll see a blend of Victorian limestone and contemporary concrete in the buildings on the campus. You'll pass places where important research has been conducted and history made.

Your tour will take about one hour to one-and-a-half hours to complete. You are welcome to enter the buildings and look at what interests you, but please do not wander into the classrooms when they are in use. In the back of this booklet, you'll find a map which folds out to allow you to read the text on the following pages while walking along the route marked.

Your tour begins on Sherbrooke Street at the Roddick Gates, erected in 1924 in memory of Sir Thomas Roddick, a noted physician and one-time dean of McGill's Medical Faculty. As Sir Thomas took an almost obsessive pride in punctuality, his widow thought it fitting to embellish the dignified gates with a four-faced clock. Ironically, the university has run into seemingly endless difficulties with the mechanism of the timepiece.

The buildings on the lower campus, as you can see, are arranged in a horseshoe shape. They are dominated by the oldest of

all, the Arts Building, topped by a cupola from which the university flag flies. As you proceed up the main avenue, you'll notice two modern buildings on the right. The smaller of the two, the Otto Maass Chemistry Building, dates from the campus construction boom of the 1960s and was named after a former professor of chemistry at McGill. The multi-storey tower houses the departments of mathematics, geography, meteorology and computer science. Completed in 1970, it was the last building erected on the lower campus. Its name, Burnside Hall, echoes that of James McGill's original residence, Burnside House.

Next are a series of buildings for physics, chemistry and engineering erected by tobacco magnate Sir William Macdonald in the 1890s. Macdonald believed in the value of a practical education for a developing nation and was one of McGill's greatest benefactors. He endowed chairs, including one in architecture, and had the foresight to provide the university with valuable land for future expansion in the heart of Montreal and for a satellite campus at Ste. Anne de Bellevue. Macdonald's gifts ultimately totalled well over 15 million dollars — the equivalent of 300 million in today's inflated dollars.

Upon its completion in 1893, the Macdonald Physics Building equalled any other such science facility in North America. It was designed by Montreal architect Andrew Taylor and built of local limestone, lined with rounded bricks. The two lower floors of the northern half of the building were constructed entirely without iron. Nails, window hinges, even radiators were made of copper to ensure that no magnetic interference could jeopardize experiments in electricity and magnetism. It

Descriptive text (English)	1
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Map	inside back cover
Plan	intérieur du dos de la couverture

was in those physics laboratories that Ernest Rutherford undertook investigations into radiation research for which he later received the Nobel Prize for his theory of transmutation of atoms of radioactive substances.

After more than 80 years of use, however, the Macdonald Physics Building was no longer able to provide the space or house the equipment necessary for a modern physics department, and new quarters were built. The old building still houses the Rutherford Museum. There are preserved the physicist's desk, photographic portraits, a recording of one of his speeches, handwritten notes on various experiments, and a tin-can electro-scope and a miniscule array of plates at one-millimetre spacing — the simple equipment Rutherford used in the amazing experiment which saw the discovery of the alpha particle.

The interior of the building is being renovated to create a physical sciences and engineering library, retaining as many features of architectural and historic interest as possible. Across the green on the other side of the campus are the McLennan Library, the Redpath Library and the former library, Redpath Hall. You'll have a chance to look at those buildings close up during the last leg of your tour.

When you reach the crest of the main avenue, you'll find yourself facing the Arts Building, designed by noted Montreal architect John Ostell. In front of it is the Founder's Tomb — a modern memorial to a man of immense vision.

The central section of the Arts Building and the east wing, now known as Dawson Hall, were both completed in 1843, the first

buildings on the university grounds. Once a residence for professors, and at one time the home of the Law Faculty, Dawson Hall is currently occupied by the administrative offices of the Faculties of Arts, Science and Graduate Studies and Research.

The west wing, Molson Hall, and connecting sections were built in 1861 as a result of the largesse of brewer William Molson. The second storey of the connecting sections went up in 1880. The interiors were reconstructed and extensions made to the rear of the building in 1924. Moyse Hall, an auditorium used for lectures and student stage productions, was added at the same time. But the only change to the façade of the building was the refashioning in stone of the original wooden portico.

Attached to the west wing of the Arts Building is the eight-storey Stephen Leacock Building for Humanities and Social Sciences. It was designed in the early 1960s by a McGill graduate, Ray Affleck, and named in honour of the McGill economics professor who won a reputation as Canada's foremost humorist. Alongside the Leacock Building is the Grecian-inspired Redpath Museum, the first building in the country to be designed as a museum. Several years ago, provincial government cutbacks forced the Redpath to close its doors to the public. However, the university continues to use in teaching and research the invaluable archeological, biological and geological collection and researchers and other special visitors who need access to its one million-plus scientific specimens are always made welcome.

As you round the corner past Dawson Hall, you'll see the

F. Cyril James Building, where the offices of the university principal, other senior administrative officers and the Admissions Office are situated. The building was constructed in 1922 for the biology department, and the frog visible in the stonework directly above the entrance is a reminder of its former function.

Turning left and going up the hill, you'll pass the backs of the buildings housing the Schools of Nursing and of Social Work and the Faculty of Religious Studies with its lovely chapel. On your left you'll see the Foster Radiation laboratory, the centre of experimental nuclear physics activities at McGill and the Eaton Building, which provides quarters for the Marine Sciences Centre. Opposite the latter is the Ernest Rutherford Physics Building, the newest on campus, having opened its doors in the fall of 1977.

On the ground floor of the Rutherford Building are lecture halls, administrative offices, a 150-seat auditorium, a library and the computing facilities. The upper three floors are occupied by laboratories, study rooms and storage areas, and the roof supports twelve pedestals for portable telescopes. The nature of the work done by the physics department required incorporating some unusual structural features. For example, electromagnets used in solid-state physics can weigh up to five tons apiece; thus the supporting floor had to be strengthened accordingly. A heavy concrete slab was poured on the roof to reduce vibration to sensitive instruments in the astronomy dome, and provision had to be made to prevent basement cold rooms, which can tolerate -60° Celsius, from freezing the ground outside and heaving the entire structure.

Ahead of you at the top of the hill is the Strathcona Anatomy and Dentistry Building. Donated by Lord Strathcona who drove the last spike for the Canadian Pacific Railway, it replaced an earlier building which went up in flames in 1907. It used to contain the Medical Faculty, the Medical Library and the Osler Library. Sir William Osler, one of the most famous medical pioneers in history, graduated from McGill in 1872 and taught here for a decade. During his career, he built up an impressive library of medical and scientific texts, including many rare editions. When Osler died, his beloved books, then at Oxford, were bequeathed to McGill and his ashes were also deposited in the room in the Strathcona Building designed for the collection. After a new building for the Medical Faculty and its library was completed in 1966, the Osler Room with its paneling and precious contents was reconstructed in the library's new location.

Veer right past the Strathcona Building and proceed up University Street to Pine Avenue. Along the east side of University Street are some of the houses of the surviving student fraternities. North of Pine on the same side of University stand the Pathological Institute and the renowned Montreal Neurological Institute and Hospital. The latter is a world-famous centre for the study and treatment of diseases of the brain and nervous system, and is a continuing memorial to the work of Dr. Wilder Penfield, the brilliant neuro-surgeon.

Further up the hill, nestled into the side of the mountain, are the four coeducational residences and the dining hall for undergraduates and postgraduates. The oldest of the dormitories, Douglas Hall, overlooks Molson Stadium where the McGill

Redmen football players and other university sports teams train and take on their rivals. In the mid-1970s, astroturf was installed in the outdoor stadium after it was chosen as the site for field hockey competition during the 1976 Summer Olympics. The Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium, the War Memorial Pool and the Ice Hockey Rink lie a little further to the east.

On the west side of University Street you will see the fortress-like Royal Victoria, another of McGill's teaching hospitals. Heading west along Pine to the left is the city reservoir and, further along, the Allan Memorial Institute to the right. The institute building was once the home of Sir Hugh Allan, one of the prime financiers of the Canadian Pacific; in those days it was known as Ravenscrag. Today it houses part of McGill's psychiatry department and another of the teaching hospitals.

At Peel Street. Before you turn down the hill, you'll notice the round tower in the distance towards the west. This is the McIntyre Medical Sciences Building, the new home of the Faculty of Medicine, its library, its classrooms, and research laboratories, as well as the McGill Cancer Centre. From this corner you can see numerous mansions, formerly the homes of many of Montreal's famous and powerful, who inhabited this area when it was known as the "golden square mile". Some of their mansions, such as Purvis Hall, Duggan House and Lady Meredith House, are now McGill property.

As you go down Peel, you will see the Faculty of Education's modern building and, as you approach the corner, the Powell Student Services Building. On the other side of the street at the corner of Doctor Penfield

Avenue stands an impressive mansion which takes its name from Justice Charles Dewey Day, the university's first chancellor. Chancellor Day Hall boasts a flamboyant past. Designed in a 'Romantic revival' style in 1893 for the wealthy Ross family, the house was the scene of gala parties for Montreal's elite who, despite their sophistication, must have been awed by the lush interior and staff of 30 servants. Commander J.K.L. Ross was a racing enthusiast and owned a thoroughbred which became, in 1919, the first winner of the Triple Crown. The Commander's lavish ways, however, eventually led to his bankruptcy, and his home was put on the auction block in 1935. After brief service as a barracks for the Canadian Women's Army Corps during World War II, the house, minus its art treasures but still flaunting its grand staircase, was acquired by McGill and is now used to house the Law Faculty.

Past Chancellor Day Hall is the Stewart Biological Sciences Building and its attached greenhouses. The Departments of Biology and Psychology are located here. Cross Doctor Penfield and turn left, then continue one block to McTavish Street. Going down McTavish, you'll pass the University Centre, commonly referred to as the Union. Inside are a cafeteria, pub, ballroom, theatre and offices for the Students' Society, clubs and the *McGill Daily* — the only daily student newspaper in Canada. Opposite the Union is what remains of the original Presbyterian College, now divided into classrooms and offices for teaching assistants. Morrice Hall, as the high-towered medieval-looking building is called, is gradually undergoing restoration; a new copper roof can be seen at the rear.

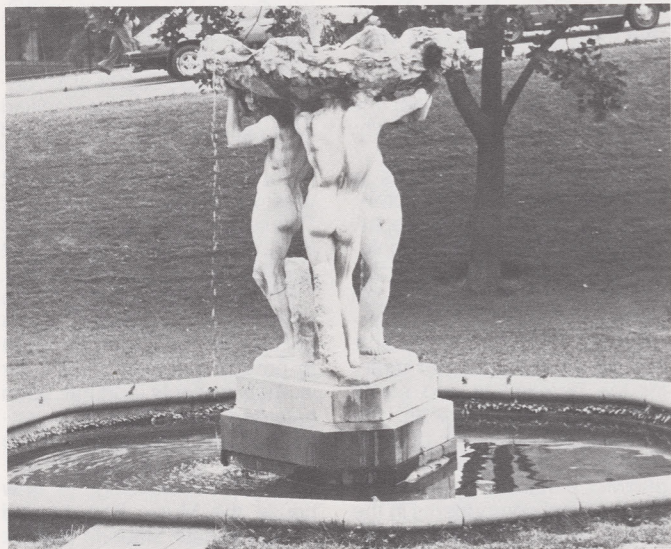
If you look closely at the McGill gates below Morrice Hall, you'll notice two motifs in the ironwork. One is the coat-of-arms of the Presbyterian College, the other, the arms of the university.

To the right of the gates is Redpath Hall, once a library, now the locale for university occasions, for concerts, conferences and an annual book fair. Continuing down McTavish Street next you'll see the undergraduate Redpath Library and, adjoining it, the graduate library for the humanities and social sciences, named after the McLennan family of patrons who donated it. The Redpath and McLennan family are two of the principal components in the McGill library system, which encompasses 23 major libraries and over three million holdings, including books, periodicals, government documents, maps, microfilms, phonorecords and a variety of teaching aids and audio-visual material. There are numerous special collections. Tucked away on the McLennan's fourth floor, for instance, is the Lande Foundation Room. It's a cornucopia of Canadiana, housing more than ten thousand journals, letters, books, prints and maps, as well as several pieces of antique handcrafted furniture.

Across McTavish at the corner of Sherbrooke is the Samuel Bronfman Building, which houses the Management Faculty, several language departments, philosophy, linguistics and the University Bookstore. It's the last stop on your tour. For a view of the campus from a new angle, walk up the stairs between Redpath and McLennan Libraries and emerge on the terrace.

Other points of interest you may want to visit include the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium on Pine Avenue, east of

the Royal Victoria Hospital, Martlet House, (the Graduates' Society and Fund Office headquarters at the corner of Mountain Street and Doctor Penfield Avenue) and the McCord Museum of Canadian social history at 690 Sherbrooke Street West which is open to the public Thursday through Sunday each week. It is one of the most enjoyable museums in Canada. The Royal Victoria College, one block east of the Roddick Gates on Sherbrooke, was built in 1899 to provide accommodation for women students, and has been enlarged many times. The central and eastern portions of the building — known as the Strathcona Music Building — now house the Music Faculty and the up-to-date Maurice Pollack Concert Hall.



"The Three Bares"

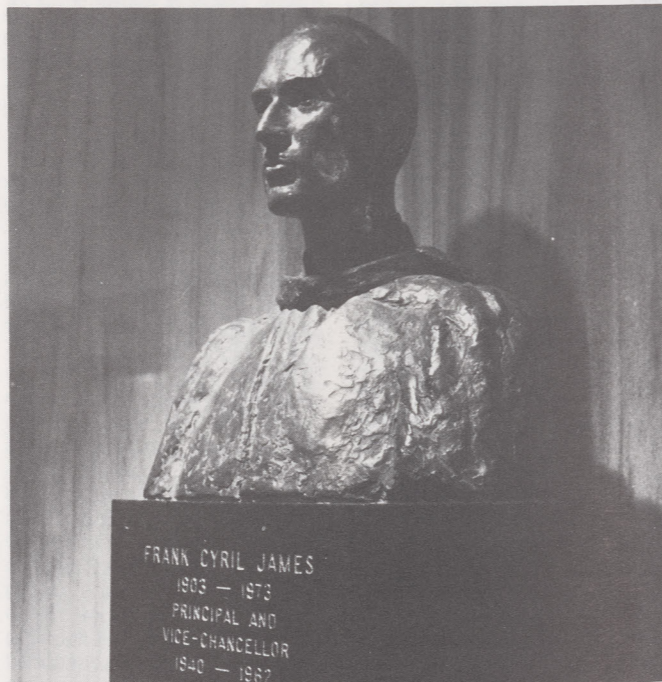
More than five hundred paintings, graphics, murals and other works of art can be viewed throughout the McGill campus. Included in the university collection are several outdoor sculptures. "The Falcon", a winged figure in bronze by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, braves the rain and snow on the McLennan Library terrace. A stained-glass form by Montreal artist Ernestine Tahedl glows after dark near the entrance of the Redpath Museum.

However, the best-known — if not the most distinguished — sculpture on the grounds is a marble fountain by Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney presented as a symbol of American-Canadian friendship in 1930. The cluster of naked youths holding an irregularly shaped bowl upon their shoulders has come to be known as "The Three Bares". The fountain is enclosed in a wooden hutch every fall for protection from frost and remains hidden from sight until the spring.

"Les trois nus"

On peut admirer plus de cinquante tableaux, graphiques, peintures murales et autres oeuvres d'arts sur le campus de McGill. L'université possède également plusieurs sculptures en plein air. "Le Faucon", silhouette ailée en bronze sculptée par R. Tait McKenzie, brave toutes les intempéries sur la terrasse de la bibliothèque McLennan. Une sculpture en vitrail de l'artiste montréalaise Ernestine Tahedl se met à luire au crépuscule près de l'entrée du musée Redpath.

L'oeuvre la mieux connue, sinon la plus distinguée, est sans conteste la fontaine de marbre de Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney offerte en 1930 pour symboliser l'amitié américano-canadienne. Le groupe de jeunes gens nus qui portent bol aux formes irrégulières sur leurs épaules est aujourd'hui connu comme "Les trois nus". La fontaine disparaît chaque automne sous un coffre de bois par la protéger contre le gel et ce, jusqu'au printemps.



F. Cyril James

F. Cyril James, a lean, laconic Englishman trained as an economist, assumed office as McGill's principal in 1939. He guided the university through World War II and the post-war reconstruction period and then threw himself into bolstering the campus's human as well as physical resources. Despite formidable financial difficulties, eminent teachers and researchers were recruited, new buildings erected and new faculties, institutes and departments established. By the time James retired in 1962, McGill's teaching staff had more than doubled and the enrolment trebled.

F. Cyril James

Anglais maigre et laconique ayant reçu une formation d'économiste, F. Cyril James devint principal de McGill en 1939. Il présida aux destinées de l'université durant la dernière guerre et la période de reconstruction qui s'ensuivit et puis il s'occupa de regarnir les ressources humaines et physiques du campus. Malgré d'énormes difficultés financières, il parvint à recruter d'éminents professeurs et chercheurs, à ériger de nouveaux pavillons et à créer des facultés, des instituts et des départements nouveaux. A sa retraite en 1962, le corps professoral de McGill avait plus que doublé et le nombre d'étudiants avait triplé.



Redpath Museum — Dawsonite

Among the myriad specimens housed in the Redpath Museum is one which was found in the cracks of a rock outcropping on the campus more than a century ago by Sir William Dawson, who was then principal of McGill and a passionate geologist. The glistening white substance was later analyzed by chemistry professor B.J. Harrington and named Dawsonite. What neither Dawson nor Harrington could have predicted, however, was just how important the newly discovered sodium aluminum carbonate would eventually become. In synthesized form, it constitutes the main ingredient in the antacid tablets, Roloids.

Musée Redpath — Dawsonite

Parmi la myriade de spécimens que possède le musée Redpath, il y en a un qui fut découvert dans les crevasses d'un rocher affleurant sur le campus il y a plus d'un siècle par Sir William Dawson, alors principal de McGill et géologue passionné. La substance blanche et brillante fut analysée par un professeur de chimie du nom de B.J. Harrington et baptisée Dawsonite. Ni Dawson ni Harrington n'auraient pu prévoir l'importance de leur découverte. Sous forme synthétisée, ce carbonate de sodium et d'aluminium constitue l'ingrédient majeur des cachets alcalins qui portent le nom de Roloids.



Dr. Wilder Penfield

One of several medical pioneers in McGill's history, Dr. Wilder Penfield devoted nearly all his life to unravelling the mysteries of the human brain and helping mankind with his knowledge. In 1934 the American-born neurosurgeon founded the Montreal Neurological Institute. It was here that he developed an operation which cured many epileptics and undertook research which shed light on the organization of the central nervous system, demonstrating, for example, that the temporal lobes of the brain are vitally important for the registration and retention of memory.

Dr. Wilder Penfield

L'un des pionniers de l'université en matière de médecine, le Dr Penfield passa presque toute sa vie à éclaircir les mystères du cerveau humain et à contribuer au mieux-être de l'humanité. En 1934, ce grand neurochirurgien d'origine américaine fonda l'institut neurologique de Montréal. C'est là qu'il mit au point une opération qui permit de guérir de nombreux épileptiques et qu'il fit des recherches qui contribuèrent à élucider l'organisation du système nerveux central, en prouvant notamment que les lobes temporaux du cerveau sont essentiels à l'enregistrement et à la rétention des souvenirs.



The Founder's Elm

The avenue leading to the McGill Arts Building was once lined with stately elms, most of them planted in the last century by Principal William Dawson. Almost all have been ravaged by Dutch elm disease, however, and have had to be felled. One huge tree, known as the Founder's Elm, may have been planted by James McGill himself in the 1790s; 185 rings were counted in the trunk when it was cut down in 1976. As part of its tree replacement program, the university transferred a Morgan red maple from the Morgan Arboretum at Macdonald College and affixed a plaque to the stump that remains of the ancient elm.

L'orme du fondateur

L'allée conduisant au pavillon des arts était jadis bordée d'ormes imposants dont la plupart avaient été plantés au siècle dernier par le principal William Dawson. Presque tous ont été décimés par la maladie hollandaise de l'orme et ont dû être abattus. L'un de ces arbres, connu sous le nom d'orme du fondateur, avait été peut-être planté par James McGill en personne vers 1790; lorsqu'on l'a abattu en 1976, on a dénombré jusqu'à 185 anneaux dans son tronc. L'université l'a alors remplacé par un érable rouge de l'arboretum Morgan du collège Macdonald et a apposé une plaque sur la souche de l'ancien orme.

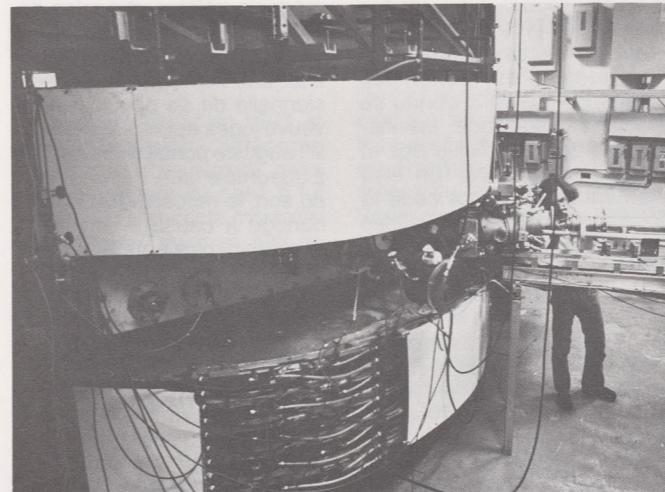


The Founder's Tomb

As his will requested, James McGill was buried alongside his longtime friend and fur-trading associate, John Porteous, in the old Protestant cemetery on Dorchester Boulevard. In 1875, the cemetery was transformed into Dufferin Square. The university obtained permission to disinter the founder's tomb and transfer the remains to the campus. The sandstone monument marking the site in front of the Arts Building crumbled as time wore on; in 1974, it was replaced by a sturdier granite replica.

La Tombe du fondateur

Selon son testament, James McGill fut enterré aux côtés de son ami et associé de longue date, John Porteous, dans le vieux cimetière protestant du boulevard Dorchester. En 1875, le cimetière fut transformé en square, l'actuel square Dufferin. L'université reçut alors l'autorisation d'exhumer la sépulture et de la transférer sur le campus. Le monument de grès situé devant le pavillon des arts se désagrégea avec le temps et il fut remplacé en 1974 par une réplique en granit beaucoup plus résistante.

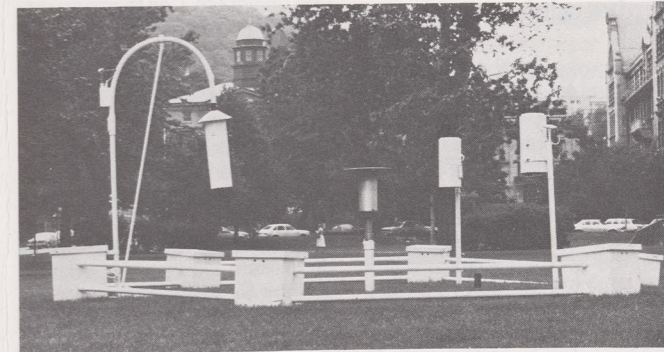


The synchrocyclotron

The largest piece of scientific equipment at the university is an accelerator which produces beams of energetic particles for nuclear reactions. When it was assembled in 1949, the Foster Radiation Laboratory's synchrocyclotron was the first of its kind in Canada, the second largest in the world. Even today there are only a couple of others across the country. Originally designed to accelerate protons up to 100 MeV (million electron volts), the giant machine was recently upgraded to accelerate deuterium, helium-3, and alpha particles as well. It is used not only by nuclear physicists, but also by nuclear chemists and medical researchers.

Le synchrocyclotron

Le plus gros appareil scientifique de l'université est sans conteste un accélérateur qui produit des faisceaux de particules énergétiques pour les réactions nucléaires. A son montage en 1949, le synchrocyclotron du laboratoire Foster de radiation était le premier de son genre au Canada et le deuxième au monde en importance. Même de nos jours, il n'en existe que deux autres dans le pays. Conçu à l'origine pour accélérer les protons jusqu'à 100 MeV (millions d'électrons volts), cet appareil géant a récemment été modifié pour pouvoir accélérer également les particules de deutérium, d'hélium-3 et les particules alpha. Les physiciens nucléaires ne sont pas seuls à s'en servir; il y a également les chimistes nucléaires et les chercheurs en médecine.



Weather measurement instruments

The white apparatus fenced in on the lower campus green may appear unsightly, but it performs an important function — monitoring weather conditions for the McGill observatory. The apparatus includes rain gauges and a goose-necked instrument, containing a thermometer and humidity-measuring device. All are connected underground to a room in nearby Burnside Hall where the chief observer collects data from them and from the anemometer on the roof. The information is then passed on to Montreal media for daily weather reports. These instruments are the latest in an unbroken series which has recorded Montreal weather since 1863.

Instruments de mesure du temps

Les instruments de couleur blanche que l'on peut voir entourés d'une petite clôture sur les pelouses du campus ne sont peut-être pas très beaux à voir, mais ils jouent un rôle important qui consiste à mesurer les conditions météorologiques par l'observatoire de McGill. Parmi ces instruments, on trouve des pluviomètres et un appareil en col de cygne qui contient un thermomètre et un hygromètre. Ils sont tous raccordés au pavillon Burnside où l'observateur en chef recueille les données qu'ils transmettent ainsi que celles d'un anémomètre situé sur le toit. Les renseignements sont ensuite transmis aux médias d'information de Montréal pour leurs rapports météorologiques quotidiens. Ces instruments sont les derniers d'une série intacte qui enregistre le temps qu'il fait à Montréal depuis 1863.

L'université

Bienvenue à l'université McGill situé en plein coeur de Montréal. Plus de 20,000 étudiants y poursuivent des études sous la surveillance de plus de 6,000 professeurs et chercheurs et tout ce monde se détend après les cours en pratiquant un sport, ou en participant à d'autres loisirs. Les quatre-vingts acres de terrains au pied du Mont Royal ne constituent pas le seul campus de McGill. A quarante kilomètres à l'ouest de Montréal, à Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, se trouve le campus Macdonald qui abrite la faculté d'agriculture, l'école des sciences de l'alimentation, l'Institut de parasitologie et l'Institut Brace de recherches, lequel se spécialise dans les sources énergétiques de remplacement et la dessalaison. Il faut également mentionner la réserve naturelle du domaine Gault au Mont St-Hilaire (Québec), la station de recherches subarctiques de McGill à Schefferville (Québec) et l'Institut Bellairs de recherche à la Barbade (Antilles). Le campus du centre-ville a toujours été cependant le centre des activités et des fonctions administratives.

Qui aurait pu imaginer il y a deux cents ans qu'une université de renom international ou même qu'une université tout court se dresserait un jour à l'emplacement d'une ferme située aux environs de ce qui n'était alors qu'une ville coloniale tout en désordre? Mais un colon écossais du nom de James McGill qui avait amassé une grosse fortune dans le négoce des fourrures connaissait toute la valeur de l'instruction. A sa mort en 1813, il légua son domaine de 46 acres et la somme de dix mille livres sterling à l'Institution royale pour l'avancement des sciences pour que l'on y crée

une université. Les litiges qu'occasionna ce legs et l'indécision dont firent preuve ses administrateurs faillirent bien ruiner le rêve de James McGill. En 1829 toutefois, on commença d'enseigner la médecine au collège McGill et en 1843, on y enseignait déjà d'autres disciplines.

Ce n'est qu'après la nomination de William Dawson (qui devait devenir Sir William Dawson) au poste de principal de l'université que celle-ci acquit véritablement ses lettres de noblesse. Né et élevé à Pictou en Nouvelle-Ecosse, Dawson vint à McGill en 1855. "C'est au mois d'octobre que je la vis pour la première fois," devait-il écrire plus tard. "Matériellement, ce n'était que deux pâtés d'édifices inachevés et partiellement en ruines se dressant au milieu d'une jungle d'excavatrices et de matériaux de maçonnerie envahis par les mauvaises herbes et les broussailles. Des troupes de vaches paissaient allègrement l'herbe de pelouses sans clôtures... On ne pouvait y accéder depuis la ville que par un chemin de terre presque impraticable la nuit. Les bâtiments avaient été abandonnés par le nouveau Conseil et aucun cours n'avait plus lieu sur le campus."

Dawson, qui devait devenir un grand spécialiste des sciences naturelles, ne fut nullement éfrayé par l'ampleur de la tâche qui l'attendait. Il s'employa tout d'abord à développer les disciplines scientifiques et professionnelles qui demeurent l'un des points forts de McGill et il surveilla la construction de nombreux pavillons qui sont toujours debout aujourd'hui. Durant les 38 ans qu'il passa à McGill, l'université devint l'un des hauts-lieux du savoir en Amérique du Nord.

Depuis lors, McGill a continué

de se développer, survivant aux bouleversements sociaux, aux crises financières et aux révoltes étudiantes. C'est durant les années 60 qu'elle a connu sa plus forte croissance: les inscriptions se sont multipliées et les vieux locaux où l'on était tellement à l'étroit ont cédé la place à de nouveaux édifices spacieux. De nos jours, les étudiants (pour la majorité du Québec, mais provenant aussi du reste du Canada et de plus de 120 pays étrangers) ont le choix entre 21 facultés et écoles professionnelles et une myriade d'activités hors-programme.

Grâce à l'accroissement du nombre de francophones parmi les étudiants et les professeurs et aux nombreux projets de collaboration avec les autres universités de la province, McGill s'intègre de mieux en mieux au milieu québécois. Mais elle est loin d'avoir perdu le sens de son passé et s'enorgueillit à juste titre de ses nombreux liens internationaux.

Votre tour vous conduira devant la tombe du fondateur et d'autres monuments du campus. Vous pourrez admirer un mélange d'édifices victoriens en pierre à chaux et d'immeubles modernes en béton.

Votre visite

Votre visite durera entre une heure et une heure et demie. Nous vous invitons à entrer dans les pavillons et à admirer ce qui vous intéresse mais, de grâce, n'entrez pas dans les salles où ont lieu des cours. A la fin de cette brochure, vous trouverez une carte qui se déplie et vous permet de lire le texte tout en suivant l'itinéraire indiqué.

Vous commencerez votre visite rue Sherbrooke aux portes Roddick érigées en 1924 à la mémoire de Sir Thomas Roddick,

médecin célèbre et ancien doyen de la faculté de médecine de McGill. Puisque Sir Thomas tirait une fierté presque obsessionnelle de sa ponctualité, sa veuve jugea approprié d'embellir l'auguste portail d'une horloge à quadruple face. Par une ironie du sort, le mécanisme de cette horloge a causé à l'université d'interminables ennuis.

Les édifices au sud du campus sont disposés en fer à cheval. Ils sont dominés par le plus vieux d'entre eux, le pavillon des arts, coiffé d'une coupole au sommet de laquelle flotte le drapeau de l'université. En remontant l'avenue principale, vous remarquerez deux immeubles modernes sur votre droite. Le plus petit des deux, le pavillon Otto Maass de chimie, date des années 60 et doit son nom à un ancien professeur de chimie de l'université. La tour à étages abrite quant à elle les départements de mathématiques, géographie, météorologie et informatique. Achevé en 1970, c'est le dernier pavillon érigé dans la partie inférieure du campus. Baptisé pavillon Burnside, il doit son nom à la résidence originale de James McGill, le domaine Burnside.

A ces deux pavillons modernes fait suite une série d'édifices financés par le magnat du tabac, Sir William Macdonald, vers 1890, et qui abritait les départements de physique, chimie et génie. Macdonald croyait aux vertus d'une instruction pratique pour un pays en développement et il fut l'un des plus grands bienfaiteurs de McGill. Il fonda plusieurs chaires professorales, dont une chaire d'architecture, et eut la prévoyance de donner à l'université de précieux terrains qui lui permettaient de se développer au coeur de Montréal et de créer un campus satellite à Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue. Les dons que Macdonald a faits à l'université s'élèvent à

plus de 15 millions de dollars de l'époque ou 300 millions d'aujourd'hui.

A son achèvement en 1893, le pavillon Macdonald de physique n'avait pas d'équivalent dans toute l'Amérique du nord. Il fut conçu par l'architecte montréalais Andrew Taylor et bâti en pierre à chaux garnie de briques arrondies. Les deux étages inférieurs de la moitié nord du pavillon sont totalement dépourvus de fer. Les clous, les charnières des fenêtres et même les radiateurs sont en cuivre pour s'assurer qu'aucune interférence magnétique ne viendra compromettre les expériences d'électricité et de magnétisme. Ce fut dans ces laboratoires de physique que Ernest Rutherford réalisa ses recherches sur les radiations qui lui valurent le prix Nobel pour sa théorie sur la transmutation des atomes des substances radioactives.

Au bout de quatre-vingts ans toutefois, le pavillon Macdonald de physique ne suffisait plus aux besoins d'un département de physique ultra-moderne en matière d'espace et d'équipement et on dut lui aménager de nouveaux locaux. L'ancien édifice abrite toujours le musée Rutherford où sont conservés le bureau du grand physicien, ses portraits photographiques, l'enregistrement d'un de ses discours, ses notes manuscrites sur diverses expériences ainsi qu'un électroscope rudimentaire et un minuscule système de plaques à un millimètre d'espacement: c'est avec ce matériel fort simple que Rutherford réalisa l'extraordinaire expérience qui aboutit à la découverte de la particule alpha. L'intérieur de l'édifice est en cours de rénovation pour accueillir une bibliothèque de sciences physiques et de génie, mais il conservera la plupart de ses caractéristiques présentant

un intérêt architectural et historique.

De l'autre côté des pelouses du campus se dressent la bibliothèque McLennan, la bibliothèque Redpath et l'ancienne bibliothèque qu'est la salle Redpath. Vous pourrez admirer ces immeubles de plus près durant la dernière étape de votre visite.

En arrivant au sommet de l'allée centrale, vous vous trouverez face au pavillon des arts qui fut dessiné par le célèbre architecte montréalais John Ostell. Devant, vous avez la tombe du fondateur, monument élevé à la mémoire d'un homme qui voyait très loin.

La partie centrale du pavillon des arts et l'aile est qui porte aujourd'hui le nom de pavillon Dawson, ont été achevées en 1843; ce furent les premiers édifices érigés sur le campus. Le pavillon Dawson, qui abrita jadis une résidence de professeurs et la faculté de droit, est occupé aujourd'hui par les services administratifs des facultés des arts, des sciences et des études supérieures.

L'aile ouest ou pavillon Molson et les sections de raccordement ont été construites en 1861 grâce aux largesses du brasseur William Molson. Le deuxième étage du raccord a été ajouté en 1880. L'intérieur a été entièrement refait en 1924 tandis que l'on agrandissait l'édifice vers l'arrière. La salle Moyses, qui est un amphithéâtre de cours où ont lieu certaines productions théâtrales montées par des étudiants, a été ajoutée à la même époque. Mais l'unique modification apportée à la façade a été la reconstruction en pierre de l'ancien portique en bois.

L'aile ouest du pavillon des arts est rattachée au pavillon

Stephen Leacock dont les huit étages abritent les sciences humaines et sociales. Construit au début des années 60 par un diplômé en architecture de McGill, Ray Affleck, ce pavillon doit son nom à un grand professeur de sciences économiques de McGill qui fut l'un des plus grands humoristes du Canada.

En face du pavillon Leacock se dresse le musée Redpath à l'architecture néo-classique qui fut le premier édifice au Canada prévu comme un musée. Il y a plusieurs années, les coupures imposées par le gouvernement provincial ont obligé le musée à fermer ses portes au public. Malgré cela, l'université a toujours recours à ses collections archéologiques, biologiques et géologiques inestimables et les chercheurs et autres invités de marque qui ont besoin de ses spécimens scientifiques dépassant le million d'unités y sont toujours les bienvenus.

Après avoir dépassé le pavillon Dawson, vous apercevrez le pavillon F. Cyril James où sont situés les bureaux du principal, de la haute direction de l'université ainsi que le bureau central des admissions. Cet édifice a été bâti en 1922 pour abriter le département de biologie, comme en témoigne la grenouille située juste au-dessus de l'entrée principale.

Si vous tournez à gauche et que vous remontiez la colline, vous verrez sur votre droite l'arrière-corps des écoles de sciences infirmières et de service social ainsi que de la faculté d'études religieuses et de son admirable chapelle. A votre gauche, un peu plus haut, se trouve le laboratoire Foster où se déroulent les expériences de physique nucléaire ainsi que le pavillon Eaton qui abrite le centre d'océanographie. En face de ce dernier,

vous avez le pavillon Ernest Rutherford de physique qui est le dernier édifice érigé sur le campus puisque son inauguration date de l'automne 1977.

Au rez-de-chaussée du pavillon Rutherford, on trouve des salles de cours, des bureaux administratifs, un amphithéâtre de 150 places, une bibliothèque et des ordinateurs de calcul. Les trois étages supérieurs abritent des laboratoires, des salles d'études et des salles d'entreposage tandis que le toit est recouvert de douze piédestaux destinés à des télescopes portatifs. La nature des travaux menés par le département de physique a nécessité l'amalgamation de certaines structures inhabituelles. Par exemple, les électro-aimants qu'on utilise en physique des solides peuvent peser jusqu'à cinq tonnes l'unité; c'est pourquoi l'on a dû renforcer le sol qui les supporte. Une lourde dalle en béton a été coulée sur le toit pour diminuer les vibrations des instruments ultra-sensibles situés sous la coupole d'astronomie et l'on a dû spécialement traiter les chambres froides du sous-sol qui peuvent tolérer des températures de -60° Celsius pour empêcher le sol alentour de geler et d'entraîner un soulèvement de tout l'édifice.

Devant vous, au sommet de la colline, vous pouvez voir le pavillon Strathcona d'anatomie et de chirurgie dentaire. Don de Lord Strathcona qui enfonça le dernier crampon des chemins de fer du Canadien Pacifique, ce pavillon a été élevé à la place d'un immeuble qui a brûlé en 1907 et qui abritait la faculté de médecine, la bibliothèque de médecine et la bibliothèque Osler. Sir William Osler, l'un des plus grands pionniers de la médecine de tous les temps, obtint son diplôme à McGill en 1872 et y enseigna ensuite pendant dix ans. Au cours de sa carrière, il

constitua une impressionnante bibliothèque d'ouvrages médicaux et scientifiques, dont bon nombre d'éditions rarissimes. A sa mort, ses chers livres, qui se trouvaient alors à Oxford, furent légués à McGill et ses cendres furent déposées dans la pièce du pavillon Strathcona que l'on destinait à sa collection. Lorsque fut achevé en 1966 le nouveau pavillon abritant la faculté de médecine et sa bibliothèque, la bibliothèque Osler déménagea dans de nouveaux locaux avec ses lambris et son précieux contenu.

Si vous tournez à droite, vous vous retrouverez rue University, laquelle vous mènera à l'avenue des Pins. Du côté est de la rue University se trouvent certaines des maisons qui abritent les fraternités d'étudiants. Au nord de l'avenue des Pins, du même côté de la rue University se dressent l'Institut de pathologie et le célèbre Institut et Hôpital neurologique de Montréal. Ce dernier est mondialement connu par ses études sur les maladies du cerveau et du système nerveux et leur traitement et c'est un hommage vivant à la mémoire du docteur Wilder Penfield, le célèbre neuro-chirurgien.

Plus haut sur la colline, à flanc de montagne, se nichent les quatre résidences mixtes d'étudiants ainsi qu'une salle à manger où ils peuvent prendre leurs repas. La résidence Douglas donne sur le stade Molson où l'équipe de football des *Redmen* de McGill et d'autres équipes universitaires subissent leur entraînement et disputent toutes sortes de matchs. Au milieu des années 70, le stade a été recouvert d'un revêtement d'*astro turf* après avoir été choisi comme lieu de déroulement des épreuves de hockey sur gazon pour les Olympiques de 1976. Le

gymnase Sir Arthur Currie, sa piscine et son aréna de hockey sur glace sont tous situés un peu plus à l'est.

Du côté ouest de la rue University, vous apercevrez l'hôpital Royal Victoria qui a l'air d'une forteresse et qui est l'un des hôpitaux d'enseignement de McGill. En empruntant l'avenue des Pins vers l'ouest, on a sur la gauche le réservoir municipal et un peu plus loin sur la droite l'Institut Allan Memorial. Cet institut occupe l'ancienne résidence de Sir Hugh Allan, l'un des principaux commanditaires du Canadien Pacifique; à cette époque, cette demeure était connue sous le nom de Ravenscrag. De nos jours, elle abrite une partie du département de psychiatrie de McGill et une autre partie des hôpitaux d'enseignement.

En arrivant à la rue Peel, vous apercevrez au loin une tour cylindrique. Il s'agit du pavillon McIntyre qui abrite la faculté de médecine, sa bibliothèque, ses salles de cours, ses laboratoires de recherche ainsi que le centre du cancer de McGill. Depuis l'angle de ces deux rues, vous pouvez admirer de nombreuses vieilles demeures où habitaient jadis de grandes familles montréalaises. Certaines d'entre elles, comme le pavillon Purvis, la maison Duggan et la maison Lady Meredith appartiennent aujourd'hui à McGill.

En descendant la rue Peel, vous voyez sur votre gauche le nouveau pavillon de la faculté des sciences de l'éducation et en arrivant à l'avenue Docteur Penfield, vous apercevrez le pavillon Powell des services aux étudiants. Juste en face se dresse une extraordinaire demeure qui doit son nom au premier chancelier de l'université, le juge Charles Dewey Day. Le pavillon Chancellor Day peut se targuer d'un brillant passé.

Construit en 1893 dans le style "renouveau romantique" par la famille Ross, cet ancien hôtel particulier a été le théâtre de soirées de gala auxquelles a assisté le tout Montréal qui, malgré tout son raffinement, doit avoir été quelque peu intimidé par tout le luxe du décor et les 30 serviteurs qui s'en occupaient. Le commandant J.K.L. Ross était un fervent des courses de chevaux et l'un de ses pur-sang fut le premier gagnant en 1919 de la *Triple Crown*. La prodigalité du commandant finit par entraîner sa ruine et son hôtel fut vendu aux enchères en 1935. Après avoir brièvement servi de caserne au corps d'armée des femmes canadiennes durant la deuxième guerre mondiale, la demeure, privée de ses trésors artistiques mais faisant toujours étalage de son somptueux escalier, fut achetée par McGill qui y a installé sa faculté de droit.

Juste à côté se trouve le pavillon Stewart de sciences biologiques et ses serres. C'est là que sont situés les départements de biologie et de psychologie. Traversez l'avenue Penfield, tournez à gauche et parcourez un pâté de maisons jusqu'à la rue McTavish. En descendant cette dernière, vous passez devant le centre universitaire que tout le monde appelle "Union". Cet immeuble abrite une cafétéria, un pub, une salle de bal, un théâtre, les bureaux de l'association des étudiants, de plusieurs clubs et du *McGill Daily* qui est le seul quotidien étudiant au Canada.

En face de l'"Union", vous pouvez voir le pavillon Morrice, un édifice d'aspect moyenâgeux, qui est en cours de rénovation; on peut déjà voir un nouveau toit en cuivre à l'arrière.

A la droite de ces grilles, vous voyez la salle Redpath qui était jadis une bibliothèque et où ont

lieu aujourd'hui des concerts, des conférences et une foire annuelle du livre. Plus bas, du même côté de la rue, se trouve la bibliothèque Redpath et, attenant, la bibliothèque de sciences humaines et sociales qui porte le nom de la famille McLennan qui en fit don à l'université. Ces deux bibliothèques constituent les deux principales mailles du réseau de bibliothèques de McGill qui en compte 23, lesquelles renferment plus de trois millions de volumes dont des livres, périodiques, publications gouvernementales, cartes géographiques, microfilms, disques, aides didactiques et audio-visuelles. On y trouve aussi de nombreuses collections spéciales.

De l'autre côté de la rue McTavish, à l'angle de la rue Sherbrooke, vous pouvez voir le pavillon Samuel Bronfman qui abrite la faculté de gestion, plusieurs départements de langues vivantes, les départements de philosophie et de linguistique et la librairie de l'université. Vous êtes enfin arrivé au but. Pour avoir une autre vue du campus, nous vous conseillons de monter les escaliers entre les bibliothèques Redpath et McLennan et d'émerger sur la terrasse. Peut-être voulez-vous vous rendre au musée McCord, 690 ouest, rue Sherbrooke, qui est ouvert au public du mercredi au dimanche toutes les semaines. C'est l'un des musées les plus intéressants du Canada. Le collège Royal Victoria, situé une rue à l'est des portes Roddick, date de 1899. Il fut conçu à l'origine comme résidence d'étudiantes et a été agrandi à maintes reprises. Le corps et l'aile est de cet immeuble, qui portent le nom de pavillon Strathcona de musique, abritent la faculté de musique et la salle de concert Maurice Pollack.

FACULTIES

Faculty of Agriculture
Faculty of Arts
Faculty of Dentistry
Faculty of Education
Faculty of Engineering
Faculty of Law
Faculty of Management
Faculty of Medicine
Faculty of Music
Faculty of Religious Studies
Faculty of Science
Faculty of Graduate Studies

SCHOOLS

School of Architecture
School of Computer Science
School of Food Science
School of Human
Communication Disorders
Graduate School of Library
Science
School of Nursing
School of Physical and
Occupational Therapy
School of Social Work
School of Urban Planning

HOSPITALS

TEACHING HOSPITALS
(integrated into McGill teaching
and research programs)
Montreal General Hospital
Royal Victoria Hospital
(including the Allan
Memorial Institute)
Montreal Children's Hospital
Montreal Neurological Hospital
Sir Mortimer B. Davis Jewish
General Hospital

SPECIALTY TEACHING HOSPITALS

Douglas Hospital
Montreal Chest Hospital
Centre

FACULTÉS

Faculté d'agriculture
Faculté des arts
Faculté de chirurgie dentaire
Faculté de droit
Faculté de génie
Faculté de gestion
Faculté de médecine
Faculté de musique
Faculté des études religieuses
Faculté des sciences
Faculté des sciences de
l'éducation
Faculté des études supérieures

ÉCOLES

École des sciences de
l'alimentation
École d'architecture
École supérieure de
bibliothéconomie
École des sciences infirmières
École d'informatique
École de physiothérapie et
ergothérapie
École de service social
École des troubles de
communication
École d'urbanisme

HÔPITAUX

HÔPITAUX
D'ENSEIGNEMENT (intégrés
aux programmes de recherche
et d'enseignement de McGill)
Hôpital général de Montréal
Hôpital Royal Victoria
(comprenant l'Institut Allan
Memorial)
Hôpital de Montréal pour
Enfants
Hôpital neurologique de
Montréal
Hôpital général juif
Sir Mortimer B. Davis

HÔPITAUX D'ENSEIGNEMENTS SPÉCIALISÉS

Hôpital Douglas
Centre hospitalier thoracique
de Montréal

University Buildings Numerical Key

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1. Beatty Hall | 32. Samuel Bronfman Building | 60. Strathcona Hall |
| 2. Rabinovitch House | 33. McLennan Library Building | 61. Garfield Weston Pool |
| 3. Martlet House | 34. Redpath Library Building | 62. Strathcona Music Building
& Pollack Concert Hall |
| 4. Davis House | 35. Redpath Hall | 63. Royal Victoria College |
| 5. Hosmer House | 36. Morrice Hall | 64. 505 Pine West |
| 6. Stewart Biological
Sciences Building | 37. Stephen Leacock Building | 65. 509 Pine West |
| 7. McIntyre Medical Sciences
Building | 38. Redpath Museum | 66. 527 Pine West |
| 8. Chancellor Day Hall | 39. Arts Building & Moyse Hall | 67. Pathology Building &
Meakins-Christie Lab |
| 9. 3690 Peel | 40. Dawson Hall | 68. Douglas Hall |
| 10. 3674 Peel | 41. James Ferrier Building | 69. Bishop Mountain Hall |
| 11. 3708 Peel | 42. Physical Plant—
Greenhouse | 70. Gardner Hall |
| 12. Charles Meredith House | 43. F. Cyril James Building —
Annex | 71. Molson Hall |
| 13. Lady Meredith House | 44. F. Cyril James Building | 72. McConnell Hall |
| 14. Purvis Hall | 45. Foster Radiation Laboratory | 73. McConnell Winter Stadium |
| 15. Duggan House | 46. Eaton Building | 74. Molson Stadium |
| 16. Allan Memorial Institute | 47. Donner Building | 75. Sir Arthur Currie Memorial
Gymnasium |
| 17. Education Building | 48. Strathcona Anatomy &
Dentistry Building | |
| 18. Hugessen House | 49. Ernest Rutherford Physics
Building | |
| 19. David Thomson House | 50. William & Henry Birks
Building | |
| 20. 3647 Peel | 51. Wilson Hall | |
| 21. Powell Student Services
Building | 52. McConnell Engineering
Building | |
| 22. 3511 Peel | 53. Macdonald Engineering
Building | |
| 23. 3495 Peel | 54. Macdonald-Harrington
Building | |
| 24. 3491 Peel | 55. Macdonald Physics
Building | |
| 25. 3479 Peel | 56. Burnside Hall | |
| 26. 3475 Peel | 57. Frank Dawson Adams
Building | |
| 27. University Centre | 58. Pulp & Paper Institute | |
| 28. Peterson Hall | 59. Otto Maass Chemistry
Building | |
| 29. Faculty Club | | |
| 30. 3438 McTavish | | |
| 31. 3434 McTavish | | |

Quick Reference Numbers

(area code 514)

Downtown campus

Admissions Office	392-5300
Athletics Department	392-4725
Bookstore	392-4870
Centre for Continuing Education	392-5244
Dean of Students' Office	392-5364
Graduates' Society	392-4805
Information & Liaison Office	392-5954
Libraries	392-4953
McGill Fund Office	392-4767
Public Relations Office	392-5305
Student Aid & Foreign Student Adviser's Office	392-5256
Students' Society	392-8922

Macdonald campus 457-2000

Athletics Department	local 248/291
Extension Department	local 261
Library	local 297
Registrar's Office	local 173

Immeubles de l'Université par ordre numérique

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Pavillon Beatty | 32. Pavillon Samuel Bronfman | 60. Pavillon Strathcona |
| 2. Maison Rabinovitch | 33. Edifice de la bibliothèque
McLennan | 61. Piscine Garfield Weston |
| 3. Maison Martlet | 34. Edifice de la bibliothèque
Redpath | 62. Pavillon Strathcona de
musique & Salle de
concert Pollack |
| 4. Maison Davis | 35. Salle Redpath | 63. Collège Royal Victoria |
| 5. Maison Hosmer | 36. Pavillon Morrice | 64. 505 ouest, avenue des
Pins |
| 6. Pavillon Stewart des
sciences biologiques | 37. Pavillon Stephen Leacock | 65. 509 ouest, avenue des
Pins |
| 7. Pavillon McIntyre des
sciences médicales | 38. Musée Redpath | 66. 527 ouest, avenue des
Pins |
| 8. Pavillon Chancellor Day | 39. Pavillon des Arts & Salle
Moyse | 67. Pavillon de pathologie &
laboratoire Meakins-Christie |
| 9. 3690, rue Peel | 40. Pavillon Dawson | 68. Pavillon Douglas |
| 10. 3674, rue Peel | 41. Pavillon James Ferrier | 69. Pavillon Bishop Mountain |
| 11. 3708, rue Peel | 42. Serre — Terrains et
bâtiments | 70. Pavillon Gardner |
| 12. Maison Charles Meredith | 43. Annexe du pavillon F. Cyril
James | 71. Pavillon Molson |
| 13. Maison Lady Meredith | 44. Pavillon F. Cyril James | 72. Pavillon McConnell |
| 14. Pavillon Purvis | 45. Laboratoire de radiation
Foster | 73. Stade d'hiver McConnell |
| 15. Maison Duggan | 46. Pavillon Eaton | 74. Stade Molson |
| 16. Institut Allan Memorial | 47. Pavillon Donner | 75. Gymnase Sir Arthur Currie
Memorial |
| 17. Pavillon des sciences de
l'éducation | 48. Pavillon Strathcona
d'anatomie et de chirurgie
dentaire | |
| 18. Maison Hugessen | 49. Pavillon Ernest Rutherford
de physique | |
| 19. Maison David Thomson | 50. Pavillon William & Henry
Birks | |
| 20. 3647, rue Peel | 51. Pavillon Wilson | |
| 21. Pavillon Powell des
services étudiants | 52. Pavillon McConnell de
génie | |
| 22. 3511, rue Peel | 53. Pavillon Macdonald de
génie | |
| 23. 3495, rue Peel | 54. Pavillon Macdonald-
Harrington | |
| 24. 3491, rue Peel | 55. Pavillon Macdonald de
physique | |
| 25. 3479, rue Peel | 56. Pavillon Burnside | |
| 26. 3475, rue Peel | 57. Pavillon Frank Dawson
Adams | |
| 27. Centre Universitaire | 58. Institut des pâtes et papiers | |
| 28. Pavillon Peterson | 59. Pavillon Otto Maass de
chimie | |
| 29. Cercle Universitaire | | |
| 30. 3438, rue McTavish | | |
| 31. 3434, rue McTavish | | |

Bref répertoire téléphonique

(indicatif régional 514)

Campus centre-ville

Bureau des admissions	392-5300
Aide financière et conseils aux étudiants étrangers	392-5256
Association des étudiants	392-8922
Bibliothèques	392-4953
Fonds de développement de McGill	392-4767
Association des diplômés	392-4805
Bureau du doyen des services étudiants	392-5364
Centre d'éducation permanente	392-5244
Bureau d'information et de liaison	392-5954
Librairie	392-4870
Bureau de relations publiques	392-5305
Département des sports	392-4725

Campus Macdonald 457-2000

Bibliothèque	poste 297
Bureau de l'extension	poste 261
Bureau du registraire	poste 173
Département des sports	poste 248, 291

**University Buildings
Numerical Key**

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
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| 24. 3491 Peel | 55. Macdonald Physics Building | |
| 25. 3479 Peel | 56. Burnside Hall | |
| 26. 3475 Peel | 57. Frank Dawson Adams Building | |
| 27. University Centre | 58. Pulp & Paper Institute | |
| 28. Peterson Hall | 59. Otto Maass Chemistry Building | |
| 29. Faculty Club | | |
| 30. 3438 McTavish | | |
| 31. 3434 McTavish | | |

**Quick Reference
Numbers**

(area code 514)

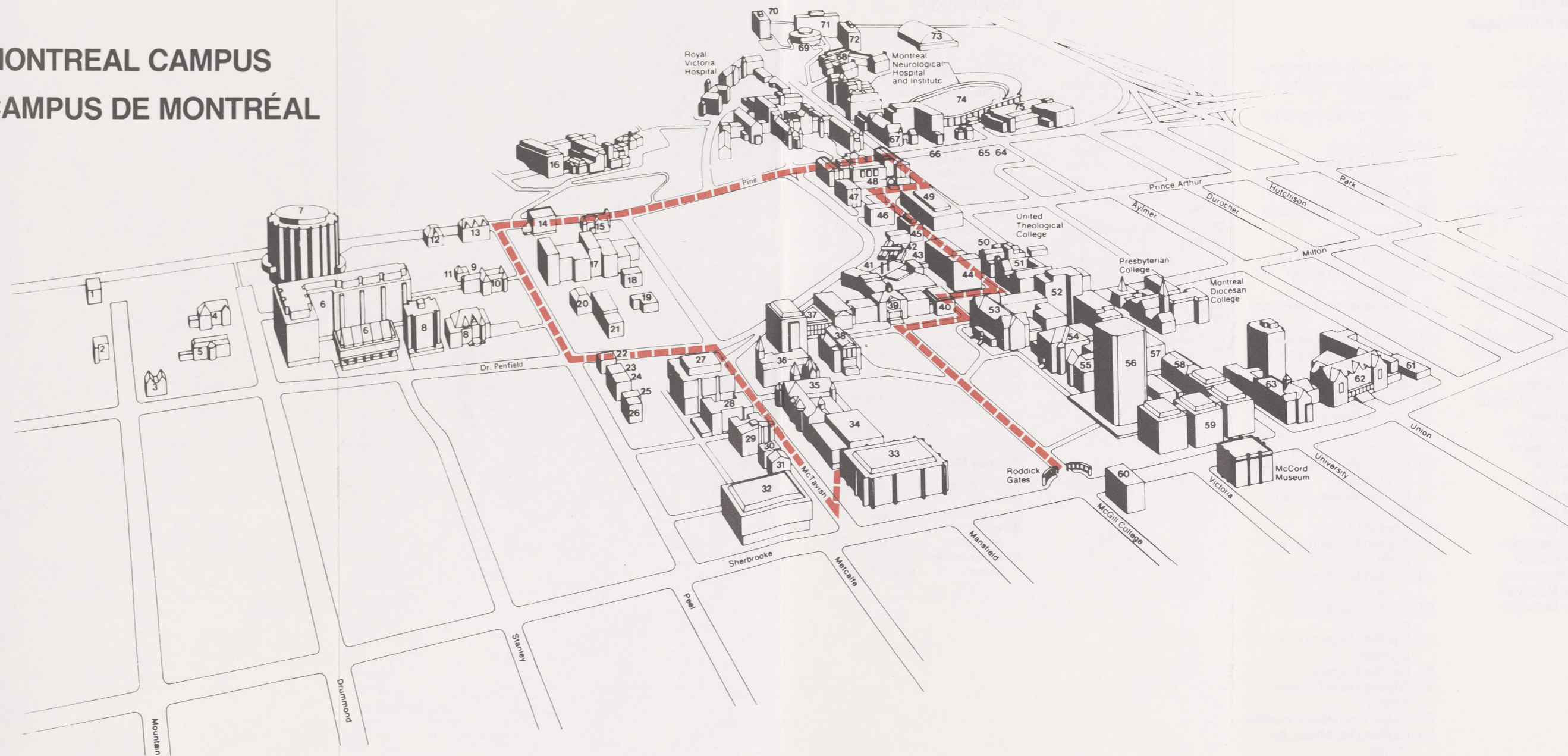
Downtown campus

Admissions Office	392-5300
Athletics Department	392-4725
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McGill Fund Office	392-4767
Public Relations Office	392-5305
Student Aid & Foreign Student Adviser's Office	392-5256
Students' Society	392-8922

Macdonald campus 457-2000

Athletics Department	local 248/291
Extension Department	local 261
Library	local 297
Registrar's Office	local 173

**MONTREAL CAMPUS
CAMPUS DE MONTRÉAL**



MONTREAL CAMPUS
CAMPUS DE MONTREAL

FACULTIES AND THEIR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

- FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE (Main Building, Macdonald College)
FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCE (Arts Building) 29.
FACULTY OF DENTISTRY (Strathcona Medical Building) 39.
FACULTY OF DIVINITY (Divinity Hall) 43.
FACULTY OF EDUCATION (Main Building, Macdonald College)
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING (Macdonald Engineering Building) 45.
FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH (Dawson Hall) 30.
FACULTY OF LAW (Chancellor Day Hall) 6.
FACULTY OF MEDICINE (McIntyre Medical Sciences Building) 2.
FACULTY OF MUSIC (3500 Redpath Street) 74.

SCHOOLS AND THEIR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

- SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE *in the Faculty of Engineering* (McConnell Engineering Building) 46.
SCHOOL OF COMMERCE *in the Faculty of Arts and Science* (Purvis Hall) 9.
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS *in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research* (Purvis Hall) 9.
SCHOOL OF HUMAN COMMUNICATION DISORDERS *in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research* (Royal Victoria Hospital)
SCHOOL FOR GRADUATE NURSES *in the Faculty of Medicine* (Wilson Hall) 44.
SCHOOL OF HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE *in the Faculty of Agriculture* (Main Building, Macdonald College)
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE *in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research* (3605 Mountain Street) 78.
SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL AND OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY *in the Faculty of Medicine* (Davis House) 1.
MCGILL PREPARATORY SCHOOL OF MUSIC *in the Faculty of Music* (3426 McTavish Street) 20.
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK *in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research* (Wilson Hall) 44.

INSTITUTES, CENTRES AND RESEARCH UNITS

Institute of Air and Space Law; Allan Memorial Institute (psychiatric research); Anthropology of Development Programme; Applied Psychology Centre; Arctic Meteorology Research Group; Bellairs Research Institute (marine biology—Barbados); Biomedical Engineering Unit; Brace Research Institute (desalination of salt water, utilization of wind and solar energy in arid areas—Barbados and Macdonald College); Institute of Comparative and Foreign Law; Centre for Developing Area Studies; Computing Centre; Eaton Electronics Laboratory; Foster Radiation Laboratory (cyclotron physics); French Canada Studies Programme; Industrial Relations Centre; Institute of Islamic Studies; Management Development Institute; Marine Sciences Centre; McGill University Cancer Research Unit; McGill Project for Deaf Children; McGill/M.C.H. Research Institute; Institute of Mineral Industry Research (Mt. St. Hilaire); Montreal Neurological Institute; Institute of Otolaryngology; Institute of Parasitology (Macdonald College); Polymer Chemistry Laboratory; McGill Subarctic Research Laboratory (Schefferville, Labrador-Ungava).

DEPARTMENT OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION (3rd Floor, Administration Building)

Organized by the University to provide evening courses on the undergraduate and graduate level for university credit and for diplomas and certificates. A number of popular general interest courses are also offered. An extension programme is also available on the Macdonald College campus.

SUMMER PROGRAMMES

Summer schools provide courses in accountancy, and, for university credit, in French, German, geography and education. Seminars are presented in executive and staff development and industrial relations.

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

McGill University was founded under a bequest of the Hon. James McGill, a prosperous Montreal merchant who died in 1813. It was established as a university by Royal Charter in 1821, and is privately endowed. Teaching began in 1829 and the first degree was awarded in 1833. The University, which has ten faculties and ten schools, is non-denominational and for many years has been co-educational in most of its faculties and schools.

A general supervisory power in the University is retained by the Crown and exercised through the Governor General as Visitor. The governors of the University constitute "The Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning", a corporation existing under the laws of the Province of Quebec. In them is vested the management of finances, the appointment of professors, and other important duties. Five of the maximum of thirty-six governors are elected by the members of the Graduates' Society. The chancellor of the University is the president of The Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, presiding officer of the Board of Governors and, *ex-officio*, a member of Senate.

The Senate consists of the chancellor, the principal, the vice-principals, the deans of the faculties, the warden of the Royal Victoria College, the director of university extension, the dean of Students and the five vice-deans of the Faculty of Arts and Science, all *ex officio*; five governors elected by the Board, and nine professors elected by the various faculties. The principal is chairman of Senate, which is the highest academic authority of the University and has control over admission, courses of study, discipline, and degrees.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES

MACDONALD COLLEGE, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. (Postal address: Macdonald College, Que.) Founded in 1907 by Sir William Macdonald. Incorporated as a residential college, composed of the Faculty of Agriculture (co-educational), School of Household Science (women only), and Faculty of Education (co-educational). The Institute of Parasitology, attached to Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, is also at Macdonald College.

ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE, 555 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal, Que. Main building erected in 1899 under terms of endowment created by the Rt. Hon. Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal for the education of women at McGill. All women undergraduates of McGill are members of this non-teaching college—the centre of women's activities.

FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Eight of the faculties of McGill are situated on the Montreal campus which lies on the lower slopes of Mount Royal and has an area of sixty-five acres. It contains 73 buildings, including teaching buildings, administration buildings, students' centre, and men's and women's residences accommodating 490 women and 825 men. The University Library, which is under the general management of a committee of Senate, includes the Redpath Library and various faculty and departmental libraries in other buildings. The library complex of the University now contains approximately 1,000,000 volumes and pamphlets and receives

over 6,000 periodicals, Government publications, and transactions of various literary and scientific societies. The Redpath Museum, the McCord National Museum, and the Ethnological Museum house the University's extensive collections of general interest. In addition there are specialized collections such as the Lyman Entomological Museum (Macdonald College) and the Rutherford Collection of Experimental Physics.

Macdonald College, about 25 miles west of Montreal, consists of approximately 1,600 acres with 30 buildings. The campus proper consists of 200 acres and contains the orchard, horticulture plots, and poultry ranges. In addition there are the Stock Farm, the Agronomy and the College farms. The Morgan Arboretum, established in 1947, has 700 acres of woodland devoted to the study of woodlot management and the place of the woodlot in the Eastern Canadian farm economy.

In 1958, on the death of Brigadier A. Hamilton Gault, McGill inherited Mount St. Hilaire, a property consisting of 2,285 acres, which is used for research into problems of the mineral industry and in meteorology, geography, geology, horticulture, entomology, and for other academic purposes.

Student services include a health service, counselling service, placement service, student aid office, rooms registry, cafeterias, students' centre. The Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium, the Percival Molson Memorial Stadium, and the McConnell Winter Stadium provide facilities for summer and winter sports, and the Armoury included in the Gymnasium provides accommodation for the C.O.T.C. and the University Reserve Air Squadron. Students may also train for commissions in the R.C.N.R. and R.C.N.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES

THE MONTREAL DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, 3473 University Street, Montreal, Que. (Anglican—men only) Founded in 1873. Residential accommodation for 36 single students, 13 apartments for married students.

THE PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE OF MONTREAL, 3495 University Street, Montreal Que. (Presbyterian—men only) Founded in 1865. Residential accommodation for 34 single students.

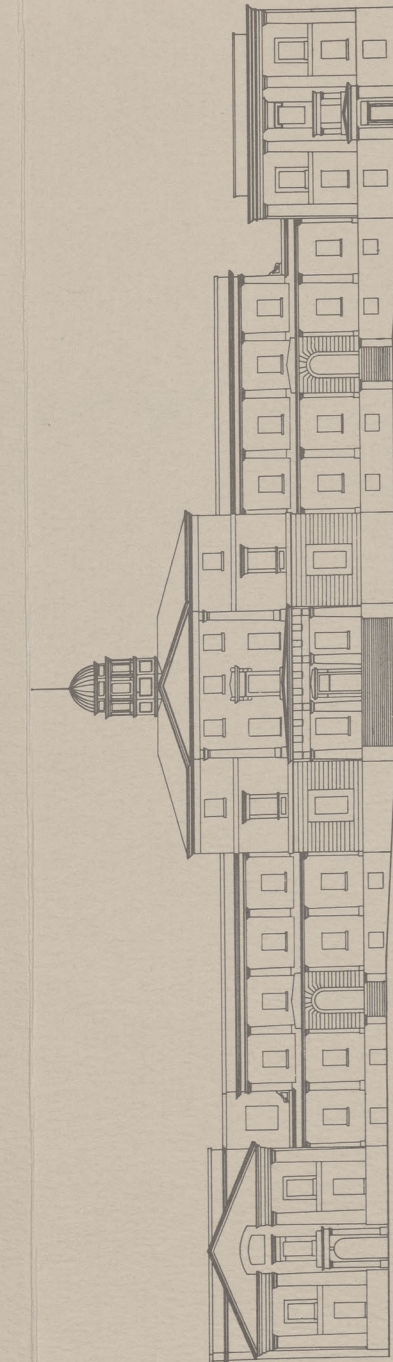
THE UNITED THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE OF MONTREAL, 3508 University Street, Montreal, Que. (United Church—co-educational) Founded in 1926. Residential accommodation for 34 single men students.

AFFILIATED HOSPITALS

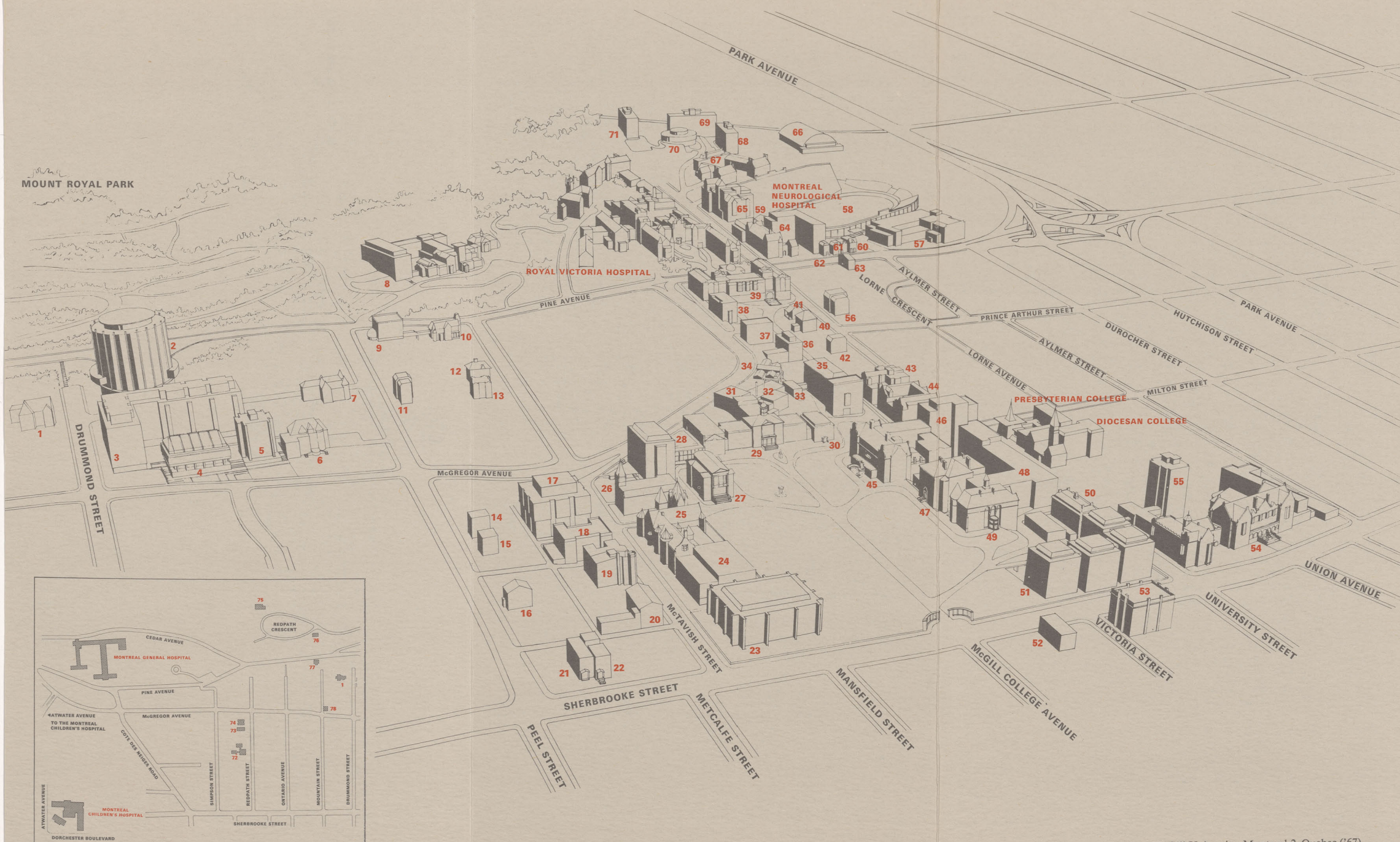
Alexandra Hospital for Infectious Diseases; Allan Memorial Institute; Douglas Hospital; Montreal Children's Hospital; Montreal General Hospital; Montreal Neurological Hospital; Queen Mary Veterans' Hospital; Royal Edward Chest Hospital; Royal Victoria Hospital; Royal Victoria Montreal Maternity Hospital; Ste. Anne's Hospital.

AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS

Arctic Institute of North America; Labour College of Canada; Pulp and Paper Research Institute.



MCGILL UNIVERSITY



McGILL UNIVERSITY

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Davis House—School of Physical and Occupational Therapy | 41. Martlet House—Graduates' Society |
| 2. McIntyre Medical Sciences Building | 42. Placement Service |
| 3. Stewart Biology Building | 43. Divinity Hall—Faculty of Divinity |
| 4. Greenhouse | 44. Wilson Hall—School for Graduate Nurses, School of Social Work |
| 5 & 6. Chancellor Day Hall—Faculty of Law | 45. Macdonald Engineering Building |
| 7. Mental Hygiene Institute | 46. McConnell Engineering Building |
| 8. Allan Memorial Institute—Psychiatry | 47. Macdonald Chemistry Building—Visual Aids, Theoretical Physics |
| 9. Purvis Hall—School of Commerce | 48. Physical Sciences Centre |
| 10. Duggan House—Graduate School of Business | 49. Macdonald Physics Building |
| 11. Marine Sciences Centre | 50. Pulp and Paper Research Institute |
| 12. Russian Dept. | 51. Otto Maass Chemistry Building |
| 13. Hugessen House—German Dept. | 52. Mathematics Dept. |
| 14. Polish Institute of Arts & Science Programme | 53. McCord Museum (Old Students' Union) |
| 15. French Canada Studies | 54 & 55. Royal Victoria College, Muriel V. Roscoe Wing (R.V.C.) |
| 16. Centre for Developing Area Studies | 56. Meteorology |
| 17. University Centre and Book Store | 57. Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury |
| 18. Peterson Hall—language depts. | 58. Molson Stadium |
| 19. Faculty Club | 59. Stadium Fieldhouse |
| 20. Preparatory School of Music | 60. Psychiatry—Child Psychiatry Clinic, Forensic Psychiatry Clinic |
| 21. Industrial Relations Centre, Labour College of Canada | 61. University Health Service |
| 22. Faculty of Education | 62. Microbiology & Immunology |
| 23. McLennan Library | 63. Mining Engineering and Applied Geophysics |
| 24. Redpath Library | 64. Pathological Institute |
| 25. Redpath Hall | 65. Montreal Neurological Institute |
| 26. Morrice Hall | 66. Winter Stadium |
| 27. Redpath Museum | 67-71. Men's Residence Centre: |
| 28. Stephen Leacock Building—humanities & social sciences | 67. Douglas Hall |
| 29. Arts Building—Faculty of Arts & Science | 68. McConnell Hall |
| 30. Dawson Hall—Faculty of Graduate Studies & Research | 69. Molson Mountain Hall |
| 31. Dept. of Buildings and Grounds | 70. Bishop Mountain Hall |
| 32. Power House | 71. Gardner Hall |
| 33. Data Centre—Accounting | 72. Selwyn House—McGill University Press, Arctic Institute of North America |
| 34. Old Greenhouse—temporary storage | 73 & 74. Faculty of Music |
| 35. Administration Building | 75. Cottingham House—Anthropology of Development Programme |
| 36. Foster Radiation Laboratory and Cyclotron | 76. Principal's Residence |
| 37. Eaton Electronics Laboratory | 77. Beatty Hall—School of Physical and Occupational Therapy |
| 38. Donner Building for Medical Research | 78. Graduate School of Library Science |
| 39. Strathcona Medical Building | |
| 40. McGill Fund Council | |