

Self-Guided CAMPUS TOUR

WELCOME CENTRE, MCGILL UNIVERSITY



McGill

Campus Tour Route

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Self-Guided Campus Tour

This brochure is designed to assist you as you explore McGill University's downtown campus. The tour takes approximately one hour and highlights some of the key sites on campus.

The Welcome Centre provides guided tours (by appointment) during weekdays. Please note that opening hours on weekdays for most campus buildings are from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and for residences from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Saturday & Sunday: McGill buildings and residences are closed on the weekend. The Athletics complex is accessible on weekends to members only.

Enjoy the tour!

Welcome to McGill University!

Located in the heart of downtown Montreal, McGill's downtown campus extends over 80 acres. Our reputation rests on strong academics and we pride ourselves on being international in outlook, composition and quality. McGill's 21 faculties and professional schools offer programs in 300 areas of study. There are more than 33,000 students enrolled at McGill, including more than 23,000 studying at the undergraduate level. Fifty-seven per cent are from Quebec, 24 per cent from other provinces in Canada, seven per cent from the United States and 12 per cent from more than 150 other countries.



Lively and sophisticated, friendly and affordable, Montreal is home to a vibrant nightlife; an excellent subway system; inexpensive housing; international festivals celebrating jazz, comedy and film; major museums; a world-renowned symphony orchestra; and more than 5,000 restaurants — a few featuring world-famous smoked meat and bagels. It's easy to see why Montreal is regularly cited as one of the world's best places to live.

The tour begins...

The tour begins at McGill University's **Roddick Gates (1)*** at the intersection of Sherbrooke Street and McGill College Avenue. There is a useful campus map located just in front of the gates; we recommend you have a look.



The gates were named in memory of Sir Thomas Roddick, a surgeon who introduced antiseptic practice at the Montreal General Hospital in 1877. He was also a Dean of Medicine at McGill and founded the Medical

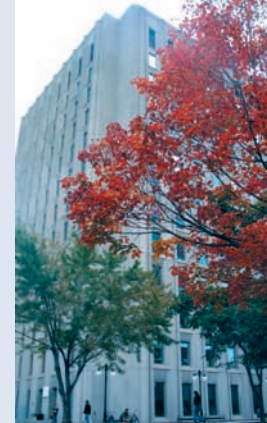
Council of Canada in 1912. He was a stickler for punctuality, hence the clocks on the gates!

Let's start walking!

With the Roddick Gates at your back, start walking straight up the right-hand of the sidewalk of the main campus road. The shorter building located just to your right is the **Otto Maass Chemistry Building (2)**. It contains labs and classrooms used by both undergraduate and graduate chemistry students. It was named for Professor Otto Maass, a prominent Chair of the Department of Chemistry who was active in research during World War II. Well over 1,000 students have received PhDs in McGill's chemistry program. Joe Schwarcz, Director of McGill's Office for Science and Society and best-selling author, writes columns on the chemistry of everyday things for the *Montreal Gazette* and appears regularly on the Discovery Channel.

* Numbers correspond to the campus map

The tall building immediately next door is **Burnside Hall (3)**, which was built in 1970 and named for the original country home of university founder James McGill. It houses the departments of Geography, Mathematics, and Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences. This site also maintains McGill's century-long tradition of weather observation through sophisticated monitoring equipment mounted on the building's roof.

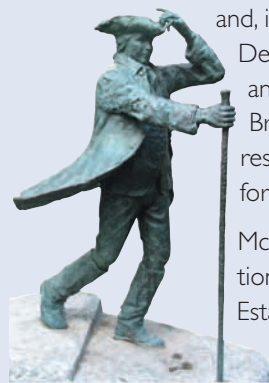


In Room 115 of Burnside Hall's main lobby, you will find McGill's Welcome Centre, the natural first stop for visitors looking for directions, campus tour information, brochures, and maps. Feel free to drop in during regular business hours, Monday to Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (excluding statutory holidays.) Please see www.mcgill.ca/visiting for more information.

As you continue up the sidewalk, you will see the **Statue of James McGill (4)** immediately to your right.

The Statue of James McGill

Born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1744, James McGill emigrated to North America in his teens and settled permanently in Montreal in his early twenties. He and his brother, Andrew, established a prosperous fur trading business and, in 1776, James married Charlotte



Desrivières. He was active in civic politics and fought in the War of 1812. As a Brigadier in the Montreal Militia, he was responsible for the city's defence against forces from the United States.

McGill was also very interested in education and, in 1811, he willed his Burnside Estate and £10,000 sterling to the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, to found a college named

after him within ten years of his death. He passed away two years later, in 1813, and McGill University was chartered in 1821. At the time, Montreal was a town of approximately

12,000 people, all of whom lived close to the shores of the St. Lawrence River. The Burnside Estate was actually quite remote from the city proper, and practically inaccessible in winter. This is almost impossible to imagine today, since the McGill campus is now at the centre of downtown Montreal.



Further ahead

Immediately behind the Statue of James McGill, on the corner across from Burnside, you will see the **Macdonald-Stewart Library Building (5)**, home of the Schulich Library of Science and Engineering. Originally called the Physics Building when it was constructed in 1893, it was here that Sir Ernest Rutherford demonstrated that radioactivity was the spontaneous disintegration of atoms, and discovered radioactive half-life and alpha, beta and gamma rays, all of which earned him the 1908 Nobel Prize in Chemistry.

Sir Rutherford's original hand-made experimental apparatus is still housed in McGill's Rutherford Museum, which is open to group visits by appointment. Please see www.physics.mcgill.ca/museum/rutherford_museum.htm for more information.

The Macdonald-Stewart Library Building was constructed with copper instead of iron or steel to avoid interference with experiments into electricity and magnetism. The building changed vocation in 1977, with the completion of the University's new Physics Building.



Recessed directly to the left of the Macdonald-Stewart Library Building is the **Frank Dawson Adams Building (6)**, or FDA, as it is known to students. Built in 1951, the building is named for Frank Dawson Adams, a geologist and Dean of Applied Science (Engineering), and later Vice-Principal of McGill. It is home to

the departments of Geology and Earth Sciences, and is also frequently used for first-year courses and popular electives since it includes the second largest auditorium on campus.

We take your security seriously

Continue walking north until you reach a three-way fork in the main McGill road. The **yellow security pole (7)** on your right is part of a network of security phones located strategically across the campus. McGill Security personnel are present on campus at all times, both on foot and in security vehicles. There are also two important student volunteer organizations with a focus on security:



Drivesafe volunteers drive students by car anywhere in Montreal following campus events, while their counterparts at *Walksafe* accompany students who find themselves alone at night on foot or on public transit after dark.

Midcampus

You are now standing in the middle of the campus. The large grass field, or "lower field", across from you is a popular location for sports, tanning and reading heavy books! It's also the home base of Frosh Week, where groups of first year students are teamed with senior students to explore McGill and Montreal before the semester begins. In winter, the lower field is a hot spot for events including Carnival and SnoAP, a student-sponsored winter ritual held every January. Every June, graduating students in cap and gown stream onto the lower field for Convocation ceremonies, held under a massive tent.



Directly past the yellow pole and to the left of FDA, you will see the **Macdonald-Harrington Building (8)**. Built in

1896, it was McGill's original Chemistry Building, and now houses the School of Architecture and Urban Planning.

Continue walking along the sidewalk to your right and then cross the street so you are still on the right-hand side of the road. The two stone structures to your right are the **Macdonald (9)** and **McConnell (10) Engineering Buildings**. The phoenix on the south face of the Macdonald Building symbolizes the fire that destroyed it in 1907, only nine years after it was first constructed. It was rebuilt in 1909.



The McConnell Engineering Building, constructed in 1959, houses laboratories and lecture halls belonging to the School of Computer Science and the departments of Electrical and Computer Engineering and Mechanical Engineering. You can find a cafeteria, an ice cream shop and a copy centre on the first floor.

Directly east of the McConnell Building are the **Milton Gates (11)**. From the McConnell main entrance, cross the street toward the Milton Gates Map, which you'll see on a signpost just inside the gates.

Find the Residences and the Athletics Complex on the map. Four campus residences (commonly referred to collectively as "Upper Rez") are located at the top of University Street, the street running perpendicular to Milton, just outside the Milton Gates.

Residences and the Athletics Complex are not included in the campus tour. For more information, please see pages 16-17.



From the Milton Gates map

Up the hill from the Milton Gates Map, and to your right, you will see the following row of academic buildings:



Wilson Hall (12)

Named after former Chancellor Morris Wilson, Wilson Hall originally served as a student residence in the 1940s and '50s. In 1962 it was refurbished to accommodate the schools of Nursing and Social Work, a function it still serves today.

Birks Building (Divinity Hall) (13)

Built in 1930 with the aid of a generous gift from William and Henry Birks of Birks jewellery fame, this building houses McGill's ecumenical Faculty of Religious Studies. Don't miss the stained glass windows in its beautiful interfaith chapel.



Rutherford Physics (14)

McGill's second Physics building, Rutherford Physics first opened its doors in 1977. Now part of McGill's cutting-edge nanotechnology hub, it serves as one of the bases for the Tools for Nanoscience Facility. The Rutherford Museum, commemorating famed researcher Sir Ernest Rutherford, is also located in this building.

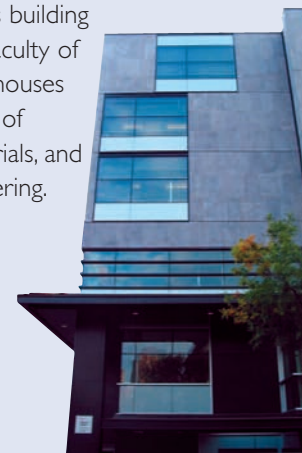
Wong Building (15)



Opened in 1997 and named for the late M. H. Wong, a McGill graduate in Architecture, this building belongs to the Faculty of Engineering and houses the departments of Mining and Materials, and Chemical Engineering.

Trottier Building (16)

This \$17-million structure was completed in 2003. It features teaching facilities that help McGill meet the surging demand for information technology and engineering professionals worldwide.





Strathcona Anatomy and Dentistry (17)

When McGill's original Medical Building (on the site of the current James Administration Building) burned down in 1907, this building was constructed to

replace it in 1909. It served in that vocation for decades before taking on its current role. Its construction was financed by Donald Smith, the 1st Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, who also financed most of Royal Victoria College, home to 280 female students today. Lord Strathcona was largely responsible for the admission of women to McGill in 1884.

Back down the hill, the stone structure immediately to the south of the Wong Building is the **James Administration Building (18)**. Named for F. Cyril James, who served as Principal of McGill from 1939 to 1962, the building was built in 1922 on the site of McGill's original Medical Building and initially served as McGill's Biology Building. It is currently home to the Principal's Office; Enrolment Services; the Student Accounts Office; and the Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies Office.

You can find detailed information about McGill's admission requirements on-line at www.mcgill.ca/applying. Our Web-based application outlines admission requirements and provides links to residence and scholarship information.

Past the James Administration Building, turn left and walk along the sidewalk. To your immediate right you should see **Dawson Hall (19)**, which accommodates the Student Affairs Office of the faculties of Arts and Science.

Students at McGill have an advisor who helps them choose courses and fulfill the requirements for their degree. Arts and Science advising is available at Dawson Hall, while advising for other programs is given in their respective faculty buildings.

Dawson Hall, dating to 1843, was one of the first buildings constructed on campus, and was originally the Principal's private residence. Today, the Dean of Arts' Office is located in

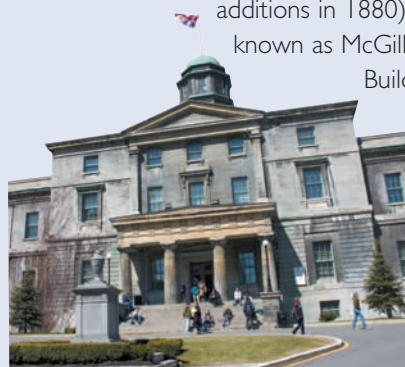
what was once the living room. The building is named after Sir William Dawson, a world-famous Canadian geologist who served as McGill's Principal from 1855 to 1893.

Walk a few paces to the open space adjacent to Dawson Hall and look south toward the Roddick Gates. You are now standing in front of the **Founder's Tomb (20)**. In accordance with the

terms of his will, James McGill was originally buried in Montreal's Old Protestant Cemetery. When the cemetery was eradicated in 1875, the University obtained permission to transfer McGill's tomb to the campus.



Now, turn around and you will be facing McGill's landmark **Arts Building (21)**. Most Arts students attend some classes here. Built in stages from 1837 through 1860 (with later additions in 1880), the Arts Building was originally known as McGill College or the Central



Building. In 1860, it housed both classrooms and residences for students of the Arts, Medicine and Law faculties. Today, this building is home to the departments of English, Art History and French Language and Literature. Out-of-province or international stu-

dents who want to complete an Honours program in French Language and Literature are eligible for the reduced Quebec-resident tuition rate for French classes.

In his book *Canadian Literary Landmarks*, author John Robert Colombo calls the Arts Building one of Canada's 36 most important literary landmarks.

Emblazoned on the floor of the main lobby is McGill's famous coat of arms, and the University's Latin motto "Grandescunt Aucta Labore", which translates roughly as "By work, all things increase and grow". The motto is symbolized in the coat of arms by three martlets, mythical birds that are always



in flight because they have no feet upon which to rest. The white points above the martlets represent the three peaks of Montreal, and the fleurs-de-lys in the crown are symbolic of Quebec's French heritage.

The language of instruction at McGill is English; however, exams and major papers may be written in English or French.

Moyses Hall (22) was built in 1925-27 as part of a series of renovations to the Arts Building. It was named after Dr. Charles E. Moyses, who served McGill as its first Professor of English, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, and Vice-Principal. Originally an English literature lecture hall, Moyses Hall is now exclusively used as a theatre, the largest on campus, seating 306 people.

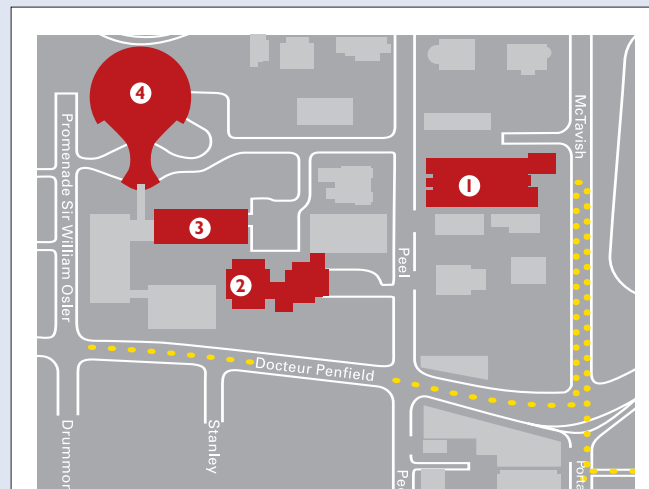
Continue past the Arts Building. The structure tucked in the corner next to it is the **Stephen Leacock Building (23)**,

built in 1965, and named for famed author and humourist Stephen Leacock, who taught economics at McGill from the early 1900s until 1944.

The building houses humanities and social science classrooms and professors' offices. It also houses Leacock 132, the largest

auditorium on campus. Students attending large first-year classes held at Leacock 132 are divided into small groups for conferences, tutorials or labs.

Continue along the winding road past Leacock until you see a staircase to your right. Climb the stairs, continue straight ahead until you reach McTavish Street, and cross it. The large modern building on the corner is the **Brown Student Services Building (24)**. It houses the First Year Office, the Office for Students with Disabilities, the Dean of Students' Office, Student Health Service and Mental Health Service, a dental clinic, the offices of the Student Society of McGill University (SSMU), Counselling and Tutorial Services, the Scholarships and Student Aid Office, the Career and Placement Service, and International Student Services.



(1) Faculty of Education; (2) Chancellor Day Hall; (3) Stewart Biology Building; (4) McIntyre Medical Building

If you have time, you may wish to continue up the staircase at the top of McTavish Street. There you will find yourself at Dr. Penfield Avenue. Cross Dr. Penfield at the



lights and walk up the continuation of McTavish to the **Faculty of Education**. Pass the faculty's garage and

basement-level entrance, and cut through their walkway to reach the main entrance or to continue on to Peel Street. Immediately across Peel from the Faculty of Education, you'll see a large circular structure, the **McIntyre Medical Building**, and its neighbour, the **Stewart Biology Building**, both part of the McGill University Life Sciences Research Complex. Cross Peel and continue down the hill. On your immediate right you will see **Chancellor Day Hall**, which houses the Faculty of Law.





From McTavish

To the left of the Brown Student Services Building is the Student Union Building, known officially as the **University Centre (25)** and unofficially as the “Shatner Building”. It is home to more SSMU offices, the *McGill Daily* and *McGill Tribune* campus newspapers, the McGill Legal Information Clinic, the Midnight Kitchen Collective serving vegan lunches, a Student Lounge, travel agency, food court, pub, and a wide variety of student clubs and organizations.



Continue to the bottom of McTavish, where you will see the **McGill Bookstore (26)**, Eastern Canada’s largest university bookstore, on your right.



Textbooks and required readings can be found on the bookstore’s basement level. The main floor features McGill insignia merchandise and clothing, plus stationery supplies, greeting cards and other items. The second floor has a lounge, a café, and the McGill Computer Store. Both the sec-

ond and third floors contain a vast selection of books and texts from the oldest classics to the latest bestsellers. Students can also sell used textbooks for cash as part of the bookstore’s *Text Book Buy Back*.

Directly to the left of the McGill Bookstore is the **Bronfman Building (27)**, built in 1972. The building is home to the

Desautels Faculty of Management’s BCom, MBA, and PhD programs. Funds for con-



struction of the building were donated by the Bronfman family, founders of the Seagram Company Ltd. The Faculty itself received a \$22-million gift in 2005 from Marcel Desautels, CEO of the Canadian Credit Management Foundation.



The McGill Library

With your back to the Bookstore, cross McTavish Street again, walk under the overpass and up the stairway. You are now facing the main lower field of the campus, with two of McGill’s main library branches surrounding you. McGill has 14 branch libraries, all connected to the same network. In



total, they contain more than five million books and periodicals. Most undergraduates will spend the majority of their time in the two main branches (Redpath and McLennan), which

can be seen from your immediate location. McGill also has inter-university library loan agreements with other university libraries across North America.

The building on your right is the **McLennan Library (28)**, built in 1969, and home to the Humanities and Social Sciences Collection, the University Archives, the School of Information Studies, and the Arts Multimedia Language Facility (AMLF). It is the largest library branch on campus.

Turn to the left, so the lower field is on your right and your back is to McLennan’s main entrance. The stone building adjacent to McLennan is the **Redpath Library (29)**. Both branches are mainly study libraries, with carrels and group study areas.





Just past the Redpath Library is **Redpath Hall (30)**. Built in 1893, it was originally the university's "Reading Room". Now, due to its wonderful acoustics, it is used primarily as a concert

and reception hall, with more than 150 performances a year. Redpath Hall has housed a working replica of an 18th century French organ since 1981.

Immediately past Redpath Hall, to your right you will see McGill's historic **Redpath Museum (31)**, the first structure in Canada actually designed as a museum. Open Monday to Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and Sunday from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m., the museum is filled with fantastic natural history specimens, including a fossilized dinosaur skeleton and several mummies. The building is also notable as the original location of separate classes for women when they were first admitted to McGill in 1884.



All three Redpath buildings were donated to McGill by Peter Redpath — owner of Redpath Sugar and one of late 19th century Montreal's leading citizens — and his wife Grace Wood.

And so the tour ends...

This brings us to the end of the Self-Guided Campus Tour of McGill University's downtown campus. If you have questions or comments, or require additional information, do not hesitate to contact the Welcome Centre at 514-398-6555 or via e-mail at welcome@mcgill.ca.

...Or does it?

You may now wish to explore a few interesting buildings located outside the gated campus. We recommend the historic **Strathcona Music Building (32)** and the spectacular **New Music Building (33)** right next door. Home to

the Schulich School of Music, they can be found at the corner of University Street at 555 Sherbrooke Street West. Officially opened in September 2005, the School was the recipient of a \$20-million gift from Canadian businessman and philanthropist Seymour Schulich. The New Music Building is the world's leading sound recording and music technology research facility.

Guided tours can be booked on-line at <https://mcgillmind.mcgill.ca>.



Macdonald Campus

Don't forget that the downtown campus is only one part of the McGill story. Located on the western part of the Island of Montreal, McGill's Macdonald Campus is home to the Faculty of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, the School of Dietetics and Human Nutrition, and the Institute of Parasitology. This beautiful campus is situated 40 kilometres (25 miles) from downtown, in Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, and covers over 1,600 acres from lakeshore to forest. Here you'll find teaching and research facilities, the Morgan Arboretum, a working farm, student residences, and an extensive network of trails suitable for pedestrians or cyclists. Visitors are welcome



to wander around the campus or book a guided tour by phone: 514-398-7925,
by e-mail: studentinfo.macdonald@mcgill.ca
or on-line at: <https://mcgillinmind.mcgill.ca>.

University residences

McGill Residences collectively house approximately 2,400 undergraduate and graduate students in dorms, apartments



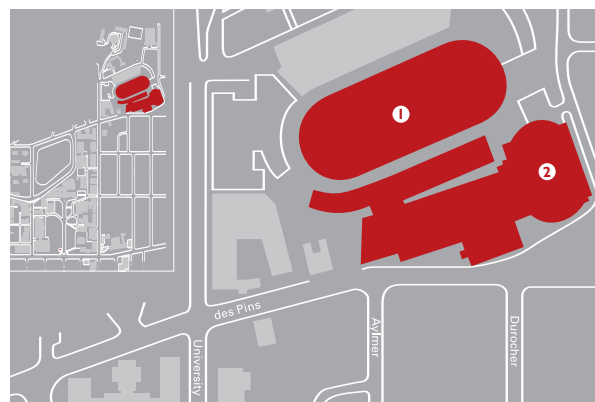
and shared-facilities houses. Residence accommodation is guaranteed to all first-year undergraduate students admitted to McGill who confirm their room reservation. Undergraduate students receiving renewable entrance scholarships are further guaranteed assignment to their first choice of residence. McGill offers five co-ed

and one all-female dormitory-style residences with meal service. McGill's Solin Hall and Greenbriar apartments, and shared-facilities MORE houses are popular with students seeking a more independent style of residence living. Most residence rooms are singles, with the exception of the **New Residence Hall (34)**, where almost all rooms are doubles.

For more information regarding McGill University's Residences, please see www.mcgill.ca/residences.

Residences and Student Housing (35)

Located at 3641 University Street, this service provides students who are not interested in residence, or who have decided to move out of residence, with up-to-date lists of available housing. It gives advice on leases and where to buy second-hand furniture, helping thousands of students yearly. Please see www.mcgill.ca/offcampus for more information.



(1) Molson Stadium; (2) Fieldhouse Complex

Athletics Complex

Molson Stadium is the home of the McGill Redmen Football Team and the CFL's Montreal Alouettes. In 1874, the first game of North American-style football was played here between McGill and Harvard, following McGill rules. In 1875, McGill students codified the rules for ice hockey and, in 1891, a McGill graduate invented basketball. There has been a McGill athlete at every Olympics since 1908.

The **Fieldhouse Complex** features two double gymnasiums, four multi-purpose courts, a 200-metre six-lane indoor track, a 25-metre pool with three diving boards, and a 10,000-square-foot fitness centre.



There are numerous inter-collegiate and intramural sports available to all students on campus. If you would like more information about McGill's Department of Athletics, please phone 514-398-7000 or visit www.mcgill.ca/athletics on-line.

Thank you for visiting McGill University!

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McGill

www.mcgill.ca



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