LOYOLA COLLEGE

Honouring our past, present and future

OYOL

THE MAKINGS OF A NEXT-GENERATION CAMPUS

For more than a century, Loyola College has served as the western gateway to education. The site commenced as a Jesuit college that provided high school and undergraduate courses to English-speaking Catholic boys and men.

Then, 7141 Sherbrooke St. W. became a university open to all. Today, Loyola serves as the bucolic campus of a next-generation university. It blends cutting-edge facilities with turn-of-the-century buildings.

On the farm

Loyola's connection to Montreal goes back even further — the site once served as a 42-acre farm that contained a melon patch and apple orchard. It was in 1900 that Loyola President Gregory O'Bryan led the Jesuits in purchasing the property from Arthur Décary, and its transformation as a campus began in 1912.

Work proceeded in stages. The first two buildings, the Refectory and Junior Building — home of the high school — were constructed between 1913 and 1916, along with the first two storeys of the Administration Building.

The college saw major expansions between 1924 and 1944, with the completion of a covered stadium, the opening of the Loyola Chapel and the construction of the Central Building.

Break from tradition

With the opening of the modern Drummond Science Complex in 1961, Loyola broke away from its architectural design previously inspired by the great, Gothic English universities.

Additional modern structures rose throughout the 1960s and 1970s: Hingston Hall, Georges P. Vanier Library, Bryan Building and Campus Centre.

In 1974, Loyola College merged with Sir George Williams University to become a next-gen university called Concordia.

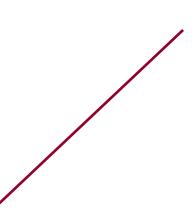
By 1989, the Vanier Library had undergone a major expansion to double its shelf capacity, and the Concert Hall — now the Oscar Peterson Concert Hall — opened the following year.

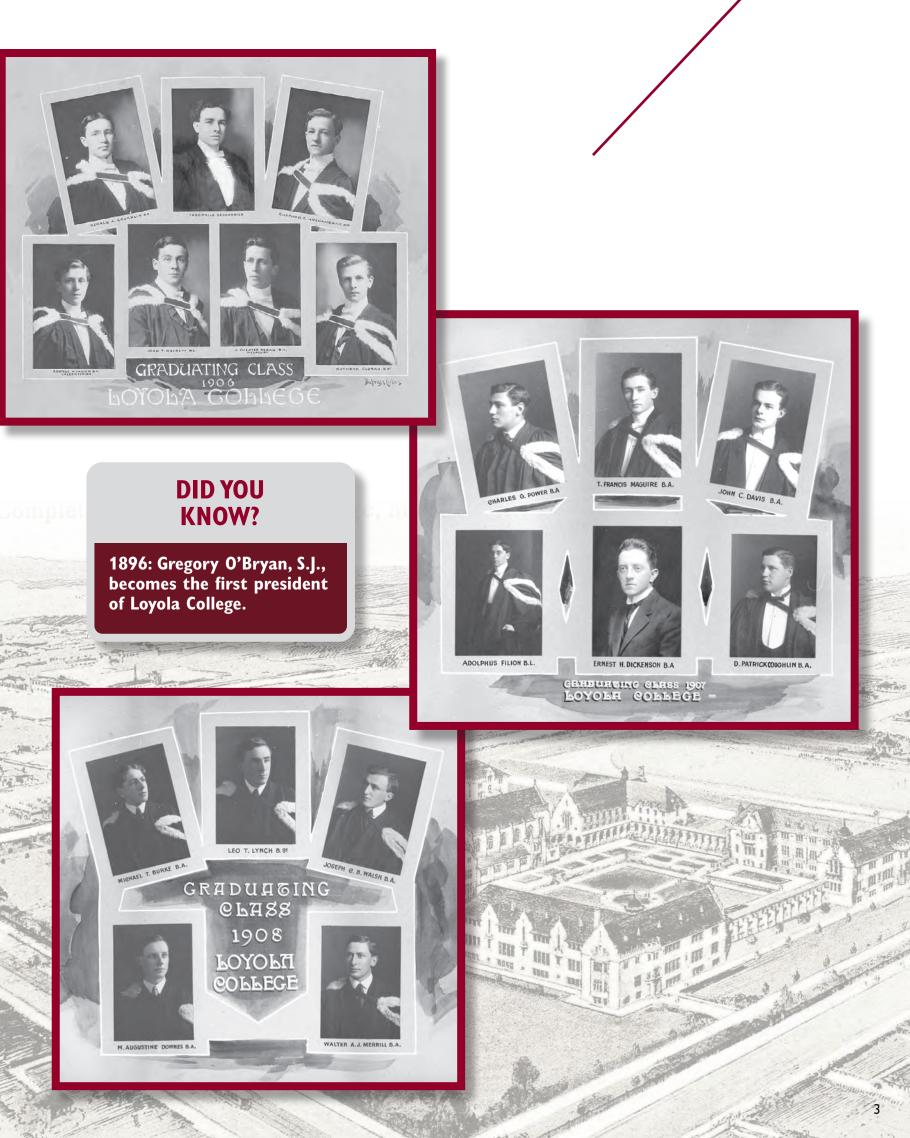
New era, new look

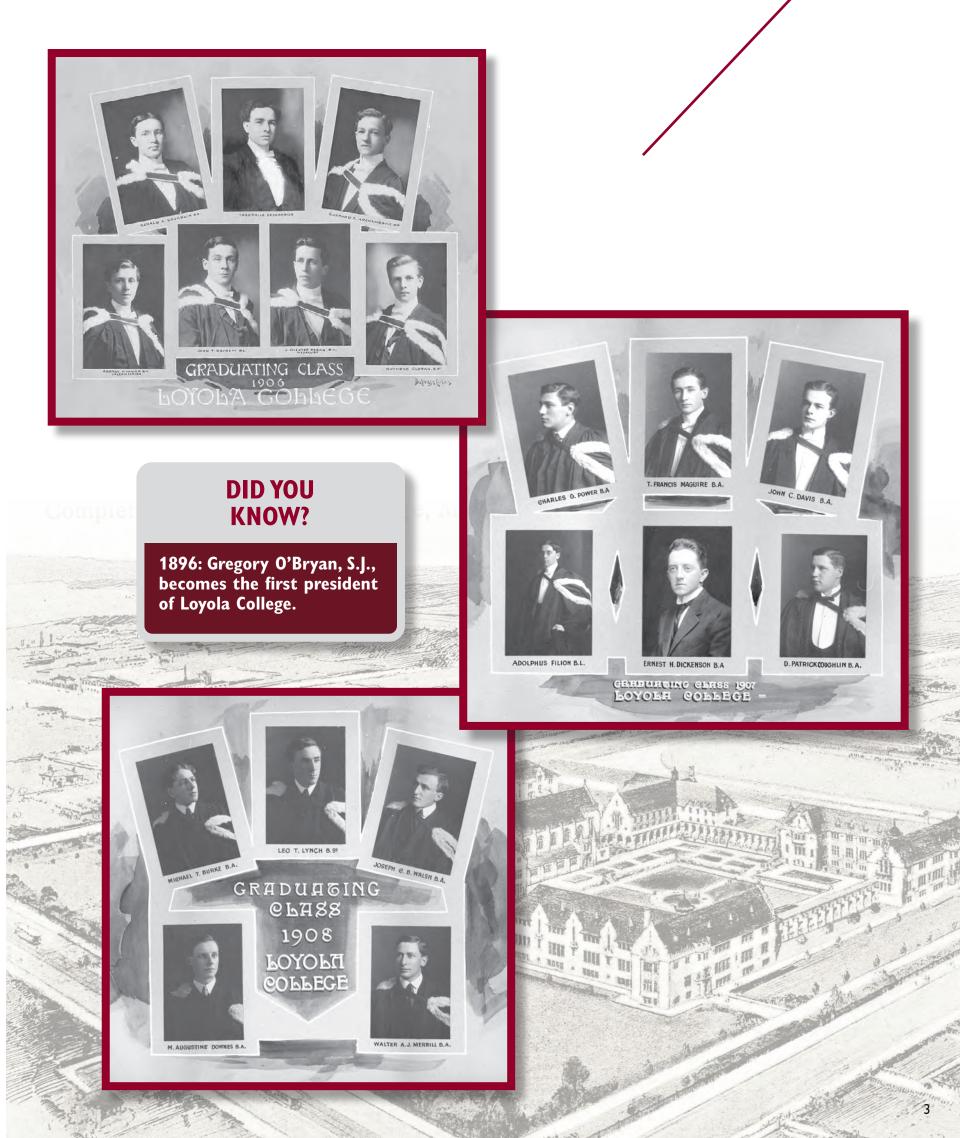
Loyola began the new millennium with a renaissance. It became home to the Richard J. Renaud Science Complex in 2003 and the Communication Studies and Journalism Building in 2005.

The PERFORM Centre and the Centre for Structural and Functional Genomics opened in 2011. A year later, thanks to the generosity of alumni who raised \$4 million, the Loyola Jesuit Hall and Conference Centre was renovated as a public space.

With the support of the Government of Canada and the Government of Quebec, Concordia opened the \$63.1-million Applied Science Hub at Loyola in 2020.



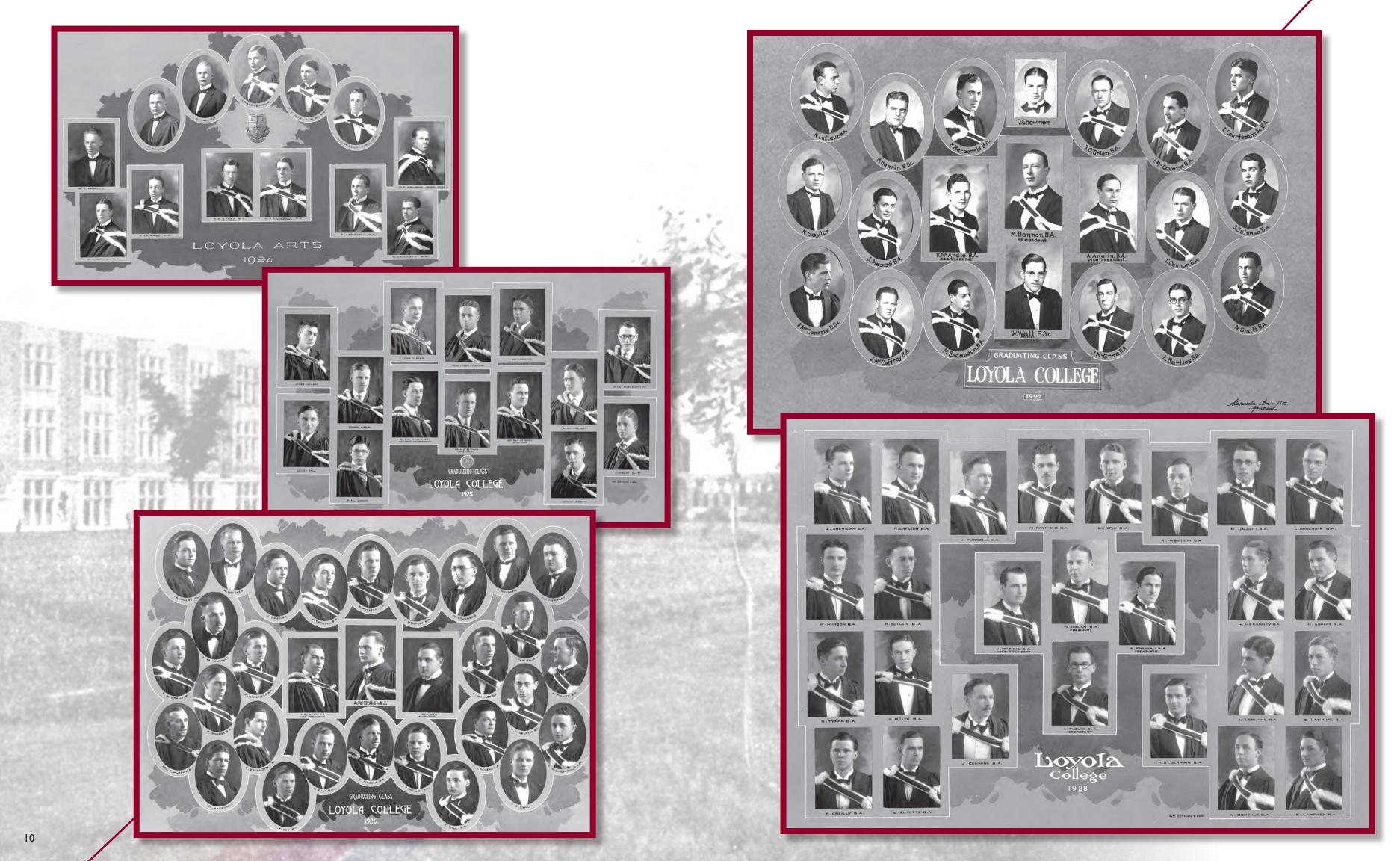


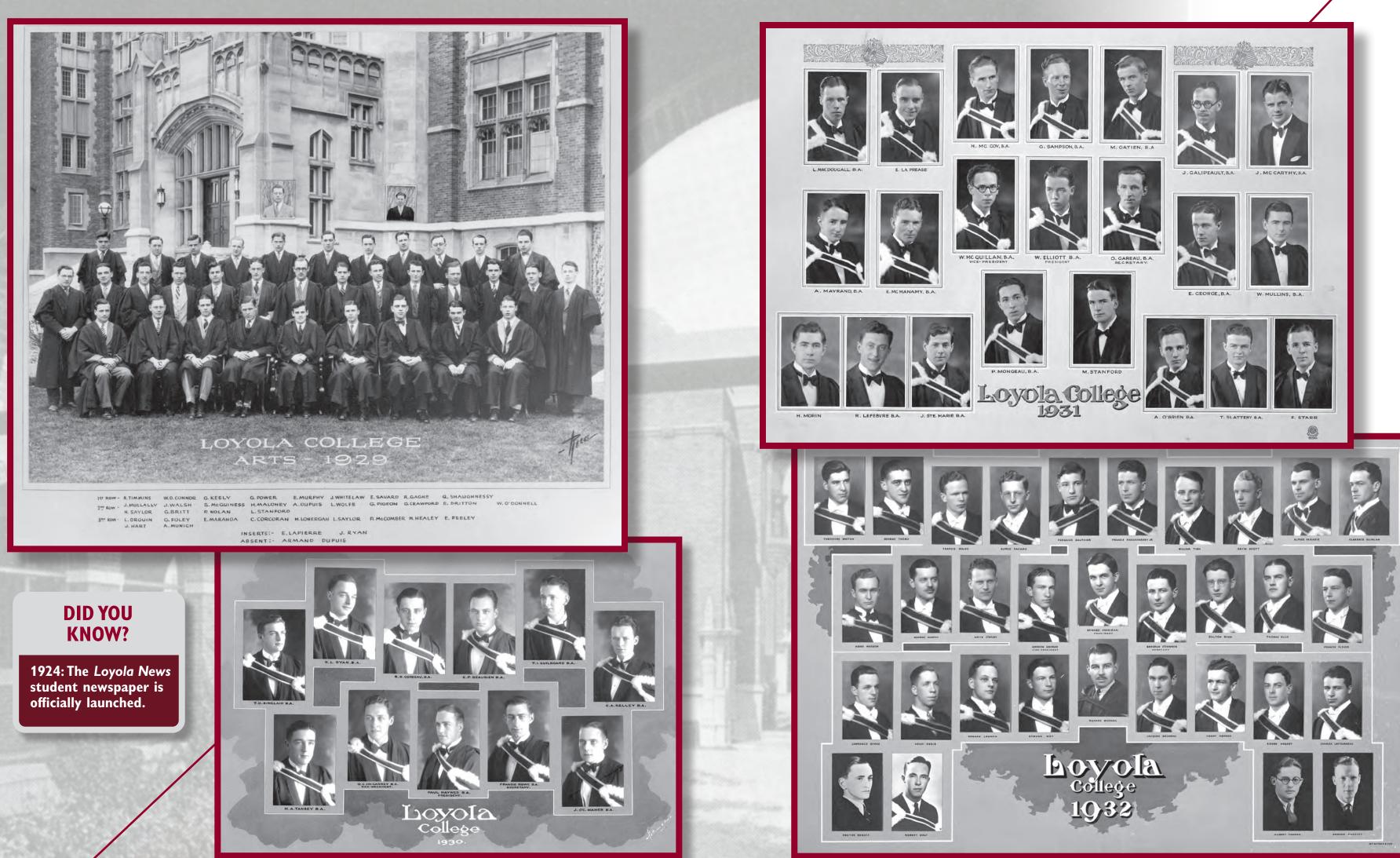




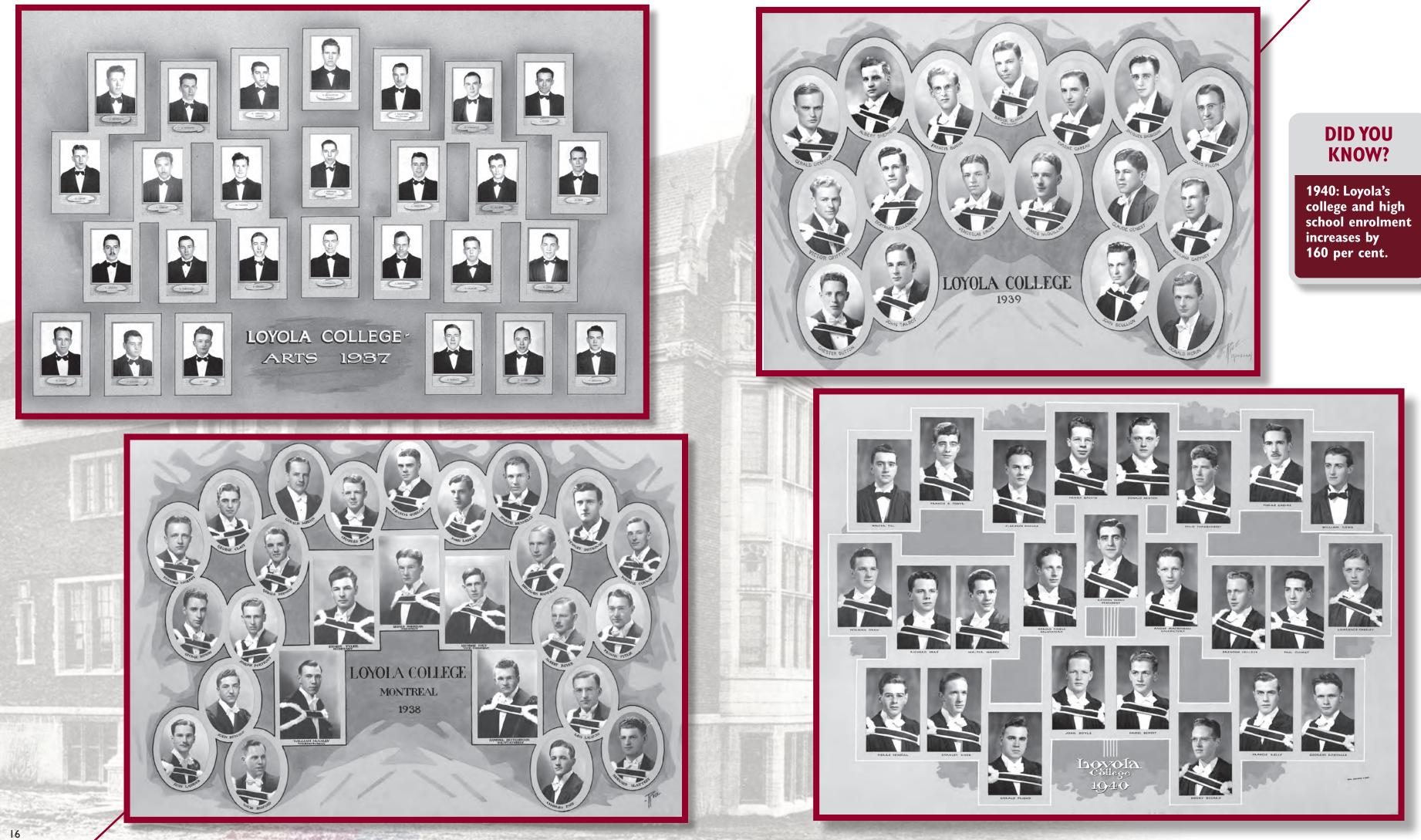






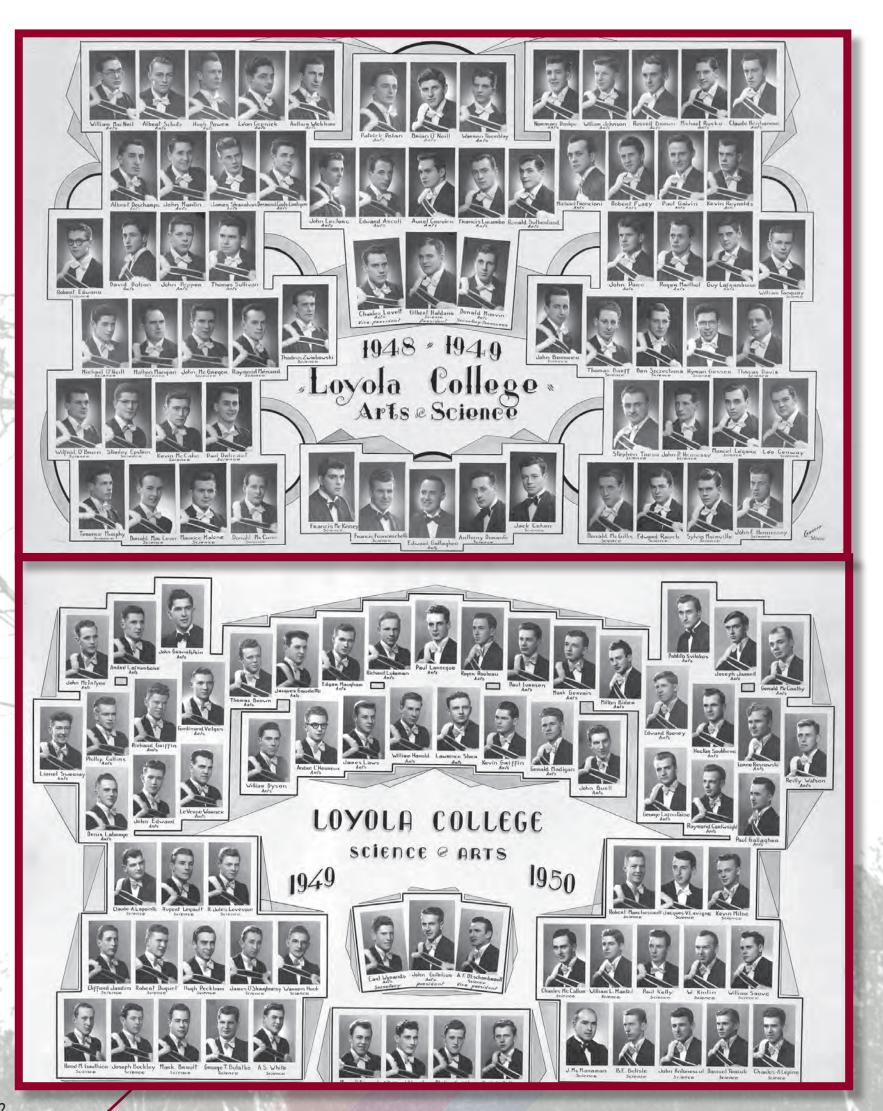








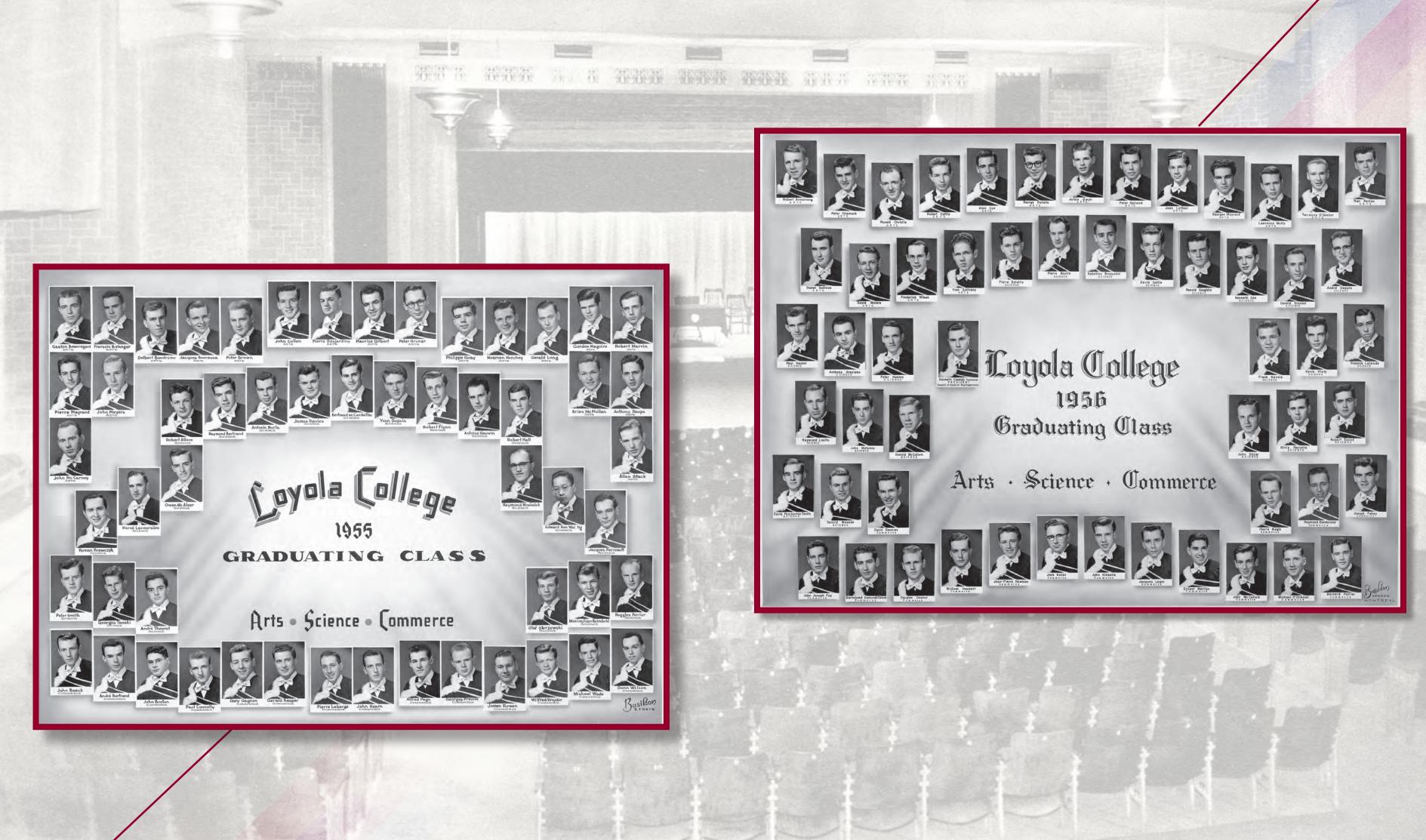


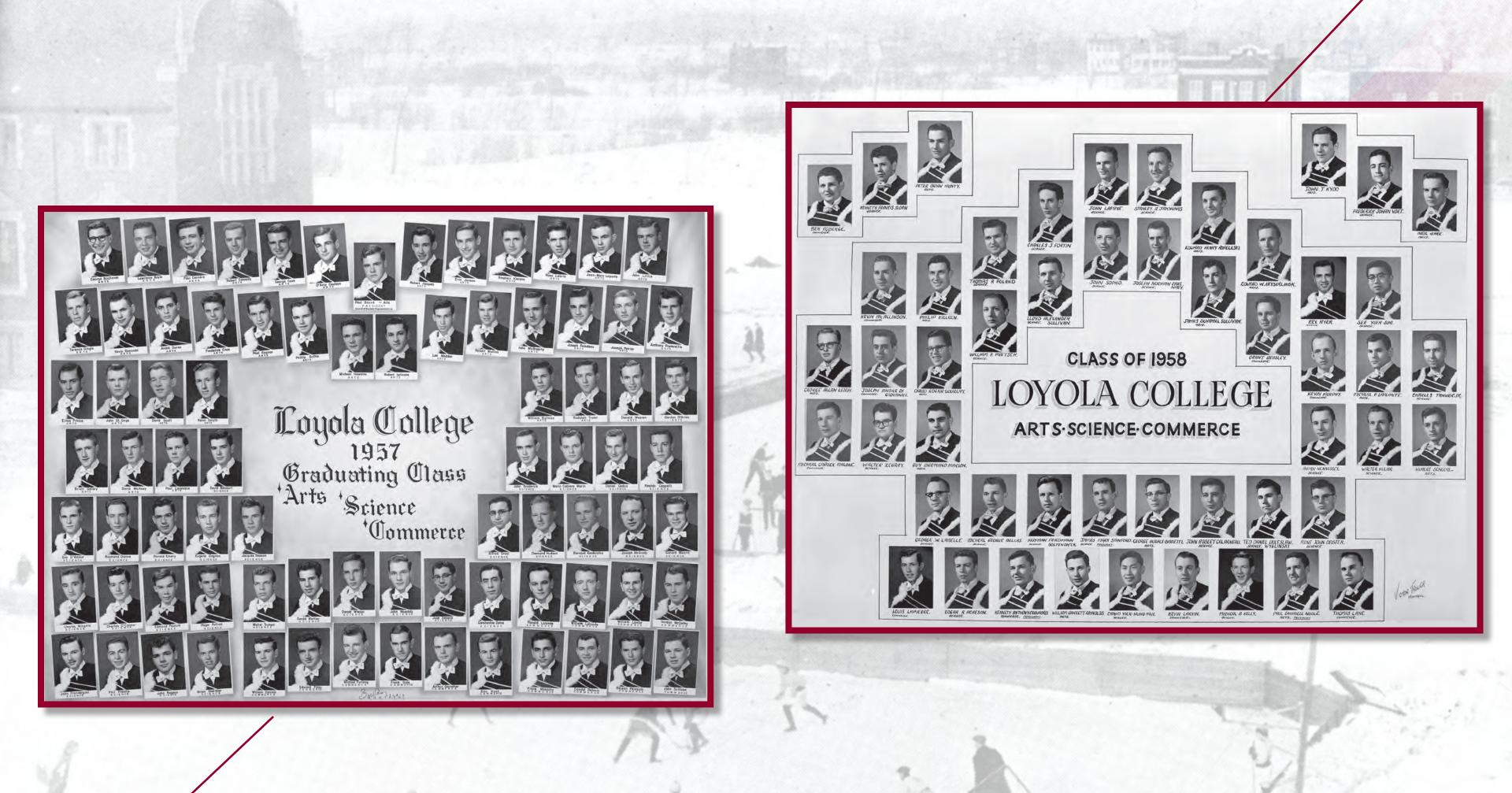


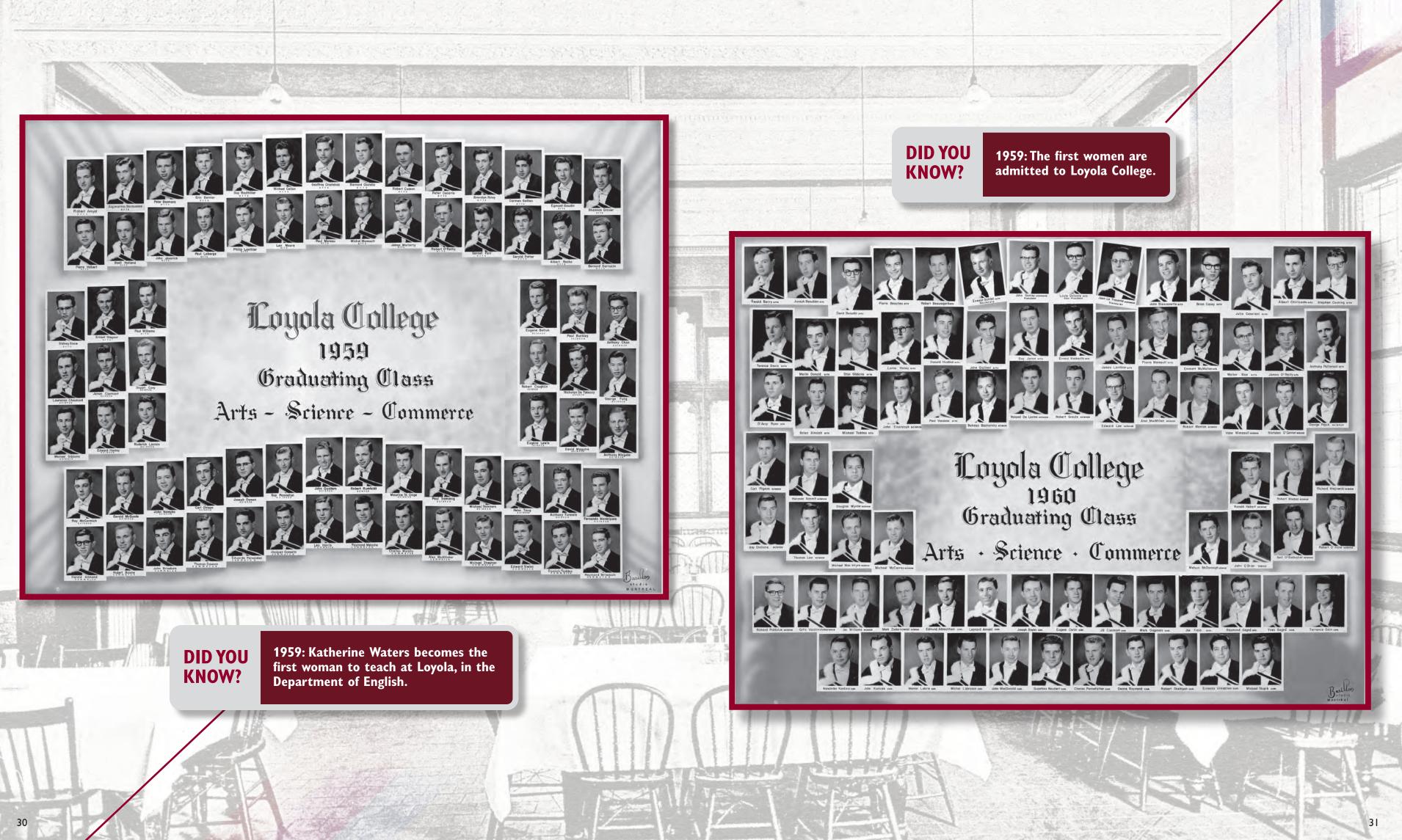


1948: The Faculty of Commerce is established.

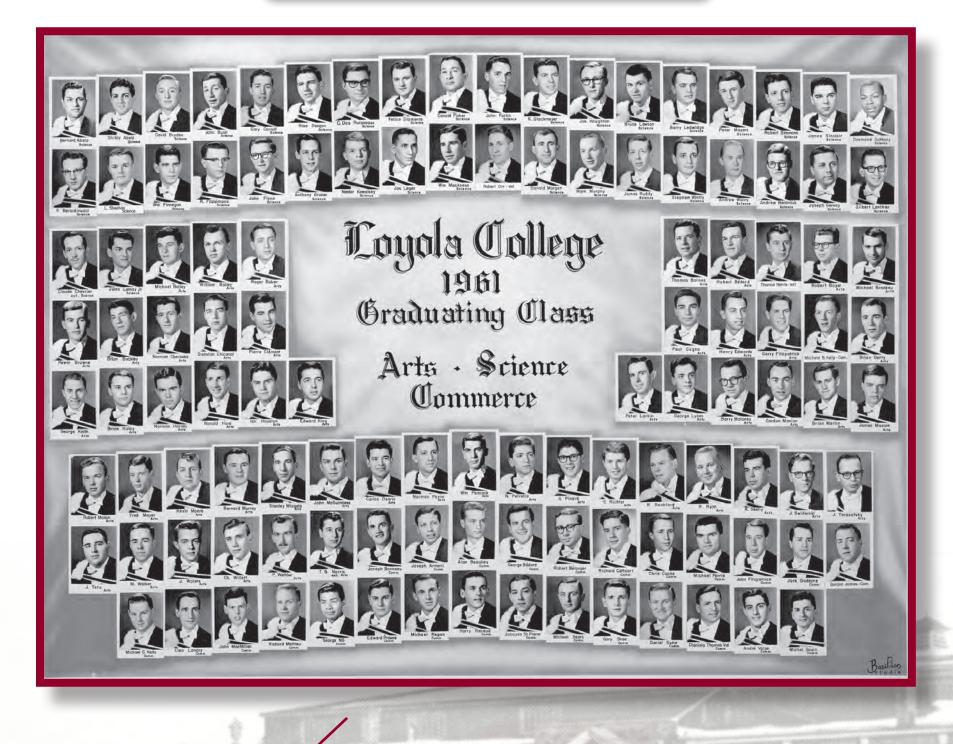








1959-74: Patrick G. Malone, S.J., is Loyola's longest-serving president.

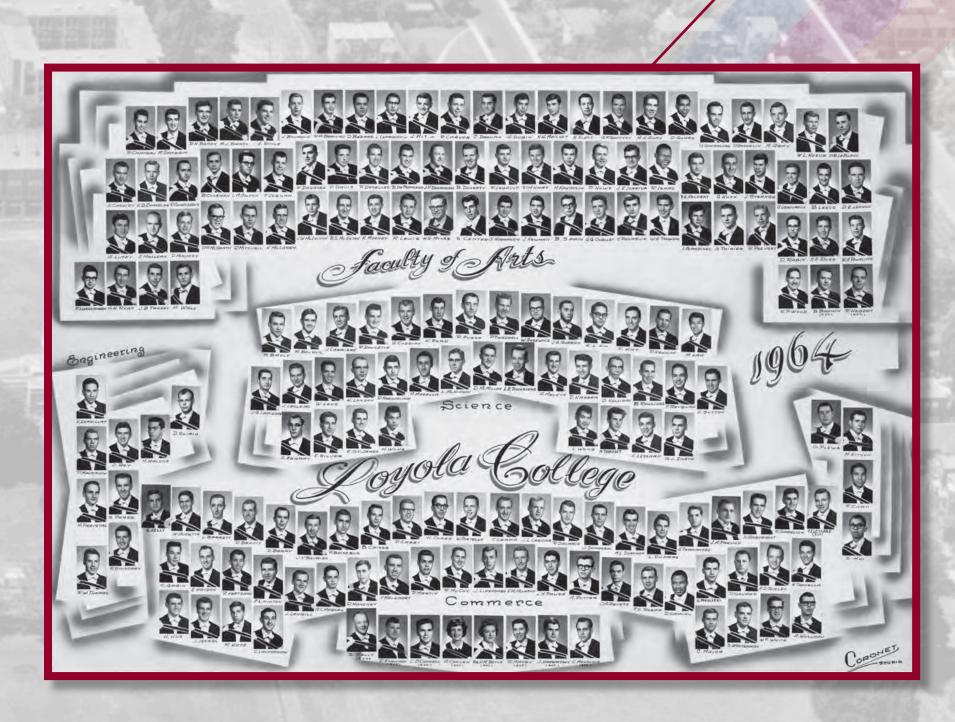




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1964: The Faculty of Engineering is established.

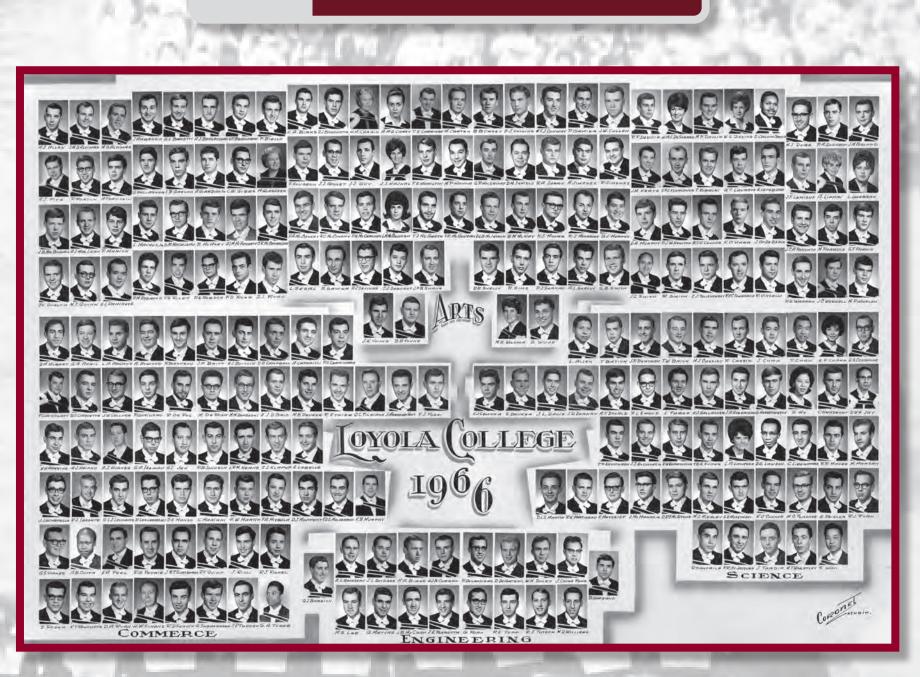




DID YOU KNOW?

1964: Radio Loyola officially begins operating and broadcasting.



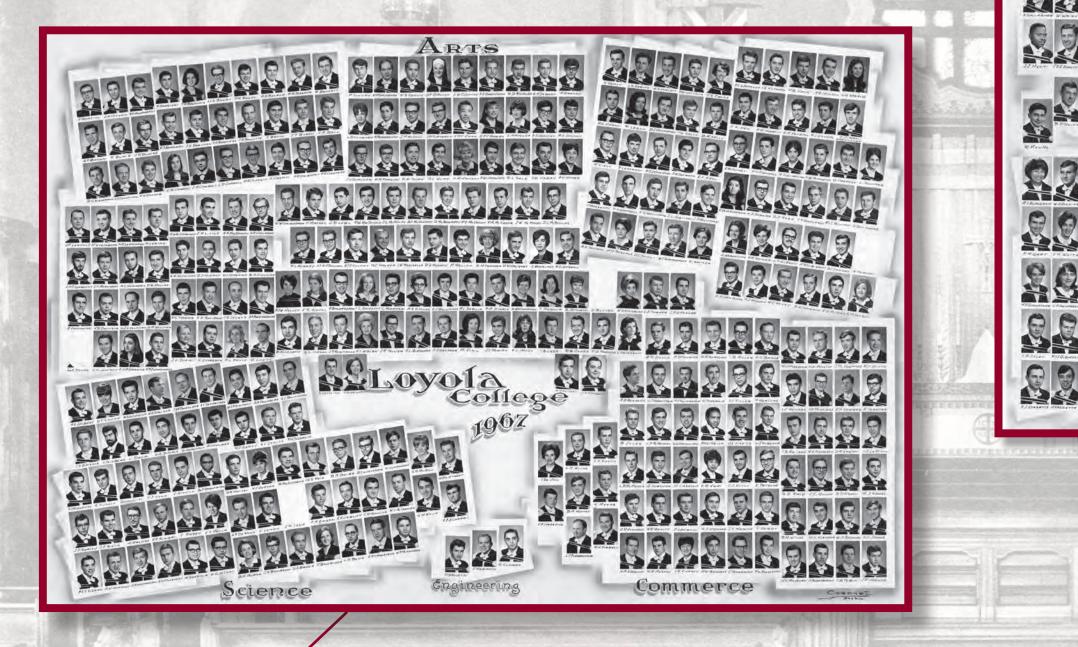


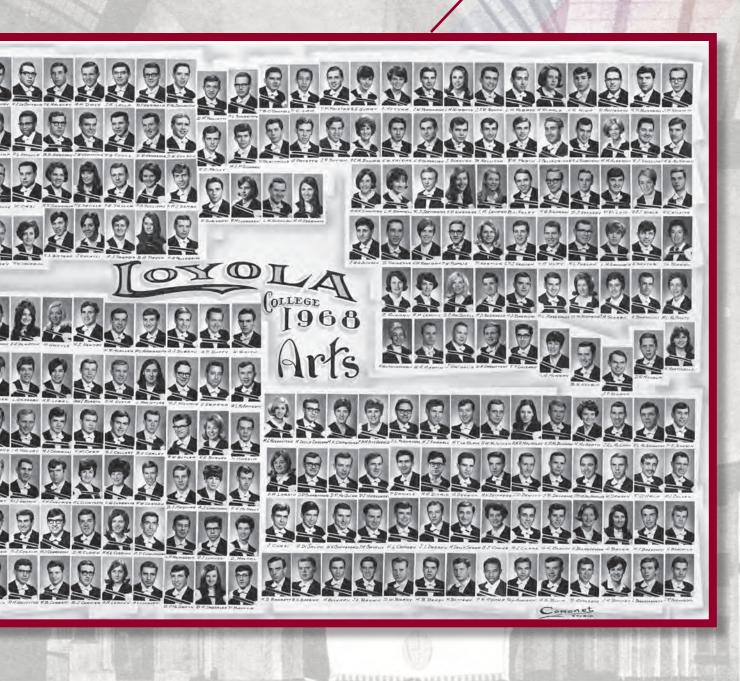
1966: A 4.1-metre replica of Michelangelo's David stands in the Georges P. Vanier Library — and remains until 1987.

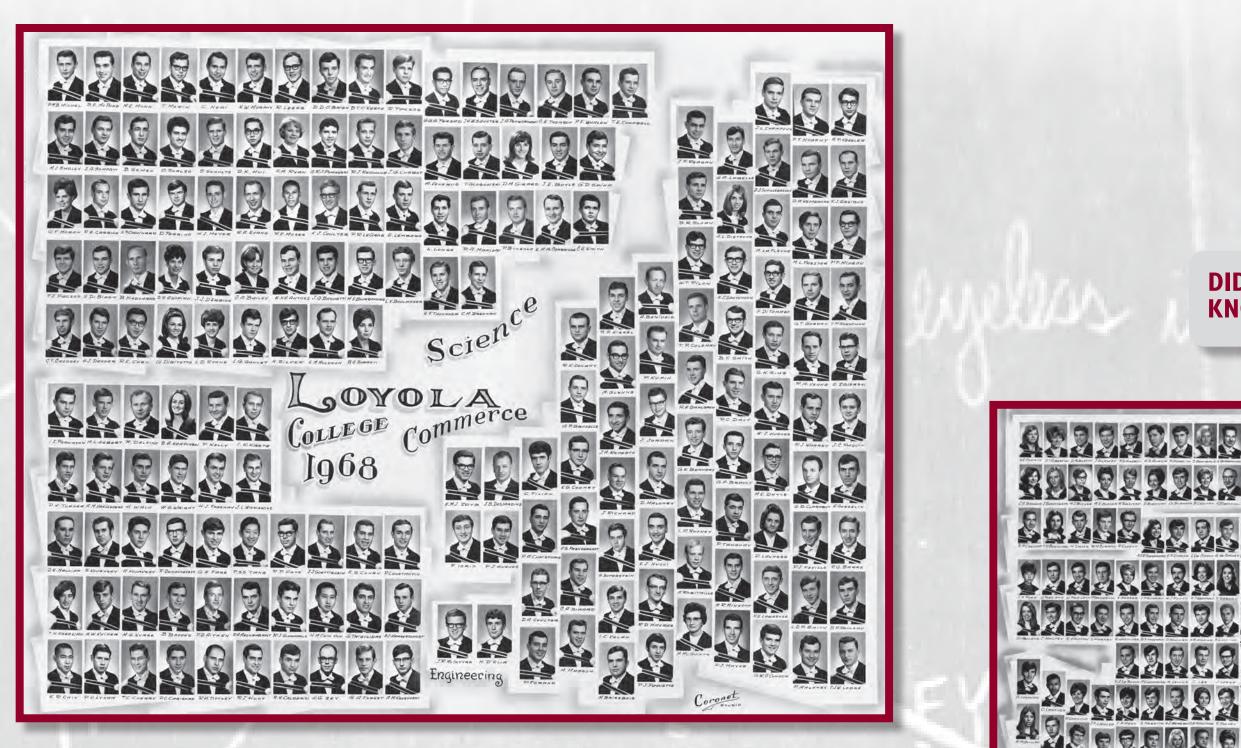
1967: The Loyola College Sports Hall of Fame is created — eight student athletes and two builders are the first to be inducted.

P.

B







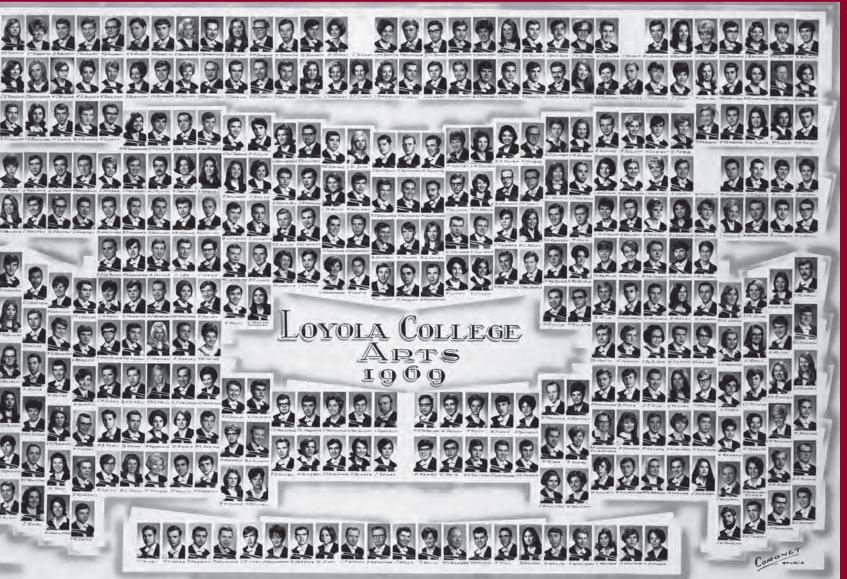
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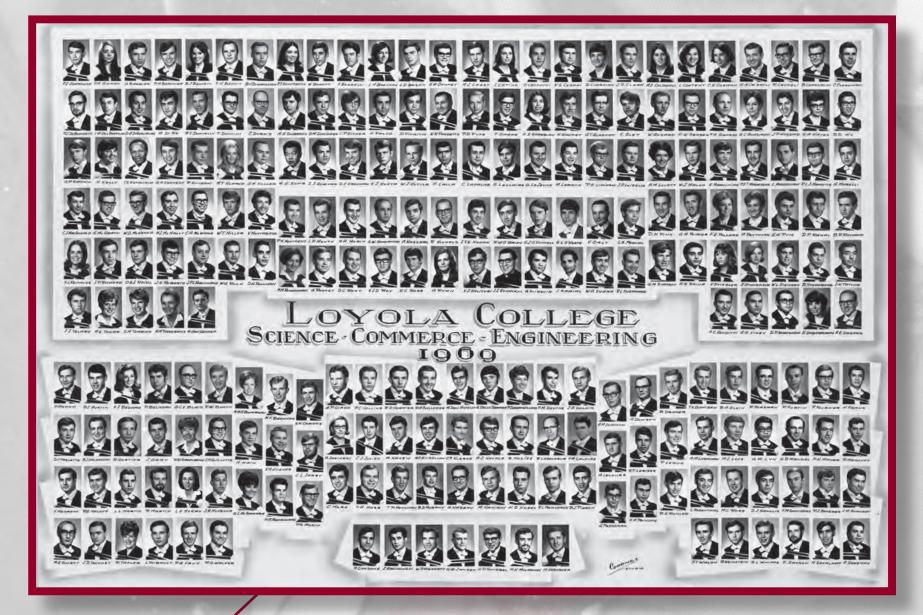
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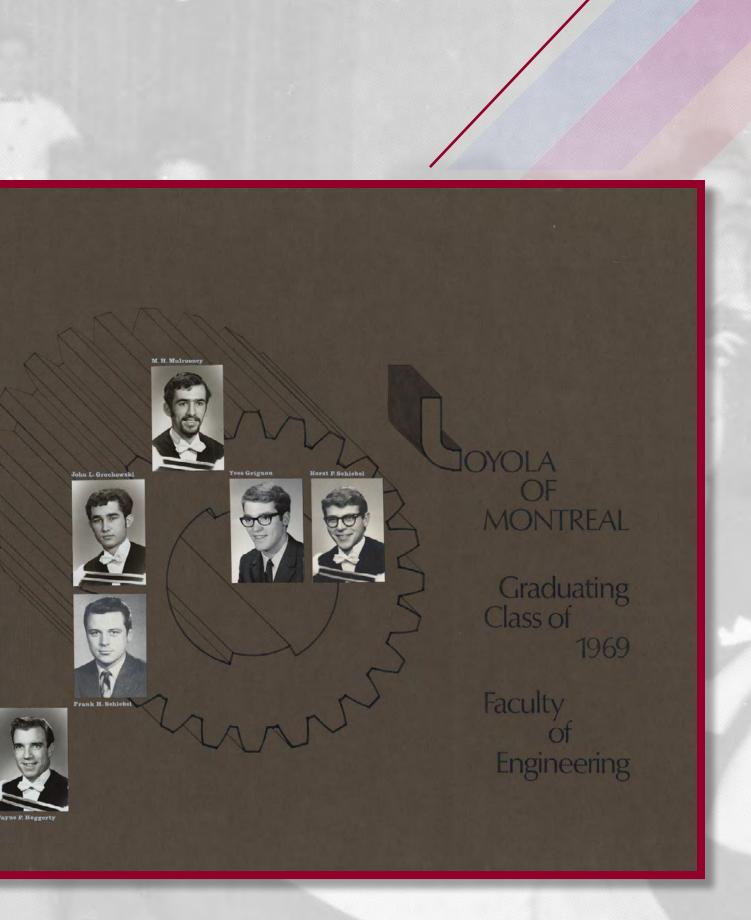
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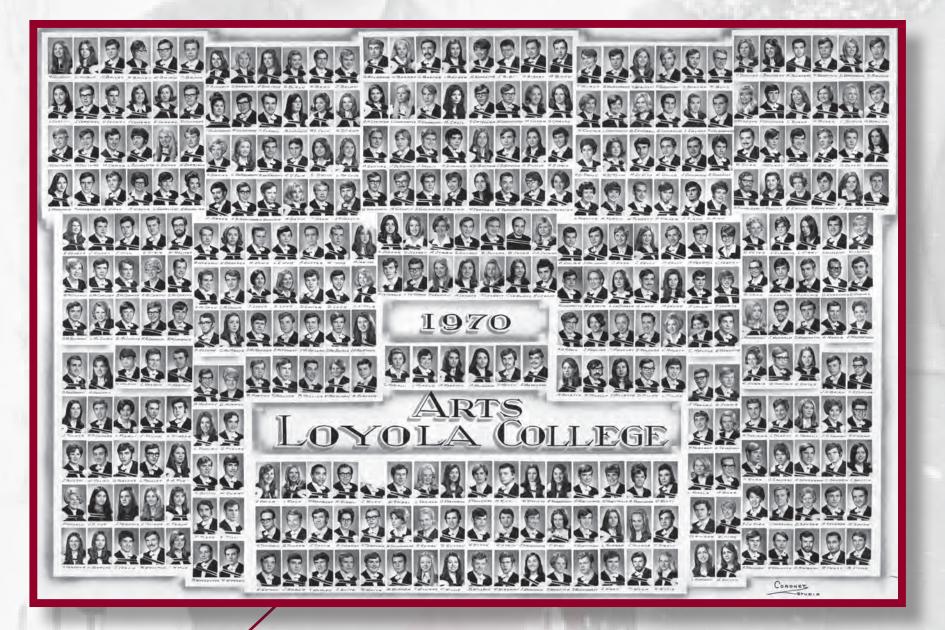
1967: Langley Hall opens as the first women's residence at Loyola.

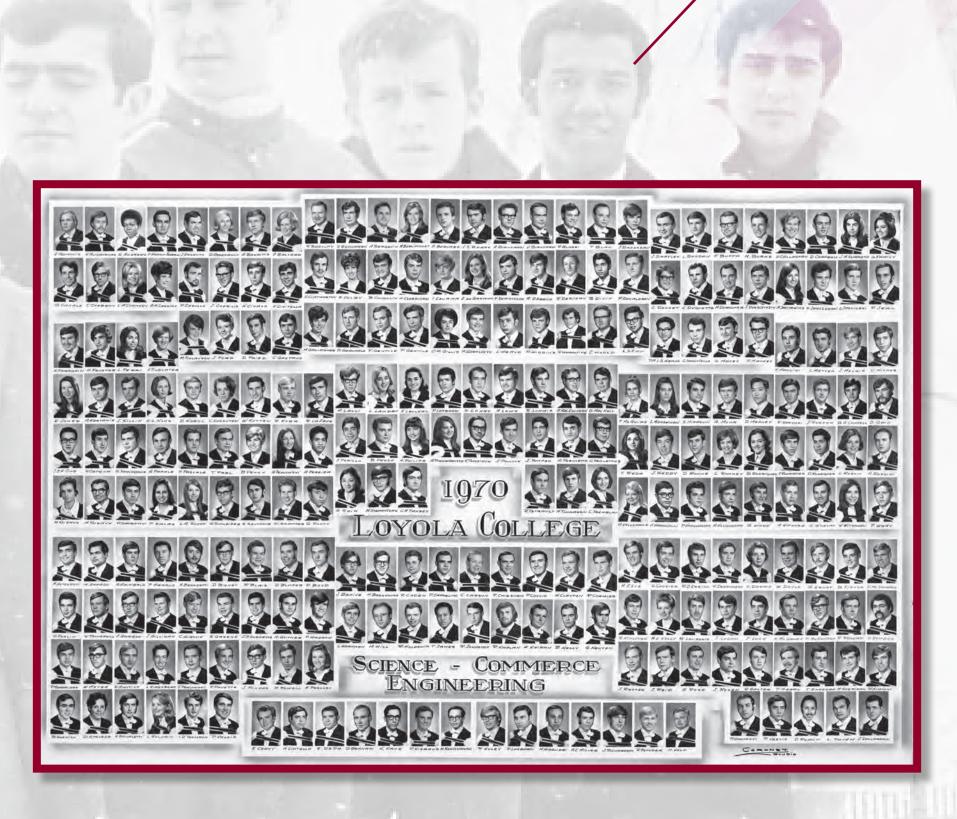


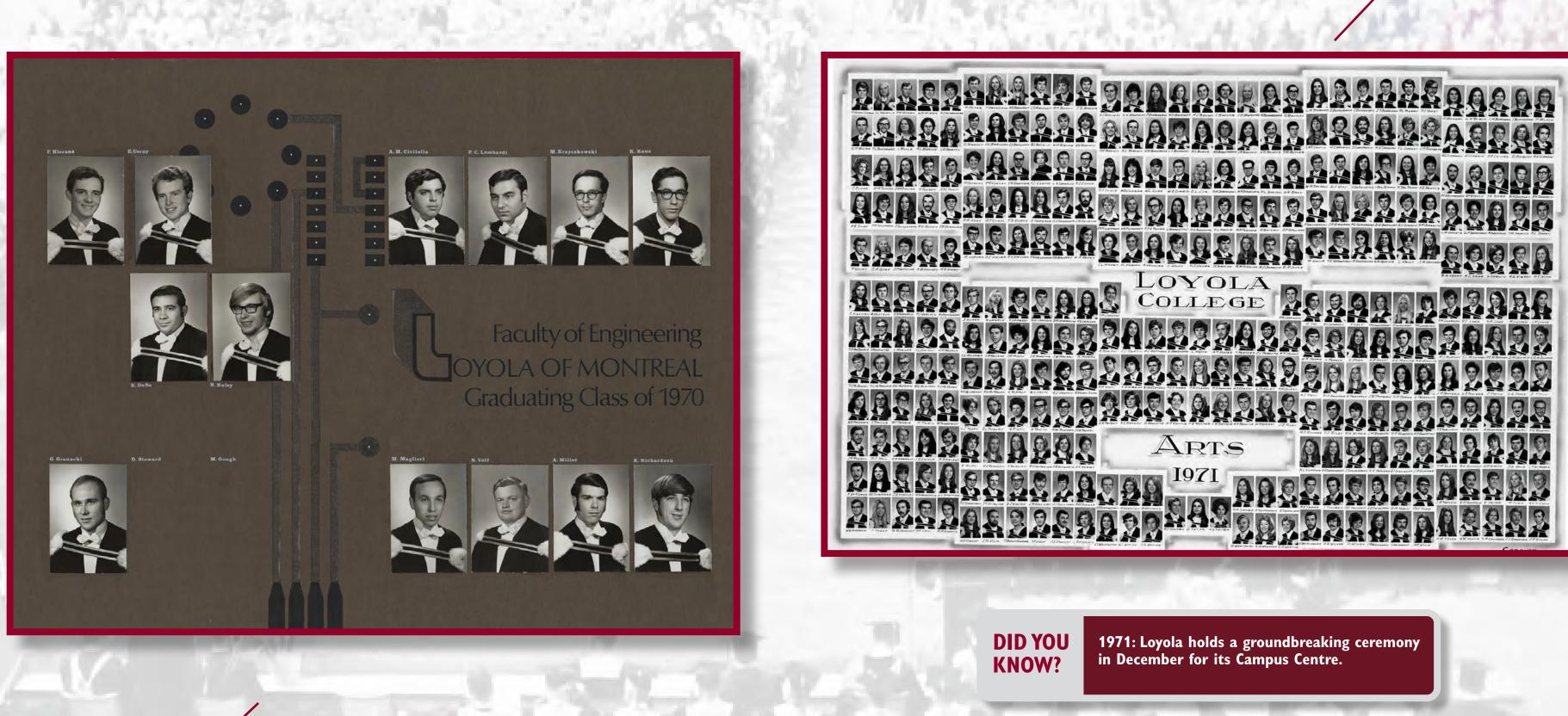




1968-71: Tentative discussions are held between Loyola and Sir George Williams University about the possibility of a merger.















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