LOYOLA COLLEGE
Honouring our past, present and future
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.

DID YOU KNOW?

1906: The Loyola Alumni Association is founded.
DID YOU KNOW?

1914-18: Some 300 Loyola College students and alumni serve in the First World War.

DID YOU KNOW?

1922: Thirty-six maple trees are planted on campus in honour of the Loyola Boys who died in the Great War.
DID YOU KNOW?

1924: The Loyola News student newspaper is officially launched.
DID YOU KNOW?

1933: The Loyola Chapel officially opens its doors.
DID YOU KNOW?

1940: Loyola’s college and high school enrolment increases by 160 per cent.
1940: The Faculty of Science and the Department of Engineering are created.

DID YOU KNOW?
1948: The Faculty of Commerce is established.
DID YOU KNOW?

1959: The first women are admitted to Loyola College.

DID YOU KNOW?

1959: Katherine Waters becomes the first woman to teach at Loyola, in the Department of English.
DID YOU KNOW?

1959-74: Patrick G. Malone, S.J., is Loyola’s longest-serving president.
DID YOU KNOW?

1964: Radio Loyola officially begins operating and broadcasting.

1964: The Faculty of Engineering is established.
DID YOU KNOW?

1967: The Loyola College Sports Hall of Fame is created — eight student athletes and two builders are the first to be inducted.
DID YOU KNOW? 1967: Langley Hall opens as the first women's residence at Loyola.
DID YOU KNOW?

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

Loyola holds a groundbreaking ceremony in December for its Campus Centre.
Learn how Concordia’s most ambitious campaign to date will empower tomorrow’s leaders: concordia.ca/campaign.

Discover what Concordia achieved first in Montreal, Quebec, Canada and the world: concordia.ca/concordiafirsts.