

CHOIR ARCHITECTURE

BOTTOM LEVEL



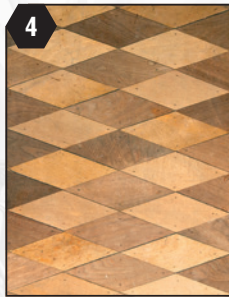
Choir Stalls, 1875



High Altar, 1883



Confessional, 1875



Maple, Walnut, and Birch Parquetry Floors



Maple, Walnut, and Birch Parquetry Floor Patterns

FLOORING

TRANSEPT ARCHITECTURE

TOP LEVEL



Ornate Steel Reinforcement, 1890

BOTTOM LEVEL



Confessional, 1875

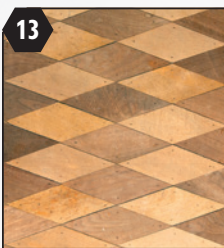


Altar of Saint Joseph, 1858



Balustrade, 1875

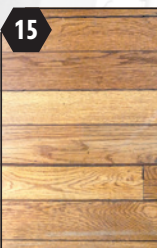
FLOORING



Maple, Walnut, and Birch Parquetry Floors



Imitation Painted Parquetry



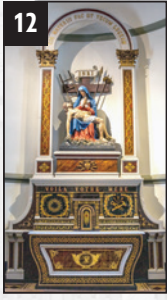
White Oak Hardwood Floor



Side Altar of the Sacred Heart, 1883



Side Altar of the Eternal Father, 1883



Altar of Our Lady of Pity, 1857

NAVE ARCHITECTURE

TOP LEVEL



Casavant Organ, 1892, restored in 1995



Choir Stalls, 1875



Galleries, 1875

BOTTOM LEVEL

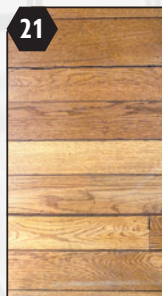


Confessional, 1875

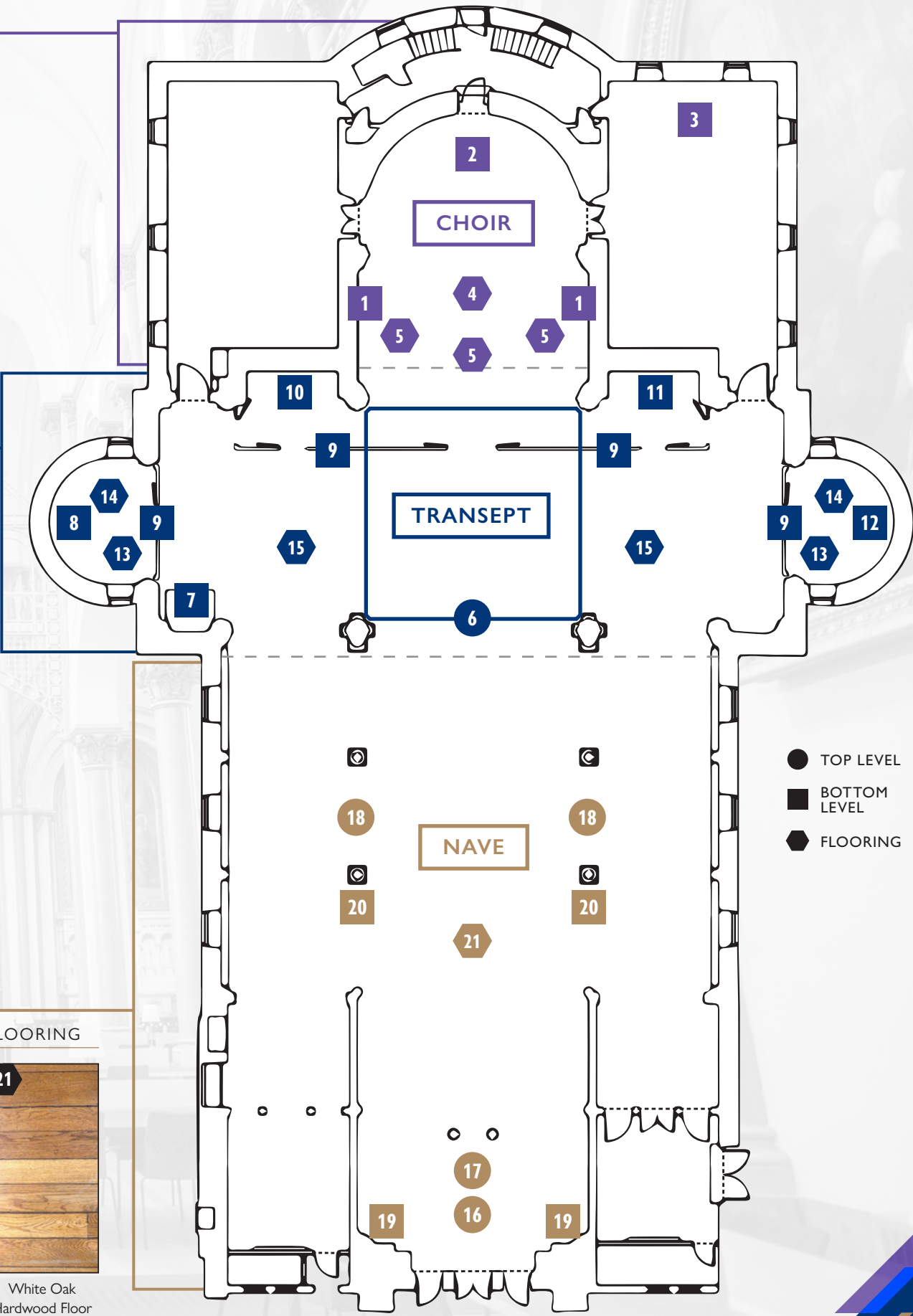


Cast Iron Columns

FLOORING



White Oak Hardwood Floor





## GREY NUNS READING ROOM ARCHITECTURE AND RELIGIOUS FURNISHINGS

The chapel was built between 1874 and 1878 and is considered one of the most beautiful religious buildings of its time. The details and patrimonial objects of the chapel have historical, architectural, artistic and technological value. The interior is filled with features that were handmade by artists and artisans using tools and techniques that are rarely used today or are obsolete.

The Grey Nuns Reading Room, formerly the Chapel of the Invention of the Holy Cross, was connected to the Grey Nuns Motherhouse for nearly 150 years. The chapel has held the legal status of a classified heritage building under the Cultural Heritage Act since 1974.

Since 2014, Concordia has been the custodian of this Montreal monument, and continues to maintain best practices in conserving this neo-Romanesque heritage building designed by architect Victor Bourgeois.

For more information on the space, scan the QR code.



### GREY NUNS BUILDING

1190 Guy St.  
Tiohtià:ke / Montreal, QC  
H3G 1M8  
Canada

We acknowledge that Concordia University is located on unceded Indigenous lands. The Kanien'kehá:ka Nation is recognized as the custodians of the lands and waters we now call Montreal. Tiohtià:ke (Montreal) is historically known as a gathering place for many First Nations. Today, it is home to a diverse population of Indigenous and other peoples. We respect the continued connections with the past, present and future in our ongoing relationships with Indigenous and other peoples within the Montreal community.

GREY NUNS  
READING ROOM

ARCHITECTURE  
AND RELIGIOUS  
FURNISHINGS

CONCORDIA