



McGILL MILESTONES

1744 - 1999

COMPILED BY F. CYRIL JAMES

1948 AND 1972

REVISED AND UPDATED

1984, 1992 AND 1999

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FOREWORD

THIS PUBLICATION has quite a little history of its own, as the title page exhibits. It is intended to give members of the McGill community a ready access to the important developments in the history of our institution, with a view to increasing pride in past achievements and providing a clearer sense of what we should be attempting in the future.

The choice of items is necessarily an arbitrary one, depending on one man's judgement, and I accept responsibility for all errors and omissions. But I have been readily assisted by many colleagues from all parts of the University. They are too many to mention by name, but I owe a special debt of gratitude to the members of a small ad-hoc committee—first and foremost to Tom Thompson, who has assisted and encouraged me with all the previous issues I have edited, and who is a tower of strength in all Alumni Association and Development undertakings; to Kate Williams, Director of University Relations, to Diana Grier Ayton, Editor of the *McGill News*, to Daniel McCabe, Editor of the *McGill Reporter*, and to Communications Officer Daniel Chonchol.



McGill

Also I am greatly indebted to my friends Professor Peter McNally and Susan Button, both (in this connection, for they wear many hats) of the James McGill Society.

We always think of 1821 as our birth date, but seeing that we are not only McGill University but also the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, we have had a meaningful existence since RIAL's creation in 1801. Even earlier, when Montreal merchants were calling for an English language educational institution in the 1770s, we were already a gleam in James McGill's eye. But nothing would have happened if he had not made that splendid bequest, which forced the government's hand with regard to RIAL, and blazed a trail of generosity for so many others to follow.

I hope this fresh edition of *McGill Milestones* will jog us all into remembering how much we owe those who in their days did great things for us, and feel afresh the adjuration,

“GO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE.”

STANLEY FROST
Director, The History of McGill Project
Honorary President, The James McGill Society
October 1999

THE FOUNDER

JAMES MCGILL, 1744–1813

- 1744** Born in Glasgow, October 6, son of an ironsmith.
- 1756** Admitted to the University of Glasgow.
- 1766** Engaged in the fur trade organized from Montreal.
- 1775** Settled in Montreal, commencing career as merchant.
- 1776** Married Charlotte Guillimin, widow of Joseph Amable Desrivières.
- 1792** Elected to first Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada.
- 1793** Named a member of the Governor's Executive Council and received designation "The Honourable James McGill."
- 1796** Began purchase of the Burnside Estate.
- 1801** The Royal Institution for the Advancement Learning (RIAL) created by the Lower Canada Legislative Assembly.
- 1811** James McGill drew his will, providing inter alia for the bequest in trust to RIAL of the Burnside Estate and £10,000 for the establishment of McGill College.
- 1812** As Commanding Officer of the first Battalion of the Montreal Militia, placed in charge of the defence of Montreal against American invasion.
- 1813** American attacks defeated at Châteauguay and Les Cèdres.
Death of James McGill.
- 1819** RIAL began functioning. McGill heirs disputed validity of the College bequest, and protracted lawsuits ensued.

THE COLLEGE

1821–1884

- 1821** McGill College received Royal Charter from King George IV, establishing it as a university.

- 1822 Montreal General Hospital received first patients.
- 1823 Montreal Medical Institute organized as a teaching institution.

GEORGE JEHOSHAPHAT MOUNTAIN

First Principal, 1824–1835

- 1828 Privy Council sustained award of Burnside Estate to RIAL.
- 1829 McGill College inaugurated. Montreal Medical Institute became the Faculty of Medicine.
- 1833 First degree (medical) awarded to William Leslie Logie.

JOHN BETHUNE

Second Principal, 1835–1846

- 1835 Privy Council sustained award of the £10,000 bequest to RIAL.
- 1839 Arts Building and East Wing (Dawson Hall) commenced.
- 1843 Faculty of Arts established, September 6.
First law courses in Faculty of Arts.
- 1845 Faculty of Medicine moved to campus.

EDMUND ALLEN MEREDITH

Third Principal, 1846–1853

JAMES FERRIER

President of the Royal Institution, 1847–1852

- 1851 Medical Faculty returned to city, locating at 15 Coté Street.

CHARLES DEWEY DAY

President of the Royal Institution, 1852–1884

Fourth Principal, 1853–1855

First Chancellor, 1864–1884

- 1852 College charter amended. RIAL became governing board of McGill College.

- 1853 Faculty of Law established.

Montreal High School became a department of McGill College.

JOHN WILLIAM DAWSON

Fifth Principal, 1855–1893

Vice-Chancellor, 1864–1893

- 1855** Sale of McGill lands below Sherbrooke Street commenced.
Total student enrolment: 64
- 1857** McGill Normal School for teachers opened on Belmont Street.
Graduates' Society of McGill College founded.
- 1859** First academic chair endowed by William, Thomas and John Molson.
- 1862** Molson Hall and connecting buildings complete the Arts Building facade, the gift of William Molson.
- 1863** McGill Observatory established by Charles Smallwood.
- 1868** Total student enrolment: 312
- 1872** First Medical Faculty building on campus.
- 1875** Faculty of Applied Science established.
- 1882** Redpath Museum opened.
Royal Society of Canada held its first meeting; Sir William Dawson named the first President.

JAMES FERRIER

Second Chancellor, 1884–1888

- 1884** First benefactions from Lord Strathcona provided for the education of women. Female students admitted to the Faculty of Arts.

THE UNIVERSITY

1885–1999

- 1885** Board of Governors adopted the use of the name “McGill University.”
- 1888** First women graduates received the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

DONALD A. SMITH, LORD STRATHCONA

Third Chancellor, 1889–1913

- 1893** Macdonald Physics and Macdonald Engineering buildings, and the Workman Technical Building opened.
- The original Redpath Library (now Redpath Hall) opened.
- Royal Victoria Hospital opened.
- WILLIAM PETERSON**
Sixth Principal and Vice-Chancellor, 1895–1919
- 1896** Department of Architecture established.
- Sir Wilfrid Laurier, BCL'64, Prime Minister of Canada, 1896–1911.
- 1897** First volume of students' *Old McGill* annuals published.
- 1898** Macdonald Chemistry and Mining Building opened.
- 1899** Royal Victoria College received first women in residence.
- 1903** Ernest Rutherford and Frederick Soddy published the paper "Radioactivity."
- 1904** Children's Memorial Hospital established.
- Conservatorium of Music opened.
- Summer School to train librarians established.
- 1905** Bishop's University Medical School amalgamated with McGill Faculty of Medicine.
- 1906** McGill University College of British Columbia established in Vancouver, which in 1915 became the University of British Columbia.
- McGill Student Union Building (now McCord Museum) given to the University by Sir William Macdonald.
- Department of Commerce established.
- Total student enrolment: 1,383
- 1907** Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue opened for students in Agriculture, Household Science and Teaching.
- Macdonald Engineering and the Medical buildings destroyed by fires.

- 1908** First dental degrees awarded.
- 1909** New Macdonald Engineering Building opened.
First PhD degree awarded to R.W. Boyle (Physics).
- 1910** First PhD degree in Chemistry awarded to Annie L. MacLeod, McGill's first female doctoral graduate.
- 1911** Macdonald Park, comprising 25 acres, given by Sir William Macdonald for athletic facilities.
Strathcona Medical (now Anatomy and Dentistry) Building opened.
Meeting of Canadian university heads at the Royal Victoria College, under the chairmanship of Sir William Peterson, gave birth to the National Conference of Canadian Universities.
McGill Daily student newspaper established.
- 1912** School of Physical Education established.
McGill contingent of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps formed, the first in North America.

SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD

Fourth Chancellor, 1914–1917

- 1914 – 1918** **WAR YEARS.** Organization for overseas service of the McGill General Hospital (No. 3), No. 7 McGill Siege Battery, six companies of Infantry for the Princess Patricia Battalion and several groups of reinforcements.

3,059 McGill men served in the Armed Forces; 363 gave their lives. Many women also served in medical and auxiliary services.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN

Fifth Chancellor, 1918–1920

- 1918** Department of Social Work and Training established.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES

Seventh Principal and Vice-Chancellor, 1919–1920

- 1919** The Percival Molson Stadium opened.
Faculty of Dentistry established.
First issue of the *McGill News* published by the Graduates' Society.
- SIR ARTHUR CURRIE**
Eighth Principal and Vice-Chancellor, 1920–1933
- SIR EDWARD BEATTY**
Sixth Chancellor, 1920–1943
- 1920** Faculty of Music established.
School of Graduate Nurses established.
-
- 1921** **CENTENARY CELEBRATION**
Total student enrolment: 2,756
- 1922** Post-graduate work consolidated in the new Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research.
New Biology Building erected.
Additional wing to Redpath Library completed.
- 1924** Pathological Institute opened.
University Medical Clinic established in the Royal Victoria Hospital.
- 1925** Roddick Gates to the campus erected in memory of Sir Thomas Roddick, former Dean of Medicine, who established common standards for medical practice in Canada.
- 1926** Arts Building completely reconstructed behind the original facade.
New hall named for Dean Charles E. Moyses.
- 1929** Pulp and Paper Building erected on campus.
- 1930** McGill Social Science Research Project initiated.
- 1931** Montreal Orchestra, later Montreal Symphony Orchestra, founded by Dean Douglas Clarke.

- '31 New wing of the Royal Victoria College, on University Street, completed.
Faculty of Applied Science renamed the Faculty of Engineering.
- 1932 Institute of Parasitology established at Macdonald College.
- 1934 Montreal Neurological Institute opened with Dr. Wilder Penfield as Director.

ARTHUR EUSTACE MORGAN

Ninth Principal and Vice-Chancellor, 1935-1937

LEWIS WILLIAMS DOUGLAS

Tenth Principal and Vice-Chancellor, 1937-1939

- 1937 Douglas Hall Residence for men opened.
- 1938 Electroencephalography Laboratory established.
McGill Redmen football team won the Canadian Inter-Collegiate Championship.

- 1939 Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium completed.
Total student enrolment: 3,286
McGill String Quartet, later McGill Chamber Orchestra, founded.
McGill Associates established to welcome business professionals without previous McGill connections.

F. CYRIL JAMES

Eleventh Principal and Vice-Chancellor, 1940-1962

- 1939 – **WAR YEARS.** 6,298 men and women served with the Armed and
1945 Auxiliary Forces; 287 gave their lives.
- 1940 Headquarters of the International Labour Organization moved from Geneva, Switzerland, to the McGill campus.
McGill acquired Stoneycroft Farm at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, part of which became the Morgan Arboretum.

- 1941** Research Institute of Endocrinology established.
Department of Radiology created.
- 1942** Purvis Hall and a Principal's Residence given to the University by J.W. McConnell.
- MORRIS W. WILSON**
Seventh Chancellor, 1943-1946
- 1943** Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry established.
School of Physiotherapy established.
- 1944** Department of Geography established.
J.W. McConnell Scholarships established.
Special McGill Convocation at Quebec City to confer degrees on Sir Winston Churchill and President Franklin D. Roosevelt.
- 1945** First class of veteran students admitted on January 8.
Dawson College opened at St. Jean sur Richelieu to provide additional teaching and residence accommodation.
Arctic Institute of North America established on the McGill campus.
Department of Anaesthesia created.
- 1946** Student enrolment rose from 3,933 in the spring of 1945 to 7,558 in the fall of 1946.
Wilson Hall, former Methodist College, opened as a residence for men.
Peterson Residences at Lachine set up to provide accommodation for married veteran students.
Foster Radiation Laboratory opened, with the first cyclotron in Canada and the second-largest in the world.
Department of Chemical Engineering established.
Beatty Hall given to the University in memory of Sir Edward Beatty.

'46

McGill created full-time Chairs of Surgery at the Royal Victoria and Montreal General hospitals.

Cornerstone laid for the War Memorial Swimming Pool, financed by subscriptions from graduates.

The Friends of McGill University incorporated in the United States.

ORVILLE S. TYNDALE

Eighth Chancellor (and first McGill graduate to hold that office),
1947-1952

1947

Student enrolment: 8,239

60% of the male students were veterans and 3,038 individuals were housed in student residences.

Extension to Macdonald Engineering Building completed.

Arts Building East Wing reconstructed and named Dawson Hall.

McIntyre Park given to the University by the family of
Duncan McIntyre.

Chancellor Day Hall given to the University by J.W. McConnell to
house the Faculty of Law.

Donner Building for Medical Research given by W.H. Donner.

Industrial Relations Centre established.

Morris Wilson Memorial Scholarships established.

Memorial tablet to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, BCL1864, unveiled on original
Molson Hall.

1948

Creation of the Faculty of Divinity and transfer of Divinity Hall to
the University.

Radio-isotope laboratories established.

Alma Mater Fund inaugurated by the Graduates' Society.

1949

East Wing of the Royal Victoria College opened.

Eaton Electronics Research Laboratory opened, a gift from
Lady Eaton.

- 1950** University Bookstore established.
- 1951** Physical Sciences Centre (now Frank Dawson Adams Building) completed, including reconstruction of Macdonald Chemistry and Physics buildings.
- Institute of Air and Space Law established.
- Institute of Islamic Studies established.
- Neurochemistry Laboratories endowed by W.H. Donner.
- Government of Canada enacted legislation to provide federal grants to universities.
- B.C. GARDNER**
Ninth Chancellor, 1952–1957
- 1952** McConnell Wing of the Montreal Neurological Institute opened.
- University Medical Clinic established in the Montreal General Hospital.
- 1953** New Redpath Library completed.
- 1954** Redpath Hall created out of the reading room of the old Library.
- McGill Sub-Arctic Laboratory established at Schefferville, Quebec.
- Bellairs Research Institute established in Barbados.
- 1955** The Institute of Education organized at Macdonald College.
- 1956** McConnell Winter Stadium completed.
- R.E. POWELL**
Tenth Chancellor, 1957–1964
- 1957** James H. Brace Bequest received in Engineering for Arid Areas research.
- 1958** Eighth Congress of the Association of Commonwealth Universities (the first held outside Britain) at McGill.
- 1959** McConnell Engineering Building completed.

'59

Laird Hall, an additional residence for women students at Macdonald College, completed.

Mont St. Hilaire bequeathed to the University by Brigadier Hamilton Gault.

Jacobsen-McGill Arctic Expedition to Axel Heiberg Island, latitude 80° north.

McGill acquired its first mainframe computer, to provide services for University administration and research, and a Computer Centre was opened.

1960

Peterson Hall purchased from the Montreal Protestant School Board.

Department of Meteorology created.

Quebec enacted legislation providing statutory grants to universities, including McGill.

Buildings of the Presbyterian College on McTavish Street purchased.

1961

Main building at Macdonald College reconstructed and extended.

McGill University Press established.

H. ROCKE ROBERTSON

Twelfth Principal and Vice-Chancellor
(and first McGill graduate to hold that office), 1962-1970

1962

New residences opened by the Duke of Edinburgh: Gardner Hall, McConnell Hall, Molson Hall and Bishop Mountain Hall.

1963

Research and Training Wing of the Allan Memorial Institute opened.

Roscoe Wing of the Royal Victoria College received its first students.

Extension of Foster Radiation Laboratory and Eaton Electronics Research Laboratory.

Marine Sciences Centre established.

French-Canada Studies Program inaugurated.

Centre for Developing Area Studies established.

'63

Graduate School of Business Administration enrolled its first students.

Canadian Labour College, a joint venture with the Université de Montréal, held its first session.

HOWARD IRWIN ROSS

Eleventh Chancellor, 1964–1969

1964

Norman Bethune Exchange Fellowship with China instituted.

1965

Opening of the Stephen Leacock Building for Humanities and Social Sciences.

Opening of the University Centre to replace the Students' Union.

Total student enrolment exceeded 12,000 in regular courses, and approached 10,000 in extension courses and summer schools.

Institute of Education at Macdonald College became the Faculty of Education.

1966

Openings of McIntyre Medical Sciences Building, Otto Maass Chemistry Building, Stewart Biological Sciences Building and a new wing to Pathology Building.

Institute of Comparative and Foreign Law established.

1967

Opening of library annex to Chancellor Day Hall.

Conversion completed of old Biology Building for use as the F. Cyril James Administration Building.

Founder's Day in Canada's Centennial Year celebrated with the ten provincial premiers receiving honorary degrees.

Full-time student enrolment exceeded 15,000.

Worldwide student unrest came to Canada and McGill. *McGill Daily* article maligned U.S. President; student journalists charged before Discipline Committee. Administration Building, including the Principal's office, occupied in protest. Police summoned to remove protesters.

1968

Student unrest continued. Disruption of Board, Senate and Arts Faculty meetings. Junior staff member prominent in disturbances charged and after due hearing, dismissed from the University. Joint Committee of Board and Senate recommended substantive changes in University governance.

Provision made for eight students to be elected to Senate and for five Senators to sit on the Board of Governors.

Quebec government established the Conseil des universités.

Faculty of Management created from the School of Commerce and the Graduate School of Business Administration.

Opening of Centennial Centre (new students' union) at Macdonald College.

Audio-visual services reorganized as the Instructional Communications Centre.

Inauguration of the Department of East Asian Languages and Literature and of the Centre for East Asian Studies.

Laboratories at Mont St. Hilaire opened for the Institute of Mineral Industry Research.

Radar Tower at Macdonald College opened.

The *McGill Reporter*, the University newspaper, established.

University Press formed partnership with Queen's University publishing and became McGill-Queen's University Press.

1969

"McGill Français" protest march; 10,000 demonstrators demanded McGill become a francophone university. Municipal, provincial and federal police were provided to protect the campus.

Claire Kerrigan was first woman and Chris Portner first student senator named to the Board of Governors.

Opening of McLennan Research Library and of Redpath Undergraduate Library.

'69 Inception of CEGEP system (collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel). McGill instituted three-year courses for undergraduate degrees.

ROBERT EDWARD BELL

Thirteenth Principal and Vice-Chancellor, 1970-1979

DONALD HEBB

Twelfth Chancellor (and first McGill professor to hold that office), 1970-1975

Office of the Chancellor separated from that of the Chairman of the Board of Governors.

STUART M. FINLAYSON

Chairman, Board of Governors, 1970-1976

1970

McGill registered 16,818 full- and part-time degree and diploma candidates including 3,811 in Graduate Faculty; awarded 3,675 degrees and diplomas, including 179 PhDs. There were also 10,263 registrants in Continuing Education.

10% of all registered students reported mother tongue as French.

Faculty of Education moved from Macdonald College to the main campus and a new Education Building.

Faculty of Divinity renamed Faculty of Religious Studies; Divinity Hall became William and Henry Birks Building.

1971

MCGILL'S 150TH ANNIVERSARY

Opening of Burnside Hall to house departments of Geography, Mathematics, Meteorology, Computer Science and the Computing Centre.

McCord Museum reopened in old Students' Union.

Faculty of Arts and Science separated into the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Science.

'71

Faculty of Music moved into east wing and centre block of Royal Victoria College. Remodelled premises renamed Strathcona Music Building in honour of RVC founder, Lord Strathcona.

Office of Industrial Research established.

John Abbott College became tenant on Macdonald College campus.

1972

Samuel Bronfman Building opened to house the Faculty of Management.

Thomson House acquired to house Post-Graduate Students' Society.

Committee on Educational Development established.

Administrative reforms: Budget Planning Group and Four- (later Five-)Year Rolling Budget established; student unit norms for rational faculty financing introduced, with complete flexibility in sub-allocations; "extent of fiscal decentralization unique among universities." Career grades and salary norms established campus-wide for non-academic appointments.

Administrative Advisory Group and Management Planning Group (later Management Forum) organized. Secretariat-General of University established.

1973

McGill Development Program inaugurated with objective of raising \$25.3 million.

Departments of Therapeutic Radiology and Family Health instituted in Faculty of Medicine.

Centre for Northern Studies and Research established.

1974

St. Joseph's Teachers' College amalgamated with Faculty of Education.

School of Occupational Health opened at Mont St. Hilaire.

Artificial turf and synthetic track laid in Molson Stadium.

Maurice Pollack Concert Hall opened.

First non-academic staff representatives elected to the Board of Governors.

STUART M. FINLAYSON

Thirteenth Chancellor, 1975–1976

1975

History of McGill Project established and James McGill Society founded for encouragement of McGill history studies.

CONRAD F. HARRINGTON

Fourteenth Chancellor, 1976–1984

WILLIAM EAKIN

Chairman, Board of Governors, 1976–1978

1976

Dairy Herd Analysis Service regulated 5,100 herds (200,000 head of cattle) in Quebec and Maritimes.

1977

Ernest Rutherford Physics Building opened.

Cancer Clinical Research Centre established.

Andrew Schally, BSc'55, PhD'57, first alumnus awarded a Nobel Prize (Medicine and Physiology).

Alma Mater Fund annual donations exceeded \$1 million.

University presented brief to National Assembly on French Language Charter (Bill 101), concluding: "Sweeping measures to maintain the French-speaking numerical superiority are unnecessary, and being coercive, are detrimental to Quebec as a whole."

CHIEF JUSTICE ALAN GOLD

Chairman, Board of Governors, 1978–1982

1978

Macdonald-Stewart Building opened at Macdonald College.

W.W. Francis Wing of the Osler Library, including H. Locke Robertson Room, opened.

McGill Development Program closed with a total of \$27.2 million.

DAVID LLOYD JOHNSTON

Fourteenth Principal and Vice-Chancellor, 1979–1994

1979

R.E. Powell Student Services Building opened.

Wilder Penfield Wing of Montreal Neurological Institute opened.

1980

McGill University, For the Advancement of Learning, Volume 1, 1801-1893, by S.B. Frost, McGill-Queen's Press, published.

University Library received Rodolphe Joubert Collection on French Canada, 3,000 volumes.

HUGH HALLWARD

Chairman, Board of Governors, 1982-1990

1982

We Walked Very Warily, A History of Women at McGill, by Margaret Gillett, Eden Press, published.

Restored Redpath Hall reopened with Classical French organ constructed by Helmuth Wolf.

Physical Sciences and Engineering Library opened in restored Macdonald-Stewart (formerly Macdonald Physics) Building.

1983

Women graduates won all four gold medals in engineering.

Visitors' Pavilion opened at Mont St. Hilaire Nature Conservation Centre.

Contracts accepted this year by Office of Industrial Research exceeded \$5 million mark.

McGill Advancement Program launched with goal of \$61 million.

A. JEAN DE GRANDPRÉ

Fifteenth Chancellor, 1984-1991

1984

Webster Pavilion and brain-imaging centre opened at Montreal Neurological Institute.

McGill reviewed by Quebec's Conseil des universités. Report noted that research budget had increased 150% in seven years; McGill graduated 14% of Quebec's bachelor degrees, 21% of master's and 39% of doctorates. Administration costs at 6.8% of operating budget compared very favourably with others in province.

McGill University, For the Advancement of Learning, Volume 11, 1893-1971, by S.B. Frost, McGill-Queen's Press, published.

1985

Six Inuit women received diplomas from School of Human Communication Disorders for success in courses taught in Inuktitut. McGill also teaching in 34 other languages.

Biology Department's plant biology group received record grant from Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council for a phytotron.

Second mainframe computer acquired; an estimated 3,000 microcomputers now on campus; Meridian SL1 telecommunications system installed to provide for networking.

1986

Morgan Arboretum received the *mérite forestier* award from the Quebec Department of Energy and Resources.

McGill Advancement Program closed with total of \$77.3 million. Since 1980, 38 new professorial chairs endowed: "an unstoppable momentum for the future."

1988

McGill Libraries computerized for campus-wide accessibility.

McGill Centre for Research and Teaching on Women established.

1989

Joint MBA/Asian Studies Program established.

McGill Symphony Orchestra performed Mahler at New York's Carnegie Hall to critical acclaim.

ALEX PATERSON

Chairman, Board of Governors, 1990-1994

1990

Faculty of Agriculture renamed Faculty of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences.

Of fourteen Federal Centres of Excellence established in Canada in Science and Technology, McGill chosen to direct four and to collaborate in six others – the largest share of all participating institutions.

First Nursing PhD in Canada awarded to Francine Ducharme.

McGill Bookstore reopened in specially designed building on McTavish Street; largest university bookstore in Eastern Canada.

'90

Management Forum organized two-day seminar for support staff: "The McGill Manager."

Annual Giving funds passed \$3 million mark; total private support for year surpassed \$29 million.

McGill registered 21,304 full- and part-time degree and diploma candidates, including 7,853 in Graduate Faculty; also 8,320 registered in Continuing Education; 22% of all students registered mother tongue as French. McGill awarded 6,193 degrees, diplomas and certificates including 193 PhDs.

GRETTA CHAMBERS

Sixteenth Chancellor (and first woman to hold that office), 1991-1999

1991

Carellin Brooks and Megan McNeill jointly McGill's 100th Rhodes Scholar at the University of Oxford.

Open House featured the Grow Home, which became a worldwide model for affordable housing.

1992

McCord Museum reopened after extensive renovation and extension.

1993

Department of Human Genetics established in the Faculty of Medicine.

McGill Institute for the Study of Canada established.

Seagram Sports Science Centre opened.

BERNARD SHAPIRO

Fifteenth Principal and Vice-Chancellor, 1994-

RICHARD POUND

Chairman, Board of Governors, 1994-1999

1996

Statue of the founder, James McGill, erected on campus by the McGill Associates as part of the University's 175th Anniversary celebrations and a first biography published, *James McGill of Montreal*, by S.B. Frost, McGill-Queen's Press.

Twenty First Century Fund capital campaign closed after three years with a record \$206 million total.

'96

McGill Sports Hall of Fame inaugurated.

1997

M.H.Wong (Engineering Science) Building opened.

1998

Nahum Gelber Law Library opened.

McGill School of Environment established.

The Gretta Chambers Chair in East Asian Art History and the Foo-hooa Se Memorial Lectureship in Chinese Classical Poetics endowed.

McGill University Health Centre created, including the Montreal General, the Royal Victoria, the Montreal Children's and the Montreal Neurological hospitals, and a new facility proposed to be located in south-west Montreal.

RICHARD POUND

Seventeenth Chancellor, 1999-

ROBERT RABINOVITCH

Chairman, Board of Governors, 1999-

1999

McGill registered 19,963 full- and part-time degree and diploma candidates, including 6,118 graduate students, interns and residents; also 8,748 students registered in Continuing Education.

22% of all students registered gave French as mother tongue.

McGill awarded 6,193 degrees, diplomas and certificates, including 321 PhDs.

William and Mary Brown Student Services Building opened, consolidating all student services in one location, including the Student Medical and Mental Health Centre.

Responding to a provincial government enquiry with the document "Tradition and Innovation: An International University in a City of Knowledge," McGill University called for a major increase in government support for all Quebec universities, and proposed an ambitious interdisciplinary program for the new millennium.

LAUS PATRUM MATRUMQUE

*Let us now praise famous men and women,
those who have gone before us in our tradition.
Great things have been achieved by them,
and by their work our lives have been enriched.
These were leaders in our university,
who by their learning and their wisdom
spoke effectively among us, and on our behalf,
expressing our convictions and ideals
more truly than we could shape them for ourselves.*

*Such as made music, wove words, created structures,
disclosed secrets, enlarged knowledge,
made us conscious of our past,
and hopeful of our future.
Some have left a name which will always be remembered,
others are honoured by the few who knew them well;
after their passing, they will be soon forgotten,
but their faithful work lives on
in the health of their discipline,
in the teaching and discoveries of their students,
and of their students' students until the end of time.*

*Now praise we famous men and women
and all those, known and unknown,
whose fruitful work is our inheritance;
they have left their achievements, milestones of their past,
to be our guideposts for the years that are to come.*