KEEP EXPLORING

STUDLEY CAMPUS MAP
SELF-GUIDED TOUR

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
For over 200 years, Dalhousie has been at the heart of education in the Maritimes. As one of the top 15 research institutions in Canada, with internationally recognized programs in undergraduate, graduate and professional studies, Dalhousie provides students with unique opportunities for academic and personal growth. We teach over 18,800 students from over 116 countries, across four campuses. Three of these campuses take up 79 acres of Halifax’s South End and are home to laboratories, libraries, student residences, athletic facilities, as well as everything else our students need to succeed. This map will serve as your guide to Dalhousie and provide you with information about every building on our Halifax campuses. Our campus is yours to discover!
LeMarchant Place, opened in 2014 – This building features a mix of student services and student residences. The first two floors are home to the Welcome Centre, the Health Clinic, Counselling Services, Student Health Promotion, and the International Centre. The upper floors feature single rooms and suite-style residences.

Studley Gym, 1932 – At the time of its construction, the Studley gym and its one basketball court constituted one of the largest athletic spaces in Atlantic Canada. Today, the gym serves as Dalhousie’s secondary athletic facility. It also houses a dance studio and the Dal Bike Centre, which offers free bike rentals to students.

Chemistry Building, 1912 – The Chemistry Building; the oldest building on Studley campus, was renovated in 1991 and now features among the most modern undergraduate chemistry laboratories in North America.

MacDonald Building, 1915 – The MacDonald Building was originally used as the university’s first library. Today it houses a mix of administrative offices.

University Club, 1922 – Once home to Dalhousie’s Law School, the building has since been repurposed for the University Club, which is open to faculty, staff and students for casual and fine dining.

Henry Hicks Building, 1951 – Built in the Georgian style, the Henry Hicks is home to a number of academic departments, student services and administration offices, including Student Accounts, the Registrar’s and President’s Offices. Atop the iconic clock tower is an eagle emblem taken from the school’s coat of arms.

Life Sciences Centre, 1974 – This building features a diverse range of research facilities used by the Faculty of Science, including a rooftop greenhouse, the Aquatron Laboratory, a specialized marine research facility, and the McCulloch museum, a nearly 200 year old collection of taxidermy birds, fish, and ceramic mushrooms.

Dalplex, 1979 – Dalhousie’s primary athletic facility, the Dalplex contains basketball courts, a weight room, a rock climbing wall, an indoor track, an Olympic sized swimming pool, cardio room, and labs for the Kinesiology program. A 15,000 square foot expansion was recently built along South Street, which provides the Dalplex with brand new facilities and increased space.

Shirreff Hall, 1923 – Originally a women’s-only residence, Shirreff Hall became partially co-ed in 2005. Shirreff Hall, which houses 444 students, also features a historic library and Victorian lounge, as well as one of the three dining halls on Studley campus.

Steele Ocean Sciences Building, 2013 – This building is home to a host of research groups, including the Ocean Frontier Institute, the Ocean Tracking network, and the Canadian Excellence Research Chair in Ocean Science & Technology. Among the building’s unique features is a shipping container lab that allows researchers to easily move their equipment from a controlled laboratory setting onto ships in order to conduct research at sea.

Wallace McCain Learning Commons, 2016 – This building was constructed to provide additional study space, computer labs, and collaborative work spaces for students. The outside of the Wallace McCain is covered in copper plates that will oxidize and turn the same bright green as the Henry Hicks clock tower.

Chase Building, 1931 – Originally the site of the Nova Scotia Archives, today the building is the home of Dalhousie’s Mathematics and Statistics department and also features a Learning Centre that provides free math help to students year round.

Sir James Dunn Building, 1960 – The home to the Physics and Atmospheric Sciences department, part of the Engineering program, and the Dalhousie Integrated Science Program, the building also features the LIDAR array, an atmospheric monitoring laser radar, and a planetarium.

Howe Hall, 1958 – Originally a men’s-only residence, Howe Hall is now a co-ed residence that houses over 700 students. Recent renovations have updated the dining hall and washrooms throughout the building.

Mona Campbell, 2010 – The Mona Campbell building is home to the College of Sustainability, the College of Continuing Education, and the School of Social Work. Constructed using cutting edge sustainable technology, including solar panels and smart lighting, it’s also just one of three buildings in North America to use “BubbleDeck” technology, a revolutionary building method based on the use of hollow, recycled plastic balls.

Killam Memorial Library, 1971 – The Killam is Dalhousie’s largest library and the largest academic library in the Maritimes. It also houses First-Year Advising, Academic Advising, the Accessibility Office, the Writing Centre, a large computer lab, and an IT Help desk. It was designed to look like a fortress that defended the knowledge within as a response to the book burnings of the 1960s.

Marion McCain Building, 2001 – Home to the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, the building boasts large auditoriums, language labs, classrooms, a fire-side lounge, and administrative offices.

Mini Residence, various completion dates – Affectionately known as Mini-Rez, the residence houses along Henry and Seymour Street are home to 70 students collectively. The houses share a courtyard and each have kitchenettes and lounges.

Dalhousie Arts Centre, 1971 – The premier performing arts venue in the province, the Arts Centre is home to the Fountain School of the Performing Arts and the Dalhousie Art Gallery. The Centre features a large and medium auditorium, three smaller studio theatres, more than 20 practice rooms, a script library, and construction and plastics workshops for building sets.

Weldon Law Building, 1966 – The Weldon Law Building is the home of the Schulich School of Law, the oldest university common law school in the British Commonwealth. In 1985, a lightning strike caused a short in Weldon’s electrical system, which started a fire that destroyed most of the Sir James Dunn Law Library. The library reopened four years later.

Goldberg Computer Science Building, 1999 – This building provides the Faculty of Computer Science with a large auditorium, seminar rooms, study carrels, high-tech equipment, full and fast hardwiring, nine “playgrounds” and an ICT Sandbox, which foster research and development among students.

Kenneth C. Rowe Building, 2005 – Home to the Rowe School of Business, the Rowe Building houses a 400-seat auditorium, classrooms, the Management Career Services office, and a stock ticker to keep students up to date with the market.

Student Union Building (SUB), 1968 – Originally opened in 1968, the SUB was renovated in 2016 to update and improve the existing structure. It is home to the Dalhousie Student Union, the University Bookstore, and a number of dining options, including the Grawood pub and eatery.

Risley Hall, 2004 – Risley Hall houses 490 students, all in single rooms. Laundry services, kitchenettes and lounges can be found on every floor. The building also includes a dining hall.