This route highlights some of the university's historical landmarks as found on the on-line campus map (www.campusmap.ualberta.ca) The total distance, one way, is 2750 m accounting for 2930 steps. The approximate time to complete this route is 30 minutes.

RING HOUSES 1-4
There was an acute housing shortage when the University was found. President Tory had ten brick and wood houses built on the edge of campus serving as residence for the first faculty. These houses were formed in the shape of a horseshoe or ring road hence the name Ring Houses.

Dr. Henry Marshall Tory, the University of Alberta’s first president, lived in Ring House 1. Subsequent presidents also lived in the house until 1959. For a short time Ring House 1 served as residence for female students. In 1971 Ring House 1 housed the newly created University Art Gallery and Museum. Museums and Collections Services retained the house for their offices when the Gallery closed in 1988.

Ring House 2 served as the home for the head of the Electrical Engineering Department Hector MacLeod and family between 1924 and 1936.

Ring House 3 is one of the oldest buildings on North Campus. Ring House 3 temporary served as the Department of Elementary Education Kindergarten in 1969.

ATHABASCA HALL
Athabasca Hall was the university’s first official home. It housed the entire university, including classrooms, labs, the library, offices, and residences for domestic staff and students. The building was given the Award of Honors for Heritage Preservation in 1979. The lobby and lounge (holding some interesting historical displays), are preserved in their original style.

PEMBINA HALL
It was the first building on campus to be made with steel and concrete frame. The university hoped to used local stone, stone from Pembina River, for its structure; however the stone was not suited for construction. Nonetheless, the causal name “Pembina” stuck with the building.

ALUMNI WALK
Alumni Walk is located in the southwest corner of Quad. Alumni walk continues north and passes some of the university’s most historical buildings. The circular paved plaza serves as a popular informal meeting place for students, alumni, visitors and the university’s community.

UNIVERSIADE FLAME TOWER
This large stylized dove landmark was used as the original World Universiade ‘83 Games Flame Tower when the games were hosted by the University of Alberta. A plaque at the base of this landmark reads, "This plaque was unveiled on the occasion of the official hand-over, by Chief Walter P. Twinn of Sawridge Enterprises Ltd. of the University ‘83 Flame Tower, to the University of Alberta. November 24, 1983." Chief Walter Patrick Twinn (1934 to 1997) was Chief of Sawridge First Nation and a Senator (1990 to 1997), serving as a member on the Standing Committee - Aboriginal Peoples.

ST. JOSEPH’S COLLEGE
St. Joseph’s College was constructed in 1926 with matched funding from the province of Alberta and the Catholic Church, the Carnegie Corporation of New York. It was the second associated college on campus and housed a male residency for over 4,000 U of A students including former Prime Minister Joe Clark and former senator Nick Taylor. During the Second World War units of the Canadian Army and Navy boarded in the college. The boarders were also known as the ‘Joe-Boys’.

WEST AND NORTH MURAL
Located on the north side of the Education Building, this huge mural spans across 20.38 m x 41.97 m. The first panel was installed on the day of Black Friday. This mural is part of the University of Alberta Art Collection.

ST. STEPHEN’S COLLEGE
Old St. Stephen’s College was originally a Methodist Theological College. It offered a Bachelor of Divinity Degree but eventually the Methodist Church transferred the program to St. Andrew’s College in Saskatchewan, Saskatchewan. The Methodists formed a union with Presbyterians and Congregationalists leading to the United Church. The building was also a convalescent home shortly after the First World War but for many it was a University of Alberta undergraduate residence until the 1970s. Former Premier William Aberhart lived here for a time in the 1930s.

NORTH POWER PLANT
The North Power Plant originally housed the generator for South Edmonton. It also provided classroom and lab space for engineering and medical students. In 1979 it was renovated and is now home to the Power plant Coffee Shop.

ARTS & CONVOCATION HALL
This is a neo-classical brick and stone structure, once serving as the center of the campus. The central wing extending back from Arts is known as Convocation Hall. Today it is primarily used by the Department of Music for recitals, concerts and for special ceremonies. It is home to a large Casavant Frères pipe organ and several World War I and II memorials.

RUTHERFORD LIBRARIES
With a collection of 2,000,000 volumes, the Rutherford Humanities and Social Sciences Library is the largest library on campus. Rutherford Library North and South are joined by a sky-lighted galleria named after the first provincial premier and former university chancellor, Alexander Cameron Rutherford (1857 to 1941).

RUTHERFORD HOUSE
The Rutherford House was built in 1911 for Alberta’s first premier and founder of the University of Alberta, Alexander Cameron Rutherford. This Edwardian residence, initially called Achnacarry after Rutherford’s ancestral home in Scotland, was leased to the Delta Upsilon Fraternity from 1940 to 1968. Today the building is a provincial historic site and opens to the public year-round. It offers visitors a glimpse into the past with costumed interpreters, guided tours and special events. Costumed interpreters recreate daily household activities, reenact important events in Rutherford’s life and lead guided tours of his home.

ASSINIBOIA HALL
Assiniboia Hall was built in 1912 serving as the male student residence until renovations began in the 70’s. The interior was completely removed and rebuilt in 1979.

Ring House 4, 000 U of A students - the gallery once housed the Achnacarry (1857 to 1941). This Edwardian residence, initially called Achnacarry after Rutherford’s ancestral home in Scotland, was leased to the Delta Upsilon Fraternity from 1940 to 1968. Today the building is a provincial historic site and opens to the public year-round. It offers visitors a glimpse into the past with costumed interpreters, guided tours and special events. Costumed interpreters recreate daily household activities, reenact important events in Rutherford’s life and lead guided tours of his home.