

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
1.			
2.	2006 Graduate School of Business Breakwater Campus Syndicate Room 3	Raymond & Wendy Ackerman Room	<p>In November 2005 the Vice Chancellor of the University of Cape Town and the Director of the UCT Graduate School of Business signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Raymond Ackerman Foundation to bring into being the <i>Raymond Ackerman Academy of Entrepreneurial Development</i>.</p> <p>The Raymond Ackerman Foundation committed to a gift of R12 million to fund the Raymond Ackerman Academy of Entrepreneurial Development (the 'Academy'), an initiative aimed at providing disadvantaged youth the opportunity to gain the skills and motivations needed to initiate self employment. The gift from the Raymond Ackerman Foundation is the largest single gift received by the UCT Graduate School of Business and sends a clear signal that marginalised youth will be valued and nurtured to facilitate meaningful and viable livelihoods.</p> <p>Along with the initial gift as detailed above, Mr. Raymond Ackerman has given the royalties on his two very successful books as additional funding to the Academy. This comprised an initial payment of R100 000 (from Mr. Ackerman's first book) as well as an estimated future payment of approximately R300 000 from the second book. Ad hoc donations are also received by way of fees from Mr. Ackerman's speaking engagements.</p> <p>The involvement of the Ackerman family at the University of Cape Town goes far beyond this single gift. Mrs. Wendy Ackerman has operated a far-reaching bursary fund that has benefited generations of needy students. Pick 'n Pay is a continue sponsor of RAG, and both Mr. Raymond Ackerman and his daughter, Mrs. Kathy Ackerman-Robins, play an ongoing role in the Academy through guest lecturing and workshop facilitation.</p> <p>The UCT Graduate School of Business has a venue at the Breakwater Campus that the Director and the Director: Finance & Corporate Services have agreed will be used exclusively for the Academy. This venue provides lecture and study facilities for the annual cohorts of students. The naming is to mark the substantial contribution that this family has made to the University of Cape Town, the UCT Graduate School of Business and the Raymond Ackerman Academy of</p>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
			Entrepreneurial Development.
3.	2006 Flat in Wolmunster Bldg No 508 8 Christow Rd	Ralphe Bunche Flat 3	<p>Ralph Johnson Bunche (August 7, 1904-1971) was born in Detroit, Michigan. His father, Fred Bunche, was a barber in a shop having a clientele of whites only; his mother, Olive (Johnson) Bunche, was an amateur musician; his grandmother, «Nana» Johnson, who lived with the family, had been born into slavery. When Bunche was ten years old, the family moved to Albuquerque, New Mexico, in the hope that the poor health of his parents would improve in the dry climate. Both, however, died two years later. His grandmother, an indomitable woman who appeared Caucasian «on the outside» but was «all black fervor inside»¹, took Ralph and his two sisters to live in Los Angeles. Here Ralph contributed to the family's hard pressed finances by selling newspapers, serving as house boy for a movie actor, working for a carpet-laying firm, and doing what odd jobs he could find.</p> <p>His intellectual brilliance appeared early. He won a prize in history and another in English upon completion of his elementary school work and was the valedictorian of his graduating class at Jefferson High School in Los Angeles, where he had been a debater and all-around athlete who competed in football, basketball, baseball, and track. At the University of California at Los Angeles he supported himself with an athletic scholarship, which paid for his collegiate expenses, and with a janitorial job, which paid for his personal expenses. He played varsity basketball on championship teams, was active in debate and campus journalism, and was graduated in 1927, <i>summa cum laude</i>, valedictorian of his class, with a major in international relations.</p> <p>With a scholarship granted by Harvard University and a fund of a thousand dollars raised by the black community of Los Angeles, Bunche began his graduate studies in political science. He completed his master's degree in 1928 and for the next six years alternated between teaching at Howard University and working toward the doctorate at Harvard. The Rosenwald Fellowship, which he held in 1932-1933, enabled him to conduct research in Africa for a dissertation comparing French rule in Togoland and Dahomey. He completed his dissertation in 1934 with such distinction that he was awarded the Toppan Prize for outstanding research in social studies. From 1936 to 1938, on a Social Science Research Council fellowship, he did postdoctoral research in anthropology at Northwestern University, the London School of Economics, and the</p>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
			<p>University of Cape Town.</p> <p>Throughout his career, Bunche has maintained strong ties with education. He chaired the Department of Political Science at Howard University from 1928 until 1950; taught at Harvard University from 1950 to 1952; served as a member of the New York City Board of Education (1958-1964), as a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University (1960-1965), as a member of the Board of the Institute of International Education, and as a trustee of Oberlin College, Lincoln University, and New Lincoln School.</p> <p>Bunche has always been active in the civil rights movement. At Howard University he was considered by some as a young radical intellectual who criticized both America's social system and the established Negro organizations, but generally he is thought of as a moderate. From his experience as co-director of the Institute of Race Relations at Swarthmore College in 1936, added to his firsthand research performed earlier, he wrote <i>A World View of Race</i> (1936). He participated in the Carnegie Corporation's well-known survey of the Negro in America, under the direction of the Swedish sociologist, Gunnar Myrdal, which resulted in the publication of Myrdal's <i>An American Dilemma</i> (1944). He was a member of the «Black Cabinet» consulted on minority problems by Roosevelt's administration; declined President Truman's offer of the position of assistant secretary of state because of the segregated housing conditions in Washington, D. C.; helped to lead the civil rights march organized by Martin Luther King, Jr., in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1965; supported the action programs of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and of the Urban League. Bunche has not himself formed organizations, nor has he aspired to positions of administrative leadership in existing civil rights organizations. Rather, he has exerted his influence personally in speeches and publications, especially during the twenty-year period from 1945 to 1965. His message has been clear: Racial prejudice is an unreasoned phenomenon without scientific basis in biology or anthropology; «segregation and democracy are incompatible»; blacks should maintain the struggle for equal rights while accepting the responsibilities that come with freedom; whites must demonstrate that «democracy is color-blind»².</p> <p>Ralph Bunche's enduring fame arises from his service to the U. S. government and to the UN. An adviser to the Department of State and to the military on Africa and colonial areas of</p>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>	
			<p>strategic military importance during World War II, Bunche moved from his first position as an analyst in the Office of Strategic Services to the desk of acting chief of the Division of Dependent Area Affairs in the State Department. He also discharged various responsibilities in connection with international conferences of the Institute of Pacific Relations, the UN, the International Labor Organization, and the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission.</p> <p>In 1946, UN Secretary-General Trygve Lie «borrowed» Bunche from the State Department and placed him in charge of the Department of Trusteeship of the UN to handle problems of the world's peoples who had not yet attained self-government. He has been associated with the UN ever since.</p> <p>From June of 1947 to August of 1949, Bunche worked on the most important assignment of his career - the confrontation between Arabs and Jews in Palestine. He was first appointed as assistant to the UN Special Committee on Palestine, then as principal secretary of the UN Palestine Commission, which was charged with carrying out the partition approved by the UN General Assembly. In early 1948 when this plan was dropped and fighting between Arabs and Israelis became especially severe, the UN appointed Count Folke Bernadotte as mediator and Ralph Bunche as his chief aide. Four months later, on September 17, 1948, Count Bernadotte was assassinated, and Bunche was named acting UN mediator on Palestine. After eleven months of virtually ceaseless negotiating, Bunche obtained signatures on armistice agreements between Israel and the Arab States.</p> <p>Bunche returned home to a hero's welcome. New York gave him a «ticker tape» parade up Broadway; Los Angeles declared a «Ralph Bunche Day ». He was besieged with requests to lecture, was awarded the Spingarn Prize by the NAACP in 1949, was given over thirty honorary degrees in the next three years, and the Nobel Peace Prize for 1950.</p>	
4.	2005	Werner & Beit North (Health Sciences)	Jolly Lecture Theatre	<p>William Tasker Adam JOLLY was first the Professor of Physiology at UCT, and in South Africa, taking up the appointment in 1911. He was previously lecturer in physiology and assistant to Professor Sir Edward Sharpey Shafer in Edinburgh. He had also worked for Professor Willem Einthoven in</p>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
	Campus) Bldg No 308		<p>Leyden, known for his invention of the string galvanometer [1893], the forerunner of the electrocardiograph. The South African Institute for Medical Research [SAIMR] was established in 1912, its publications commencing in 1913.</p> <p>Jolly published extensively, and was later known as "<i>the father of medical research in South Africa.</i>" The Anatomy and Physiology Laboratories [on the Hiddingh campus] were opened in 1912. The anatomy lecture theatre was on the ground floor, and the physiology one [to be called "Jolly"] on the first.</p> <p>Jolly built the first electrocardiograph in South Africa. This occupied the entire basement of the building, and was described as awe-inspiring. Louw writes, "Large batteries were stacked along the walls, and in the centre was a concrete platform to prevent vibrations. On this the patient was seated with his hands and left foot immersed in large earthenware basins containing zinc sulphate solutions, and connected to the imposing electrocardiograph machine. Jolly used to put patients through an effort test before taking the electrocardiograph, on occasion with near disaster."</p> <p>Jolly became Dean in 1918, and immediately insisted that the proposed teaching hospital not be located in Woodstock, as had been planned, but on the Groote Schuur Estate, adjacent to the medical school. He also established The Students Medical Society [later MSC and HSSC], and was elected its President.</p> <p>During the war years Jolly negotiated gifts and bequests, and established the Medical Library in 1920. He was President of the British Medical Association [Cape Western Branch], and Secretary of the Royal Society of South Africa. He resigned as Dean in 1931, and devoted himself to research, gaining an international reputation on the electrical activity of the heart, and the reflex actions of the spinal cord. The University of Edinburgh awarded him an honorary LLD in 1936. Jolly died in 1939, and his colleagues set up the William Tasker Adam JOLLY fund for research in physiology.</p> <p>The Physiology lecture theatre in the new Werner & Beit Buildings in Observatory was called the WTA Jolly lecture theatre, [which it was to remain for 66 years].</p> <p>The Physiology [Jolly] Lecture theatre was dismantled in 2004, to allow for developments in the Werner & Beit South Building. The last lecture theatre [of four] in the original Werner & Beit buildings is in Werner Beit North.</p> <p><i>Source: Council EXCO minutes 2 November 2005</i></p>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
5.	2005	Flat in Wolmunster Bldg No 508 8 Christow Rd	<p>William Porter</p> <p>Flat 1</p> <p>WILLIAM PORTER owned and lived in Wolmunster during his period at the Cape. This is described in the <u>New Light at the Cape of Good Hope</u>. He was a major benefactor (the Porter Scholarships continue to be awarded) as well as having given distinguished public service. He was Vice-Chancellor for a term of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, and the Porter Schools owe their origin to him. Porterville was named after him. He was an early (mid c19) proponent of the abolition of capital punishment.</p> <p>WILLIAM PORTER was born in Limavady in 1805. His father was a Presbyterian minister belonging to the liberal, New Light group in the church. Porter was called to the Irish Bar in 1831. His own and his family's strong liberal convictions led to his appointment in 1839 as attorney general of the Cape Colony during a short-lived accord between Daniel O'Connell and Lord Melbourne's Whig government when prominent liberals replaced the Tory Ascendancy as dispensers of patronage.</p> <p>Porter came to the colony, he said, with an unspeakable hatred of oppression of every kind. As attorney general he insisted on equal justice for all, blacks and whites, masters and servants. He also used his ex-officio political role to promote, and win acceptability for, his liberal convictions. The constitution he drew up in 1854 provided for a parliament elected by blacks and whites on equal terms. After retiring in 1865 he was elected to parliament and worked for responsible government, for religious freedom and for the propagation of such advanced ideas as the abolition of capital punishment and the higher education of women.</p> <p>Porter declined all offers of honours and promotions – a knighthood, the chief justiceship, and the prime ministership. In 1873 he returned to Ireland and lived with his brother Rev. John Scott Porter in Belfast until his death in 1880. His will reflected his devotion to the Cape in the large donations he made to public institutions.</p> <p>The man with the best claim to being regarded as the father of Cape liberalism has been so neglected by historians. Two factors have probably contributed to this. William Porter's years in South Africa were indeed eventful and significant but they lacked the dramatic and emotive qualities of what came before and after: they fell between the Great Trek and the discovery of diamonds and gold, both rich in men and events calculated to capture the historian's attention to the detriment of a more placid age. The liberalism that took root at the Cape in Porter's day was to fade before powerful new political and economic forces and changed ideologies and values. But it did not wither away; enough survived to make the liberal tradition a significant component of South African public life and to justify a study of its origins.</p> <p>For thirty-four years Porter used his position at the Cape to promote liberal ideals. He strove to enforce equality before the law and the suppression of white injustices against blacks. Without prompting from</p>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
			<p>the colonial office he included in the constitution he drafted for the colony provisions that enabled men of colour to participate in parliamentary elections, and he resolutely defended his colour-blind franchise against attack from all quarters. He deprecated the condescending or contemptuous attitude of many English-speaking colonists towards the Dutch speaking section of the population and he acquired a working knowledge of Dutch himself. He deplored sectarian bitterness and exclusiveness. He supported the demand for responsible government while he was still an official, in opposition to the wishes of the governor, and he was the first to be offered the newly created position of prime minister in 1872.</p> <p>Porter came to occupy a position of great influence. His unprecedented tenure of the same key office for so long made him the repository of knowledge and experience which governors, colonial secretaries and colonial office officials were glad to draw upon. The esteem in which he was held at the Cape was such that even those who did not share his convictions respected his opinions; no better instance can be cited than the hearing accorded to him when he introduced in the house of assembly in 1870 a bill to abolish capital punishment.</p> <p><i>Source: Council EXCO minutes 2 November 2005</i></p>
6.	2005 Flat in Wolmunster Bldg No 508 8 Christow Rd	Margaret Levyns Flat 2	<p>Margaret Levyns was born Margaret RB Michell in 1890 in Sea Point. She enrolled at the South African College in 1908. She joined the Department of Botany as a student when it was five years old and Professor Pearson had been appointed to the newly created Harry Bolus chair of Botany. She passed the Honours examination in Botany in 1911 and was awarded the Queen Victoria Scholarship. In 1912 she received the 1851 Exhibition Memorial Scholarship that together enabled her to enroll at Newnham College, Cambridge. War broke out in Europe not long after she was awarded the Croll Scholarship in 1914.</p> <p>She was appointed to a lectureship in Botany in 1919, a post she held until her retirement in 1946 at the age of 56. She became an acknowledged authority on taxonomy of the South Western Cape flora. She published extensively in this field, producing the pioneering <u>Guide to the Flora of the Cape Peninsula</u> in 1929. She was permitted, unusually, to retain her lectureship on her marriage in 1923, reportedly because of the support of Professor Compton. She was not, however, permitted to continue in service in 1946 (having reached <u>the retirement age of 55 for women</u>) holding the same rank she had held for her entire career. She continued botanical work at UCT until her early eighties. She herself records how it came about that UCT was the only institution, for many years, in which the salary scales for men and women were the same: she wrote</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“By this time [1919] the Government had laid down scales to be paid to members of the</p>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
			<p>teaching staff. Hitherto a uniform salary of £300 a year had been paid irrespective of sex. Now under the new salary scales there was a sex differentiation. Men would receive £350 while women occupying the same post would get £250. For the first time salary would be determined not by scholastic merit but by sex. This made me decide not to apply but instead take up the scholarship held over rather than submit to the new salary scales. I told Professor Thoday of my decision and he asked me to apply for the post, stating the salary that I was prepared to accept. This I agreed to do and was shortly afterwards appointed to a permanent position, the honour of my sex vindicated. At this point I might add that only a few years later Mrs EB.B. Fuller, that doughty fighter for the rights of women, succeeded in persuading the Council to pay its women lecturers at the same rate as men”.</p> <p>She was a Doctor of Science, the doctorate having been awarded to her in 1933 for her monograph on the genus <i>Lobostemon</i> and she was the first woman to receive the DSc. She was a Fellow of the Royal Society of South Africa, and later Honorary Reader in Plant Taxonomy at UCT. In 1963 she became the first ever woman PRSSAf. She was also President of the Botany Section of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science.</p> <p>She died 11 November 1975 at the age of 85.</p> <p>Dr Margaret Levyns was a distinguished botanist; her book <i>Insnard with Flowers</i> tells this story. She bequeathed her house, <i>Cydonia</i> (in which she lived from 1940 to 1975) to the University. A plaque in <i>Cydonia</i> marks this. <i>Cydonia</i> was sold, and the proceeds used to pay for the Wolmunster alterations. The plaque in <i>Cydonia</i> marking her donation is to be transferred to Wolmunster.</p> <p>Margaret Levyns had an almost lifelong association from the beginning of the 20th century until her death in November 1975 with UCT. Her life story, and her career is that of an extraordinarily accomplished woman and the University of Cape Town. It is a wonderfully human story: a personal record of a woman's struggle for acceptance and recognition in a male-dominated world, glimpses into the gentle, leisurely life lived at the Cape in far-away times, as well as a good deal more.</p> <p>Dr Margaret Levyns's retirement in 1947 did not end this association. For another quarter of a century, in a purely honorary capacity, Dr Levyns continued to work in the Department of Botany doing research, adding new material to the herbarium, contributing to the stimulating tea-time conversation and generally entering into the whole life of the Department. Not unnaturally, Mrs Levyns (as she was usually known) was regarded with due deference and not a little awe for she had lived and worked through the reigns of no fewer than five Professors of Botany. By the 1960s, Mrs Levyns was the only living person who</p>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
			<p>linked the Botany Department with its illustrious founder, Professor H. H. W. Pearson.</p> <p>Dr John Rourke, sometime Director of the Compton Herbarium at Kirstenbosch, wrote of her as follows:</p> <p><i>Above all, and despite her advanced years, she delighted in maintaining contact with the younger generation of students, advising and encouraging those who sought her counsel. Many did so I know, for I was one of them. As bewildered young postgraduates seeking fruitful fields of research, we had the inestimable good fortune to be able to draw on her wisdom and expertise. In particular, her enthusiasm for the Cape flora was communicated to us with an unforgettably infectious vitality. Indeed, inspired teachers do know a special form of immortality. The potent influence of Margaret Levyns's intellect will extend far beyond her lifetime. Those waves of scientific inquiry into the Cape flora, which she originated, will yet radiate to fall on distant shores. Their ultimate effects cannot be known, but their source is certain</i></p> <p><i>Source: Council EXCO minutes 2 November 2005</i></p>
7.	2005	New women's residence on the Protea site	<p>MS GRAÇA SIMBINE MACHEL</p> <p>Ms Graca Machel was born in 1945. In September 1975, she married Samora Machel first president of newly independent Mozambique, and had two children. She was widowed when President Machel was killed in a plane crash on October 19, 1986. She studied at the University of Lisbon until 1972.</p> <p>Ms. Graça Machel is recognized for her dedication to educating the people of Mozambique, and for her leadership in organizations devoted to the children of her war-torn country. She was a major force in increasing literacy and schooling in Mozambique and has spoken of the needs and rights of children, families and community, from platforms all over the world. In the decade from 1975-85, the number of students enrolled in primary and secondary schools in Mozambique rose from about 40 percent of all school-aged children to over 90 percent for males and 75 percent for females.</p> <p>When Frelimo formed an independent government in 1975, Ms. Machel became a member of Frelimo's Central Committee and the Minister of Education and Culture. As Minister for Education until 1989, Graça Machel worked to implement Frelimo's goal of universal education for all Mozambicans.</p> <p>In recognition of the particular devastation of war on children, Ms. Machel became Chairperson of the National Organization of Children of Mozambique, an organization that places orphans in village homes while reinforcing the role of the family and community in the healing process. Ms. Machel worked closely with families in her efforts to rehabilitate children, and has acted to empower Mozambican</p>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
			<p>women.</p> <p>Ms. Machel has also participated in international fora, as a delegate to the 1988 UNICEF conference in Harare, Zimbabwe, and as the President of the National Commission of UNESCO in Mozambique. In addition to her many contributions, Ms. Machel also served on the international steering committee of the World Conference on Education for All, held in 1990.</p> <p>Ms. Machel was recently appointed by the Secretary General of the United Nations as an Expert to Chair the Study on the Impact of Armed Conflict on Children. The Study on the Impact of Armed Conflict on Children, the first of its kind in the history on the United Nations, seeks to demonstrate to the world community the necessity of adopting effective measures for the promotion and protection of the rights of the children who are victims of armed conflicts, and to stimulate much greater international action to this end.</p> <p>On the night of October 19, 1986 a Tupolev aircraft flying back to Mozambique from a summit meeting in Zambia strayed 37 degrees off course, to fly over the Lebombo Mountains that form the Mozambican boundary with South Africa. There were 34 passengers killed in the crash: among them was Samora Machel. Soon after her husband's death she resigned her post as Minister of Education, leaving behind a sterling record--1.5 million children in school, as against 400,000 when she had arrived.</p> <p>The new regime of President Chissano of Mozambique brought Machel many fresh opportunities to provide community service in her favorite way--by education. One of her most successful efforts started in 1990, when she and a group of friends founded the Foundation for Community Development, an organization offering technical help and funds to communities to build local schools and clinics. Even more importantly, the Foundation inspired newly-hopeful Mozambicans to reach both forward towards self-reliance in the modern world, and backward, to take pride in their ancient tribal heritage.</p> <p>In the 1990s the friendship between Graca and Nelson Mandela, president of South Africa, whom Machel has known since her husband's death deepened. The relationship became even deeper when African National Congress head Oliver Tambo died, passing his position as Machel's children's godfather on to Mandela. The two are now married.</p> <p>She was elected Chancellor of the University in 1999 for a ten-year term of office.</p> <p>She holds honorary doctorates from UCT, UWC, RAU and Essex.</p> <p><i>Source: Council EXCO minutes 2 November 2005</i></p>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
8.	2005	Upper Campus (was Old Chem Eng Building)	<p>Hoerikwaggo Bldg No 104</p> <p>Hoerikwaggo meaning "sea mountain" the San name for Table Mountain (without the word building after the name).</p> <p>The name was thought to be appropriate and relevant given the building's proximity to the Mountain, and the fact that the San were the first indigenous people in the Western Cape. It responds, too, to the NOBC's recommendation to consider an indigenous language with links to the Western Cape. In addition, several of the suggestions that had been forwarded to the committee had reflected the physical location of the building on the side of the Table Mountain range.</p> <p>It may be the earliest name for Table Mountain (Robert Gordon 1779; John Barrows 1797; cited by Nienaber and Raper 1977: 560). Hoerikwaggo was used to refer to the whole Cape. (The mountain was known as Table Mountain by 1652 when it is so referred to by Jan van Riebeeck).</p> <p><i>Source: Council EXCO minutes 7 July 2005</i></p>
9.	2005	Exhibition space inside Hoerikwaggo	<p>ZK Matthews Gallery Space No 2.05</p> <p>Zachariah Keodirelang Matthews was educated at Lovedale and Fort Hare and became a teacher before qualifying in law and studying at Yale and London universities. He returned to Fort Hare as a lecturer and became a member of the ANC national executive in the late 1940s. He proposed the process that became the 1955 Freedom Charter and was one of the 156 treason trialists. He resigned his position as professor and vice-principal of the University College of Fort Hare after the enactment of the Extension of University Education Act, 1959 and left to work in Botswana.</p> <p>In 1952-3 he was a visiting professor at Union Theological Seminary in New York. He worked for the World Council of Churches and was a key participant at the 1960 Cottesloe Consultation. He became Botswana's first permanent representative at the United Nations after independence.</p> <p>In 1961 he delivered the 3rd TB Davie Memorial Lecture at the University of Cape Town entitled "African Awakening and the Universities".</p> <p>ZK Mathews' reputation as a South African educator, politician and ecumenist are well known and his links with the disciplines working in the building were well known and established.</p> <p><i>Source: Council EXCO minutes 27 July 2005</i></p>
10.	2005	Upper Campus (was SDS)	<p>Steve Biko Students'</p> <p>Stephen Bantu Biko was born in 1946 in the Eastern Cape. He founded the Black Consciousness Movement in the early 1970s.</p>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
		Building) Union Bldg No 153	Steve Biko was banned in terms of security legislation in 1973, restricting his movements and preventing him from being quoted in public. He was detained without charge for various periods and was arrested for the last time in August 1977. He was killed in police custody. Biko's philosophy was radical. On the twentieth anniversary of Steve Biko's death, Nelson Mandela unveiled a statue of Biko, a gesture that acquired national significance in South Africa, as acknowledgement of his importance in the liberation struggle. <i>Source: Council EXCO minutes 27 July 2005</i>
11.	2004	Postgraduate Centre and Funding Office Otto Beit Building (Old Student Union) Adjoined to the TB Davie Room Bldg No 112	Mandela Rhodes Room Space No 007 The Mandela Rhodes Foundation aims to provide for the development of human skills to assist South Africa and Africa build a critical mass of leaders for South Africa and for the continent Africa - individuals who show exceptional intellectual capacity and who have character, integrity and commitment. The Mandela Rhodes Foundation has on its board of Trustees our own Vice-Chancellor Professor Ndebele, and the Western Cape has been chosen as the home of the Foundation. In addition to this, the region will pilot the first ever Mandela Rhodes Scholarship programme.
12.	2004	Dining Hall – Kopano Residence, Woolsack Drive Bldg No 804	Ian Bunting Dining Hall Warden, and former Dean of Social Sciences
13.	2004	Laboratory in the Wernher & Beit South Building Bldg No 304	Vodacom Laboratory (for 25 years)

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
14.	2004 Wilfred and Jules Kramer Law Building Bldg No 807	Michael Blackman Reading Room Space No 5.20	Professor Michael Blackman held the Chair in Commercial Law. Professor Blackman was a major intellectual presence in the Faculty. He won the UCT Book Prize in 1998, and his last publication won the Prize again in 2004.
15.	2003 The link building joining Werner Beit North and Werner Beit South on the Health Sciences campus	Wolfson Pavillion Bldg No 305	Donor
16.	2003 Directors's Office Postgraduate Funding Office Otto Beit Building Bldg No 112	Harry Crossley Room Space No 006	Donor
17.	2003 Beattie Building (Ground floor)	Bessie Head Computer Laboratory Space No	Bessie Head is regarded as one of the foremost African writers, as well as an important voice in both the feminist and black writing traditions. Bessie Head was a black woman of "mixed race", who lived in Cape Town during part of her life, and whose life and work embody a traumatic and harrowing period of South African history. Born in South Africa, she practiced as a journalist in South Africa before going

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
	Bldg No 118	B19	<p>into exile in Botswana, where she wrote a number of novels and short stories. She died in 1986 aged 49.</p> <p>A theme in a number of her works; including the “trilogy” comprising “When Rain Clouds Gather”, “Maru” and “A Question of Power” – is that of the stranger seeking inclusion. Scholarly works such as Maria Olausson’s “Forceful Creation in Harsh Terrain” explore Head’s concern with issues of belonging and identity.</p> <p>By naming the computer lab in commemoration of Bessie Head, the University commemorates a worthy practitioner within one of our disciplines, whose life and work continue to inspire and transform despair into hope and art.</p> <p><i>Source: NOBC minutes</i></p>
18.	2002 FHS Library, the Journal Room Bldg No 313	The Helen Brown Reading Room	<p>Dr Helen Brown</p> <p>MD (hc) 1996</p> <p>In 1996 she was awarded the degree MD, <i>honoris causa</i>, by UCT.</p> <p>Helen Brown, daughter of Professor Alexander Brown the first professor of Applied Mathematics at UCT, was born in 1914. After matriculating with first class honours at Rustenburg Girls' High School in 1928, she entered the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Cape Town where she graduated MB ChB with honours in 1935. After serving her internship at the New Somerset Hospital Dr Brown spent 1937 as resident medical officer at the Peninsula Maternity Hospital and 1938 in the Department of Pathology at UCT. From 1939 to 1942 she studied at the Royal Postgraduate Medical School in Hammersmith and with the outbreak of the second world war she was seconded to the Blood transfusion service at Slough. In 1942 Dr Helen Brown joined the staff of the Department of Medicine at UCT as a part-time consultant physician, a position that she held with great distinction until her retirement. In 1943 Dr Brown was responsible for opening the first blood bank at Groote Schuur Hospital and in the same year she became assistant to Professor J F Brock. In 1954 Dr Brown was appointed as head of a firm in the Department of Medicine, a position that she held for 30 years.</p> <p>During the 50 years that she was associated with the Department of Medicine Dr Brown taught more than 5 000 medical students and trained numerous specialist physicians and academic leaders now working in this country and abroad. All testify to the fact that Helen Brown profoundly influenced the way that they practise medicine, teach and conduct research.</p>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>	
			<p>Helen Brown epitomized the values that have held UCT medicine in high regard. Her brilliant clinical acumen, linked with enormous practical experience, thorough and up-to-date theoretical knowledge, and a highly innovative approach to new problems and "undiagnosable" cases have made her one of the faculty's most distinguished role models. She was economical in all that she said and did, and at the same time indefatigable and uncompromising in her personal efforts and in the demands that she made of others who work with her. When the going was tough for the often critically ill patients under her care Helen Brown became visibly more resolute. She exemplified a degree of intelligence and professionalism that served as an example for clinical and teaching careers.</p> <p>The management of tetanus was a case in point. This often fatal disease requires a degree of intensive care that is now met by superb and dedicated units with a considerable staff complement. Before intensive care units existed Dr Brown's results compared with those achieved thirty years later. This was the result of her punishing surveillance schedule, four-hourly round the clock, combined with scrupulous attention to clinical detail and her thoroughgoing knowledge of pharmacology and physiology. To maintain team morale and discipline she would always insist on doing the 4 am turn. It used to be quite a problem to persuade her to allow one to do it in her place.</p> <p>Besides this, Dr Helen Brown was an avid reader of biography, history and science, as well as novels. Her special interest in Egyptology led to her studying hieroglyphics and Arabic and she delivered acclaimed lectures in this field. She was an accomplished pianist and violinist. By her example and her love for books she inspired her students to see their medical work in a broader context. She had a lovely and incisive, and not uncritical, sense of humour, which she was always looking to exercise.</p> <p>Helen Brown was regarded as one of the greatest physicians that UCT had produced, and she inspired countless others to reach towards her heights of intellectualism and professionalism. As such, she influenced enormously the way medicine at the University of Cape Town was taught, researched and practiced, not only at our teaching hospitals but also throughout South Africa and abroad. Numerous of her protégés became professors of medicine and the related disciplines, and leading physicians, all drawing on her remarkable example.</p> <p><i>Source: Citation at graduation for the degree of MD, honoris causa, 1996.</i></p>	
19.	2002	RW James Building Bldg No 122	The Duncan Elliott Seminar Room	<p>Duncan Elliott began his studies in the UCT Physics Department in 1986. He obtained his BSc, BSc (Hons) and MSc and then graduated with a PhD in theoretical physics in 1999. While a postgraduate research worker at UCT he was killed in a mountaineering accident in Peru. In a tribute to him Professor Aschman said "Duncan Elliott was regarded as a most promising young theoretical physicist ... in the top</p>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
			Space No 3.11 10% of all our theory postgraduates over the last decade". <i>Source: NOBC minutes</i>
20.	2002 Red Cross Children's Hospital Bldg No 530	The Chris Barnard Children's Heart Unit	<p>The Chris Barnard Children's Heart Unit is the Cardiac Surgical and Paediatric Cardiology Unit in the Red Cross children's Hospital. The unit was named after Christiaan Neethling Barnard who died in 2001.</p> <p>Chris Barnard made medical history on 3 December 1967, when he and his medical team at Groote Schuur Hospital transplanted Denise Darvall's heart into Louis Washkansky (53). He is less well known for his major achievements in the field of paediatric cardiac surgery.</p> <p>It was this transplant that was to send him on a trajectory that few medical pioneers were to experience. He captured the imagination and interest of the public worldwide. Life, Time and Newsweek immediately tracked the story. In a press release shortly after the news of his death broke, Groote Schuur Hospital said: "GSH and our partner, the UCT Health Sciences Faculty, have produced many exceptional leaders in all disciplines of medical science. One of the most remarkable has been Professor Chris Barnard.</p> <p>Chris Barnard came from humble beginnings as a missionary's son in Beaufort West. It is said that his family's poverty inspired him to enroll at UCT to become a doctor. He obtained his MBChB in 1946, his MD in 1953 and his MMed in 1954.</p> <p>He also held a Master of Surgery Degree and a PhD from the University of Minneapolis, Minnesota. In 1960 he was awarded the Ernest Oppenheimer Memorial Trust Bursary. In 1961 he was promoted to Associate Professor on the basis of "outstanding merit". He received an Honorary DSc from UCT in 1967. A year later he was awarded the Freedom of the City of Cape Town.</p> <p>He established open-heart surgery at GSH as a routine surgical procedure and was well known for his high intelligence and outstanding surgical skills. His results at the Red Cross Children's Hospital for correcting congenital disorders of the heart were remarkable.</p> <p>In an article in the South African Medical Journal (Vol 72.5 December 1987) to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the first human heart transplant, Barnard reflected on this accomplishment -</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"Dr Terry O' Donovan removed the (donor's) heart from the chest and carried it to the adjacent recipient operating room, to which I had returned. Louis Washkansky's heart was then similarly removed, and, for the first time in my life, I stared into an empty chest. At that moment, the full impact of what I was attempting became abundantly clear</p>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
			<p>to me."</p> <p>Washkansky lived another 18 days but many more heart transplants followed and became a standard form of cardiac treatment.</p> <p>In the course of his work he became famous as a practical surgeon and teacher. He inspired and taught many surgeons from all over the world. He left a legacy of skills and techniques for helping those with heart disease.</p> <p>Barnard held the Chair of Cardiothoracic Surgery until 1983 when severe arthritis forced his early retirement. He spent the ensuing years providing international advice about cardiac matters, on research and maintaining the Austrian-based Chris Barnard Foundation for children. He wrote several books, including his autobiographical 'One Life' and the last, 'Fifty Ways to a Healthy Heart', which was published in 1998.</p> <p><i>Source: Monday Paper Vol?</i></p>
21.	2002	Beattie Building (basement) Bldg No 118	<p>The Mendi Computer Room</p> <p>This room bears the name of the troop ship, the Mendi, which sank in the English Channel at dawn on 21 February 1917.</p> <p>Professor Robin Cohen, the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities said at the opening ceremony that he had wanted to encapsulate the achievements and languages of black South Africans in the further development of Faculty of Humanities, and the naming of rooms was one way in which this could be done. UMendi Computer Room stands for the social transformation and re-education within the community of the University.</p> <p>The name appears in English and in IsiXhosa as "UMendi Computer Lab" and "UMendi – Igumbi Leekhompyutha".</p> <p>During World War 1, 10 000 black South Africans of all races enrolled to go to the war in France as the labour contingent. These included among them men of royal blood, school teachers and Isaac William Wauchope (Dyobe-Wodaka), a popular minister of religion and a man of many talents. When he boarded UMendi bound for France he was 64 years of age.</p> <p>In his book, <u>Souvenir of the Mendi disaster: February 21 1917</u> S.M. Bennett Ncwana observes: "The willingness of the African people to serve their country and their Empire came as a great surprise to many Europeans, and more so to those who claimed to know the Africans' mind. They came forward on their own free will, and with one singular mind, to prove their unswerving loyalty to the Government of this</p>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
			<p>country. Some of them could not be spared by their parents, being the only sons in their respective families, but even those left the future to take care of itself and volunteered for service to help win the war." Ncwana records that the 50 000 pounds voted by the British Empire for War Medals to all Africans was instantly rejected by the South African government "in harmony with the traditional colour bar policy of the Government."</p> <p>It was in the thick of fog at dawn, the time being 04h45, on the ice-cold waters of the Atlantic in the English Channel, that the 11 000 ton merchant ship, the SS Darro suddenly emerged from a curtain of darkness and ploughed its bow right up to the centre of the unlucky 4 230 ton UMendi, trapping some of the more than 800 men on board below deck. Immediately, Captain Stump ordered his ship to reverse, leaving a large, gaping and fatal wound, which was immediately, filled with water, and UMendi sank in twenty minutes. Altogether 607 black men and about 40 officers and crew members lost their lives in that disaster. About this Ncwana, wrote, "No greater tribute could be given of the wonderful courage and valour of African warriors, who stood quietly waiting for on board a sinking vessel, in a strange land, to plunge into their eternal death. We can say with full justification that they died, as they did, for the love of Africa and all that the British Empire stands for in the civilized world."</p> <p>Isaac William Wauchope is said to have addressed the men waiting for their death and inspired them to dance a dance of death by these words: "Be quiet and calm my countrymen, for what is taking place now is exactly what you came to do. You are going to die, but that is what you came to do.</p> <p>Brothers, we are drilling the drill of death. I, a Xhosa, say you are all my brothers. Zulus, Swazis, Pondos, Basuthos, we die like brothers. We are the sons of Africa. Raise your cries, brothers, for though they made us leave our weapons at our homes, our voices are left with our bodies."</p> <p><i>Source: NOBC Minutes</i></p>
22.	2002	RW James Building Bldg 122	<p>Thales Oceanographic Resource Centre</p> <p>Space No 1.20</p> <p>The University of Cape Town and Thales GeoSolutions entered into an Industrial Agreement in 2002, to facilitate cooperation between the two organisations.</p> <p>"Thales GeoSolutions provided a donation of R70 000 per annum as a contribution towards the establishment and maintenance of the Thales Oceanographic Resource Centre". The Thales Oceanographic Resource Centre is located in Room 120, where the extensive "grey literature" holdings of the Department of Oceanography are housed.</p>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
			<p>The name recognised the generous donation from Thales GeoSolutions.</p> <p><i>Source: NOBC Minutes</i></p>
23.	2001	<p>Beattie Building</p> <p>Bldg No 118</p>	<p>Ray Inskeep Room</p> <p>Space No 3.08</p> <p>Professor Ray Inskeep was the Head of the Department of Archaeology in the 1960's. He was the teacher/mentor to a generation of archaeologists. These included Prof Hilary Deacon, Dr Jeanette Deacon, Prof Carmel Schrire and Prof Brian Fagan. He also assisted Cedric Poggenpoel in starting his academic career at UCT.</p> <p><i>Source: NOBC Minutes</i></p>
24.	2001	<p>Beattie Building</p> <p>Bldg No 118</p>	<p>John Goodwin Room</p> <p>Space No 3.10</p> <p>Prof John Goodwin was the first professional archaeologist in South Africa. He came to South Africa in the 1920's from Cambridge, and was in charge of Ethnology and Archaeology at UCT until his death in 1959. He would have been the the host of the Pan-African Congress of Prehistory in South Africa in 1950, had the Nationalist Party not come to power, and refused to have African scholars attend (the congress was postponed until 1952, and held in Algiers).</p> <p><i>Source: NOBC Minutes</i></p>
25.	2001	<p>Steve Biko Students' Union</p> <p>Bldg No 153</p>	<p>Jeanette Curtis Room</p> <p>Space No 4.09</p> <p>Jeanette Curtis did her first degree at Wits and then a diploma in librarianship at UCT. She was active in NUSAS and was Vice-president and Secretary general for NUSWEL, in which capacity she actively supported the work of the wages commissions. In Cape Town she played a major role in setting up the Western Province Workers Advice Bureau. (Her older brother Neville Curtis was president of NUSAS, in February 1972).</p> <p>She was detained for a period in a swoop on activists in the run-up to the Breyten Breytenbach trial. She was banned in the mid 70s. She met and married Marius Schoon after his release from prison in the late 70s. She left South Africa and lived in Botswana for a number of years before moving to Angola.</p> <p>In the years in Botswana she was an ANC activist, with particular responsibilities in relation to the South African Congress of Trade Unions. In 1984 she and her six year old daughter were assassinated in Angola by a letter bomb, sent by apartheid agents.</p> <p>Jeanette Curtis is remembered, and honoured, for her determination to help re-establish a strong trade union movement through which workers in South Africa regained a sense of their own strengths and dignity in the face of apartheid, and for her commitment to a democratic and egalitarian South Africa.</p>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
			<i>Source: NOBC Minutes</i>
26.	2001 GH Menzies Building Bldg No 144	The Daimler Chrysler Room Space No 4.21	Donor recognition.
27.	2001 Jagger Library Bldg No 110	Nebank Commerce Library	Formerly named the Nedcor Commerce Library.
28.	2001 Leslie Commerce Bldg Bldg No 145	The NedBank Room Space No 2B	Donor recognition.
29.	2001 University Avenue South, Upper Campus	The Humanities Graduate School Building Bldg No 106	This is an interim name.
30.	2000 Upper Campus, at the Library end of Chemistry Mall	Cissie Gool Plaza	Zainunnisa “Cissie” Gool was the youngest daughter of Abdullah Abdurahman, who was for many years the leader of the African People’s Organisation. Cissie Gool became Cape Town’s first black woman councillor in 1938. She occupied the position for seven years, as councillor for Ward Seven, which included District Six. She was known for her radical anti-segregationist stance and was involved in many political organizations in the Cape. She became a founding member of the National Liberation League when it was formed in the 1930’s. She was arrested on a number of occasions and spent some time in prison, once being sentenced to 30 days hard labour.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
			<p>She became the first black woman advocate in 1963, having completed a BA, MA and LLB at UCT.</p> <p>She died after a sudden illness in 1963, three months after admission to the bar.</p> <p><i>Source: NOBC Minutes</i></p>
31.	2000	<p>Otto Beit Building, Open space in front of coffee shop</p> <p>Bldg No 112</p>	<p>Molly Blackburn Hall</p> <p>Space No 008</p> <p>Molly Blackburn 1930 - 1985</p> <p>Molly Blackburn was born in 1930, and was the daughter of Elgar Bellhouse who was at one time the chairperson of the Progressive Party (PP) in Port Elizabeth (PE). Blackburn was brought up with liberal ideas, and became aware of the problems facing South African black communities such as poverty, violence and political injustice and the anger this caused through her involvement in the <u>Black Sash</u>. In 1981 she won a provincial seat for the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) in the Cape Provincial council, where she represented Port Elizabeth. She was critical of this body as it focused only on white issues.</p> <p>In 1982 a Black Sash Advice Office opened in PE. Blackburn rejoined the Black Sash, which she had left as a result of its inactivity, to campaign for justice and the upliftment of black communities in South Africa.</p> <p>Blackburn got the reputation of being caring and understanding, and was soon being approached by black groups who sought her assistance. In 1983, she was asked by Matthew Goniwe to officially inquire about rent restructuring in the Lingelihle township near Cradock. She, together with <u>Di Bishop</u>, brought the problem to the attention of the councils, and they highlighted the changing situation and growing resentment of the people in these areas. Together they also, with the support of PFP members in parliament, convinced the <u>National Party</u> government to enquire into the police shootings at Langa on 21 March 1985. This turned out to be one of the most important investigations since the investigation into the 1976 Soweto revolt.</p> <p>Blackburn started to be seen as a troublemaker, not just by members of the National Party but also by some liberals. She started to receive death threats and was arrested a couple of times.</p> <p>In 1985, while driving back to PE from Oudtshoorn, Blackburn, her sister, Di Bishop and Brian Bishop were all involved in an accident. Blackburn and Brian Bishop were killed. Her death saddened thousands of people and her funeral was attended by about 20 000 people- a sign of her close relationship with the black communities where she worked. She received tributes from both local and international sources</p> <p>(Source: E.J. Verwey (ed), New dictionary of South African biography. Pretoria, 1995, pp. 21-23)</p>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>	
32.	2000	Kramer, Middle Campus Bldg No 807	Smit Pentow Marine Seminar Room Space No 5E/F	For a period up to 31 December 2003, renewable thereafter upon review by the Faculty of Law.
33.	2000	Main Rd, Mowbray	Forest Hill Flats Forest Hill flats – Mil Court Bldg No 590 Forest Hill Flats Block A Bldg No 591 Forest Hill Flats Block B Bldg No 592 Forest Hill Flats Block C Bldg No 593 Forest Hill Flats Block D Bldg No 594 Forest Hill	Forest Hill was the name of the complex at the time of its purchase in 10990 from the Hare family and has been retained. A proposal to change its name was overwhelmingly rejected by the student residents of Forest Hill in 2006/7.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
		Flats Block E Bldg No 595 Forest Hill Flats Block F Bldg No 596 Forest Hill Flats Block G Bldg No 597	
34.	2000	Upper Campus Chancellor Oppenheimer Library Bldg No 110	<p>The Chancellor Openheimer Library encompasses all the libraries and the various sections within the library, surrounding the Jameson Hall (part of the upper campus project).</p> <p>Harry Frederick Oppenheimer (28 October 1908 – 19 August 2000), was a prominent <u>South African</u>. In 2004 he was voted 60th in the <u>SABC3's Great South Africans</u>.</p> <p>H F Oppenheimer was Chancellor of the University of Cape Town from 1967 to 1996 when he resigned the office.</p> <p>The son of <u>Ernest Oppenheimer</u> (who was soon to found <u>Anglo American Corporation</u>, and become chairman of <u>De Beers Consolidated Mines</u>), Harry was born to an assimilated <u>Jewish</u> family of <u>German</u> origins in <u>Kimberley</u>, the original centre for <u>diamond mining</u> in <u>South Africa</u>, and lived most of his life in <u>Johannesburg</u>. He had a formal <u>Bar mitzvah</u> ("coming of age") ceremony in the Kimberley <u>synagogue</u> when he turned thirteen.</p> <p>After completing his primary schooling in Johannesburg, he attended <u>Charterhouse School</u> in England, before going on to study at <u>Christ Church, Oxford University</u>, graduating in 1931 in <u>Philosophy, Politics and Economics</u>. When he married his wife Bridget, he chose to enter the <u>Anglican Church</u>, yet nevertheless he remained a supporter of Jewish causes during his entire life. He authorised the flow of diamonds to Israel's important diamond-sorting and diamond-cutting industry.</p> <p>Harry Oppenheimer was the chairman of <u>Anglo American Corporation</u> for a quarter of a century and chairman of <u>De Beers Consolidated Mines</u> for 27 years until he retired from those positions in 1982 and 1984 respectively. His son <u>Nicky Oppenheimer</u> became Deputy Chairman of Anglo in 1983 and</p>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>	
			<p>Chairman of De Beers in 1998. He subsequently resigned as Deputy Chairman of Anglo in 2001.</p> <p>He was Member of Parliament for Kimberley (1948 to 1957) and became the opposition spokesman on economics, finance and constitutional affairs. His opposition to <u>apartheid</u> was well known as were his philanthropy and business acumen.</p> <p>He was also extremely generous to the official philanthropies of the <u>State of Israel</u>. He personally directed that Israel receive the necessary <u>diamond</u> raw products from De Beers in order to establish itself as one of the world's diamond polishing and exporting countries.</p> <p>In the 1970s and 1980s, he financed the anti-apartheid <u>Progressive Federal Party</u> , now known as the <u>Democratic Alliance</u>. Some people believe that he could have done more to end the regime, but within his sphere of influence he is believed to have done more than most of his fellow-businessmen.</p>	
35.	2000	Hlanganani, Upper Campus Space No 4.10 & 4.11Bldg No	Dulverton Trust Laboratory	Donor recognition.
36.	2000	Leslie Commerce Building Bldg No 145	Caltex Classroom Space No 208	Donor recognition
37.	2000	Leslie Commerce Building Bldg No 145	Old Mutual Room Space No 2A	Donor recognition
38.	2000	Leslie Commerce	Gus Lewis Computing	

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

	<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
		Building Bldg No 145	Studio Space No L Lab	
39.	2000	Leslie Commerce Building Bldg No 145	Fleming Individual Study Lab Space No B Lab	
40.	2000	The Blind Student's Reading Room, Disability Unit, Hlanganani or Biko Bldg No	Billiton Room Space No 4.06	Donor recognition
41.	2000	The Wilfred and Jules Kramer Law School, Middle Campus Bldg No 807	Oliver Tambo Moot Court Space No 5.17	<p>Oliver Reginald "O.R." Tambo was born on 27th October 1917 at Mbizana, in eastern Mpondoland, Eastern Cape, where he enjoyed an active and traditional childhood, nurtured by a large family. His father, Mzimeni, was an entrepreneur who instilled in his young son the wisdom of a good education. Oliver was enrolled in Holy Cross missionary school, where, as an eager eleven-year-old, he developed a particular aptitude for discussion and debate. After completing high school at St Peters in Johannesburg, he enrolled for a BSc degree, graduating from the University of Fort Hare in 1941. He carried on his studies to obtain his Higher Diploma in Education. Of Oliver Tambo's time as a student at Fort Hare, Nelson Mandela writes:</p> <p><i>He had first impressed me at Fort Hare when I noticed his thoughtful intelligence and sharp debating skills. With his cool logical style he could demolish an opponent's argument - precisely the sort of intelligence that is useful in a courtroom.</i></p> <p>The admiration was mutual, for in 1953, after Tambo had taught maths at St Peters for a decade, a career shift into the practice of law saw <i>Mandela and Tambo</i> become the first and at that time the only black African law firm in South Africa. Tambo had by then completed his law qualifications through UNISA,</p>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
			<p>and had served articles to become an attorney. Together, partners Mandela and Tambo fought in the courts for an equality for all South Africans that was to elude them for a further 40 years.</p> <p>Tambo's links with the ANC were forged early in his life. He was a founding member of the ANC Youth League in 1944, and was elected to the Transvaal executive of the ANC in 1946. By 1955 he was Secretary General, in which capacity he played a leading role in the Congress of the People that same year. With this high profile, Oliver Tambo, with most of the ANC leadership, including Nelson Mandela, was arrested in December 1956 and charged with high treason. He was released after two and a half weeks in prison, though the preliminaries of the treason trial continued for over a year. Charges against Tambo were withdrawn in December 1957. Only in August 1959 did the trial against the remaining 30 defendants begin in earnest.</p> <p>On 8 April 1960 the ANC was declared an illegal organisation under the Suppression of Communism Act. The ANC leadership decided that Oliver Tambo, by then Deputy President of the ANC, would best serve the movement by going into exile and building international ties which would mobilise support for reform within South Africa. With the dedicated support of his wife Adelaide, he became ambassador at large, and established missions in 27 countries by 1990. He later took an active role in the organisation of the armed struggle against apartheid.</p> <p>After the death of Chief Albert Luthuli in 1967, Tambo was appointed President-General of the ANC, and led the organisation in exile until his eventual return to South Africa in December 1990. His presidency brought with it that of Commander in Chief of <i>Umkhonto we Sizwe</i>. In the final years of negotiation towards the election of the first democratic government in South Africa in 1994, Oliver Tambo brought his ambassadorial and conciliatory skills to bear on readying the country for a return to the normality of international relations, arguing even for a gradual relaxation of sanctions. But he was not to see the free South Africa for which he had struggled for his entire adult life. In April 1993, only a year before the country saw all its people streaming to the polls for the first time, Oliver Tambo succumbed to a stroke.</p> <p>Nelson Mandela writes of his passing:</p> <p><i>[Plato] the philosopher classifies men into groups of gold, silver and lead. Oliver Tambo was pure gold; there was gold in his intellectual brilliance, gold in his warmth and humanity, gold in his tolerance and generosity, gold in his unfailing loyalty and self-sacrifice.</i></p> <p>This is the calibre of the man after whom Mrs Adelaide Tambo has graciously consented we may name</p>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
			<p>the Moot Court of the Faculty of Law of the University of Cape Town. She does us great honour.</p> <p>The Portrait</p> <p>The original oil painting of Oliver Tambo was specially commissioned by the Faculty. The work was made possible by the generosity of Mrs Adelaide Tambo in providing the artist with a broad selection of very special personal photographs and personal records of Oliver Tambo from which the measure of the man could be properly assessed. The painting depicts Tambo at the stage of his life when he was ambassador in exile.</p> <p><i>Source: Law Faculty website</i></p>
42.	2000 EBE Faculty Conference Rm, 6 th Floor, Menzies Building Bldg No 144	John Martin Room Space No 601.7	<p>John Brand Martin was born in 1937 in Durban, South Africa, and obtained the degree of B Sc (Eng) in Civil Engineering at the University of Natal. He continued his studies at Cambridge after a brief period as a Lecturer at the University of Natal, and received his PhD in 1962. After spending ten years in the division of Engineering at Brown University, USA, he took up the Corporation Chair in Civil Engineering at UCT in 1973. He was the Dean of the Faculty of Engineering from 1983 to 1995, and in 1996 Deputy Vice-Chancellor with responsibility for research.</p> <p>John Martin directed the Centre for Research in Computational and Applied Mechanics (CERECAM) from 1981 until his death in 1999. He was A rated by the Foundation for Research Development from the introduction of the evaluation system in 1984 and was later recognized by the FRD as a world leader in the field of Computational and Applied Mechanics. He was the author of a monograph on Plasticity published by MIT Press in 1976 and about 120 papers and 70 technical reports and conference papers.</p> <p>Professor Martin was a fellow of the South African Institution of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, The American Society of Civil Engineers, the University of Cape Town, the Royal Society of South Africa and the Academy of Science of South Africa. His awards included the John FW Herschel Medal of the Royal Society of South Africa (1990), the Fox Foundation Annual Award (1992), D Sc (Eng) hc from the University of Natal (1995) and the South African Mathematical Society Award for Research Excellence (1996) and DSc Eng (h.c.) from the University of Cape Town.</p> <p>He was a member of the Council for Nuclear Safety from 1982, and the chairman from 1986.</p> <p>Professor Martin died in office in October 1999 after a long illness.</p> <p><i>Source: Abridged Curriculum Vitae</i></p>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
43.	1999 Health Sciences Library, including the MSD Wing Bldg No 313	Wolfson Computer Laboratory Space No 7.0	<p>Lord Wolfson of Marylebone, FBA - Baron (Life Peer UK 1985), of Marylebone in the City of Westminster</p> <p>Named in honour of Lord Wolfson, who had started Universal Stores in the United Kingdom and donated a quarter of a million pounds to UCT. Other universities that received funding from Lord Wolfson include Oxford, Cambridge and London University.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman Wolfson Foundation 1972- (founder trustee 1955-) • Great Universal Stores plc: director 1952, Managing Director 1962, Chairman 1981-96 • Chairman Burberrys Ltd 1978-96 • Honorary fellow: St Catherine's College Oxford, Wolfson College Cambridge, Wolfson College Oxford, Worcester College Oxford, UCL, LSHTM 1985, Queen Mary College 1985, University of Westminster 1991, Imperial College London 1991 • Trustee Imperial War Museum 1988, patron Royal College of Surgeons 1976 • Honorary FRCP 1977, Honorary FRCS 1988, Honorary FBA 1986, Honorary FREng 1997 • Honorary DCL: Oxon 1972, E Anglia 1986 • Honorary LLD: Strathclyde 1972, Dundee 1979, Cantab 1982, London 1982 • Honorary DSc: Hull 1977, Wales 1984 • Honorary DUniv: Surrey 1990, Glasgow 1997 • Honorary DM Birmingham 1992 • Honorary PhD: Tel Aviv 1971, Hebrew University 1978, Weitzmann Institute 1988 • Honorary DHL Bar Ilan Univ 1983 • Dr (hc) University of Edinburgh 1996 <p><i>Source: Council Minutes 5 March 2003</i></p>
44.	1999		
45.	1999	Baxter Studio Theatre	Golden Arrow <i>For a fixed period as part of a sponsorship agreement</i>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
46.	1998 All Africa House, Middle Campus (Flats) Bldg No 813	Alexandria Bulumko Chedza Ddembe Elimu Fahn Geduld Hlanganani Kwazo Lesedi	Site of the first African Library Wisdom (Xhosa) Light (Kalauga) Peace (Luganda) Education (Swahili) Understanding (Arabic) Patience (Afrikaans) Unite (Nguni languages) Diligence (Hausa) Light (Sotho-Tswana) <i>Source: NOBC Minutes</i>
47.	1998 Lung Institute, Health Sciences Campus	Boehringer Ingelheim Lung Institute Bldg No 319	In honour of the donor Boehringer Ingelheim (Pty) Ltd
48.	1998 Lower Campus Learning Centre Bldg No 235	Weston Room	
49.	1996 Bridge over Anzio Road	George Dall Bridge	Approved by Council on 5 September 1996, in memory of Professor George Dall. The citation read “This bridge symbolizes the link between Scholarship and Service, and between the University and the Community, which George Dall exemplified”. Professor Dall was considered as ‘bridge-builder’ between the then Faculty of Medicine and the Groote Schuur Hospital. After retirement George Dall was actively involved in University affairs having chaired the very successful fundraising campaign for the Faculty of Medicine. He was also working as a consultant on

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
			<p>medico-legal matters and until recently was a member of the University Council.</p> <p>During his Deanship of the Faculty of Medicine from 1984 until his retirement in 1989 he ably shepherded the Faculty through difficult political times such as; the planning and occupation of the new Groote Schuur Hospital: championing the cause of Dr Kane-Berman when the State acted against her because of comments as reported in a magazine; opening up the Faculty to all members of society in the face of pressures from the authorities.</p> <p>In the South Africa Medical and Dental Council George Dall played a strong role in overthrowing the previous Council's ruling on the Biko affair.</p> <p>George Dall had always been a leader. During his student days he was President of the SRC, he was President of the Orthopaedic Association of South Africa and Head of Department of Orthopaedic Surgery from 1977 to 1984. He transformed it into a dynamic academic Department which provided an outstanding range of services. Recognised internationally in his discipline he received many honours in this and in related professional activities such as a Fellowship of the College of Medicine of South Africa <i>Honoris Causa</i>.</p> <p>Apart from his professional and academic life, he also contributed immensely to charities and other organisations including the Association for the Physically Disabled and St Luke's Hospice. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church and enjoyed his regular game of bowls.</p> <p><i>Department of Development and Public Affairs on behalf of the Dean of Medicine</i> 26 April, 1996</p>
50.	1996	Graduate School of Business Blocks B and D Bldg No 575	Old Mutual Lecture Theatre The Old Mutual had supported the GSB since 1965, starting with the funding of the Old Mutual Conference Hall and the GSB library on the Protea campus. This continued through provisions of gold medals to MBA students each year and many other types of support, which included one million rand in ? towards the augmentation of academic staff salaries. The name Old Mutual had been lost in the GSB's move from Protea on the lower north campus, to the Waterfront. <i>Source: NOBC Minutes</i>
51.	1996	Health Sciences Library Wing	MSD (SA) Wing of the Health Sciences Donor recognition

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
		Bldg No 313	Library Space No
52.	1996	Reading Rm, in the MSD (SA) Wing of the Health Sciences Library Bldg No 313	Stuart J Saunders Reading Room Space No 4.0 Emeritus Professor Stuart Saunders was born in Cape Town in 1931. He attended Christian Brothers College in Green Point and graduated from UCT with an M.B.Ch.B with Honours in 1953. He had a distinguished medical career. Besides periods at leading medical schools and hospitals in the US and England, he lectured at the Medical School at UCT, becoming Professor and head of the Deptment of Medicine/Chif Specialist at GSH from 1971 to 1980. He founded the Liver Clinic in the Department of Medicine. Between 1981 and 1996, he served as Vice-Chancellor at UCT, steering the university through the tumultuous and difficult years of the 1980s. He has described this in his memoirs, <i>Vice-Chancellor on a tightrope</i> .
53.	Up to and including 1993	Hiddingh Campus	Hiddingh Hall Bldg No 410 Opened in 1911 and named after Dr. W.M. Hiddingh. He bequeathed 10 000 pounds to the South African college to be applied towards the erection of a detached building in the college grounds at the top of the Government Gardens with suitable and airy rooms for the use of the students of the South African College. The building was completed in August 1911. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
54.			Katrine Harries Print Cabinet Named in honour of Katrine Harries (1914 - 1978). Katrine Harries was born in Benin. Her father Robert Harries was an artist who was killed in action two weeks before her birth. In 1939, she and her mother, who was of Jewish descent left for South Africa because of the increasing oppression of Jews in Germany. From humble beginnings, Katrine Harries illustrated about sixty books, mostly children's books in Afrikaans. In 1949, she began lecturing on a part-time basis at the Michaelis School of Fine Art where she established the department of etching and lithography. In 1960 she became a full-time lecturer and in 1967 she was appointed senior lecturer and held this point until her retirement because of ill-health in 1977. The Katrine Harries Collection bequeathed to UCT by her is housed in Manuscripts & Archives (Centre for African Studies) and consists of items concerned with her illustrations of books, drawings and her private papers. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of</i>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
			<p><i>History UCT, 1993)</i></p> <p>The Katrine Harries Print Cabinet is a growing University collection of fine art prints, and is housed in the Michaelis School.</p>
55.	Hidding Campus – School of Fine Art	Michaelis Building Bldg No 401	<p>Named after Sir Maximillian Michaelis (1860- 1932), who endowed the Chair of Fine Art in 1920. He made a financial contribution of £20000 to the university. In 1923 he was awarded honorary Doctor of Laws by UCT.</p> <p>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993)</p>
56.	Drama Dept, Hidding campus	Rosedale Bldg No 404	<p>Bought by the South African College Council for 5 750 pounds in November 1894 to ease accommodation problems for SACS boarders. The purchase also solved the problems of where to find another site for the College tennis court. It remained in use as a boarding house for the South African College School (SACS) until the transfer of SACS to Newlands in 1960. Thereafter it was taken over by UCT.</p> <p><i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i></p>
57.	Hidding Campus	Ritchie Building Bldg No 403	<p>Named after William Ritchie (1854-1931), a classical scholar and educationist. He obtained his M.A. at Aberdeen University in 1873 and continued his studies at Oxford where he was a contemporary of Cecil John Rhodes at Oriel College. He was a lecturer in classics and English at the Grey Institute, Port Elizabeth where he taught from 1879 to 1882. It was from here that he was appointed Professor of Classics at the South African College In 1882. When in 1903 the chairs of Greek and Latin were separated. he chose Latin. He remained a dominant figure in classics at SAC\UCT until his retirement in 1929. Outside the lecture room Ritchie devoted his life to the development of the SAC as a centre of learning and education and the furtherance of education In South Africa. During his 20 years at the SAC, he formed with Professors P.D Hahn and C. E Lewis a triumvirate which guided the fortunes of the College through hardships. Together with his colleagues in 1884 he successfully opposed an attempt by the Department of Education to appoint an inspectorate for the constituent colleges. In 1900 he was responsible for moving College examinations from June to December on the basis that this was in line with South African climatic conditions. He was one of the chief protagonists of a single teaching university for South Africa an idea that was realised when the South African College became the University of Cape Town in 1918. Prof Ritchie was more than once Secretary (and later vice-chairman)</p>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
			<p>of the College Senate. After 1918, he served on the Council of UCT and was Dean of the Faculty of Arts until his retirement. As a great lover of music, he took a leading role in the founding of the South African College of Music in 1909, its subsequent development, and its eventual amalgamation with UCT in 1923, when it became a faculty of the university. He wrote, 'The History of the South African College, 1829 – 1918', which appeared in two volumes in 1918. He held an honorary D. Litt. Conferred upon him by UCT.</p> <p><i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i></p>
58.	Groote Schuur Hospital Old Main Building	Bennie De Wet Lecture Theatre	<p>The larger room near the entrance of Groote Schuur Hospital, was named after Dr. Bennie de Wet, the first Superintendent of Groote Schuur Hospital from its inception until his retirement in 1954.</p> <p><i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i></p>
59.	777 Old Groote Schoor Hospital	Jack.Brock Conference Room	<p>(Department of Medicine Conference Room), named after Professor J.F. Brock, a graduate of UCT who obtained a BA degree in 1925. The special training and experience he subsequently received from Oxford University and at the Postgraduate Medical School in London proved to be of immense benefit to the UCT Medical School which until 1938, had lagged behind in research. From 1938 to 1970 he was Professor of the Practice of Medicine and head of the Department of Medicine. He held the post with distinction and put the department of medicine on the world map as an active research department in many fields and especially in nutritional research. Following his retirement he served for two terms as a member of the University Council.</p> <p><i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i></p>
60.	Health Sciences Library Bldg No 313	Frank Forman Reading Room Space No 5.0	<p>Named after Professor Frank Forman, affectionately known as "Frankie", a SAC/UCT graduate. He was admired as a wonderful clinician and teacher who gave his best towards the building of a South African tradition of medicine. He was intimately associated with the UCT Medical Faculty and its teaching hospitals (New Somerset and Groote Schuur) from 1923 when he was appointed as lecturer in the Department of Medicine until his departure for Israel in 1971. In 1938, by which time he had become a legendary figure because of his phenomenal memory and knowledge of clinical medicine, he was appointed to the chair of Clinical Medicine. In 1954 he retired from the chair of clinical Medicine but remained on the staff as leader of a firm until 1971.</p>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
			<i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
61.	Health Sciences Library Bldg 313	Little Seminar Room	Named after a former patient who left a bequest. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
62.	Health Sciences Library Bldg No 313	Phillip and Leah Marks Library	(Gastro-enterology, New Hospital), named in honour of the parents of Professor I.N. Solly Marks who left a bequest for the establishment of a library in the Gastro-enterology clinic. When a new building at Medical School was constructed, the section for this Library was divided into two and one section became the Little Seminar Room because the Littles together with Phillip and Leah Marks had left bequests. They all died in the 1980's. Professor IN Marks was appointed to the Chair of Gastro-intestinal clinic at Groote Schuur Hospital in 1986 and was the first part- time Associate Professor of Medicine at UCT. He went into private practice in 1959 and at the same time held a part-time senior lecturing post at UCT. He is the founder and head of the Gastro-intestinal Clinic at Groote Schuur Hospital. <i>Source: "Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town"Mr M Musemwa (Department of History. UCT 1993).</i>
63.			
64.		Marcus Training Room	Named after Marcus Medical Ltd. In recognition of donation of equipment. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
65.		Storch-Nielsen Echo Laboratory	Cardiac laboratory, named after a patient who made a donation. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
66.	Cape Heart Centre	Chris Barnard	Named in the 1970s because of donation for building. It houses the Departments of Haematology, Orthopedics, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Anaesthetics, medicine Heart Laboratory, as well as Cardiac Surgery, Cardiac Surgical Research Unit, Animal Unit. The Anaesthetics Department has an Anglo -

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
		Building Bldg No 310	American Corporation and De Beers Consolidated Mines Anaesthetic Research Laboratory, (named after the donors for the Lab.), and the Department of Medicine Heart Laboratory has an Ischaemic Heart Disease Research Unit. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
67.		George (Edward) Urry Room	Division of Chemical Pathology, named after former patient who left a substantial bequest for medical research. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
68.			
69.	Faculty of Health Sciences	Barnard Fuller Building Bldg No 307	Named after <i>Dr. Edward Barnard Fuller</i> (1868-1946), past student of the South African College (SAC), a member of the Council of the SAC (and UCT afterwards) from 1896 until 1945, chairman of the SAC Senate (1909- 1918), chairman of the UCT Council (1938-1945). He was the founding Father of the Medical School of the University" at UCT in 1912. President of Convocation up to the time of his death in 1946. For many years he was a Lecturer in Clinical Surgery at the University and during the latter years he established the Department of Urology at the hospital. In 1940 the University awarded him an honorary Doctorate of Laws. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
70.	Old GSH Bld No 777	Falconer Lecture Theatre	Erected by the University and built on the solarium of the fifth (E) floor of Groote Schuur Hospital and completed in 1945, was named after Arthur Wellesley Falconer, one of the first clinical professors at UCT, otherwise well-known as the "Big Three" (the other two were Professor C.F.M. Saint and Professor E.C. Crichton). He was Professor of Medicine from 1920 to 1937. He was Principal and Vice-Chancellor of UCT (1938-1948). <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
71.	No longer exists	Lennox Eales Porphyria Unit	Named after Professor Lennox Eales a graduate of UCT. He did extensive research work on porphyria at UCT Medical School and was considered a world authority on the subject. He was head of the renal unit and in 1957 he was promoted ad hoc to Associate Professor. He was Professor of Clinical Medicine and remained in this post from 1964 to 1983. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
72.	No longer exists	J.G. Thomson Seminar Room	Named after Professor James Greig Thomson (1905- 1992), professor of Pathology 1948-1970). <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
73.	No longer exists	Charles Saint Operating Theatre	Named after Charles F.M. Saint, paediatric surgeon and first professor of Surgery at UCT, 1920-1946. In 1947 Professor Saint handed to the University 2 487 pounds presented to him by former students in recognition of this work as Professor of Surgery and undertook to make up the sum to 5 000 pounds as a contribution towards the cost of a surgical pathology museum primarily for the use of postgraduate students. The Charles FM Saint Chair of Paediatric Surgery was established through a bequest from him. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
74.	Old GSH Bldg No 777	Saint Museum for Surgical Pathology	Named after Professor Charles M.F Saint. Specimens he collected formed the nucleus of the collection, which was opened in September 1954. Saint left R50 000 which constitutes the Professor Saint Bequest Fund to support research in surgery. He endowed the Chair of Paediatric Surgery. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
75.	No longer exists	Schrire Laboratory	a cardiac laboratory, named after Velva Schrire, a graduate of UCT (MB. CHB, 1941, PhD, 1940). He was appointed head of the Cardiac Clinic at Groote Schuur Hospital in 1951. In 1966 he was promoted to associate Professor in 1967. In 1968 he was the Chief Cardiologist in the heart transplant team. His Cardiac Clinic won international recognition.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
			<i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
76.	Faculty of Health Sciences	Wernher and Beit North Bldg No 308 Wernher and Beit South Bldg No 304	Named after Sir Julius Wernher and Sir Otto Beit, who, like their contemporary Cecil John Rhodes, made generous financial provisions for education. These medical buildings were erected at a cost of 170 000 pounds drawn from the Wernher and Beit bequest. At the beginning of 1928 the departments of Anatomy and Physiology took occupation of these new laboratories. In 1920 Sir Otto Beit received the degree of Doctor of Laws honoris causa from UCT. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
77.	No longer exists	Drennan Museum Museum of Human Anatomy housed in the Department of Human Biology	Named after Professor Matthews Robertson Drennan. He retired from the Chair of Anatomy at the end of 1955 after having served on the University staff for 40 years. He was Medical Faculty Dean 1932-1933. Professor Drennan was devoted to the teaching of and research in human anatomy and its allied subject, embryology and physical anthropology. "A magnificent reminder and perpetual monument of his zeal and enthusiasm to create something educational and lasting is the museum in his department". <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
78.	No longer exists	J.S. Marais Surgical Research Laboratory	Named after Jacobus Stephanus Marais. In 1935, through the good offices of one of Professor Saints ex-house surgeons, Dr. D.H. Pfeiffer, the Jacobus Stephanus Marais Memorial Research Fund was founded. Dr. Pfeiffer's uncle, Mr. J.S. Marais had left a part of his estate for research in surgery approved by the Head of Department of Surgery. When the money was received by the University after the death of Marais widow, Mrs. M.E.H. Marais it amounted to about 23000 pounds. The income from the fund (an amount of 450 pounds in 1935) was offered as a postgraduate scholarship in surgical research. In 1958 part of the fund was used to establish the J.S. Marais Surgical Laboratory at the Medical School. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
79.	Below the first flight of steps	Chancellor's	The area below the first flight of steps in front of Jameson Hall.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
	below Jameson Hall	Walk	<i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
80.		Bolus Herbarium Library and the Bolus Herbarium	<p>Named after Dr. Harry Bolus. F.L.S. He was a generous donor to the Development Scheme of 1902. He endowed the Bolus Chair of Botany. He served the South African College by being a Council member. He was responsible for the establishment of a magnificent and unique herbarium and botanical library which he left to the SAC. Further to this he made a liberal endowment to the College of 27 000 pounds for the Herbarium's upkeep and extension and for the payment of its custodians. Over and above this noble contribution, he left to the College a sum on 21 000 pounds (the interest on which was to be devoted to scholarships for those in need of pecuniary aid for the prosecution of their studies), a valuable property at Kenilworth and some important 17th century carved furniture now used by the presiding officer at graduation ceremonies.</p> <p><i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i></p>
81.	Next to the main herbarium	Guthrie Identification Centre	<p>Named after Professor Francis Guthrie (1831-1899), Harry Bolus's botanical associate and Professor of Mathematics at the South African College. It was Guthrie who interested Harry to take up his old interest in botany to help "assuage his grief at the loss of his 6 year-old son to diphtheria". This led Bolus to start a herbarium, and his first specimen for it was collected at Graaff-Reinet on April 30 1865.</p> <p><i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i></p>
82.		Duncan McMillan Laboratory	<p>named in honour of Duncan <i>McMillan</i> (1880-1967), Professor of Mechanical Engineering at UCT for 37 years. He came to the Cape early in 1910 as chief lecturer in Mechanical Engineering and Automobilmism at the old South African College. Professor McMillan was renowned for conducting popular extension lectures on the motor-car. It is said, "Many of Cape Town's leading citizens went back to school- in order to acquire that knowledge of underlying principles which was so much more necessary in those days when cars were so much less reliable than they are now." Doctors, lawyers, journalists, bankers businessmen, ministers of religion, members of Parliament - even - Professors were among the 3 000 people who attended those classes. He retired from the University in 1954.</p> <p><i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993))</i></p>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
83.	Engineering Department	Goodlet Laboratories	Named after Brian Laidlaw Goodlet, Corporation Professor of Electrical Engineering at UCT, 1937-1939 and 1940- 1950. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
84.	PD Hahn Building Bldg No 105	The Lawrence Room Space No AA01	Named after the Late Dr. R.F Lawrence at the request of the Royal Society of South Africa (RSSA). Dr. Lawrence was a former curator of arachnid's myriapods, reptiles and amphibians at the South African Museum who was elected a Fellow of the RSSA in 1935. Dr. Lawrence's bequest was to the RSSA and was used in furnishing the room, which is used for the Society's meetings. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
85.		H.W. Pearson Building Bldg No 121	Named after Professor Harold Welch Pearson. He was The first Harry Bolus Professor of Botany and founder of the National Botanic Gardens of Kirstenbosch. Realizing that Professor Pearson's work and influence -extended far beyond the ranks of his professional colleagues", the University Council decided to have two chairs of botany. the Harry Bolus Chair which was to remain and its occupant was to be responsible for the teaching in the Botany Department. The new chair was founded in memory of Professor Pearson, was to be known as the Harold Pearson <i>Chair of Botany.</i> <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
86.	Geological Sciences Building Bldg No 107	Eric Simpson Lecture Theatre	Named after Eric Stanley Wynne Simpson (1924-1983), a graduate of UCT who <i>joined</i> the University staff in 1952. He was regarded as one of the significant South African oceanographers and a world acclaimed scientist. Simpson was Director of the Institute of Oceanography and Professor of Geology and a Dean of Science at UCT. He was also President of the influential Scientific Committee on Oceanographic Research of the International Council of Scientific Unions. In addition to holding office in various other scientific bodies,he was responsible for designing the "'Thomas B. Davie", UCT's seagoing vessel. Professor Simpson was largely responsible for the emergence and beginnings of Mariene Geology at UCT. Under Simpson the Department built up a sophisticated workshop initially dedicated to the construction of equipment required for marine research, including air guns.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
			<i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993)</i>
87.	Geological Sciences Building Bldg No 107	John de Villiers Library	Named after John de Villiers, who left the Geological Survey in 1966 to become the second Director of the PreCambrian Research Unit (1965-1973). He was pre-eminently a field man. Prior to his appointment he was associated with the Department's activities in serving as a supervisor of field studies in the Oudshoorn district and Southern Bokkeveld. He is remembered for his meticulous field mapping and excellent publications. He died of cancer in 1978. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
88.	Geological Sciences Building Bldg No 107	Henno Martin Computer Room	Named after the first Director of the PreCambrian Research Unit at UCT. 1963-1965. During his two years as Director of the Chamber of Mines PreCambrian Research Unit he devoted much time to compiling all the geological data available in Namaqualand and Namibia. He was a renowned authority on the geology of Namibia With 30 years experience in that country. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993.)</i>
89.	Geological Sciences Building Bldg No 107	Rogers Room	Named in honour of Arthur Wilhelm Rogers. FRS (1872-1946), born in Taunton, Somerset. He was appointed Assistant Geologist to the Geological Commission of the Cape of Good Hope whose Headquarters were at the South African Museum, Queen Victoria Street in Cape Town. Rogers became Director of the commission in 1902. After Union he became Assistant Director of the Geological Survey. He remained with the Survey until his retirement in 1932. He died at his home in Mowbray in 1946. Amongst the many honours and awards Rogers enjoyed, were his election to the Fellowship of the Royal Society of London (1918) and Presidency of his International Geological Commission in 1929, the year in which the International Geological congress was held in Pretoria. Roger was a member of an elite group of distinguished geologists who pioneered earth science in South Africa. He mapped extensive areas of the Cape but is probably best remembered for his Witwatersrand Studies, particularly in the Heidelberg area. He had a long association with the Geology Department at UCT lecturing in the South African College in 1903 and retaining his links with the Department until his death. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
90.	Geological Sciences Building Bldg No 107	P.A. Wagner Museum Space No 151	Named in honour of Percy Albert Wagner (1885- (1929), a distinguished economic geologist. He was a student of SACS. Wagner was president of the Geological Society of South Africa in 1916 and honorary Secretary from 1927 until his death. Of great importance was his work on the ore deposits associated with the Bushveld igneous complex of the Transval, especially the tin, nickel and platinum ores. A portrait of him is in the geological sciences museum at UCT which was named after him. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town,</i>
91.	Otto Beit Student's Union Building, Ground Floor Bldg No 112	Richard Luyt Room Space No 005	Named after Sir Richard Luyt, Vice-Chancellor of UCT (1968-1980). Previous to this appointment Sir Luyt had participated in World War 2 and became distinguished officer in the British Army and then in British colonial service. His last appointment before he became Vice-Chancellor being that of Governor –General of British Guyana. He was knighted in 1964. He was a graduate of UCT and Oxford and a Rhodes scholar. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town,</i>
92.	Department of Quantity Surveying	Nellie's Room	An unofficial name colloquially used in the department. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
93.	No longer exists	J.B.M. Hertzog Studiesaal	Department of Afrikaans en Nederlands) named after General J.B.M. Hertzog, former Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa. 1924- 1939, in honour of his financial contributions to the Department <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
94.	UCT Libraries	The J.W. Jagger library Bldg No 110	Named after J.W. Jagger (1859-1930), a former Minister of railways, a leading businessman in Cape Town, a very generous benefactor to the UCT main library. He gave £57 000 to the university during his lifetime. He also formed a Trust in his will from which a further £ 107 500 occurred to the University. He was for many years chairman of UCT's finance committee. The Chair of Economics also bears his name. In terms of the will the J.W. Jagger Scholarships were founded in 1928 for both post and undergraduate students. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of</i>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
			<i>History UCT, 1993).</i>
95.	No longer exists	Reyburn Room	<p>Named after Professor H.A. Reybum who was chairman of the Library Committee (1931-1950). The room was initially established in 1952 as a Periodicals Reading Room in the groundfloor of the Jagger Library extension. It is now being used as conference room. Reyburn was head of the Department of Psychology when he assumed the chairmanship of the Library Committee in 1931. He was widely regarded as a "champion an protagonist' of the University Libraries. He fought for the Library cause on University bodies in order to obtain increased funds, more staff and a larger appropriation for buildings. It was largely due to his personal drive, interest and initiative that the School of Librarianship was established in 1939. Furthermore he was personally responsible in 1933 for working out and securing the adoption of the first definite basis for funding of the Library by the University Council.</p> <p><i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i></p>
96.	Jagger Library Bldg No 110	Kipling Room Space No 3.03	<p>Named after Joseph Rudyard Kipling (1865- 1936). The Kipling Room houses the Kipling Collection donated to the University library by J.S.I McGregor (1887-1969), a fine collector of books who taught English at Potchefstroom Boys High School. This was a collection of books by and about Kipling, a very close friend of Cecil John Rhodes who used to spend some of his summer holidays at the Woolsack (currently the reception and entertainment centre for the Woolsack Residence). In 1959 McGregor's collection had grown to about 2000 books and periodicals as well as letters, autographs, portraits and cartoons and other miscellaneous Kiplingiana. When he discovered that it could no longer be accommodated in his little house in George, he offered it to the University libraries. He made the condition that it should be kept together as a collection and housed in a special room, which would allow for the display of the various pictures etc, which formed part of the collection. This condition was met and a room was found for this purpose in the old Jagger library. But when structural alterations were made to the library, the Kipling room was moved to the ground floor of the Centre for African Studies. On 27 June 1957 McGregor was awarded a M.Ed. degree. honoris cause for his imaginative and scholarly contribution to secondary education.</p> <p><i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i></p>
97.	Jagger Library	Camelot Room	Unofficially named after the round table in that Room. Camelot was the castle which would have had a town around it, where King Arthur and his knights lived. Arthur's knights were a fellowship called the

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
	Bldg No 110		Knights of the Round Table, because they sat around a large round table (the table being round prevented fights as to who was senior to whom, for in medieval society where you sat at table was determined by your rank. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
98.	Jagger Library Level 5 Bldg No 110	Caprivi Strip (room)	An unofficial name, which is widely used in the Library to refer to a small passage. It now houses some computers. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
99.		The G.H. Menzies Building Bldg No 144	Named after George Hamilton Menzies (1912-1976). Professor of Land Surveying from 1946 to 1976, former Dean of the Faculty of Engineering and warden of Smuts Hall from 1955 to 1975. He founded the Photogrammetric Society of South Africa and was its president for 14 years. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
100.		The Immelman Building Bldg No 137	Named after Rene-Ferdinand Malan Immeiman (1905-1982), university Librarian and Director of the School of Librarianship from 1940 to 1970. He was a pioneer in the field of South African Librarianship and an impeccable researcher of Cape local history. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
101.	The Wilfred and Jules Kramer Law School Bldg No 807	The Brand van Zyl Library	Established in 1962 and named after the former governor-general of the Union of South Africa, the Right Honourable Major Gideon Brand van Zyl. He bequeathed his vast collection of antiquarian Roman and Roman-Dutch law books and a fund. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
102.	Hidding Hall	Hiddingh	Named after Dr W.M. Hiddingh. It is a branch of the Main University Library and is situated on the

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
	Bldg No 410	Hall Library	ground floor of the Hiddingh Hall. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
103.			
104.	Geological Sciences Building Bldg No 107	Alex du Toit Library	Named after Alexander Logie du Toit (1878-1948), a renowned geologist. He went to school at the Diocesan College, Rondebosch and was a graduate of the South African College. Du Toit studied geology at the Royal College of Science, London. He returned to South Africa in 1903 and joined the geological commission of the Cape of Good Hope (1903-1911). As no other South African geologist mapped so extensively the areas covered by the rocks of the Karoo system, Du Toit became the recognised authority on these highly diversified sediments, which because they are also found in South America, India, Australia and Antarctic, play an important part in the hypothesis of continental drift. He was twice president of the Geological Society of South Africa and also president at various times of the South African Association of the Advancement of Science (SAAS), the South African Geological Society and the South African Archaeological Society. The SAAS awarded him the South African medal in 1930 and the Geological Society, the Draper Memorial medal in 1933. UCT awarded him an honorary D.Sc. Degree. In memory of his contribution to the Geology Department and to knowledge, the Alex du Toit Memorial Lecture was initiated in 1949. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
105.	R.W. James Building Bldg No 122	W.E. Frahn Library Space No 5.41	Named after Wilhelm Eberhard Frahn (1926-1982), Professor of Theoretical Physics from 1964 to 1982. After emigrating from Germany in 1955 he worked in the National Physics Research Laboratory of the CISR until 1960. He became the first Professor of Nuclear Physics at the University of Stellenbosch in 1960. Four years later, in 1964, he accepted the Chair of Theoretical Physics at UCT. In 1970 he received the Haveng Prize for Physics. He was an authority in the field of theoretical nuclear physics and his contributions earned him respect and distinction far and wide beyond the borders of South Africa. Professor Frahn became Head of the Department of Physics in 1972. He was a life Fellow of UCT from 1969. He was also closely involved with the establishment of the Southern Universities Nuclear Institute at Faure. From 1964 to 1972 he was a member of the UCT library Committee. In 1979 he won the South African Medal from the South African Association for the Advancement of Science for "his long-lasting contribution to physics, particularly in the field of nuclear reaction theory." In July 1982 South Africa's

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
			<p>highest distinction in the field of Physics, the De beers Gold Medal was posthumously bestowed on him by the South African Institute of Physics.</p> <p><i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i></p>
106.	Department of Business Science shared with the Department of Accounting	Sonnenberg Micro Computer Laboratory	<p>Named after Richard Samuel Sonnenberg, the son of Max and Lillie Sonnenberg (after whom the Max and Lillie Sonnenberg Lecture Theatre Snape Building is named). Richard and his father were the founders of the Woolworth's Company. He was an Accountant who was interested in, and supportive of the development of the UCT Department of Accounting. He served as a Governor and Trustee of the UCT Foundation, having been one of the original members of the Foundation when it was formed in 1961. He also served as a member of the University Council for 14 years. In recognition of his excellence as an exemplar of business administration, he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Economic Sciences honoris causa by the University of Cape Town in June 1983.</p> <p><i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i></p>
107.		The Wilfred and Jules Kramer Law School Bldg No 807	<p>named after the Late Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred and Jules Kramer. Wilfred was a Cape Town businessman and Jules. a singer. They both left a bequest to the tune of R700 000 for the creation of a freestanding Kramer Law School Building and the development of the law library. R 15 000 was secured for the purchase of books and periodicals as a supplement to the Law School's annual grant. Out of this bequest the Wilfred Kramer Law Scholarship and Grants were founded in 1972. The bequest provides post-graduate scholarships, one for Law and the other for Music.</p> <p><i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i></p>
108.	The Wilfred and Jules Kramer Law School Bldg No 807	Gilfillan Room. (Law Faculty)	<p>Named after the Gilfillan family, a notable family legal firm in Johannesburg which presented the Brand van Zyl Law Library with a large collection of books, English and South African law reports and law journals for the use of the senior students.</p> <p><i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i></p>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
109.	School of Economics	H.M. Robertson Room	<p>Named in honour of Hector Menteith Robertson (1905-1984), He came to UCT in 1930 and was appointed Senior Lecturer. He succeeded Professor Robert Leslie as J.W. Jagger Professor of Economics in 1950 and remained in the post for 20 years. He was Chairman of the University Library Committee from 1954, Dean of the Arts Faculty 1959-1960, and Head of the Department of Economics, 1950-1970. At the request of the Union Government in 1947, Professor Robertson was seconded to the Union Government War Histories Section of the Prime Minister's Office to organise the preparation of an official civil history of the war. He retired in 1970 with the title of Emeritus Professor of Economics.</p> <p><i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i></p>
110.	Beattie Building, Department of History Bldg No 118	Eric Walker Seminar Room Space no 2.40	<p>Named after Eric Anderson Walker, professor of History at SAC/UCT from 1911 to 1936. His best known work, 'A History of South Africa', was widely acclaimed when it was published in 1928. He was the warden of college House for 1928 until 1932. He was Chairman of the Library Committee from August 1923 to August 1930.</p> <p><i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i></p>
111.	Waterfront, Breakwater Campus	GSB Blocks B & D Bldg No 575	<p>The magnificent new home for the Graduate School of Business (GSB) since May 1992 when it moved from Protea in Rosebank. The Breakwater campus is close to Cape Town's Victoria and Alfred Waterfront development in the oldest part of the city's docklands.</p> <p>Prior to this occupation the buildings originally served as a prison known as the Breakwater Prison. The Breakwater Prison was built in 1901 to accommodate male "European" convicts (1911-1926) from the much older Breakwater prison. From 1926-1989 it was a labour hostel for black dockworkers.</p> <p><i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i></p>
112.	GSB	The Steve Hutton Centre	<p>Named after Steve Hutton, an ex-MBA student who was killed in the Helderberg air disaster off the Mauritian coast on 28 November 1987. He was a brilliant student who won a couple of awards and was one time Old Mutual Gold Medalist. His mother wanted him to be remembered and a sleeping place next to the Brig was established at the old G.S.B. at Protea and was transferred like that to the new Breakwater campus.</p>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
			<i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
113.	Graduate School of Business, Waterfront	The Brig	A recreation center. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
114.	Graduate School of Business – Amenities Bldg No 577	The Stonebreaker s	A pub and restaurant. The name is an obvious reference to prisoners who broke quarry used to construct the Breakwater Prison. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
115.	GSB Blocks B & D Bldg No 575	The Old Mutual Conference Room	the main discussion room of the (GSB) named after Old Mutual in recognition of a gift of R100 000 made by the South African Mutual UCT Assurance Society to UCT in 1967. There was a proviso that name of the hall would be transferred when the GSB was housed in new premises. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
116.	College of Music, Middle and Lower Campus	W.H. Bell Music Library Bldg No 224	Named after Professor W.H. Bell, the first Professor of Music 1923-1935. When the University took over the South African College of Music in 1923, a faculty of music was created and Professor Bell director of the SACM, became the first dean. Professor Bell was an "indefatigable worker and virtually single-handedly created the Little Theatre out of an old Chemistry laboratory in 1931. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
117.	Strubenhalm Building Bldg No 221	Gregorio Fiasconaro Opera Rehearsal Room	Named after the opera singer Professor G. Fiasconaro, the architect of South African opera and was also the director of the UCT Opera School from 1952. He was responsible for many opera productions, mostly in the Italian repertoire. He was appointed Assoc. Professor in 1972. Between 1951 and 1980 he produced 171 different productions of 57 operas -10 for the Eona Groups and 2 for the Baxter Theatre. He sang 40 leading songs including the first London performance of Bartok's "Bluebeards Castle" with

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
		Space No C6	the UCT Opera Co. He worked in close association with CAPAB from 1967. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
118.	Strubenhalm Building Bldg No 221	Chisholm Recital Room Space No C7	Named after Erick Chisholm, Professor of Music 1946- 1965. He was a great force for both consolidation and expansion but it was in the area of opera and contemporary music that he distinguished himself. He died in 1965. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
119.		Burnage Bldg No 254	One of the Campus Control Offices. Burnage was the original name of the farm/outhouse before it became university property. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
120.		Welgelegen Bldg No 805	A 17 th century house named after the Welgelegen Estate. Welgelegen came into existence with a 6 Morgan Grant to Comelius Stevenz in 1676. He owned this property until 17 March 1703 when his son-in-law, Johannes Heufke took it over. In January 1890 Welgelegen was acquired by Cecil John Rhodes from S.J. Wilks. UCT acquired Welgelegen from the State and was to be used as a University guest house. It was declared a National Monument in 1980. It currently houses the offices of the Public Relations Department <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
121.	Welgelegen Bldg No 805	Van Reenen Room	Named after Jacob Van Reenen who, in 1856, purchased the Welgelegen property for 53 000 guildens. He enlarged the house to accommodate his family of fourteen. Van Reenen was a member of the Weeskamer and the Burgerraad and was also a delegate to the Chamber of Seventeen in 1779. He died in 1793. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
122.		Glenara Bldg No 203	Bought by the university on 15 December 1924 as an economic measure to avoid the cost of erecting new buildings, this carried the University estate down to the Main Road in Rosebank. Glenara is used as the official residence of the Vice-Chancellors. The residence was given the original name of this property. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
123.		Baxter Theatre Bldg No 266	Named after William Duncan Baxter (son-in-law of J.W. Jagger). He was a generous supporter of the University during his lifetime. On his death in 1960 he left the University a legacy of more than R500 000 with the expressed wish that this be used to build a theatre to promote the arts in Cape Town. He was, like Jagger, Chairman of the University finance committee and was Chairman of the UCT Council, from 1945-1960. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
124.	No longer exists. Now the site of the Graca Machel Hall	Protem	Protem means "for the time being" is name of the building, which until 1992 had been occupied by the Graduate School of Business. Its origins are similar to Driekoppen. It was provided for women students who had been in the armed forces. Married quarters were also made available. Protem had the same deficiencies as "Belsen" and it immediately acquired the name "BUCHENWALD". <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i> Demolished in 2005 to make way for the new womens' residence to be named 'Graca Machel Hall'.
125.		The Isaac Albow Building Bldg No 255	Houses the UCT Child Guidance Clinic was opened and named after the late Isaac Albow in recognition of his generous donation which made it possible to make substantial extensions to the Clinic. He was a well-known businessman, a city councillor for 30 years, and a director of many companies and founder of the Maitland and Keurboom Sports Clubs. In 1967 he presented to UCT the Blue Moon Hotel at Lakeside. But due to its derelict condition and location the University decided to demolish it. In terms of his will, UCT was given R200 000 for the establishment of a chair of Rheumatology. Further to this, the postgraduate Albow Scholarship was founded in 1972 in terms of the will of the late Phillip (Isaac's brother) and Isaac Albow who bequeathed the sum of R6 736 to the University.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
			<i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
126.	Kaplan Centre Bldg No 148	Rachel Bloch House	Houses the Jewish Studies Library in the Kaplan Centre (<u>named after Mr. Isaac and Mrs. Jessie Kaplan</u>), This House is named after Jessie Kaplan's (Isaac's wife) mother Rachel Bloch (1882-1954) who valued Jewish learning. Although she was very poor, she saved from the little money she had and managed to buy the Torah, for the Parow Synagogue. This Torah is now in the Kaplan Centre. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
127.		The Architecture Library	
128.		Manuscripts and Archives	
129.		Arts Block Bldg No 119	
130.		Mathematics Block Bldg No 120	sometimes referred to as the Physics and Mathematics Building.
131.		The Beattie Building Bldg No 118	Named after Sir John Carruthers (Jock) Beattie in 1964. He was the Principal and Vice-Chancellor of UCT from 1918-1937 as well as the warden of College House, (1911-1922), and Professor of Physics at SAC. (1897-1917). <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
132.		Bremner Building	Named after Mary Frances Bremner in 1963 to perpetuate the memory of a gracious lady who left her estate to the university which also made it possible to erect the university's central administration block.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
		Bldg No 801	<i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
133.	Bremner Building Bldg No 801	Alan Jay Pifer Room Space No 2.07	<p>ALAN PIFER (1921-2005), longtime friend of UCT and past president of Carnegie Corporation, passed away on 31 October 2005 at the age of 84. Described as one of “philanthropy’s legendary figures” in the Chronicle of Philanthropy, Pifer worked throughout his career to strengthen the rights of historically disadvantaged groups.</p> <p>As Carnegie Corporation President from 1967 to 1982, Pifer led the foundation’s focus on social justice in supporting projects that sought to eliminate racial inequality, fight poverty, and promote educational opportunity. Beginning in the 1970s, Pifer was instrumental in reinstating the Corporation’s involvement in South Africa. He helped to create public-interest law projects to train black lawyers in South Africa and increase legal representation. In the mid-1970s, the Corporation established the Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development in Southern Africa at UCT, to examine how non-profit groups might help to eliminate economic and social inequities.</p> <p>Pifer also played a key role in establishing the UCT Fund, Inc. He was founding Chairman of the Fund from its inception in 1984 until he retired in 1992. The Fund raises funds in the United States to support the University’s commitment to provide financial aid for black students and to maintain UCT’s standing as a world class educational institution.</p> <p>At a Memorial for Alan Pifer, held at the Century Association in New York in January 2006, former Vice-Chancellor Stuart Saunders offered the following tribute:</p> <p>“Alan Pifer was a gentleman in every sense of the word. He was committed to social justice and to ensuring that those who were disadvantaged had a chance in life. He was passionate about helping to ensure that black South Africans could get a good tertiary education long before that enjoyed any popularity in South Africa. Scores of black South Africans owe their ability to attend UCT to his efforts and today many of them occupy key positions in government and in the professions, in business and in industry in our country. Nothing was ever too much trouble for him. I count Alan amongst my closest friends. I have never known a finer man, a more gentle man or a more compassionate man. We all miss him greatly but he will never leave us. We will live constantly reminded of him and of what an individual can achieve against all the odds. Hamba kahle, Alan.”</p> <p>Alan Pifer was honored in early 2005 for his many contributions to UCT and to the UCT Fund. At a ceremony at the Carnegie Corporation in New York, hosted by Carnegie President Vartan Gregorian, a</p>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
			<p>presentation was made to Alan's sons, Matthew and Dan. A painting of Alan, presented to UCT, now hangs in the Bremner Building. Current and former members of the Carnegie Corporation and Directors of the UCT Fund attended the ceremony.</p> <p><i>Source: Alumni News Update: May, 2006</i></p>
134.		<p>The Centlivres Building</p> <p>Bldg No 117</p>	<p>Named after Albert van der Sandt Centivres (1887- 1957) Chancellor of UCT, (1951-1966). He was a great champion of the liberty of individuals and strove to protect the independence of universities.</p> <p><i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i></p>
135.		<p>P.D. Hahn Building</p> <p>Bldg No 105</p>	<p>Named after Paul Daniel Hahn (1849-1918), who was appointed Jamison Professor of Experimental Physics and Practical Chemistry in 1876, and Professor of Chemistry in 1893, a chair he retained until his death in 1918. He was a strict disciplinarian and concerned himself with the personal and moral well being of all the students who passed through his hands.</p> <p><i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i> Council after receiving a report from a sub-committee which consulted with certain members of Senate, has decided that the New Chemistry Building will be re-designated the Paul Hahn Building.</p> <p>Paul Daniel Hahn, 1849-1918, born in South West Africa and educated at Halle, London and Edinburgh, became Professor of chemistry at the South African College in 1875, and the same year was elected a member of the first Council of the University of the Cape of Good Hope. He remained professor of Chemistry and member of Council until his death.</p> <p>"It would be difficult to exaggerate his services to the College and to the cause of science in South Africa generally. For a long period of forty-two years he had held with distinction the Professorship of Chemistry and had been largely instrumental, as we have noted in previous pages, in the development of the College in all other branches of science. In Mining, Engineering, Medicine, and Agriculture he had shown a keen interest and, both as Professor at College and as member of Council at the old University, had done much to promote systematic study in these directions. He was noted as an admirable and inspiring teacher and will be long remembered affectionately by his countless pupils. He had a strong and imposing personality and his genial old world courtesy and dignity made him both loved and respected by his colleagues and all who knew him." (W. Ritchie, The History of the South African College 1829 –</p>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
			1918, II, Cape Town, 1918. Pages 672 –3) <i>Source: To all members of Senate, 16/11/1973: Registrar</i>
136.		The Jameson Memorial Hall	Named after Sir Leander Starr Jameson (1853-1917), Prime Minister of the Cape Colony from (1904-1908). In 1918, the University accepted a proposal by Friends of Jameson to raise money for the building of a central assembly hall on the Groote Schuur campus as a tribute to Jameson's memory. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
137.		The R.W. James Building Bldg No 122	Named after Reginald Willam James (1891-1964), Professor of Physics (1937-1956). He acted as Principal and Vice-Chancellor during the absence of Dr T.B. Davie in 1953 and 1955 and after Dr. Davie's death, from 1956-1957. He was a talented lecturer and distinguished researcher who gained world renown in the new field of X-ray crystallography. Two of his former students have won the Nobel Prize. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
138.		John Day Zoology Building Bldg no 129	Named after and in honour of John H Osborne Day (1909-1989). He was Professor and Head of the Department of Zoology from 1946 until his retirement in 1974. John Day was a marine biologist, international ecologist of stature and authority on marine biology in general and on the ecology of estuaries in particular. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
139.	John Day Zoology Building Bldg No 129	Percy Fitzpatrick Institute of African Ornithology	Named after Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, a leading South African politician and entrepreneur (1890 and 1925). It was founded in 1959 to study the living birds of Africa, by Mrs Cecily Niven, daughter and only surviving child of Sir Percy Fitzpatrick and wife of Jack Mackie Niven of Amanzi, near Uitenhge, Cape. The first steps towards the founding of the Institute were made in 1958 by Dr. Cecily Nive and her husband, acting on behalf of the Percy FitzPatrick Memorial Trust, called a conference of leading South African ornithologists, museum and university personnel at Amanzi. This conference was held in January 1959. In terms of the constitution, the Institute was registered as a non-profit company, affiliated to the

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
			<p>University of Cape town. It was supported by an initial endowment from the Percy FitzPatrick Memorial Trust. This arrangement was confirmed at a meeting of the University Council on 3 August 1960. It is the only institute of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere.</p> <p><i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i></p>
140.	John Day Zoology Building Bldg No 129	The Niven Library Space No 1.01	<p>Part of the Percy FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology named in honour of Mrs. Cecily Niven and J. Mackie Niven and their family, The Niven library moved into its new premises in the former Psychology building, now part of the John Day Building, on University Avenue in 1986.</p> <p><i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i></p>
141.		The Robert Leslie Commerce Building Bldg No 145 The Robert Leslie Social Science Bldg Bldg No 140	<p>Named after the first Professor of Economics, founder and first Dean of the Faculty of Commerce. Robert Leslie was appointed to the Jagger Chair of Economics in 1914 and retained the chair until his retirement in 1949.</p> <p><i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i></p>
142.		The Snape Building Bldg No 102	<p>Named after Alfred Ernest Snape (1881-1946) who at the age of 29 was appointed in 1910 to the Cape Town Corporation Chair of Civil Engineering. He served as the Corporation Professor until his death in 1946. His teaching and technical ability laid the foundation for and established the form of future professional engineering training in South Africa.</p> <p><i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i></p>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
143.		The Shell Environmental and Geographical Science Building Bldg No 103	Officially opened in 18 September 1991 and named in recognition of Shell's long-standing partnership in education with UCT. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
144.	Geological Building Bldg No 107	Simpson Lecture Theatre	Named in honour of the late Professor Eric Simpson, sometime Professor of Geology and thereafter Professor of Oceanography at UCT .
145.	The Shell Environmental and Geographical Science Building Bldg No 103	W.J. Talbot Library Space No 3.06	Named after William John Talbot the first Professor of Geography at UCT Geography Department who started the Geography Departmental Library. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
146.		H. W. Pearson Building Bldg No 121	Named after Henry Harold Welch Pearson the first Professor of the Harry Bolus Chair of Botany at SAC in 1903. Pearson's influence as a botanist "extended far beyond the ranks of his professional colleagues." <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
147.		The Harry Oppenheimer Institute	Named after Harry Frederick Oppenheimer , UCT's fourth Chancellor since May 1967. He is an accomplished businessman who, since 1967, has made several large financial contributions towards the improvement of education at UCT. In 1976 UCT received R300 000 from Anglo American and De beers Consolidated Mines (he is the former Chairman) to open a new division, the Harry Oppenheimer Institute

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
			for African Studies. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
148.		College House Bldg No 502	The current residence is named after the oldest university residence in Southern Africa founded in 1887 by Professor Charles E. Lewis and situated in Breda Street near the former South African College. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
149.	Kopano, formerly known as Driekoppen Bldg No 804	The Skewes Room	A common room in Kopano Residence named after Professor Sam Skewes who was warden of the residence from 1958-1966. He was a distinguished mathematician and the Skewes Number played an important part in 20 th C number theory.
150.	Kopano, formerly known as Driekoppen Bldg No 804	Saunders Room	Another TV room in Kopano named after the past UCT Vice- Chancellor Dr Stuart J. Saunders who served as Vice-Warden of of the old Driekoppen in 1958, and warden of Driekoppen in succession to Skwes (1968 to 1978). <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
151.		Glen Residence Bldg No	Gelndower Hotel was the name of hotel before it was bought by UCT.
152.		Kilindini Bldg 527	The original name of building before it was bought by UCT. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
153.		Baxter Hall Bldg No 250	a women's residence was named after W.D. Baxter in recognition of his tireless devotion and dedication to the University. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
154.		Fuller Hall Bldg No 123	Named after the late Dr Mana Emmeline Fuller (1867-1957) who, in 1912, established the first hostel for women students in a house in the Gardens. She was member of the SAC/UCT Council. One contemporary author described her as a "doughty fighter for the rights of women, who succeeded in persuading the Council to pay its women lecturers at the same rate as men" - making UCT the only university in the whole country with such a scheme at that time. She was one of the class of the first women students at UCT in 1886/7. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town,</i>
155.		Kopano (kopano means unity) Bldg No 804	Previously known as Driekoppen until 1960, which were erected in 1945 near Driekoppen Inn on the De Waal Drive, Mowbray, which the Government gave to UCT as a "temporary" students residence for about 300 male ex-servicemen. When the students returned from war they were somewhat dismayed by the similarities between the accommodation that they were given and the kind of quarters at the war front which they did not want to be reminded of. It has been said "the austere bungalows surrounded by barren and dusty earth and barbed wire fencing, took their minds back to infamous prisoner-of-war camps in Germany. Because of this irony the residence immediately earned itself the name BELSEN, a name which stuck to despite objections by UCT authorities. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
156.	27 Burg Road	Linkoping Bldg No 506	The Linkoping Estate in Burg Road, Rondebosch was sold and its extensive grounds were divided up into building lots in 1939. A service road, later given the name Linkoping, gave access to the houses that were about to be built. Today one of these big houses accommodates self-catering students and is a unit of the Groote Schuur Residence Complex. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
157.		Smuts Hall Bldg No 124	Named after Field Marshall Jan C. Smuts in 1950 to commemorate his tenure as Chancellor of UCT (1937-1950). It was opened in 1928 (together with Women's Residence renamed Fuller hall in 1950) and was known at that time as Men's Residence. Its foundation stone was laid in 1925 by the Prince of Wales. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
158.		Leo Marquard Hall Bldg No 268	Opened in 1975, and named after the late Leo Marquard, distinguished South African education historian an member of the University Council. In this Hall the games Room is named after Milton F Krause, the Hall's first warden and the TV Room is named after E.J. Moll, a former Warden and Professor of Botany. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
159.		Rosebank Hall Bldg No	Original name of building before it was bought by UCT. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
160.	Smuts Hall Bldg no 124	"The George"	A pub in Smuts Hall named after the residence's longest-serving Warden, Professor George Menzies. He was the Warden from 1955-1975. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
161.		Tugwell Hall Bldg No 267	Opened in 1974 and named after the late Mrs. Anna Maria Tugwell, Lady Warden of the University's first women's residence at Groote Schuur, wife of the SAC Registrar. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993)</i> Council has also decided that the New Women's Residence, now nearing completion, shall be known as Tugwell Hall. Anna Maria Krige, 1876-1966, was educated at the South African College and became a teacher. In 1913 she married Mr A.D.R. Tugwell, Registrar, South African College. The next year Mrs Tugwell became

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
			<p>Head of the Arthurs Seat Women's Hostel of the South African College, and from 1917-1928 she was Head of the Hope Mills Women's Hostel of the South African College and University of Cape Town. From 1928 to the end of 1934 she was Head of the New Women's Residence on the Rondebosch campus which was later renamed Fuller Hall. Mrs Tugwell died on May 30, 1966.</p> <p><i>Source: To all members of Senate 16/11/1973 - Registrar</i></p>
162.	Tugwell Hall Bldg No 267	The Claire Louw Lounge	<p>Named after a former Warden.</p> <p><i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i></p>
163.		Varietas Bldg No 598	<p>The original name of the building before it was bought by. UCT.</p> <p><i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i></p>
164.	10 Glendarrach Road	Consolata House Bldg No 547	<p>The original name of the building before it was bought by. UCT.</p> <p><i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i></p>
165.		Groote Schuur Residence and Flats Bldg No 546	<p>The original name of the building before it was bought by. UCT.</p> <p><i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i></p>
166.		Liesbeeck Gardens Bldg No 585	<p>The original name of the building before it was bought by. UCT.</p> <p><i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i></p>
167.		Medical	<p>Founded in 1940 for the express purpose of accommodating medical students.</p>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
		Residence Bldg No 315	<i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
168.		J.P. Duminy Court Bldg No 559	Named after the late Mr. Jacobus Petrus Duminy, Principal and Vice-chancellor of UCT (1958-1967) <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
169.		TB Davie Court Bldg No 583	Named after Thomas Benjamin Davie, Vice-Chancellor and principal of UCT from 1948 to the time of his death In December 1955. He championed the cause of academic freedom and university autonomy. In 1959 the students of UCT established the annual T.B. Davie Memorial Lecture, to commemorate his work and contribution in this regard. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
170.	Otto Beit Students' Union Bldg no 112	TB Davie Room Space No 001	
171.		University House Bldg No	After the South African College became the University of Cape Town in 1918, College House in Breda Street proved too small to accommodate the students who needed accommodation. The University then bought a terrace of double storey houses just of Government Avenue facing the paddocks and just next do the Synagogue. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
172.	University House	"The Opstaan",	An unofficial name of a student pub at University House. NB, the back and front rows of three blocks at U.H. have the following unofficial student names: ▪ 'C' BLOCKS, Saville Row

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
			<p>Hurlers Row</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 'D' BLOCK, Ave Lamoral ▪ 'E' BLOCK, Harlem Row Snob Alley <p><i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i></p>
173.		Rondeberg Flats Bldg No 589	
174.		Wolmunster Bldg No 508	<p>Formerly a residential hotel.</p> <p><i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i></p>
175.		Woolsack	<p>Named after the second house built on the Groote Schuur Estate which Cecil Rhodes planned for the use of "poets and artists" whom he wanted to attract to the Cape.</p> <p>34 Grotto Road, 3 Stanley Road , 9 Stanley Road , 13 Stanley Road</p> <p><i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i></p>
176.	Next to Glenara	Strubenhholm Bldg No 221	<p>The original name of the 'stables' situated next to Glenara. It remained the home of the administration section (including the Offices of the Principal and the Registrar) until July 1963 when the newly erected Bremner Building was occupied. Strubenhholm also accommodated the College of Music which amalgamated with the University in July 1923.</p> <p><i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i></p>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
177.	1982	Otto Beit Students Union Building Bldg No 112	Student Union Refectory Previously known as the red level.
178.	1982	Otto Beit Students Union Building Bldg No 112	Ben Beinart Room Space No 004 Previously known as the Staff Association Common Room
179.	1980		The Colenso Van Wyk Field Station Previously known as the Geological Field Station.
180.	1976		UCT Sports Centre Bldg No 142 Previously known as the Student Assembly and Amenities Building.
181.	1967	Hidding Hall Library Bldg No 410	WS Logeman Reading Room Space No 005 Willem Sybrand Logeman was born in Haarlem, Holland 15 April 1850 and died in Cape Town 6 February 1933. In 1893 he was the Professor of Dutch, French, German and History at Victoria College, Stellenbosch in 1893. In 1894 he joined the South African College, Cape Town as Professor of Modern Languages, became the secretary to the Senate in 1896, and the Professor of Dutch, French and German in 1898. He served as the first librarian of the library of the University of Cape Town from 1905-1921.
182.	No date	Hiddingh Campus	Bertram House & Bertram House (on the Hiddingh Campus, but part of Iziko Museums) and Bertram Place (now used by Film and Media Studies):

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>
		Bertram Place	Bertram House was owned from 1839 to 1854 by John Barker. Bertram House was named after his wife, Ann <u>Bertram</u> Barker.
183	2008	Bremner Bldg	<p>Mafeje Room</p> <p>Professor Mafeje died on 28 March 2007 in Pretoria. He was an MA graduate of the University of Cape Town and a PhD graduate of the University of Cambridge.</p> <p>In 1968 the then Mr A Mafeje was selected by a Senate selection committee for appointment to the post of senior lecturer in social anthropology at UCT. In the face of a threat by the then Minister of National Education to prohibit this appointment, and notwithstanding consequent UCT protests which included a major sit-in by students and staff in the <u>Senate Room</u> in support of the appointment, the Council had rescinded its decision to appoint him to the post. In 2002/2003 the Council had invited Professor Mafeje to receive the degree of Doctor of Social Science, honoris causa and had offered an apology for the 1968 events; Professor Mafeje had responded to neither.</p> <p>Events in the 1990s (an offer by UCT of a one-year senior research fellowship, which he had not been prepared to accept both because it did not recognise his seniority and had no security of job tenure after one year, followed by the way in which his application for an advertised chair was not pursued as it might have been) had led to the breach between UCT and Professor Mafeje, and the failure by UCT in the late 1990s to do anything to bring him back to UCT had exacerbated this.</p> <p>The Mafeje family in 2008, accepted an apology by the UCT and aposthumoushonorary, a degree of Doctor of Social Science offered to Professor Mafeje in 2002/2003. The Council resolved to rename the Senate room, where the 1968 sit-in was staged, the Mafeje Room.</p>
184	2009	Groote Schuur Hospital	<p>Bill Hoffenberg Conference Room</p> <p>Sir Raymond Bill Hoffenberg obtained his MD in 1957 and PHD in 1968 at the University of Cape Town's medical school. He was a lecturer at the Department of Medicine from 1955 to 1967. In between his studies, Hoffenberg travelled to the United States in 1957 and 1958 under a Carnegie Fellowship where he started to specialise in endocrinology.</p> <p>Hoffenberg practised medicine at Groote Schuur Hospital, where he was involved in preparing for Chris Barnard's first heart transplant operation in 1967. In the same year, he ran into political</p>

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Draft Register of Building Names, Room Names and Names of Spaces

<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>HISTORY</u>	
			<p>difficulties in South Africa. He opposed the apartheid policies of the Nationalist Party, and supported Alan Paton's non-racial Liberal Party, which he had joined in 1953. He supported the National Union of South African Students, and was chairperson of the Defence and Aid Fund, which funded the defence of those accused of political crimes and supported their families, until it was banned in 1966.</p> <p>Hoffenberg wrote extensively on endocrinology and metabolism, and was president of several organisations, including the Mental Health Foundation. He worked for the National Medical Health and Research Council at Mill Hill in north London, and at the thyroid clinic at New End Hospital in Hampstead. He became professor of medicine at Birmingham University in 1972, where he developed an outstanding endocrine department. He became president of Wolfson College, Oxford, in 1985. He was knighted in 1984. He was also president of the International Society for Endocrinology, chairperson of the British Heart Foundation and chairperson of the Medical Campaign against Nuclear War. He held six honorary doctorates, and was a fellow of seven learned societies.</p> <p>He retired in 1993 and moved to Queensland, Australia, where he was Professor of Medical Ethics at the University of Queensland from 1993 to 1995.</p> <p>Hoffenberg died in Oxford in April 2007. He never gave up hope in the fight for the freedom of humankind.</p>	
185	2010	Falmouth Building	Basil Jaffe Seminar Room	<p>Basil Jaffe (1923-2009): An MBChB graduate of UCT in 1946, he was one of the founding fathers of family medicine in South Africa. A passionate campaigner for the recognition of family medicine as an academic discipline, he was an inspirational role-model for generations of primary care doctors whom he taught as a part-time lecturer in general practice at UCT for over 30 years.</p>