

## Register of Room Names

Location	Name	History
Smuts Hall Bldg no 124	"The George"	A pub in Smuts Hall named after the residence's longest-serving Warden, George Menzies. He was the Warden from 1955-1975. Named after George Hamilton Menzies (1912-1976), professor of Land Surveying from 1946 to 1976 and former Dean of the Faculty of Engineering. He founded the Photogrammetric Society of South Africa and was its president for 14 years. He was one of the first 3 people to graduate in land surveying. He joined UCT as a lecturer in 1935 and became the first professor of land surveying in South Africa. After a long involvement with UCT, Menzies was elected Dean of Engineering in 1950 and was warden of Driekoppen Hall and later Smuts Hall. He was also a member of the University Senate and trained close to 300 hundred students in land surveying. <i>The photogrammetric record 1977. Vol 9: issue 50. Pp317-321. Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).www.smutshall.com.</i>
Barnard Fuller Building	Aadil Moerat Conference Room	The life, work and social contributions of Moerat embraces much of what UCT aspires for its students. During his student years, Moerat participated in and contributed to the Progressive Primary Health Care Network Emergency Services Groups providing support and first aid training in townships where political unrest was prevalent and where casualties of police shooting risked arrest if seeking health care through public services. After graduation, Moerat chose to establish a general practice in Gugulethu where he worked tirelessly to improve the health of the community. He was killed at his practice in 1998 as a result of criminal actions. His contribution and dedication to local communities was an example that warrants commemoration for future generations of students. <i>Health Sciences Centenary: Aadil Moerat Room. Dent, D. and Perez, G. 2012. The place and the person: Named buildings, rooms and places on the campus of the Faculty of Health Science, University of Cape Town. South African Medical Journal. Vol. 102: 6.</i>
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Bremner Building Bldg No 801 Space No 2.07	Alan Jay Pifer Room	Alan Pifer (1921-2005), Carnegie Corporation President from 1967 to 1982, 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. 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 money 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. Alan Pifer was honoured in early 2005 for his many contributions to UCT and to the UCT Fund. <i>Source: Alumni News Update: May, 2006</i>
Department of Mechanical Engineering	Albert Wessels Conference Room	Albert Wessels (1 October 1908 – 22 July 1991) was a South African industrialist and the founder of Toyota South Africa. The Albert Wessels trust is a generous annual donor to the Department of Mechanical Engineering. <i>Who's who southern Africa.</i>
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 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 had mapped so extensively the areas covered by the rocks of the Karoo system, Du Toit became the recognised authority on these highly diversified sediments. Due to the fact that these are also found in South America, India, Australia and Antarctic, this research played an important part in the hypothesis of continental drift. He was twice president of the Geological Society of South Africa and also president 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 research, the Alex du Toit Memorial Lecture was initiated in 1949, conferring his name on the library. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Haughton, S. 1949. Alexander Logie Du Toit. The Royal Society: Obituary notices of Fellows of the Royal Society. Vol. 6: 18. The South African Archaeological Bulletin. 1948. Vol. 3:9.</i>
Falmouth Building	Basil Jaffe Seminar Room	Basil Jaffe (1923 - 2009) qualified at UCT in 1946, and went into general practice - latterly called family medicine - an area of healthcare in which he was to devote his life, and excel. In 1950 he was instrumental in establishing an affiliation with the Faculty of the British College of General Practice, and in 1975 he was made Fellow of the Royal College of General Practitioners. He was elected Chairman of the Faculty of General Practice of the College of Medicine of SA and in 1980 became founding chairman of the SA Academy of Family Practice/ Primary Care, subsequently becoming its President. He devoted a large part of his life to student teaching, and the promotion of family medicine. In 1997 UCT awarded him the Distinguished Family Practice Medal. <i>Dent, D. and Perez, G. 2012. The place and the person: Named buildings, rooms and places on the campus of the Faculty of Health Science, University of Cape Town. SAMJ. Vol. 102: 6.</i>

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<p>Otto Beit Students Union Building Bldg No 112 Space No 004</p>	<p>Ben Beinart Room</p>	<p>Ben Beinart taught Roman and Comparative Law at UCT for 25 years. Beinart received his LLB from UCT and his LLM in London. He was an advocate of the supreme court, Barrister at Law, Gray's Inn, and was a lieutenant for 5 years, serving in North Africa and Italy from 1941-45. He was Head of Department at Rhodes where he lectured for 4 years, a further 25 at UCT and 5 years at Birmingham. A prolific writer, he was also active politically. He participated in organizations for the defence of civil liberties and academic freedom. He was a founding member of the liberal party and chairman of the Institute of Race Relations. In 1972 he prevented the unlawful arrest of students gathered on the Jameson Hall steps when police claimed this constituted an illegal gathering due to previous student gatherings held in the city. Both an excellent scholar and an activist for human rights, Beinart is commemorated via the Ben Beinart Memorial Lecture held each year and the Ben Beinart Room. <i>Stein, P. G. 1980. Journal of legal history Vol. 1 (1) 4-5. Law Review, 1980 (1). Ben-Zion Beinart.</i></p>
<p>Groote Schuur Hospital Old Main Building</p>	<p>Bennie de Wet Lecture Theatre</p>	<p>Bennie de Wet was the first superintendent of Groote Schuur Hospital. Having worked as assistant superintendent at Johannesburg General and resident medical superintendent at New Somerset Hospital, he was considered appropriately experienced for taking on the responsibilities of the new hospital. de Wet was said to have had a laid-back approach to hospital administration, and while criticised for lacking the vision and drive required for the furthering of a large teaching hospital, he was efficient with the basic running of Groote Schuur and was said to have been patient and courteous, listening to all employees' and patients' concerns. As the first superintendent at an important South African hospital, de Wet's name was conferred on the lecture theatre in his honour. <i>Digby, A. and Phillips, H. 2008. At the heart of healing: Groote Schuur Hospital 1938-2008. Johannesburg: Jacana.</i></p>
<p>Beattie Building (Ground floor) Bldg No 118 Space No B19</p>	<p>Bessie Head Computer Laboratory</p>	<p>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. Born in South Africa in 1937, Head was raised in a foster home as she was the child of an 'illicit' union, illegal at the time of her birth. She practiced as a journalist in South Africa: she wrote short stories for Johannesburg's Golden City Post, a weekly supplement that was related to the more famous Drum magazine. Her work for Drum magazine won her a reputation as writer. In 1960 Head moved to Cape Town where she became part of a group of anti-apartheid activists and married fellow activist Harold Head in 1962. Together they lived in District Six and Head worked for a monthly magazine, The New African where she found general support for her Africanist politics. During this period in District Six, Head wrote her first novel, <i>The Cardinals</i> but this was only published after her death. Head went into exile in Botswana where she worked as a teacher before becoming a writer. 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. 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. <i>Source: NOBC minutes. <a href="http://postcolonialstudies.emory.edu/bessie-head/">http://postcolonialstudies.emory.edu/bessie-head/</a>. SAhistory.org.za</i></p>

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Groote Schuur Hospital	Bill Hoffenberg Conference Room	<p>Sir Raymond Bill Hoffenberg obtained his MD in 1948 and PhD in 1968 at the University of Cape Town's medical school. He was a lecturer in the Department of Medicine from 1955 to 1967. In between his studies, Hoffenberg travelled to the United States under a Carnegie Fellowship where he started to specialise in endocrinology. Hoffenberg practiced 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 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. 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 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 was knighted in 1984 and became president of Wolfson College, Oxford, in 1985. 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. Naming the conference room after him serves as inspiration to others, after a long and illustrious career in medicine. <i>Watts, G. 2007. Sir Raymond Hoffenberg. The Lancet. Vol. 369: 9576. SAhistory.org.za</i></p>
121 4.23 and 5.24 and Library rooms 4.07.1, 4.07.2, 4.07.3, 4.07, 4.07.4, 5.15, 5.15.1.	Bolus Herbarium Library and the Bolus Herbarium	<p>Harry Bolus was a donor to the Development Scheme of 1902 and endowed the Bolus Chair of Botany. Upon reaching South Africa, he first settled in Grahamstown before being transferred to Port Elizabeth where he worked as a book-keeper. He lived there for 19 years and in that time built up his own business. Upon the sudden death of his son, a friend suggested he take up the study of botony and this developed his interest in the subject. He contributed to the <i>Handbook of the Cape Hope</i>, writing the sections on flora and fauna. He supplemented knowledge of Cape botony in his monograph <i>Flora Capensis</i> where he described 469 species. Bolus served the South African College as a council member. He was responsible for the establishment of a herbarium and botanical library that he left to the SAC. Further to this he made an endowment to the College for the Herbarium's upkeep, extension and payment of its custodians. Over and above this contribution, he left to the College a property in Kenilworth and some important 17<sup>th</sup> century carved furniture now used by the presiding officer at graduation ceremonies. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Nature. 1911. vol. 86. Public lecture: 2nd June 1965. Lutjeharms, W. The life and work of Harry Bolus.</i></p>
Leslie Commerce Building Bldg No 145 Space No 208	Caltex Classroom	Donor recognition.

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Jagger Library Bldg No 110	Camelot Room	Unofficially named after the round table in this room. Camelot was the castle where King Arthur and his knights lived. Arthur's knights were a fellowship called the Knights of the Round Table, because they sat around a large round table (the table being round prevented fights as all were made equal in a medieval society where seating at tables determined one's rank). <i>Source: Special collections librarian conversation 2013.</i>
PD Hahn Building	Cas Troskie Seminar Room	Casparus Gerhardus Troskie was born in 1936. He earned his B.Sc. (cum laude) from the University of Pretoria in 1957, in 1960 he received his M.Sc. and in 1963 was awarded a PhD from UNISA. From 1960 - 1961 he took research leave at Columbia University. Troskie was appointed as UCT's first full time lecturer in statistics in 1964. He became Professor and Chair of Mathematical Statistics in 1966. He played a major role in the development, teaching and supervision of students in the Financial Mathematics Masters programme and was the Chair of the UCT Sports Council from 1968 to 1988, Cape Educational Council from 1972-1988, the Coloured Educational Council from 1973-1985, the Cape Coloured Council from 1974-1995 and the Statistics Committee. Troskie was responsible for growing the department from two people to developing a course on statistics in the Commerce Faculty and an Acturial Science course for the Science Faculty. He became head of department in 1981. <i>CV for the Chair of Mathematical Sciences, to Council 9 February 1966. CV 2000. Administrative Archives.</i>
Upper Campus Bldg No 110 Jagger, 137 Immelman and 143 Student's Union extension 3 and 4	Chancellor Oppenheimer Library	Harry Frederick Oppenheimer (1908 – 2000), was a prominent South African businessman. In 2004 he was voted 60th in SABC 3's Great South Africans and was Chancellor of the University of Cape Town from 1967 to 1996. The son of Ernest Oppenheimer (who was to found Anglo American Corporation, and become chairman of De Beers Consolidated Mines), Harry was born into an assimilated Jewish family of German origins in Kimberley, the original centre for diamond mining in South Africa, and lived most of his life in Johannesburg. After completing his primary schooling in Johannesburg, he attended Charterhouse School in England, before going on to study at Christ Church, Oxford University, graduating in 1931 in Philosophy, Politics and Economics. Harry Oppenheimer was the chairman of Anglo American Corporation for a quarter of a century and chairman of De Beers Consolidated Mines for 27 years until he retired from those positions in 1982 and 1984 respectively. He was Member of Parliament for Kimberley (1948 to 1957) and became the opposition spokesman for economics, finance and constitutional affairs. His opposition to apartheid was well known as were his philanthropy and business acumen. In the 1970s and 1980s, he financed the anti-apartheid Progressive Federal Party, now the Democratic Alliance. Some argue that he could have done more to end the regime, but within his sphere of influence he is said to have done more than most of his fellow-businessmen, and the university honours him as both Chancellor and activist. <i>Brenthurst.org.za. The telegraph - obituaries - 21 August 2000 .</i>
Below the first flight of steps below Jameson Hall	Chancellor's Walk	Chancellor's Walk refers to the area below the first flight of steps in front of Jameson Hall. Its location in front of Jameson Hall made this a relevant name coupled with the (then) chancellor Harry Oppenheimer's unveiling of the National Monument plaque on this walk. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). NoBC minutes. Administrative Archives UCT.</i>

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Strubenhalm Building Bldg No 221 Space No C7	Chisholm Recital Room	Named after Erik Chisholm, Professor of Music 1946 - 1965 at UCT. 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. Born in Glasgow in 1904, Chisholm started out as concert pianist, later touring Italy, India and Singapore, establishing orchestras there and entertaining troops. When he came to UCT, he revitalized the department: he brought in specialist teachers, expanded courses and improved the UCT Opera School, which was able to bring productions to towns in Southern Africa that were rarely exposed to opera. In this way, Chisholm is responsible in many ways for the music school being what it is today. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Erikchrisholm.com</i>
Upper Campus, at the Library end of Chemistry Mall	Cissie Gool Plaza	Zainunnisa “Cissie” Gool was the youngest daughter of Abdullah Abdurrahman, 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. In the 1930s, she became a founding member of the National Liberation League. She was arrested on a number of occasions and spent time in prison, once being sentenced to 30 days of hard labour. She became the first black woman advocate, having completed a BA, MA and LLB at UCT but in 1963, three months after admission to the bar, she died after a sudden illness. <i>Source: NOBC Minutes</i>
Steve Biko Building, Upper Campus Building no 153 Room 4.02	Dulverton Trust Laboratory	The Dulverton Trust is an independent grant-making charity and company limited by guarantee. It was established in 1949 by the 1st Lord Dulverton to provide funds for such charitable institutions or purposes as the trustees might determine. Since its foundation, the Dulverton Trust has made grants totalling over £85 million, which have provided much-needed support to thousands of charities and institutions, including UCT. <i>Dulverton Trust website - www.dulverton.org</i>
Barnard Fuller Building	Dumo Baqwa Conference Room	Baqwa served as the first Professor of Primary Health Care in the Faculty of Health Sciences at UCT from 1995 to his untimely death in 2001. He was the first black professor appointed to the faculty at the time and served as an important role model for health sciences students and for students in the Forest Hill residence where he served as warden. He was also Associate Dean in the Faculty of Health Sciences. He was committed to social justice and a political activist: one of the leading lights of the Black Consciousness Movement in the early 1970s. <i>Dent, D. and Perez, G. 2012. The place and the person: Named buildings, rooms and places on the campus of the Faculty of Health Science, University of Cape Town. South African Medical Journal. Vol. 102: 6.</i>

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<p>Building 144 2.16</p>	<p>Duncan McMillan Laboratory</p>	<p>Named in honour of Duncan McMillan (1880-1967), Professor of Mechanical Engineering at UCT for 37 years. He became an engineer at The Royal Technical College and the University of Glasgow after which he worked at Sentinel Engine Works where he did some of the design work for the Sentinel steam wagon. He came to the Cape in 1910 as chief lecturer in Mechanical Engineering and Automobilmism at the old South African College. McMillan was renowned for conducting popular extension lectures on the motorcar. 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, members of parliament and lecturers were among the 3 000 people who attended those classes. He retired from the University in 1954. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Allen, E. 1951. Profile - Prof. D. McMillan. Cape Argus, Saturday January 20, 1951.</i></p>
<p>Geological Sciences Building Bldg No 107</p>	<p>Eric Simpson Lecture Theatre GEOLSIM</p>	<p>Named after Eric Stanley Wynne Simpson (1924-1983), a graduate of UCT and Cambridge who joined the university staff in 1952. He was regarded as one of the most significant South African oceanographers and a world acclaimed scientist. Simpson was Director of the National Research Institute for Oceanography, Professor of Geology and 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 establishment of Marine 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. He was awarded the Albert I Grand Prize in 1982, for compiling relief maps of all the ocean floors of the world. This workshop and Simpson's scholarly enterprises still influence, and the lecture theatre serves as a reminder of his contributions. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 199. UCT News and Information Bureau 28.6. 1983 Vol. 10 (6). Press release number: 41/83. Special collections, UCT Archives.</i></p>
<p>Beattie Building, Department of History Bldg No 118 Space no 2.40</p>	<p>Eric Walker Seminar Room</p>	<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. Born in 1886, he read modern history at Oxford. Before taking up the post of lecturer at SAC, he taught at University College of Bristol. When SAC became UCT in 1911, Walker made his department one of the best at the institution, and was regarded as an excellent teacher – his 1<sup>st</sup> year course surviving 60 years. Walker served on the university council, was Dean of Arts and published prolifically. He was the warden of College House from 1928 until 1932 and was Chairman of the Library Committee from August 1923 to August 1930. Although critiqued for being Eurocentric today, he is regarded as integral to developing historical studies in South Africa. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Saunders, C. 2006 'Walker, Eric Anderson (1886–1976)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press.</i></p>

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Old GSH Bldg No 777 J49.10	Falconer Lecture Theatre	Arthur Wellesley Falconer, an Aberdeen graduate, was appointed as the first Professor of Medicine in 1919, a position he held until 1938 when he became Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University. At this time, UCT was the only university offering a medical degree in the country. Black students were officially allowed to enrol for the first time during his tenure as Vice-Chancellor and Principal, and the first admissions followed from 1940. He retired in 1947. Known as 'Oubaas' by the students, he was enormously popular, and was called one of the 'Big Three', the other 2 being Charles Saint (surgery) and Cuthbert Creighton (obstetrics and gynaecology). On his retirement the Chair of Medicine was divided in two, to be occupied by J F Brock and F Forman, who then taught in the newly built GSH, where the lecture theatre resides. <i>Dent, D. and Perez, G. 2012. The place and the person: Named buildings, rooms and places on the campus of the Faculty of Health Science, University of Cape Town. SAMJ. Vol. 102: 6.</i>
Leslie Commerce Building Bldg No 145 Space No B Lab 3.02.4B	Fleming Individual Study Lab	Donor recognition.
Barnard Fuller Building	Frances Ames Conference Room	Ames was an exceptional clinician and known to her colleagues for her professional integrity and her outstanding teaching. Long after her formal retirement at UCT, she continued to be one of the most popular and approachable teachers at Valkenberg, particularly inspiring young trainees with her insights into the biomedical and social understanding of mental health. In recognition, UCT awarded her an honorary doctorate in 1997. She was internationally known for her fight to expose the conduct of the doctors who treated Steve Biko who died in detention in 1977. When these doctors were exonerated, she demanded a full inquiry and when this was denied, she applied for a Supreme Court Order to resolve the matter, putting her career on the line. Ames was awarded the Star of South Africa (the highest civilian award in South Africa) by former President Mandela in 1999, not just for her academic prowess but in recognition of her courage, integrity and wisdom, and her enormous contribution to the country through her example. <i>Dent, D. and Perez, G. 2012. The place and the person: Named buildings, rooms and places on the campus of the Faculty of Health Science, University of Cape Town. South African Medical Journal. Vol. 102: 6.</i>
Health Sciences Library Bldg No 313 Space No 5.0	Frank Forman Reading Room	Named after Frank Forman, affectionately known as "Frankie", a SAC/UCT graduate. He shared the James Anderson Gold medal, received during his training at Marischal College, Aberdeen where he received his MBChB. He was admired as a wonderful clinician and teacher who contributed to the building of a South African tradition of medicine. He was 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 he was appointed to the chair of Clinical Medicine until his retirement in 1963. He was awarded the Hamilton Maynard Medal for his paper on thyroid secretions and in 1970, the College of Medicine of South Africa conferred an honorary Fellowship in Medicine on him. <i>A. Saunders, S. and McKenzie, D. 1980. In memorium: Frank Forman. SA Medical Magazine. 17 May 1980.</i>



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Bridge over Anzio Road	George Dall Bridge	Approved by Council on 5 September 1996, in memory of Professor George Dall. The bridge symbolizes the link between Scholarship and Service, and between the University and the Community, which Dall exemplified. Dall was considered a 'bridge-builder' between the then Faculty of Medicine and the Groote Schuur Hospital. During his term as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine from 1984 until his retirement in 1989, he ably shepherded the Faculty through difficult political times. These included 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 authorities. 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. <i>Department of Development and Public Affairs on behalf of the Dean of Medicine 26 April, 1996 .</i>
The Wilfred and Jules Kramer Law School Bldg No 807 1.04.11	Gilfillan Room	Named after the Gilfillan family, a notable 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. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
Bldg No 526	Glen Residence	Glendower Hotel was the name of hotel before it was bought by UCT. Purchased in 1982 for R650 000, it was run for the rest of the year as a hotel before being turned into a residence in 1983. <i>Administrative archives NOBC, May 1982.</i>
Engineering Department 144 Room 3.34, 3.34.1, 3.34.2	Goodlet Laboratories	Named after Brian Laidlaw Goodlet, Corporation Professor of Electrical Engineering at UCT, 1937-1939 and 1940- 1950. Trained in Petrograd, Russia and later Sheffield, Goodlet designed the first million-volt Tesla transformer and impulse generator. After working at Cambridge for two years, Goodlet wrote his classic paper on lightning. It was after this that he became Chair of engineering at UCT, growing and developing the electrical engineering department. Known for his teaching and scholarship, after embarking on a trip to Ceylon where he became an Officer of the Order of the British Empire and wrote his book <i>Basic Electrotechnics</i> , he returned to full time teaching at UCT. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Gates, M. 1961. Obituary.</i>

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Strubenhalm Building Bldg No 221 Space No C6	Gregorio Fiasconaro Opera Rehearsal Room	Gregorio Fiasconaro, known as the architect of South African opera, was the director of the UCT Opera School from 1952. He began singing at the age of seven and during the war he was a pilot in the Italian Air Force, until he was taken prisoner in 1942 and interned in South Africa. After the war he became known in this country via his singing with the orchestras in Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg and in radio recitals. Aware of his potential, Erik Chrisholm appointed him as teacher of singing at the SA College of Music in Cape Town in 1949, anticipating a considerable expansion of training in opera to come. John Connell also made use of his singing in the opera season at His Majesty's Theatre when La Boheme, Madama Butterfly and Faust were produced in 1951. The next year Chrisholm established his Opera School and University Opera Company at the College of Music and appointed Fiasconaro as its director. He was responsible for many opera productions, mostly in the Italian repertoire. Between 1951 and 1980 he produced 125 different productions of 51 operas. He sang 40 leading songs including the first London performance of Bartok's "Bluebeards Castle" with the UCT Opera Company. 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). <a href="http://saoperasingers.homestead.com/Gregorio_Fiasconaro_Bio.html">http://saoperasingers.homestead.com/Gregorio_Fiasconaro_Bio.html</a></i>
Leslie Commerce Building Bldg No 145 Space No L_ Lab	Gus Lewis Computing Studio	Donor recognition.
Next to the main herbarium Building no. 121 4.23.1	Guthrie Identification Centre	Francis Guthrie (1831-1899) attended University College of London, graduating with a B.A. and LL.B. After practicing as an advocate, he left for the Cape Colony where he pursued his interest in mathematics. Guthrie was Chair of Mathematics at Graaff-Reinet College for 14 years before he moved to Cape Town with his family. Here we worked as an advocate and then returned to his position as maths lecturer, this time at the South African College. Over this period, Guthrie came up with the Four Colour Conjecture (no more than four colors are required to color the regions of a map so that no two adjacent regions have the same color) and also became close friends with Harry Bolus, a stockbroker. Bolus became interested in botany and after the death of Bolus' son, Guthrie encouraged Bolus to pursue his passion for botany further. This led Bolus to start a herbarium, and his first specimen for it was collected at Graaff-Reinet in 1865. 14 plants were named after Guthrie, a testament to Bolus and Guthrie's friendship. It is fitting that the Guthrie centre is placed beside the herbarium named after his friend and should be named after him, he being first mathematics lecturer at SAC/UCT. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Maritz, P and Mouton, S. 201. Francis Guthrie: A colourful life. The Mathematical Tourist Vol. 34: 3.</i>

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School of Economics	H M. Robertson Room	Named in honour of Hector Menteith Robertson (1905-1984). He completed his PhD at Cambridge in 1929 and won the Ellen McArthur Prize (a much coveted award in economics) in 1932 for his PhD work. He came to UCT in 1930 and was appointed Senior Lecturer. He succeeded 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. His book, <i>Aspects of the rise of economic individualism</i> , caused much stir at the time for its critique of Max Weber's Protestant work ethic. Now recognised as a valid argument by most accounts, Robertson is regarded as a highly accomplished economic historian. At the request of the Union Government in 1947, 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. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). De v. Graaff, J. 1984. Obituary: H. M. Roberston 1905-1984. South African Journal of Economics. Vol. 52: 3.</i>
Directors' Office Postgraduate Funding Office Otto Beit	Harry Crossley Room	Harry Crossley, born in 1884 in Yorkshire, after working as a clerk in a soap works, was given the opportunity to study languages at Halifax Technical College. He reached teacher's level in French, German and Spanish and went to teach in Spain. After returning from Spain, Crossley bought a gas engineering company. After World War II, Crossley immigrated to South Africa where he lived until his death in 1968. It was his wish that his money be used for funding postgraduate study at the Universities of Cape Town and Stellenbosch. <i>Monday Paper 2003. Vol. 22.20.</i>
Geological Sciences Building Bldg No 107 Computer Room 508	Henno Martin Computer Room	Martin was the first Director of the Precambrian Research Unit from 1963-1965. During his two years as director, 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. Martin was born in Germany but left for South-West Africa (now Namibia) due to his opposition to Nazi Germany. There, he became well known for his work on water exploration projects which provided water to farms. He later wrote <i>The Sheltering Desert</i> which told the story of how he and his friend and lived in exile for 2 years to avoid internment by the South African government. After returning from Sao Paulo where he had conducted research and lectured, he became part of the UCT Precambrian research unit. In 1964 he returned to Germany as Head of Geology at the University of Gottingen. Still celebrated in Namibia, the Geological Society awards the Henno Martin medal for best geological publication in Namibia each year. <i>Source: Weber, K. 1998. Memorial to Henno Martin: 1910-1998. Geological Society of America: Memorials. Vol. 29.</i>
Hiddingh Hall Bldg No 410	Hiddingh Hall Library	Named after W.M. Hiddingh and opened in 1911. Hiddingh bequeathed £10 000 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 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).UCT Libraries update October 2004. Vol. 3:1.</i>

## Register of Room Names

Dining Hall – Kopano Residence, Woolsack Drive	Ian Bunting Dining Hall	Bunting was warden and Dean of Social Sciences at UCT. Before becoming Dean of Humanities and Social Sciences at UCT, Bunting served as dean for 20 years at Rhodes University. A professor of philosophy, his fields of interest included policy research and debates on the reconstruction of higher education in South Africa. Bunting was committed to transformation and equal opportunities: he left his career in academia, moving to the Department of Education where he worked on planning and financing for transformation. <i>Centre for Higher Education and Learning. Bunting, I. and Cloete, N. 2004. Developing performance indicators a South African case study. Cape Town: CHET.</i>
Old Groote Schuur Hospital Old Main Building, E Floor Room	Jack Brock Conference Room	Named after John (Jack) Fleming Brock, a graduate of UCT who obtained his undergraduate degree in 1925. Brock became a physician in 1931, having received special training and experience at Oxford University and at the Postgraduate Medical School in London. This proved to be of immense benefit to the UCT Medical School because, until 1938, the department 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. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Verwey, E. 1995. New dictionary of South African Biography. South Africa: HSRC Press.</i>
Steve Biko Students' Union Bldg No 153 Room No 4.12	Jeanette Curtis Room	Jeanette Curtis received her first degree in Library Studies at Wits and then a diploma in librarianship at UCT. Working in activism, she assisted the National Union of South African Students (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. She married Marius Schoon after his release from prison in the late 1970s and they left South Africa and lived in Botswana for a number of years before moving to Angola. The years in Botswana were spent as 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. 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. <i>Source: NOBC Minutes.</i>
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). Prior to his appointment he was associated with the department's activities in serving as a supervisor of field studies in the Oudtshoorn district and Southern Bokkeveld, since he preferred to be in the field. He is remembered and honoured for his meticulous field mapping and excellent publications. <i>Source: Machado, P. 1993. Medical school, old and new Groote Schuur Hospital Buildings. BuZV Archives.</i>
Beattie Building Bldg No 118 Space No 3.10	John Goodwin Room	Prof John Goodwin was the first professional archaeologist in South Africa. He came to South Africa in the 1920s from Cambridge and was in charge of Ethnology and Archaeology at UCT until his death in 1959. He would have been 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 let African scholars attend (the congress was postponed until 1952, and held in Algiers). <i>Source: NOBC Minutes</i>

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<p>EBE Faculty Conference Rm, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, Menzies Building Bldg No 144 Space No 6.01.7</p>	<p>John Martin Room</p>	<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. 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. 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. <i>Source: Abridged Curriculum Vitae</i></p>
<p>Werner &amp; Beit North (Health Sciences Campus) Bldg No 308</p>	<p>Jolly Lecture Theatre</p>	<p>William Tasker Adam Jolly was the first Professor of Physiology at UCT and in South Africa, taking up the appointment in 1911. He was previously lecturer in physiology and assistant to Sir Edward Sharpey Shafer in Edinburgh. He had also worked for Willem Einthoven in Leyden, known for his invention of the string galvanometer in 1893, the forerunner of the electrocardiograph. Jolly published extensively, and was later known as the father of medical research in South Africa. 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. 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. Jolly built the first electrocardiograph in South Africa and this occupied the entire basement of the building. The Anatomy and Physiology Laboratories were opened in 1912: the anatomy lecture theatre was on the ground floor, and physiology - Jolly - on the first, named in honour of Jolly's contribution to medical research. <i>Source : Council EXCO minutes 2 November 2005.</i></p>

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<p>Hiddingh Campus Building no. 413</p>	<p>Katrine Harries Print Cabinet</p>	<p>Katrine Harries was born in Berlin in 1914. Her father Robert Harries was an artist who was killed during World War I, 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 taught in the department of etching and lithography and later established the Department of Typography. In 1960 she became a full-time lecturer and in 1967 she was appointed senior lecturer and held this position until her retirement in 1977, due to ill health. The Katrine Harries Collection bequeathed to UCT is housed in Manuscripts &amp; Archives (Centre for African Studies) and consists of items concerned with her illustrations of books, drawings and her private papers. The Katrine Harries Print Cabinet is a growing University collection of fine art prints, and is housed in the Michaelis School. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993. Arcyart.com</i></p>
<p>Jagger Library Bldg No 110 Space No 3.03</p>	<p>Kipling Room</p>	<p>Named after Joseph Rudyard Kipling (1865- 1936). The Kipling Room houses the Kipling Collection donated to the University library by John Scott Ivan McGregor (1887-1969), a collector of books who taught English at Potchefstroom Boys High School. This was a collection of books by and about Kipling, a close friend of Cecil John Rhodes who used to spend his summer holidays at the Woolsack (currently the reception and entertainment centre for the Woolsack Residence). When he realised it could no longer be accommodated in his house in George, due to his wife's illness requiring the warmest room in the house, his library, 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. When structural alterations were made to the library, the Kipling room was moved to The African Studies Library. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Schaefer, A. Publish and be damned. Philobiblon: Journal of the society of bibliophiles in Cape Town. Vol. 3: 34.</i></p>
<p>Bremner Bldg</p>	<p>Mafeje Room</p>	<p>Archie Mafeje was an MA graduate of the University of Cape Town and a PhD graduate of the University of Cambridge. In 1968 , 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 then Minister of National Education to prohibit this appointment, the Council rescinded its decision to appoint him to the post. This was met with UCT protests which included a major sit-in by students and staff in the Senate Room in support of the appointment. In 2002/2003 the Council invited Mafeje to receive the degree of Doctor of Social Science, honoris causa, and had offered an apology for the 1968 events; Mafeje responded to neither of these invitations. Events in the 1990s (an offer by UCT of a one-year senior research fellowship, which he had not been prepared to accept 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) led to a breach between UCT and Mafeje. The Mafeje family in 2008, accepted an apology by UCT and a posthumous honorary degree of Doctor of Social Science. The Council resolved to rename the Senate Room, where the 1968 sit-in was staged, the Mafeje Room. <i>UCT website: The Mafeje Affair.</i></p>

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<p>Postgraduate Centre and Funding Office Otto Beit Building (Old Student Union) Adjoined to the TR Devine</p>	<p>Mandela Rhodes Room</p>	<p>The Mandela Rhodes Foundation is a collaboration between the Rhodes Trust and Nelson Mandela. The Rhodes Trust was established in 1903 under the will of Rhodes who wanted to create a programme in which people from Commonwealth countries could study at Oxford University. As a joint venture, the Mandela Rhodes Foundation began in 2003, complementing the Rhodes' tradition by bringing a focus to African-centred goals. The Mandela Rhodes Foundation aims to provide for the development of skills that assist South Africans and Africans build a critical mass of leaders for South Africa and for the continent. The Mandela Rhodes Foundation has on its board of Trustees the former Vice-Chancellor Professor Ndebele, and the Western Cape has been chosen as the home of the Foundation. In addition to this, the region piloted the first ever Mandela Rhodes Scholarship programme. <i>www.mandelarhodes.org</i>.</p>
<p>Flat in Wolmunster Bldg No 508 8 Christow Rd</p>	<p>Margaret Levyns Flat 2</p>	<p>Margaret Levyns was born Margaret RB Michell in 1890 in Sea Point. She enrolled at the South African College in 1908, joining the botany department. 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 enrol at Newnham College, Cambridge. Levyns was awarded a doctorate in 1933 for her monograph on the genus <i>Lobostemon</i> and she was the first woman to receive the DSc (she wrote of 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 was a Fellow of the Royal Society of South Africa, and later Honorary Reader in Plant Taxonomy at UCT. Levyns 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 authority on taxonomy of the South Western Cape flora and published extensively in this field, producing the pioneering <i>Guide to the Flora of the Cape Peninsula</i> in 1929. She was permitted, unusually, to retain her lectureship upon her marriage in 1923. In 1963 she became the first ever woman President of the Royal Society of South Africa and was also President of the Botany Section of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science. Levyns's retirement in 1947 did not end her association with botany. For another quarter of a century, in an honorary capacity, Levyns continued to work in the Department of Botany doing research, adding new material to the herbarium. She bequeathed her house, Cydonia, to the University and it was sold, the proceeds used to pay for the Wolmunster alterations; the flat bearing her name, in honour of her, is based there. <i>Source: Council EXCO minutes 2 November 2005.</i></p>
<p>Wilfred and Jules Kramer Law Building Bldg No 807 Space No 5.20</p>	<p>Michael Blackman Reading Room</p>	<p>Born in 1939, growing up in Cape Town, Blackman decided to study law after briefly considering architecture. He practiced law for a short while before completing his LLM at Harvard, returning to South Africa to join the Law faculty at the University of Natal. While on sabbatical, he completed his PhD at Cambridge. In 1984, Blackman became Chair of Commercial Law at UCT where he soon implemented one of the first and most successful LLM courses, Advanced Company Law. Dedicated to teaching but also publishing extensively, he won the UCT Book Prize in 1998 and his last publication won the prize in 2004. <i>Visser, D. 2004. Obituary: Michael Blackman. The South African Law Journal. Vol 121: 4.</i></p>

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<p>Otto Beit Building, Open space in front of coffee shop Bldg No 112</p>	<p>Molly Blackburn Hall</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 Black Sash. 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. 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. 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 enquire about rent restructuring in the Lingelihle township near Cradock. She, together with Di Bishop, 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 National Party 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. 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 communities where she worked. The Molly Blackburn Hall is named to remind students of Blackburn's commitment to fighting injustice and the importance of holding to one's cause. <i>Source: E.J. Verwey (ed), New dictionary of South African biography. Pretoria, 1995, pp. 21-23.</i></p>
<p>Health Sciences Library Wing Bldg No 313</p>	<p>MSD (SA) Wing of the Health Sciences Library</p>	<p>Donor recognition.</p>
<p>Department of Quantity Surveying Centlivres (117) CL3.17</p>	<p>Nellie's Room</p>	<p>Nellie's room became a name when the Department of Quantity Surveying was housed in a prefab on the rugby field between 1957-8 while Centlivres was being constructed. The then HOD, Jack Butt, assigned the name to one of the prefabs, because it was a standing joke/response that, when anyone was looking for anything, they would be told that it was "in Nellie's room, hanging behind the door". This line was brought into common use by a group of older students who had returned from the war. It is thought that they might be fondly remembering the room of a lady who had attended to their needs while away from home - but this is not a known fact. The extent of the use of the line by students consolidated it as part of the Department's identity, so much so that the HOD named a room after it. When Centlivres was completed and the Department moved in, a room was named 'Nellie's Room' to continue the tradition. This was not the current room, but was on the lowest level on the south side, as one enters. When that room was assigned a different function and became part of the School of Architecture, the name was moved to its current room. <i>Source: HOD Construction Economics and Management.</i></p>



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Graduate School of Business Blocks B and D Bldg No 575	Old Mutual Lecture Theatre	Old Mutual had supported the GSB since 1965, starting with the funding of the Old Mutual Conference Hall and the GSB library on the Protem campus. This continued through provisions of gold medals to MBA students each year and support that included R1 million towards the augmentation of academic staff salaries. The name Old Mutual had been lost in the GSB's move from Protem on the lower north campus to the Waterfront and the naming of this lecture theatre is a renewal of that naming tradition and the longstanding relationship between Old Mutual and the GSB. <i>Source: NOBC Minutes</i>
Leslie Commerce Building Bldg No 145 Space No LCOM2A	Old Mutual Room	Donor recognition.

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<p>The Wilfred and Jules Kramer Law School, Middle Campus Bldg No 807 Space No KRAM5.19</p>	<p>Oliver Tambo Moot Court</p>	<p>Oliver Reginald "O.R." Tambo was born in 1917 at Mbizana, Eastern Cape. Tambo was enrolled in Holy Cross missionary school where 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 continued his studies and obtained his Higher Diploma in Education and in 1953, Tambo 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, 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. 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. On 8 April 1960 the ANC was declared an illegal organisation under the Suppression of Communism Act. The ANC leadership decided that 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 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. 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, Tambo brought his ambassadorial and conciliatory skills to bear on readying the country for a return to the normality of international relations, arguing for a gradual relaxation of sanctions. But he was not to see the free South Africa for which he had struggled 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. With his beginnings in law and teaching, the Moot Court at UCT is a fitting room to bare Tambo's name, vision and memory. <i>Source: Law Faculty website.</i></p>
<p>Geological Sciences Building Bldg No 107 Space No 151</p>	<p>P.A. Wagner Museum</p>	<p>Named in honour of Percy Albert Wagner (1885- 1929), a distinguished economic geologist. He was a student of SACS and later, Wagner was president of the Geological Society of South Africa in 1916 and honorary Secretary from 1927. Of great importance was his work on the ore deposits associated with the Bushveld igneous complex of the Transvaal, especially the tin, nickel and platinum ores. There is a portrait of him 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, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Shand, S. 1930. Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society. Vol. 86.</i></p>

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<p>John Day Zoology Building Bldg No 129</p>	<p>Percy Fitzpatrick Institute of African Ornithology</p>	<p>Named after Sir Percy Fitzpatrick (1890 and 1925), a leading South African politician and entrepreneur with a special interest in animals. He kept wild animals and some of these became the first animals at Johannesburg Zoo. The institute was founded in 1959 to study living birds of Africa by Cecily Niven, daughter of Fitzpatrick. The first steps towards the founding of the Institute were made in 1958 by Niven and her husband, acting on behalf of the Percy Fitzpatrick Memorial Trust. They called a conference of leading South African ornithologists, museum and university personnel. This conference was held in January 1959, and in 1960 the institute was established. It is the only institute of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere. Attributing her interest in ornithology to her father, Niven had a life long enthusiasm for studying bird life, and felt it necessary to have an institute dedicated to the study thereof. Niven established the Committee for Bird Protection and was a driving force behind the 1<sup>st</sup> Pan African Ornithological Congress with the Institute being the culmination of her life's work. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). www.fitzpatrick.uct.ac.za - history.</i></p>
<p>Health Sciences Library Bldg No 313</p>	<p>Phillip and Leah Marks Library Werner Beit South</p>	<p>Named in honour of the parents of Professor Israel Nathan (Solly) Marks who left a bequest for the establishment of a library in the Gastroenterology clinic. When a new building at the Medical School was constructed, the section for this Library was divided into two, and one section became the Little Seminar Room because the Littles (named after A.S. Little, a former patient) together with Phillip and Leah Marks had left bequests. After being schooled in Graaff-Reinet, Marks returned to Cape Town in 1943 to commence his studies in medicine at UCT, obtaining a BSc in 1945 and MBChB in 1949, which was followed by three years internship/senior house officer at Groote Schuur Hospital (1950-1952). Solly left the shores of South Africa in 1953 and did his post graduate training as a medical registrar in the Gastrointestinal Unit at the Western Hospital Edinburgh and then in 1956, having received the Ames Award in Gastroenterology, he took up the Fels research post and instructor in Gastroenterology at the Temple University Hospital in Philadelphia. After 9 years absence, Solly returned to Cape Town in 1959 with a wealth of experience including pioneering studies he did with Wilfred Card in Edinburgh on the relationship between parietal cell mass and acid output in the stomach. With these new skills he tenaciously pursued the goal of establishing a GI Clinic, which would provide a scientific basis for gastroenterology in Cape Town. He was appointed to the new Chair in Gastroenterology in 1986, a position he held until his retirement in 1992. Marks authored or co-authored more than 400 publications which include over 30 invited chapters in various text-books in gastroenterology. His achievements include being elected President of The South African Gastroenterology Society where he remained in the chair from 1962 to 1977 and was then voted Life President. Other awards include Fellow, University of Cape Town, Honorary member of the British Society of Gastroenterology, Australian Gastroenterology Society, Pancreatic Society of Great Britain &amp; Ireland and the Prout Club. In recognition of his services to Gastroenterology in South Africa he received the Salus Gold Medal from the Department of National Health in 1993. <i>Source: Machado, P. 1993. Medical school, old and new Groote Schuur Hospital buildings. BUZV archives. http://www.sages.co.za/B_SollyTributeMain.asp</i></p>

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<p>Second Floor Meeting Room: School of Economics Building</p>	<p>Polyoak Meeting Room</p>	<p>Donor recognition for a limited period. Polyoak is one of the leading ridged plastics suppliers in South Africa. The contract value is substantial, as is the potential value of the research output from the Research Unit in Policy Research in International Services and Manufacturing (PRISM), which Polyoak wishes to support. The Polyoak Packaging Group is a proudly South African, family-owned business which employs over 2000 people and is one of the leading suppliers of rigid packaging material in Southern Africa and the United States of America. Under the quiet but inspirational leadership of its founder, Henry J. Louw, Polyoak has come to embrace the ideals of our New South Africa and remains committed to pursuing the upliftment of the social welfare of all its stakeholders, especially those people who were disadvantaged by the previous political agenda in South Africa. In 2008, The Polyoak Family Educational Trust was established primarily for the benefit of the black employees, and their children, of the Polyoak Packaging Group, but also for the benefit of other individuals, organisations and local communities. The Educational Trust provides funding and financial support for education and training purposes - at primary, secondary, and tertiary level as well as pre-school care and post-graduate education, research and training. It is in line with the focus on developing post-graduate research that Jeremy Mackintosh, Managing Director of the Polyoak Group, has recently overseen the donation of R200 000 to the Research and Development drive of the Faculty of Commerce at The University of Cape Town, led by Professor Don Ross as Dean of Faculty.</p>
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<p>Flat in Wolmunster Bldg No 508 8 Christow Rd</p>	<p>Ralph Bunche Flat 3</p>	<p>Ralph Johnson Bunche (August 7, 1904-1971) was born in Detroit, Michigan. 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 the University of California, 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. With a scholarship granted by Harvard University and a fund of \$1000 raised by the black community of Los Angeles, Bunche began his graduate studies in political science. He completed his masters degree in 1928 and for the next six years alternated between teaching at Howard University and working toward a doctorate at Harvard. 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 North-Western University, the London School of Economics, and the University of Cape Town. 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), a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University and the Institute of International Education, and as a trustee of Oberlin College, Lincoln University, and New Lincoln School. Bunche had always been active in the civil rights movement. At Howard University he was considered by some a young radical intellectual: he criticized both America's social system and the established Negro organizations. He was a member of the Black Cabinet, consulted on minority problems by Roosevelt's administration and declined President Truman's offer of the position of assistant secretary of state because of the segregated housing conditions in Washington, D. C. He helped to lead the civil rights march organized by Martin Luther King, Jr. in 1965 and supported the action programmes of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and of the Urban League. 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 in 1948. After eleven months of virtually ceaseless negotiating, Bunche obtained signatures on armistice agreements between Israel and the Arab States. In 1950, after returning home, Bunche received the Nobel Peace Prize and over 30 honorary doctorates. Connected to UCT via his postdoctoral research and fighting the battle of racial prejudice in the USA, Bunche serves as inspiration to South Africans studying at UCT. <i>Nobel Prize website.</i></p>
<p>Beattie Building Bldg No 118 Space No 3.08</p>	<p>Ray Inskeep Room</p>	<p>Ray Inskeep was the Head of the Department of Archaeology in the 1960s. He was the teacher/mentor to a generation of archaeologists. These included Hilary Deacon, Jeanette Deacon, Carmel Schrire and Brian Fagan. He also assisted Cedric Poggenpoel in starting his academic career at UCT. Born in Brighton, Inskeep began his career working for Britain's Ministry of Works. After this he consulted on a project designed to establish the age of rock paintings in the Kondoa area in Tanzania. This was the start of his 50 year relationship with African archaeology. Leaving Tanzania he moved to Zambia where he researched early farming communities. Returning to academia in 1958, teaching at Cambridge, Inskeep became lecturer in Ethnology and Archaeology at the University of Cape Town in 1960. After 12 years at UCT, disenchanted by Apartheid, Inskeep returned to Britain to work at Oxford University. A brilliant teacher at UCT, upon his retirement, a special edition of the South African Archaeological Bulletin was published where tributes to his achievements and influence were shared. <i>Source: NOBC Minutes.</i></p>

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<p>Graduate School of Business Breakwater Campus Syndicate Room 3, Level 3, D Block</p>	<p>Raymond &amp; Wendy Ackerman Room</p>	<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 Raymond Ackerman Academy of Entrepreneurial Development. The Raymond Ackerman Foundation donated R12 million to fund the Raymond Ackerman Academy of Entrepreneurial Development (the ‘Academy’), an initiative aimed at providing disadvantaged youth with 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 nurtured to practice meaningful and viable livelihoods. The involvement of the Ackerman family at the University of Cape Town goes far beyond this single gift: Wendy Ackerman has operated a far reaching bursary fund that has benefited generations of students needing financial support. Pick ‘n Pay (owned by Ackerman) continues to sponsor RAG, and both Raymond Ackerman and his daughter, Kathy Ackerman-Robins, play an ongoing role in the Academy through guest lecturing and workshop facilitation. <i>www.ackermanacademy.co.za</i></p>
<p>Otto Beit Student’s Union Building, Ground Floor Bldg No 112 Space No 005</p>	<p>Richard Luyt Room</p>	<p>Named after Sir Richard Luyt, Vice-Chancellor of UCT (1968-1980). Previous to this appointment, Luyt had participated in World War II and became distinguished officer in the British Army and then in British colonial service. His last appointment before he became vice-chancellor was Governor-General of British Guyana. He was a graduate of UCT and Oxford and a Rhodes scholar. Initially opposed by students due to his involvement in preventing the People’s Progressive Party coming into power in Guyana, Luyt became vice-chancellor in 1967. Holding this position until 1980, he was vice-chancellor during the height of Apartheid. With academic freedom being threatened, Luyt fought to protect the university’s freedom. Luyt also defended students and staff who protested against Apartheid, objecting to banning orders and detention without trial. In 1968, taking over as principal of the Student Representative Council, Luyt dissolved internal conflicts by revoking the need for a constitution so that students could concentrate on opposing government rather than each other. It is in this spirit, that he is remembered through the Richard Luyt Room. <i>Source: sahistory.org.z. Saunders, S. 2000. Vice-Chancellor on a tightrope: A personal account of climatic years in South Africa. Cape Town: David Philip Publishers.</i></p>
<p>Geological Sciences Building Bldg No 107</p>	<p>Rogers Room</p>	<p>Named in honour of Arthur William Rogers (1872-1946), born in Taunton, Somerset. He was appointed Assistant Geologist to the Geological Commission of the Cape of Good Hope. Rogers became Director of the commission in 1902 and after Union, he became Assistant Director of the Geological Survey. He remained with the Survey until his retirement in 1932. Among the many honours and awards Rogers enjoyed, were his election to the Fellowship of the Royal Society of London (1918) and his Presidency of the International Geological Commission in 1929. Rogers was a member of a 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), Du Toit, A.1948. Arthur William Rogers: 1872-1946. Obituary notices of Fellows of the Royal Society. Vol. 5: 16.</i></p>

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Old GSH Bldg No 777	Saint Museum for Surgical Pathology	Named after Charles M.F Saint. First professor of surgery at UCT. Born in 1886, Saint attended King Edward VI Grammer school before studying medicine at the University of Durham Newcastle-upon-Tyne in England. He received his MB. BS. in 1908 and, showing academic brilliance, received 15 out of 18 awards there, 7 of which were scholarships. Under the tutelage of Rutherford Morison, Saint got his MD.BS in 1912 and was decribed bt Morison as the best student to have attended the institution. In World War I he joined the Royal Army Medical Corps and was sent to France and later received a C.B.E. and the title of Major. In 1920, he arrived in South Africa by 1938 was in charge of a double firm at Groote Schuur. Already a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, we was made an honory fellow of the Australasian College of Surgeons in 1934, the Greek Surgical Society and the Royal Society of Medicine. Encouraging research by his students, he too contributed in this regard, and was awarded the Hunterian Professorship for research on anatomy. Saint was also an avid footballer and extremely hard working, beginning work at 6:45 each morning. Over 1300 students were trained by him and he was said to be a great leader who inspired many. Saint collected specimens that formed the nucleus of the museum collection, which was opened in September 1954 and left a donation which constituted the Professor Saint Bequest Fund to support research in surgery and 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). Saunders, S. 2000. Vice-chancellor on a tightrope. Cape Town: David Philip Publishers. Louw, J. 1969. In the shadow of Table Mountain: A history of the University of Cape Town medical school and its associated teaching hospitals upto 1950 with glimpses into the future. Cape Town: Struik.</i>
Room 5.24 Leslie Social Sciences Building	Samsung Mobile Innovation Lab	Donor recognition. The agreement was a three year contract subject to annual renewal conditions being met. The annual value of the contract is approximately R800,000. The naming of the lab will revert on termination of the contract period. Samsung is a highly recognised brand (one of the top 20 growing global brands) and is eager keen to explore further contract engagements with UCT.
Kopano Bldg No 804	Saunders Room	The Saunders Room is a TV room in Kopano named after the past UCT Vice-Chancellor Stuart J. Saunders who served as Vice-Warden of the old Driekoppen in 1958, and warden of Driekoppen in succession to Skewes (1968 to 1978). Saunders was born in Cape Town in 1931. He attended Christian Brothers College in Green Point and graduated from UCT with an MBChB 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 Department of Medicine and Chief Specialist at Groote Schuur Hospital 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. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Saunders, S. 2000. Vice-chancellor on a tightrope. Cape Town: David Philip Publishers.</i>

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Staff lounge, Room (4.45), School of Economics Building	Sheila van der Horst Room	Sheila van der Horst, who joined the Department of Economics as a junior lecturer in 1933 although (possibly because she was a woman) she was not appointed to a permanent post until 12 years later. Van der Horst first trained at UCT and then at the London School of Economics. Her Ph.D. thesis on the history of black labour in the South African economy was subsequently published by the Oxford University Press to become one of the fundamental texts of the country's economic history. She was a member of the UCT Council, an Honorary Fellow of the Centre for intergroup studies and President of the South African Institute of Race Relations. <i>Archer, S. Heywood, J. 2003. Sheila van der Horst. South African Journal of Economics. Vol. 71: 1 . van der Horst, S. (Ed.) 1981. Race discrimination on South Africa: A review. Cape Town: David Philip in association with the Centre for inter-group studies.</i>
Geological Building Bldg No 107	Simpson Lecture Theatre	Named after Eric Stanley Wynne Simpson (1924-1983), a graduate of UCT and Cambridge who joined the university staff in 1952. He was regarded as one of the most significant South African oceanographers and a world acclaimed scientist. Simpson was Director of the National Research Institute for Oceanography, 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 establishment of Marine 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. He was awarded the Albert I Grand Prize in 1982, for compiling relief maps of all the ocean floors of the world. This workshop and Simpson's scholarly enterprises still influence, and the lecture theatre serves as a reminder of his contributions. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1999. UCT News and Information Bureau 28.6. 1983 Vol. 10 (6). Press release number: 41/83. Special collections, UCT Archives.</i>
Kramer, Middle Campus Bldg No 807 KRAM 5E/F	Smit Pentow Marine Seminar Room	Donor Recognition, for a period up to 31 December 2003, renewable thereafter upon review by the Faculty of Law.
Department of Business Science shared with the Department of Accounting	Sonnenberg Micro Computer Laboratory	Named after Richard Samuel Sonnenberg, the son of Max and Lillie Sonnenberg (after whom the Max and Lillie Sonnenberg Lecture Theatre in the 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. <i>Source: Research contracts and intellectual property services - Rchard Sonnenberg. <a href="http://www.rcips.uct.ac.za/usr/rcips/ip/Richard_Sonnenberg.pdf">http://www.rcips.uct.ac.za/usr/rcips/ip/Richard_Sonnenberg.pdf</a>. Saunders, S. 2000. Vice-Chancellor on a tightrope: A personal account of climatic years in South Africa. Cape Town: David Philip Publishers.</i>



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Reading Rm, in the MSD (SA) Wing of the Health Sciences Library Bldg	Stuart J Saunders Reading Room	Stuart Saunders was born in Cape Town in 1931. He attended Christian Brothers College in Green Point and graduated from UCT with an MBChB with Honours in 1953. He had a distinguished medical career: besides working at leading medical schools and hospitals in the US and England, he lectured at the Medical School at UCT, becoming Professor and Head of Department of Medicine and Chief Specialist at Groote Schuur Hospital 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. <i>Saunders, S. 2000. Vice-chancellor on a tightrope. Cape Town: David Philip Publishers.</i>
Otto Beit Students' Union Bldg no 112 Space No 001	TB Davie Room	Named after Thomas Benjamin Davie, Vice-Chancellor and Principal of UCT from 1948 to the time of his death in 1955. Initially a teacher, he trained at the University of Stellenbosch receiving a degree in Science and Humanities. After returning from World War I as a pilot, he decided to become a medical doctor, a lifelong ambition. He studied medicine at the University of Liverpool. After working in various positions in Liverpool and Bristol, in 1948 he became principal and Vice-Chancellor at UCT. 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: Cape Times, 15 December 1955.</i>
The Wilfred and Jules Kramer Law School Bldg No 807 2.05	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 to the university, as well as fund. After graduating from UCT and qualifying as an attorney, Brand van Zyl served as legal advisor to the British war office during the Anglo-Boer War. He had many interests outside of law and politics: he was president of the Western Province Agricultural Society, Cape Town YMCA, trustee of Kirstenbosch Gardens and member of UCT Council for over 20 years. The Brand van Zyl library is centred on the original antiquarian Ius Commune books donated by Brand van Zyl and now has over 3000 volumes. <i>Brand van zyl law library/about. Degree of Docor of Laws, honoris causa, The Right Honourable Gideon Brand van Zyl, 12 December 1947.</i>
Graduate School of Business, Waterfront	The Brig	A recreation centre named after the sailing vessel. Given the location of the GSB and the Brig at Cape Town's Waterfront, the name was deemed appropriate. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>

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Red Cross Children's Hospital Bldg No 530	The Chris Barnard Children's Heart Unit	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. 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". 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 enrol at UCT to become a doctor. He obtained his MBChB in 1946, his MD in 1953 and his MMed in 1954. 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. 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. 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. Barnard held the Chair of Cardiothoracic Surgery until 1983, when severe arthritis forced his early retirement. He spent his years in retirement providing international advice on cardiac matters, research and maintaining the Austrian-based Chris Barnard Foundation for children. He wrote several books, including his autobiographical 'One Life' and his last, 'Fifty Ways to a Healthy Heart', which was published in 1998. <i>Source: Monday Paper.</i>
Tugwell Hall Bldg No 267	The Claire Louw Lounge	Named after a former Warden. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
GH Menzies Building Bldg	The Daimler Chrysler	Donor recognition.

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<p>FHS Library, the Journal Room Bldg No 313</p>	<p>The Helen Brown Reading Room</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 with a MBChB with honours in 1935. After serving her internship at the New Somerset Hospital, 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 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 Brown was responsible for opening the first blood bank at Grootte Schuur Hospital and in the same year she became assistant to Professor J F Brock. 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 an innovative approach to new problems and "undiagnosable" cases have made her one of the faculty's most distinguished role models. Brown was regarded as one of the greatest physicians and teachers that UCT produced and she inspired countless others to reach 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 the teaching hospitals but also throughout South Africa and abroad. Several of her protégés became professors of medicine and the related disciplines and leading physicians, all drawing on her remarkable example. <i>Source: Citation at graduation for the degree of MD, honoris causa, 1996.</i></p>
<p>PD Hahn Building Bldg No 1054. 17</p>	<p>The Lawrence Room</p>	<p>Reginald Frederick Lawrence was born in 1897 in George. Before being drafted to World War I and later becoming Director of the Natal Museum, Lawrence began his degree at UCT. He returned from Europe to complete his bachelor degree, and was later awarded a PhD in 1928. The Lawrence room was named after Lawrence at the request of the Royal Society of South Africa (RSSA). Lawrence was former curator of arachnids, myriapods, reptiles and amphibians at the South African Museum, and was elected a Fellow of the RSSA in 1935. Lawrence's bequest was to the RSSA and was used to furnish the room, which is used for the Society's meetings. His work in southern African biogeography served as the beginnings and inspiration for future work on arachnids in South Africa. <i>Source: Griswald, C. 1988. Obituary: Reginald Frederick Lawrence 1897-1987. Journal of Arachnology. Vol. 16: 2. Croeser, P. 1992. Reginald Frederick Lawrence. Transactions of the royal society of South Africa. Vol. 48:1.</i></p>

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<p>Beattie Building (basement) Bldg No 118</p>	<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. 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 the 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. 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. It was in the thick of fog at dawn, 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 men and about 40 officers and crew members lost their lives in the disaster. About this, Ncwana wrote, "No greater tribute could be given of the wonderful courage and valour of African warriors, who stood quietly waiting 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". <i>Source: NOBC Minutes</i></p>
<p>Leslie Commerce Bldg No 145 Space No 2B</p>	<p>The NedBank Room</p>	<p>Donor recognition.</p>
<p>John Day Zoology Building Bldg No 129 Space No 1.01</p>	<p>The Niven Library</p>	<p>Part of the Percy Fitzpatrick Institute of African Ornithology named in honour of Cecily Niven, Jack 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. Attributing her interest in ornithology to her father, Niven had a life long enthusiasm for studying bird life, and felt it necessary to have an institute dedicated to the study thereof. Niven established the Committee for Bird Protection and was a driving force behind the 1<sup>st</sup> Pan African Ornithological Congress with the Institute being the culmination of her life's work. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).www.fitzpatrick.uct.za - history.</i></p>
<p>GSB Blocks B &amp; D Bldg No 575</p>	<p>The Old Mutual Conference Room</p>	<p>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 the 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></p>

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Kopano, formerly known as Driekoppen Bldg No 804	The Skewes Room	A common room in Kopano Residence named after Stanley Skewes who was warden of the residence from 1958-1966. Skewes made important contributions to the way prime numbers are distributed among natural numbers. In trying to see a pattern to prime number distribution, John Littlewood, Skewes' supervisor, was able to prove that as the <i>prime counting function</i> and the <i>logarithmic integral function</i> make their way towards infinity, they are constantly crossing over each other. I.e. the functions keep outpacing each other, without a permanent lead - in this there is order and chaos. Skewes, as a student of Littlewood, was able to prove that the first crossing over must occur before $e^{e^{79}}$ . So Skewes' number acts as an upper bound for the first crossing. When Skewes' published his result, in 1933, it drew attention not only for the sheer size of the upper bound, but also because it made Littlewood's proof more manifest, and helped in understanding the distribution of primes. Skewes' Number was also quickly recognized as the largest number ever used in a mathematical proof. This contributed to promoting UCT's Mathematics Department as a research institute, and naming this room after Skewes acknowledges his contribution to UCT. <i>Werner Israel – convocation address 1999, University of Victoria. <a href="https://sites.google.com/site/largenumbers/home/2-3/skewes">https://sites.google.com/site/largenumbers/home/2-3/skewes</a>.</i>
Ground floor communal study area, Obz Square Residence	The Weston Learning Centre	The Garfield Weston Foundation was established in 1958 by Willard Garfield Weston, a Canadian businessman who arrived in the UK with his family in 1932. He was the creator of Associated British Foods and the Foundation was endowed with a donation of family-owned company shares. In the second half of the 20th century, Garfield Howard Weston (Garry), his son, successfully developed the company into a major international organisation, and at the same time became one of the UK's most highly regarded philanthropists. During Garry's time as chairman, over twenty-five years, the annual donations grew from less than £1 million to over £30 million making a positive impact on numerous projects, both large and small, mostly within the United Kingdom. The Garfield Weston Foundation has made awards totalling £650,000 to UCT since 1996 – for the medical library, a multi-media language centre, computer laboratories, the IIDMM and most recently, the student residences. A grant of £100,000 was made towards the ground floor communal study area. <i>Garfield Weston Foundation website - <a href="http://www.garfieldweston.org/about-us/">http://www.garfieldweston.org/about-us/</a>.</i>
Fourth floor, Obz Square residence	The Wolfson Suite	The Wolfson Foundation is a UK based charity which was established in 1955 by Sir Isaac and Lady Wolfson, and their son Leonard (the Foundation's Chairman from 1972 until his death in 2010). The Foundation aims to support excellence through the funding of capital infrastructure in the fields of science and medicine, health, education, the arts and humanities. By the end of 2010 over £600 million had been awarded in grants for over 8,000 projects from the Foundation. Trustees are a balance of academics and Wolfson family members. The Wolfson Foundation has given grants totalling £2,101,170 to UCT (over R25 million), for a computer laboratory, medical and science / technology libraries, the Wolfson Pavilion at the IIDMM, undergraduate and postgraduate Chemistry laboratories, a scanning electron microscope, and most recently, an award of £550,000 towards the new residence building. This donation was designated to fund a 22 room suite of rooms for medical students, on the fourth floor of the residence. <i><a href="http://www.wolfson.org.uk/about-us/">http://www.wolfson.org.uk/about-us/</a> and Council Minutes 5 March 2003.</i>

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Welgelegen Bldg No 805	Van Reenen Room	Named after Jacob Van Reenen who, in 1856, purchased the Welgelegen property for 53 000 guildens. He expanded 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. UCT acquired the Welgelegen Estate and naming this room after van Reenen acknowledges UCT's relationship with this member of early Cape Town history. <i>Source: A brief history of Mostert's Mill. www.mostertsmill.co.za</i>
Laboratory in the Wernher & Beit South Building Bldg No 304	Vodacom Laboratory (for 25 years)	Donor Recognition. Vodacom Sponsored a piece of equipment which is housed in the SATVI (South African Tuberculosis Vaccine Initiative) building within what is known as the “Cryo Lab”.
R.W. James Building Bldg No 122 Space No 5.40 and 5.41	W.E. Frahn Library	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 well beyond the borders of South Africa. Professor Frahn became Head of 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 highest distinction in the field of Physics, the De beers Gold Medal, was posthumously bestowed on him by the South African Institute of Physics. <i>Source: University of Cape Town Physics department WE Frahn Library. http://www.phy.uct.ac.za/courses/library/</i>
College of Music, Middle and Lower Campus Bldg No 224 A15	W.H. Bell Music Library	Named after Professor W.H. Bell, the first Professor of Music 1923-1935. Born in 1873, he studied at the Royal Academy of Music in London from 1889-1893 before coming to South Africa in 1912. Here he was made first academic chair of music in South Africa in 1919. 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, oversaw the move to Strubenhalm. Bell was an indefatigable worker and single-handedly created the Little Theatre out of an old Chemistry laboratory in 1931. Passionate about his teaching, it is said Bell always had his door open, encouraging music as a field of study as well as a pleasure pursuit. <i>Source: Lister, M. 1944. Prof. W. H. Bell. Groote Schuur. Vol. 2: 4. Cape Times Thursday, 13 April 1950.</i>

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<p>The Shell Environmental and Geographical Science Building Bldg No 103 Space No 3.06</p>	<p>W.J. Talbot Library 3.05</p>	<p>Named after William John Talbot, the first Professor of Geography at UCT Geography Department (1936-1974) who started the Geography Departmental Library. He went to University College London where he attained a B.Sc. Honours. Next, he worked as an assistant lecturer at the University of Glasgow before being awarded a scholarship that took him to the University of California Berkeley. South African Geography was pursued from 1920 onward but UCT only created a Chair of Geography in 1936, when Talbot joined the university. Talbot was interested in “the thread by which one could string together geomorphology and the evolution of the physical landscape with the cultural geography and the evolution of the cultural landscape, the evolution of the economic structure and so on”. This made for strong research and teaching which lasted 38 years. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Davies, R. 1996. Professor William (Bill) John Talbot 1908-1995. South African Geographical Journal. Vol. 78: 1.</i></p>
<p>Lower Campus Learning Centre Bldg No 235</p>	<p>Weston Room</p>	<p>The Garfield Weston Foundation was established in 1958 by Willard Garfield Weston, a Canadian businessman who arrived in the UK with his family in 1932. He was the creator of Associated British Foods and the Foundation was endowed with a donation of family-owned company shares. In the second half of the 20th century, Garfield Howard Weston (Garry), his son, successfully developed the company into a major international organisation, and at the same time became one of the UK’s most highly regarded philanthropists. During Garry’s time as chairman, over twenty-five years, the annual donations grew from less than £1 million to over £30 million making a positive impact on numerous projects, both large and small, mostly within the United Kingdom. The Garfield Weston Foundation has made awards totalling £650,000 to UCT since 1996 – for the medical library, a multi-media language centre, computer laboratories, the IIDMM and most recently, the student residences. A grant of £100,000 was made towards the ground floor communal study area. <a href="http://www.garfieldweston.org">www.garfieldweston.org</a>.</p>

## Register of Room Names

<p>Flat in Wolmunster Bldg No 508 8 Christow Rd</p>	<p>William Porter Flat 1</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. Porter owned and lived in Wolmunster during his period in the Cape. He was Vice-Chancellor of the University of the Cape of Good Hope for a term, and the Porter Schools were established by him. Porter stood for many of UCT's ideals and the naming of a room after him, reflects this. He was an early proponent of the abolition of capital punishment and arrived at the Cape Colony with a hatred of oppression of every kind. As attorney general, he insisted on equal justice for all. 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. For thirty-four years Porter used his position in the Cape to promote these ideals. He strove to enforce equality before the law and the suppression of white injustices against black people. Without prompting from the colonial office, he included in the constitution, that 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. <i>Source: Council EXCO minutes 2 November 2005.</i></p>
<p>Health Sciences Library, including the MSD Wing Bldg No 313 Space No 7.0</p>	<p>Wolfson Computer Laboratory (Wolfson Lab 1)</p>	<p>The Wolfson Foundation is a UK based charity which was established in 1955 by Sir Isaac and Lady Wolfson, and their son Leonard (the Foundation's Chairman from 1972 until his death in 2010). The Foundation aims to support excellence through the funding of capital infrastructure in the fields of science and medicine, health, education, and the arts and humanities. By the end of 2010 over £600m had been awarded in grants for over 8,000 projects from the Foundation. Trustees are a balance of academics and Wolfson family members. The Wolfson Foundation has given grants totalling £2,101,170 to UCT (over R25 million), for a computer laboratory, medical and science / technology libraries, the Wolfson Pavilion at the IIDMM, undergraduate and postgraduate chemistry laboratories, a scanning electron microscope, and most recently, an award of £550,000 towards the new residence building. This donation was designated to fund a 22 room suite of rooms for medical students, on the fourth floor of the residence. <i>Source: Council Minutes 5 March 2003.</i></p>
<p>Hiddingh Hall Library Bldg No 410 Space No 005</p>	<p>WS Logeman Reading Room</p>	<p>Willem Sybrand Logeman was born in Haarlem, Holland in 1850 and died in Cape Town, 1933. In 1893 he was the Professor of Dutch, French, German and History at Victoria College, Stellenbosch. In 1894 he joined the South African College as Professor of Modern Languages. Upon his appointment, Logeman immediately felt the need for a library and began by applying for a bookshelf and books for his department. £40 was allocated for modern languages, £30 for Classics, £30 for English and Philosophy on the condition Senate approved it and the education department paid half, to which they agreed. In 1905, after slowly building separate collections, Logeman took steps to bring all the university books to a single location, beginning the cataloguing process. He was made an honorary librarian as he served as the first 'librarian', of the library of the University of Cape Town from 1905-1920. <i>Immelman, R. 1956. University of Cape Town Libraries. Cape Town: Photographic Department, University of Cape Town.</i></p>



### Register of Room Names

Exhibition space inside Hoerikwaggo Space No 2.05	ZK Matthews Gallery	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 from 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. In 1961 he delivered the 3 <sup>rd</sup> TB Davie Memorial Lecture at the University of Cape Town entitled "African Awakening and the Universities". ZK Mathews' reputation as a South African educator, politician and ecumenist are well known and his links with the departments in the building that bares his name, were well known and established. <i>Source: Council EXCO minutes 27 July 2005.</i>