

Name	History
10 University Ave	Street address
15 Osborne Road	Street address
	Street address
	Street address
	Street address
All Africa House: Bulumko, Chedza, Ddembe, Elimu, Fahn, Geduld, Hlanganani Kwazo, Lesedi	Wisdom (Xhosa) Light (Kalauga) Peace (Luganda) Education (Swahili) Understanding (Arabic) Patience (Afrikaans) Unite (Nguni languages) Diligence (Hausa) Light (Sotho-Tswana). It is the site of the first African Library and is part of All Africa House; names represent some of the African languages. <i>Source: NOBC Minutes</i>
Allan Cormack House (Office Block)	Allan MacLeod Cormack (February 23, 1924 – May 7, 1998) was a South African-born American physicist who won the 1979 Nobel Prize in Physiology/Medicine (along with Godfrey Hounsfield) for his work on X-ray computed tomography (CT). Cormack received his B.Sc. in physics in 1944 from the University of Cape Town and his M.Sc. in crystallography in 1945 from the same institution. He was a research student at Cambridge University from 1947–50. He returned to the University of Cape Town in early 1950 to lecture. Following a sabbatical at Harvard in 1955-56, Cormack became a professor at Tufts University in the fall of 1956-64. Although he was mainly working on particle physics, Cormack's side interest in x-ray technology led him to develop the theoretical underpinnings of CT scanning. This work was initiated at the University of Cape Town and Groote Schuur Hospital in early 1956 and continued briefly in mid-1957 after Cormack returned from his sabbatical. His results were subsequently published in two papers in the <i>Journal of Applied Physics</i> in 1963 and 1964. These papers generated little interest until Hounsfield and colleagues built the first CT scanner in 1972, taking Cormack's theoretical calculations into a real application. For their independent efforts, Cormack and Hounsfield shared the 1979 Nobel Prize in Physiology/Medicine. He was member of the International Academy of Science. In 1990, he was awarded the National Medal of Science. He was posthumously awarded the Order of Mapungubwe in 2002 for outstanding achievements as a scientist and for co-inventing the CT scanner. With UCT as his base, his contribution to UCT is recognised in Allan Cormack House. <i>The Nobel Foundation 1979. NNDB Mapper. http://www.nndb.com/people/498/000131105/.</i>
Allan Cormack House (Old Hotel)	Allan MacLeod Cormack (February 23, 1924 – May 7, 1998) was a South African-born American physicist who won the 1979 Nobel Prize in Physiology/Medicine (along with Godfrey Hounsfield) for his work on X-ray computed tomography (CT). Cormack received his B.Sc. in physics in 1944 from the University of Cape Town and his M.Sc. in crystallography in 1945 from the same institution. He was a research student at Cambridge University from 1947–49. He returned to the University of Cape Town in early 1950 to lecture. Following a sabbatical at Harvard in 1956-57, Cormack became a professor at Tufts University in the fall of 1957. Although he was mainly working on particle physics, Cormack's

	<p>side interest in x-ray technology led him to develop the theoretical underpinnings of CT scanning. This work was initiated at the University of Cape Town and Groote Schuur Hospital in early 1956 and continued briefly in mid-1957 after Cormack returned from his sabbatical. His results were subsequently published in two papers in the <i>Journal of Applied Physics</i> in 1963 and 1964. These papers generated little interest until Hounsfield and colleagues built the first CT scanner in 1971, putting Cormack's theoretical calculations into a real application. For their independent efforts, Cormack and Hounsfield shared the 1979 Nobel Prize in Physiology/Medicine. He was member of the International Academy of Science and in 1990, he was awarded the National Medal of Science. He was posthumously awarded the Order of Mapungubwe in 2002 for outstanding achievements as a scientist and for co-inventing the CT scanner. With UCT as his base, his contribution to UCT is recognised in Allan Cormack House. <i>The Nobel Foundation 1979. NNDB Mapper. http://www.nndb.com/people/498/000131105/. www.sahistory.org</i></p>
Allan Cormack House (Studio)	<p>Allan MacLeod Cormack (February 23, 1924 – May 7, 1998) was a South African-born American physicist who won the 1979 Nobel Prize in Physiology/Medicine (along with Godfrey Hounsfield) for his work on X-ray computed tomography (CT). Cormack received his B.Sc. in physics in 1944 from the University of Cape Town and his M.Sc. in crystallography in 1945 from the same institution. He was a research student at Cambridge University from 1947–49. He returned to the University of Cape Town in early 1950 to lecture. Following a sabbatical at Harvard in 1956-57, Cormack became a professor at Tufts University in the fall of 1957. Although he was mainly working on particle physics, Cormack's side interest in x-ray technology led him to develop the theoretical underpinnings of CT scanning. This work was initiated at the University of Cape Town and Groote Schuur Hospital in early 1956 and continued briefly in mid-1957 after Cormack returned from his sabbatical. His results were subsequently published in two papers in the <i>Journal of Applied Physics</i> in 1963 and 1964. These papers generated little interest until Hounsfield and colleagues built the first CT scanner in 1971, putting Cormack's theoretical calculations into a real application. For their independent efforts, Cormack and Hounsfield shared the 1979 Nobel Prize in Physiology/Medicine. He was member of the International Academy of Science. In 1990, he was awarded the National Medal of Science. He was posthumously awarded the Order of Mapungubwe in 2002 for outstanding achievements as a scientist and for co-inventing the CT scanner. With UCT as his base, his contribution to UCT is recognised in Allan Cormack House. <i>The Nobel Foundation 1979. NNDB Mapper. http://www.nndb.com/people/498/000131105/. www.sahistory.org</i></p>
Alumni House: La Grotta	<p>Name of house upon purchase. Alumni House was chosen to assist with branding the venue as a space for alumni. <i>Chair's circular 2000. Admin Archives.</i></p>
Amalinda	<p>Name of house upon purchase.</p>

Anatomy Building	Part of Groote Schuur Campus, housing the Department of Anatomy.
Animal House	Originally housed the animal research committee, now used by the Institute of Child Health.
AC Jordan Buiding	<p>Born on October 30, 1906, in a tiny village, Mbokotwana, to the Nobadula family of the Zengele clan in the Tsolo District of the Eastern Cape, Archibald Campbell (AC) Jordan was a professor, author, scholar, writer, linguist, literary critic, poet, musician, humanist, cricket player, nationalist, freedom fighter, revolutionary, Christian and gentleman. He began his formal education at a primary school in Mbokotwana. He then attended St. Cuthbet's Mission Higher Boarding School in the Tsolo District, St. John's College in Umtata and Lovedale Institution in Alice.</p> <p>During the 1930's, Jordan began his career in teaching. He earned his BA in English from the University College of Fort Hare in 1934. He received his MA in Bantu Languages (Linguistics) in 1943 from the University of Cape Town. Jordan became the first black African to be awarded a PhD in African Languages at UCT. He received his PhD in 1957.</p> <p>Between 1937 and 1942, Jordan was Vice- President of the Orange Free State African Teachers' Association. From 1943-1944, he served as president of the Orange Free State African Teachers' Association. Also he was a member of the Cape African Teachers' Association.</p> <p>It was during 1940's that Jordan became involved in a number of organisations and movements such as the Non-European Unity Movement (NEUM). He was a founding member of the Society of Young Africa (SOYA). As part of his social responsibility, Jordan was active in the establishment of a loan bursary fund for needy children in the Cape community and championed the cause of the needy in Langa and Nyanga.</p> <p>Jordan launched his academic career as a lecturer in Bantu Languages at the University of Fort Hare in 1945. But his stay at Fort Hare was of short duration. He spent the bulk of his teaching career at the University of Cape Town where he became lecturer from 1946 to 1962. According to his wife, Phyllis (nee Ntantala), Jordan was criticised for his decision to leave Fort Hare University for the University of Cape Town. His retort to the criticism was, according to his wife, spelt out in the following terms:</p> <p>I am going to UCT to open that (UCT) door and keep it ajar, so that our people too can come in. UCT on African soil belongs to US too. UCT can and will never be a true university until it admits US too, the children of the soil. I am going there to open that door and keep it ajar.</p> <p>At UCT, Jordan was lecturer in Lestrade's Language section of the School of African Studies. He had by then published his classic, <i>Ingqumbo yeminyanya</i> (The Wrath of the Ancestors, which Jordan himself translated into English. AC Jordan became famous for developing an original method of teaching Xhosa to non-speakers. He supported the general strike that brought about the events in Sharpeville.</p> <p>Jordan might have succeeded in opening the UCT door and keeping "it ajar", but he was not to stay at this University. In 1960, he was awarded a Carnegie travelling scholarship but was denied travel documents. He decided to leave for exile in 1962. He found apartheid, particularly the introduction of</p>

	<p>Bantu Education at tertiary level through the misnamed Extension of Universities Act of 1959 unbearable. He ended up resigning at UCT to, in the words of his wife “go start afresh somewhere”. In the process, he forfeited “his Pension Rights except what he had paid into”. He sought residence in Tanganyika (Tanzania), the United Kingdom, and the United States. In 1963, he became a professor at the University of Wisconsin (U.S) where he taught African Languages and Literature until his death in 1968.</p> <p>Despite his untimely death, Jordan had a prolific academic and literary career. As a pioneer in Bantu languages and literature, he wrote much of his creative writings in Xhosa, his mother tongue. He authored several articles and manuscripts. His most famous work is, as already noted, <i>Ingqumbo yeMinyanya (The Wrath of the Ancestors)</i>, which was published in isiXhosa by Lovedale Press in 1940 and, as already indicated, later translated into English. Other works include <i>Toward an African Literature</i>, the translation of Nomabhadhi and the Mbulu-Xhosa folktales, the revising of Mesatywa’s <i>Xhosa Idiom</i>, and a Xhosa lessons manual. Source: NOBC Minutes</p>
Avenue House	Named after street address.
Bainskloof Field Station	Named after the Bainskloof region, the name coming from Andrew Geddes Bain, one of the main road engineers in southern Africa at the time of construction. <i>Sahistory.org.za</i>
Ballet Classroom	Houses ballet lecture theatres.
Ballet School	Houses the School of Dance.
Barnard Fuller	<p>Named after Edward Barnard Fuller (1868-1946), past student of the South African College (SAC), a member of the Council of the SAC (and UCT afterwards), Chairman from 1937 and Chairman of the SAC Senate for eight years.</p> <p>Barnard Fuller founded the UCT Medical School in 1912. He was resident of Convocation up to the time of his death in 1946. For many years he was a lecturer in Clinical Surgery at the university and during his latter years he established the Department of Urology at the hospital. In 1940 the University awarded him an honorary Doctorate of Laws.</p> <p>Through his work, the UCT medical school was both established and was the first medical school in Southern Africa. Source: <i>Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Dent, D. and Perez, G. 2012. The place and the person: Named buildings, rooms and place on the campus on the Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Cape Town. SAMJ. Vol. 102: 6.</i></p>
Baxter Hall	Named after William Duncan Baxter (son-in-law of J.W. Jagger). Born in Dundee in 1868, Baxter came to Cape Town as his uncle's successor at age 18. He learned the ropes, becoming a successful businessman when he took over the business in 1895. He was Mayor of Cape Town in 1907 and was

	<p>a City Councillor for 11 years. His interests extended to education: he was a generous supporter of the university during his lifetime. On his death in 1960, he left the university a legacy of more than R500 000 with the express wish that this be used to build a theatre to promote the arts in Cape Town. He was, like Jagger, chairman of the university finance committee and was chairman of the UCT Council, from 1945-1960. Inspired by Jagger, Baxter was committed to the university's growth, joining the UCT community at the time of the Groote Schuur campus construction in 1921. In total, he worked with the university for 33 years on both the Building and Finance committees. At the age of 89, he marched with Chancellor Centlivres and Prof</p> <p>R.W. James in the university's protest march against the principle of academic segregation. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Baxter Theatre Centre. Degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa. William Duncan Baxter. 12 December 1940. Quinn, G. 1962. W. D. Baxter. UCT, Dec. 1908. Quinn, G. 1962. A theatre for Cape Town. In Vita Musica Vol. 1 (2). Archives: Baxter. http://www.uct.ac.za/about/intro/history/timeline/arts_culture/.</i></p>
Baxter Theatre	<p>Named after William Duncan Baxter (son-in-law of J.W. Jagger). Born in Dundee in 1868, Baxter came to Cape Town as his uncle's successor at age 18. He learned the ropes, becoming a successful businessman when he took over the business in 1895. He was Mayor of Cape Town in 1907 and was a City Councillor for 11 years. His interests extended to education: he was a generous supporter of the university during his lifetime. On his death in 1960, he left the university a legacy of more than R500 000 with the express wish that this be used to build a theatre to promote the arts in Cape Town. He was, like Jagger, chairman of the university finance committee and was chairman of the UCT Council, from 1945-1960. Inspired by Jagger, Baxter was committed to the university's growth, joining the UCT community at the time of the Groote Schuur campus construction in 1921. In total, he worked with the university for 33 years on both the Building and Finance committees. At the age of 89, he marched with Chancellor Centlivres and Prof</p> <p>R.W. James in the university's protest march against the principle of academic segregation. After considering various sites in Bree Street, Long Street and the foreshore, the university council decided in 1968 to build the Baxter Theatre on vacant land between the College of Music and Main Road, Rosebank. Jack Barnett and Leslie Broer were appointed as architects and construction started in 1974. The Baxter Theatre was opened in 1977. In 1979, the Institute of Architects gave Barnett and Broer an Award of Merit for their design of the Baxter. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Baxter Theatre Centre. Degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa. William Duncan Baxter. 12 December 1940. Quinn, G. 1962. W. D.</i></p>

	<i>Baxter. UCT, Dec. 1908. Quinn, G. 1962. A theatre for Cape Town. In Vita Musica Vol. 1 (2). Archives: Baxter. http://www.uct.ac.za/about/intro/history/timeline/arts_culture/.</i>
Beattie Building	Named after Sir John Caruthers (Jock) Beattie in 1964. Carruthers Beattie attended St John's Boarding School in Workington for seven years, then spent a year at Moray House in Edinburgh before beginning his university education. He took the Preliminary Examinations of the Educational Institute of Scotland, passing English, history, geography, latin, arithmetic, algebra, euclid I II III, mechanics, logic, and natural philosophy. He was an undergraduate at the University of Edinburgh, matriculating in October 1885, specialising in mathematics and physics. He was the Principal and first Vice-Chancellor of UCT from 1918-1937, the warden of College House, (1911-1922), and Professor of Physics at SAC. (1897-1917). Having worked on the effects of X-rays, ultraviolet light and the rays of uranium on the electrical conductivity of gases as well as applying wireless telegraphy technology during the Anglo-Boer War, Beattie had proven to be an excellent scholar before becoming principal and vice-chancellor. In the movement which began in 1904 to obtain a charter for a University of Cape Town Beattie took a leading part and, when the Acts were adopted in 1916 constituting a University of Cape Town, one of Stellenbosch and one of South Africa, he was appointed a member of the Commission to draw up the statutes for these Universities which were to begin on April 2, 1918. The donation left by Alfred Beit for the establishment of a university in Johannesburg became the catalyst for implementing Rhodes' dream of seeing a university on the slope of the Cape mountains. After Beattie persuaded the Beit trustees to support the construction of a Cape Town university, building began, despite opposition from people in Johannesburg who wanted a campus there. Beattie became principal in 1917 and Vice-Chancellor in 1918. He was responsible for both the university campus on the mountain and the increase in student numbers, from approximately 600 in 1918 to 2200 in 1938. Beattie was a member of the Edinburgh Mathematical society, the South African Philosophical Society, and president of this society from 1905-1906. He was also elected to the Royal Society of Edinburgh. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).UCT Monday Paper vol. 23.30. Baker, D. 1998. Wireless telegraphy during the anglo-boer war of 1899-1902. Military History Journal. Vol. 11: 2. UCT Archives. http://www-history.mcs-stand.ac.uk/Biographies/Beattie.html. Royal Society of Edinburgh yearbook 1947.</i>
Bertram Place	Bertram House (on the Hiddingh Campus, but part of Iziko Museums) and Bertram Place (now used by Film and Media Studies): Bertram House was owned from 1839 to 1854 by John Barker, an English settler and attorney. Bertram House was named after his wife, Ann Bertram Findlay. http://www.iziko.org.za/museums/bertram-house .
Botany Glass House	Part of the Botany Department.
Braemar Cottage	Original name of the house.

Bremner Building	Named after Mary Frances Bremner in 1963, a teacher from Scotland, who settled in Cape Town. Bremner left her estate to the University which funded travel allowances for study and research. Naming a building after her was in honour of this bequest. Construction of the Bremner Building began in 1958 and the building was opened on 20 December 1963. <i>5th October 1961 DWW/MLP. 480/61. Administrative archives Bremner bequest. Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Archives Bremner. Cape Times.</i>
Burghen	Original name of building.
Burnage	One of the Campus Control offices. Burnage was the original name of the farm/outhouse before it became university property.
C Sharp Cottage	Part of the College of Music, the name denotes the music note.
Cadbol Building	Original name of building.
Cambria House	Original name of building
Carinus Residence	Originally the residence for nursing students at Carinus Nursing College at Groote Schuur, now a women's residence. Named after J. G. Carinus, Administrator of the Cape from 1946-1951. <i>Machado, P. 1993. Medical School, old and new Groote Schuur Hospital buildings BUZV Archives.</i>
Centlivres Building	Named after Albert van der Sandt Centlivres (1887- 1957) Chancellor of UCT, (1951-1966). He was a champion of the liberty of individuals and strove to protect the independence of universities. His relationship with UCT began when he entered SAC and quickly excelled, coming first in his matric examination. After his intermediate examinations he gained the Rhodes Scholarship and left for Oxford where he studied law. After working in Rhodesia and editing <i>Juta's Daily Reporter</i> , he established his own practice. He became judge in the appellate division and in 1951 became Chief Justice. It was a year later that his involvement with UCT was re-established and he became Chancellor. Having worked to maintain Cape Town's liberal political stance, he too worked to protect the independence of universities and the freedom of the individual, fighting race and class based legislation that he considered unjust during increasingly difficult political times. With the 1959 Extension of University Education Act coming into effect Centlivres, as chancellor, led UCT in protests, culminating in a march of staff and students in academic dress through the city. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). South African Law Journal 1966 (83) 387 and 1935 (52) . Featherman, Krislov and Hall. 2010. The next 25 years : Affirmative action in higher education in the US and South Africa. Featherman, Krislov and Hall (2010).</i>

<p>Ceres Mountain and Ski Club House, also known as Waaihoek and Pell's Hut</p>	<p>Ceres bears the name of the town in Scotland and the goddess of fertility in Roman mythology. Geddes Bain, the pass builder for the area and Davidson Bell, surveyor general, both came from the region of Ceres in Fifeshire in Scotland and saw the name as fitting for a region so fertile. Pells' Hut, named after Eddie Pells who imagined and saw the hut through to completion, is in Waaihoek, Ceres. Pells, Professor of Education at UCT, returned from England in 1928 after completing his studies as a Rhodes Scholar. Having skied in Europe, he decided it would be ideal having an area where UCT Mountain Club members could ski during the winter. Waaihoek was considered an optimal location, however it required a hut in case of storms and to store skis. After choosing a spot and getting the university to agree to funding the construction, students and Pells worked to complete the hut by 1937. The hut was located on a piece of land owned by Captain Zuurburg and Pells' son, Neville, raised money to acquire the land. This was because, while a letter had granted the club permission to build the hut and use the land, upon Zuurburg's death, this may have been contested by Zuurburg's children. After raising the funds, Neville approached UCT asking whether the university would be willing to own the land, to which it agreed. It is for this reason, that UCT owns land and a mountain hut in Ceres. <i>Fransen, H. 2004. The old buildings of the Cape. Johannesburg: Jonathan Ball publishers. Pells, P. 2003. Dit was sport en eer en alles: A history of the construction of the Pells Hut on Waaihoek. Cape Town: ABC Press.</i></p>
<p>Chris Barnard Building</p>	<p>Chris Barnard made medical history on 3 December 1967, when he and his medical team at Groote Schuur Hospital transplanted Denise Darvall's heart into Louis Washkansky. 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 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</p>

	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>
Clanwilliam Field Station	Named by Governor Cradock in 1814 after his father-in-law, Clanwilliam. <i>Fransen, H. 2004. The old buildings of the Cape. Johannesburg: Jonathan Ball publishers.</i>
Clarendon	Named after Lord Clarendon, who served as governor-general of the Union of South Africa from 1931-1937.
College House	The current residence is named after the oldest university residence in southern Africa. It was founded in 1887 by Professor Charles E. Lewis and situated in Breda Street near the former South African College. The SAC had wanted to acquire a residence since 1840 but until 1887, had not had the funds. By raising subscriptions and holding a 'fancy fair', the college was able to purchase a Dutch Colonial house, originally named Mayville but later named College House. <i>Ritchie, W. 1918. The history of the South African College 1829-1918. Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
Commerce Building	Building housing the Department of Commerce.
Common Room (The Cottage)	An interim name.
Computer Science Building	Houses the Department of Computer Science.
Dullah Omar Hall	As justice minister in Nelson Mandela's cabinet, Omar piloted legislation to abolish a myriad of oppressive racial statutes. He introduced the non-racial democratic constitution, which included the Bill of Rights. He set about reforming the racially skewed judicial system, seeking to make the male, white-dominated judiciary more representative of the South African population, without undermining the high standards and independence of the bench. He put through legislation, abolishing the death penalty. In 1990 he was appointed director of the University of the Western Cape's newly-established Community Law Centre, which aimed to research human rights, do human rights litigation and run community education programmes. Facing a rising crime rate, Omar set up a national prosecuting service and established an elite, FBI-style organisation, known as the Scorpions, to deal with organised crime. Omar was an anti-apartheid activist, member of the Unity Movement before joining the United Democratic Front, former political prisoner, lawyer, the first Minister of Justice of democratic South Africa and a UCT Graduate. He was an active citizen, promoter and defender of social justice, a public servant, and a fully-fledged Capetonian, having lived in Observatory, District Six and Rylands. He was a leader, role model and proud alumnus of UCT. <i>The Guardian</i> 16 March 2004. <i>News24.com/archives.</i> http://www.sahistory.org.za/people/dullah-mohamed-omar.

Edwin Hart Annex	Part of the Ivan Toms Building (previously Princess Christian Home) which moved to Tokai after being bought by UCT.
Egyptian Building	This was UCT's first building, before the Groote Schuur campus was constructed. It was later named the Egyptian Building because it is built in the Egyptian Revival style which includes motifs and imagery of Ancient Egypt. The building was completed and opened in 1841 and was the first building constructed for the sole purpose of higher education in South Africa. It is now part of the Michaelis School of Fine Art. <i>Archive and Curatorship at UCT website</i>
Electrical & Mechanical Eng. Bldg.	Houses the Department of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.
Environmental & Geographical Science Building	Previously named the Shell Building when it was opened in 18 September 1991 and named in recognition of Shell's long-standing partnership in education with UCT. As this partnership is no longer active, the building is named after the department it houses. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
Exair	An interim name.
Falmouth Building	Named after the road on which the building resides.
Forest Hill Flats Block A	Forest Hill was the name of the complex at the time of its purchase in 1990 from the Hare family and has been retained. A proposal to change its name was overwhelmingly rejected by the student residents of Forest Hill in 2006/7.
Forest Hill Flats Block B	Forest Hill was the name of the complex at the time of its purchase in 1990 from the Hare family and has been retained. A proposal to change its name was overwhelmingly rejected by the student residents of Forest Hill in 2006/7.
Forest Hill Flats Block C	Forest Hill was the name of the complex at the time of its purchase in 1990 from the Hare family and has been retained. A proposal to change its name was overwhelmingly rejected by the student residents of Forest Hill in 2006/7.
Forest Hill Flats Block D	Forest Hill was the name of the complex at the time of its purchase in 1990 from the Hare family and has been retained. A proposal to change its name was overwhelmingly rejected by the student residents of Forest Hill in 2006/7.
Forest Hill Flats Block E	Forest Hill was the name of the complex at the time of its purchase in 1990 from the Hare family and has been retained. A proposal to change its name was overwhelmingly rejected by the student residents of Forest Hill in 2006/7.
Forest Hill Flats Block F	Forest Hill was the name of the complex at the time of its purchase in 1990 from the Hare family and has been retained. A proposal to change its name was overwhelmingly rejected by the student residents of Forest Hill in 2006/7.
Forest Hill Flats Block G	Forest Hill was the name of the complex at the time of its purchase in 1990 from the Hare family and has been retained. A proposal to change its name was overwhelmingly rejected by the student residents of Forest Hill in 2006/7.

Fuller Hall	Named after Maria Emmeline Fuller (1867-1957) who, in 1907, established the second hostel for women students at SAC (the first was opened in 1905). Fuller was member of the SAC/UCT Council. She was described as a "doughty fighter for the rights of women, who succeeded in persuading the council to pay its women lecturers at the same rate as men", making UCT the only university in the country with such a scheme at the time. She was one of the class of the first women students at UCT in 1886/7 in which she studied chemistry and was awarded a matric and teacher's certificate. Fuller was a member of the provisional committee overseeing the construction of the Groote Schuur campus and she was also one of only two women on the newly appointed University Council. She was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws in 1950 in recognition of her pioneering work in the cause for women at UCT and the women's residence was named in her honour. Fuller Hall was opened in 1928 but was only named as such in 1950. <i>Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Monday Paper. Vol. 29. 20. 8 December 2010.</i> http://www.uct.ac.za/about/intro/history/timeline/uct_struggle/ .
G.H. Menzies Building	Named after George Hamilton Menzies (1912-1976) who was 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>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). The photogrammetric record 1977. Vol 9: issue 50. Pp317-321.</i>
Geological Science Ext Building	Houses the Department of Geological Sciences.
Geological Sciences Building	Houses the Department of Geological Sciences.
Glen Residence	The building was originally the Glendower Hotel; the name of the hotel was used as inspiration for the residence when UCT took ownership of the building. The building was purchased for R650 000 in 1982 and the following year became a residence. Funding for the building was donated by Dorothy Mullins and was used at the time of purchase, for housing black students coming to UCT. <i>Administrative Archives NOBC . Saunders, S. 2000. Vice-Chancellor on a tightrope: A personal account of climatic years in South Africa. Cape Town: David Philip Publishers.</i>
Glenara	Glenara was bought by the university on 15 December 1924 for £8500 as an economic measure to avoid the cost of erecting new buildings. This carried the university estate down to the Main Road in Rosebank. Glenara is used as the official residence of the vice-chancellor. The house stands on land that was part of one of the Cape's oldest farms - Hollandsche Tuin - granted by van Riebeeck in 1657. In 1881, part of the land was sold to L.A. Vincent, a merchant, who chose the name Glenara. The architect responsible

	for designing the house was A. W. Ackerman (who designed Cape Town's Central Station), and building costed £6000. In 1898 the property was sold to Stephen Trill before being purchased by UCT. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). SAhistory.org.za. Saunders, S. 2000. Vice-Chancellor on a tightrope: A personal account of climatic years in South Africa. Cape Town: David Philip Publishers.</i>
Graca Machel Hall	Graca Machel was born in 1945. In 1975, she married Samora Machel, first president of newly independent Mozambique, and had two children. She studied Germanic languages at the University of Lisbon until 1972. When Frelimo formed an independent government in 1975, Machel became a member of Frelimo's Central Committee and the Minister of Education and Culture, the same year in which she married Samora Machel. As Minister for Education until 1989, she worked to implement Frelimo's goal of universal education for all Mozambicans and increased the number of children in schools from 400 000 to 1.5 million. In recognition of the particular devastation of war on children, Machel became Chairperson of the National Organization of Children of Mozambique, an organization that places orphans in village homes while reinforcing the role of the family and community in the healing process. She was widowed when President Machel was killed in a plane crash in 1986. Machel is recognized for her dedication to educating the people of Mozambique, and for her leadership in organizations devoted to the children of her country. She was a major force in improving literacy and schooling in Mozambique and has spoken of the needs and rights of children, families and community, from platforms all over the world. In the decade from 1975-1985, the number of students enrolled in primary and secondary schools in Mozambique rose from about 40 percent of all school-aged children to over 90 percent for males and 75 percent for females. Machel has also participated in international fora, as a delegate to the 1988 UNICEF conference in Harare, Zimbabwe, and as the President of the National Commission of UNESCO in Mozambique. In addition to her many contributions, Machel also served on the international steering committee of the World Conference on Education for All, held in 1990. The new regime of President Chissano of Mozambique brought Machel many opportunities to provide community service in education. One of her most successful efforts started in 1990, when she and a group of friends founded the Foundation for Community Development, an organization offering technical help and funds to communities to build local schools and clinics. She was elected Chancellor of the University of Cape Town in 1999 for a ten-year term of office. She holds honorary doctorates from UCT, UWC, RAU and the University of Essex. <i>Source: Council EXCO minutes 2 November 2005.</i>
Graphic Design Building	The Building used for graphic design.
Groote Schuur Residence	Groote Schuur was the original name of the building before it was bought by UCT. Groote Schuur, meaning 'Big Barn' was established in 1657 by the Dutch East India Company. Tasked with growing fruit and vegetables for sailors on board VOC ships, van Riebeeck moved his crops south, away from

	<p>the mountain, as the south Easter was destroying crops. This move was a success and soon storage was required for harvests. A granary was built and soon another two followed suit and despite ‘De Onder Schuur’s’ and ‘De Kleine Schuur’s’ development, ‘De Schuur’ remained the primary granary. After ownerships by Hendrik Herholdt, Nicholas Gulde and Johannes Baumgardt; Willem van Rijneveld, Chief Justice of the Cape, purchased the property but soon committed suicide. His brother-in-law, David Anosi, felt it necessary to keep the property in the family and bought it - naming it De Groote Schuur. Later known as The Grange, when Cecil Rhodes took ownership, the name Groote Schuur was restored. UCT was built on the Groote Schuur Estate making this a fitting name for one of its residences. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Simons, P. 1996. Groote Schuur: Great granary to stately home. Cape Town: Fernwood Press. Franssen, H. 2004. The old buildings of the Cape. Johannesburg: Jonathan Ball publishers.</i></p>
<p>GSB Block A (Hotel)</p>	<p>The home for the Graduate School of Business (GSB) since 1992 when it moved from Protem in Rosebank to Breakwater. The Breakwater campus is close to Cape Town's Victoria and Alfred Waterfront development in the oldest part of the city's docklands. Prior to this occupation, the buildings originally served as a prison known as the Breakwater Prison. The Breakwater Prison was built in 1901 to accommodate male "European" convicts (1911-1926) from the much older Breakwater prison. From 1926-1989 it was a labour hostel for black dockworkers. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Deacon, H. 1989. A history of the Breakwater Prison 1859-1905. Honours thesis. UCT.</i></p>
<p>GSB Block B & D</p>	<p>The home for the Graduate School of Business (GSB) since 1992 when it moved from Protem in Rosebank to Breakwater. The Breakwater campus is close to Cape Town's Victoria and Alfred Waterfront development in the oldest part of the city's docklands. Prior to this occupation, the buildings originally served as a prison known as the Breakwater Prison. The Breakwater Prison was built in 1901 to accommodate male "European" convicts (1911-1926) from the much older Breakwater prison. From 1926-1989 it was a labour hostel for black dockworkers. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Deacon, H. 1989. A history of the Breakwater Prison 1859-1905. Honours thesis. UCT.</i></p>
<p>GSB Block C (Amenities) The Stonebreakers</p>	<p>The home for the Graduate School of Business (GSB) since 1992 when it moved from Protem in Rosebank to Breakwater. The Breakwater campus is close to Cape Town's Victoria and Alfred Waterfront development in the oldest part of the city's docklands. Prior to this occupation, the buildings</p>

	<p>originally served as a prison known as the Breakwater Prison. The Breakwater Prison was built in 1901 to accommodate male "European" convicts (1911-1926) from the much older Breakwater prison. From 1926-1989 it was a labour hostel for black dockworkers. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Deacon, H. 1989. A history of the Breakwater Prison 1859-1905. Honours thesis. UCT.</i></p>
GSH J Block	<p>Groote Schuur, meaning 'Big Barn' was established in 1657 by the Dutch East India Company. Tasked with growing fruit and vegetables for sailors on board VOC ships, van Riebeeck moved his crops south, away from the mountain, as the south Easter was destroying crops. This move was a success and soon storage was required for harvests. A granary was built and soon another two followed suit and despite 'De Onder Schuur's' and 'De Kleine Schuur's' development, 'De Schuur' remained the primary granary. After ownerships by Hendrik Herholdt, Nicholas Gulde and Johannes Baumgardt; Willem van Rijnveld, Chief Justice of the Cape purchased the property but soon committed suicide. His brother-in-law, David Anosi, felt it necessary to keep the property in the family and bought it - naming it De Groote Schuur. Later known as The Grange, when Cecil Rhodes took ownership, the name Groote Schuur was restored. The hospital was built on the Groote Schuur Estate, after which it is named. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Simons, P 1996. Groote Schuur: Great granary to stately home. Cape Town: Fernwood Press. Fransen, H. 2004. The old buildings of the Cape. Johannesburg: Jonathan Ball publishers.</i></p>
GSH L Block	<p>Groote Schuur, meaning 'Big Barn' was established in 1657 by the Dutch East India Company. Tasked with growing fruit and vegetables for sailors on board VOC ships, van Riebeeck moved his crops south, away from the mountain, as the south Easter was destroying crops. This move was a success and soon storage was required for harvests. A granary was built and soon another two followed suit and despite 'De Onder Schuur's' and 'De Kleine Schuur's' development, 'De Schuur' remained the primary granary. After ownerships by Hendrik Herholdt, Nicholas Gulde and Johannes Baumgardt; Willem van Rijnveld, Chief Justice of the Cape purchased the property but soon committed suicide. His brother-in-law, David Anosi, felt it necessary to keep the property in the family and bought it - naming it De Groote Schuur. Later known as The Grange, when Cecil Rhodes took ownership, the name Groote Schuur was restored. The hospital was built on the Groote Schuur Estate, after which it is named. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Simons, P 1996. Groote Schuur: Great granary to stately home. Cape Town: Fernwood Press. Fransen, H. 2004. The old buildings of the Cape.</i></p>

	<i>Johannesburg: Jonathan Ball publishers.</i>
H.W. Pearson Building	Named after Professor Harold Welch Pearson. He was the first Harry Bolus Professor of Botany and founder of the National Botanic Gardens of Kirstenbosch. He was assistant curator of the Cambridge herbarium and later worked at Kew before moving to South Africa. In South Africa, he published extensively, using his skills to research the largely un-studied Cape Flora and initiated the practice of taking fieldtrips. Realizing that Pearson's work and influence extended far beyond the ranks of his professional colleagues and for his establishing the Kirstenbosch Gardens, the University Council decided to have two Chairs of Botany, the Harry Bolus Chair, which was to remain: its occupant was to be responsible for the teaching in the Botany Department. The new Chair, founded in memory of Pearson, was to be known as the Harold Pearson Chair of Botany. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).Chamberlin, C. 1917. Henry Harold Welch Pearson, Botanical Gazette. Vol. 63: 2. Phillips, H. 1993. The University of Cape Town 1918-1948: The formative years. Cape Town: UCT Press.</i>
Hare's Hockey Fields	Located on the grounds that used to be the site of Hare's Brickfield, one of the first industries in Cape Town, opened in the 1880s. <i>Woodstock-Salt River revitalisation framework. 2002. NM and Associate Planners. Worden, N. van Heyningen, E. and Bickford-Smith, V. 2011 Cape Town: The Making of a city. SA: New Africa Books.</i>
Hare's Sports field Clubhouse	located on the grounds that used to be the site of Hare's Brickfield, one of the first industries in Cape Town, opened in the 1880s. <i>Woodstock-Salt River revitalisation framework. 2002. NM and Associate Planners. Worden, N. van Heyningen, E. and Bickford-Smith, V. 2011 Cape Town: The Making of a city. SA: New Africa Books.</i>
Harry Oppenheimer Institute	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>
Health Sciences Library	The building that houses the library for Health Sciences.
Hiddingh Hall	Opened in 1911 and named after W.M. Hiddingh. He bequeathed £15 514 to the South African college to be applied towards the erection of a detached building in the college grounds at the top of the Government Gardens with suitable rooms for the use of the students of the South African College. The building was completed in August 1911. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).UCT Libraries update October 2004. Vol. 3:1.</i>
Huri Ꞥ oaxa (Hoerikwaggo)	Hoerikwaggo meaning "sea mountain", the San name for Table Mountain. The name was thought to be appropriate and relevant given the building's proximity to the mountain, and the fact that the San were the first inhabitants in the Western Cape. It responds too, to the NOBC's recommendation to consider an indigenous language with links to the Western Cape. Several suggested names had reflected the physical location of the building on the side of the Table Mountain range and Hoerikwaggo may be the earliest name for Table Mountain. (<i>Robert Gordon 1779; John Barrows 1797; cited by Nienaber and Raper 1977: 560</i>) . <i>Source: Council EXCO minutes 7 July 2005.</i>
Neville Alexander Building	Formerly named the School of Humanities Building and the Humanities Building. Neville Alexander was born on 22 October 1936 in Cradock, Eastern Cape. He spent six years at the University of Cape Town obtaining a BA in German and History in 1955 and later completed an Honours and a MA in German. He obtained his PhD from the University of Tübingen in 1961. Alexander was a member of the Cape Peninsula Students' Union and a member of the African Peoples Democratic Union of Southern Africa. In 1964, he was convicted of conspiracy to commit sabotage and was imprisoned on Robben Island from 1964–1974. After being released Alexander did pioneering work in the field of language policy and planning in South Africa from the early 1980s via organisations such as the Project for the Study of Alternative Education in South Africa (PRAESA). He founded and was Director of PRAESA from 1992 until the end of 2011 and a member of the Interim Governing Board of the African Academy of Languages. His most recent work focused on the tension between multilingualism and the hegemony of English in the public sphere. Alexander received the Linguapax Prize for 2008. He received the Order of the Disa, a provincial honour, granted to him for his long commitment to socio-political issues and education. Alexander was a giant intellect who chose principle over power and reason and reflection over empty sloganeering. Alexander had devoted more than twenty years of his professional life to defend and preserve multilingualism in the post-apartheid South Africa and remains one of the major

	advocates of linguistic diversity. Neville Alexander was a radical participant in the making of South African history.
ICTS On Main	The building houses the ICTS Department.
Immelman Building	Named after Rene-Ferdinand Malan Immelman (1905-1982), university librarian and Director of the School of Librarianship from 1940 to 1970. He began at UCT as a teacher and later went on to read German for his MA. He was a pioneer in the field of South African Librarianship and an impeccable researcher of Cape local history. He contributed to the library collection by engaging donors and initiating the position of Director of the School of Librarianship. In this position he established exchange programmes with other universities, recognising that the UCT budget would not allow for the kind of collections required. <i>Source: Schaefer, A. Publish and be damned. Philobiblon: Journal of the society of bibliophiles in Cape Town. Vol. 3: 34.</i>
Information Centre	The building where visitors report to and where access to maps and details of UCT are provided.
Inglewood	Name of building upon purchase.
Institute of Child Health (ICH) Building	Houses the Institute for Child Health.
Irma Stern Museum	The house, turned museum of artist Irma Stern. Stern was born in Germany but lived in Cape Town for most of her life, after training at the Weimer Academy. She is associated with the German Expressionist movement and while her work was initially derided in South Africa, for not conforming to the Realist movement of the time, she later received local and international recognition. The museum is governed by the Trustees of the Irma Stern Estate and the University of Cape Town. <i>Irma Stern Museum</i>
Isaac Albow Building	Houses the UCT Child Guidance Clinic that was opened and named after Isaac Albow in recognition of his donation which made it possible to make substantial extensions to the Clinic. Albow was a well-known businessman, a city councillor for 30 years, director of several companies and founder of the Maitland and Keurboom Sports Clubs. In the terms of his will, UCT was given R200 000 for the establishment of a Chair of Rheumatology in 1968. Further to this, the postgraduate Albow Scholarship was founded in 1972 in terms of the will of Phillip (Isaac's brother) and Isaac Albow who bequeathed the sum of R6 736 to the University. The scholarship was important in its time as it was open to students of all races, with R4491.20 allotted specifically to 'coloured' students and a further R7859.60 to the City of Cape Town for more scholarships. <i>Source: Origins of Names Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Albow Scholarship, Administrative Archives - correspondence between L Swartz and R Dyssell. Correspondence between C Order and R Luyt 17 May 1968 (Admin archives 6.2.1 (59)).</i>
Ivan Toms Building	Ivan Tom's name remains synonymous with activism and leadership in the field of health care. He was described by the previous vice-chancellor, Njabulo Ndebele, as "a true son of UCT" and as an "outstanding South African, a fearless activist, colleague and friend". Ndebele went on to say: "Ivan

	<p>Toms will long be remembered for his fierce opposition to apartheid and conscriptions, as well as for his tenacious campaigning for gay and lesbian rights. His sense of humility and genuine empathy, combined with a deep understanding of the myriad issues that affect health and well-being have made a lasting impact on healthcare in the region”. Toms trained as a medical doctor, receiving his degree in 1976 before he served as director of UCT’s Student Health and Welfare Centre Organisation between 1993 and 1996.</p> <p>Against conscription, he started the End Conscription Campaign in 1983 and went on a hunger strike in 1985 in protest to the government's decision to bulldoze Crossroads. In 1989 he was sentenced to 21 months of jail, serving 9, for refusing to accept military call-up. He went on to become the Director of Health for the City of Cape Town. He was instrumental in setting up the Students’ HIV/AIDS resistance programme, known as SHARP (the first university-run HIV/AIDS peer-education programme in South Africa). <i>Mail and Guardian 25 March 2008. The Guardian, David Beresford, Thursday 10 April 2008.</i></p>
J.P. Duminy Court	<p>Council has resolved that the name of this residence been changed but to keep the name, for practical reasons, until a new name is identified.</p>
J.W. Jagger Library	<p>Named after John William Jagger (1859-1930), former Minister of Railways, a leading businessman in Cape Town, and a generous benefactor to the UCT main library. Born in 1859, he immigrated to South Africa in 1883 where he began an imports business that was later expanded with the discovery of gold. Jagger eventually began building his own factories, to manufacture goods within South Africa. This allowed him to pursue his interest in promoting and funding various educational initiatives. He gave £57 000 to the university during his lifetime. He also formed a trust in his will from which a further £107 500 was left to the university. He was for many years chairman of UCT’s finance committee. In terms of his will, the J.W. Jagger Scholarships were founded in 1928 for both undergraduate and postgraduate students. Noted for his interest in education, Jagger sat on the Cape School Board for several years, donated money to schools for books and later made grants to UCT and sat on various university boards. Having been awarded an honorary degree of LL.D from UCT, he declined the title, preferring to remain simply “Mr Jagger”. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Muserwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Baxter, W. 1958. The bulletin: the magazine for profitable retailing. Archivalplatform.org</i></p>
Sarah Baartman Hall	<p>Formerly named after Sir Leander Starr Jameson (1853-1917), Prime Minister of the Cape Colony from (1904-1908). In 1918, the university accepted a proposal by Friends of Jameson to raise money (they raised £100 000) for the building of a central assembly hall on the Groote Schuur campus as a tribute to Jameson’s memory.</p>

Sarah or Saartjie as she was known was a young woman of 20 when she was taken away under false pretences by William Dunlop, a British ship's surgeon. When they arrived in London she was paraded as a sexual freak. In 1814 her owner took her to France where she was sold to an animal trainer. Barely a year after her arrival in Paris she died of disease and homesickness. Her humiliation did not end there, after her death a plaster cast was made of her body (sick body) and then she was dissected. Her brain and genitalia were taken out and put in formalin. Then Napoleon's scientist George Cuvier and Geoffrey St Hilaire wrote books on how her body showed that she was not fully human but as Darwin put it, "the missing link between human and ape". Her remains were displayed in the Musee de' Le Homme from 1816 till 1986.

The French did not want to return the remains in spite of requests by the Griqua people since the 1950's. Nelson Mandela approached the then president Francois Mitterand but to no avail. Senator Nicholas About submitted his bill which included my poem "I've come to take you home" and they voted unanimously that her remains must come home. Although they did this to many young Khoi women Sarah was the only one on whom reports were written, she was interviewed as well where she said she only wanted to go home to the valley where she came from, the Gamtoos valley. Her story is the only story recorded. Her return to her country of birth is a huge correction of history, of what was said about indigenous people, of Africans as a whole, she suffered on our behalf. The French apologized to the South African people, the French Minister of research that day said, "we must ask ourselves who the real monster in this story was". She came home after 192 years in exile and was laid to rest in the valley where she came from.

Sarah's story is a victory over colonialism, is a reminder that she suffered as a Black woman, a poor woman and because she was a woman, gender, race, class. The story of Sarah Bartmann's need to be told over and over again because there are so many lessons in it. Having a building named after her, especially a university building can enhance our truth and reconciliation. Sarah Bartmann was a slave when Hendrik Cesars and Alexander Dunlop took her abroad for exhibition. Slave history in Cape Town is characterized by a multiplicity of silences, erasures and contradictions in how certain narratives are made invisible or hypervisible. The various monuments and statues at the campus and in UCT generally reflect these contradictions. UCT was built on the graves of slaves and this history must be acknowledged in a much more

	<p>meaningful way. Although there is a memorial for the Rustenburg graves on campus – it does not adequately pay homage to the lives that were lost through slavery and its consequences in present day Cape Town. That many students and staff who encounter the university are unaware of this history and the gravesites is a testament to its silencing and erasure.</p> <p>As a victim of colonial science and exploits, Sarah Bartmann’s is a good counterposition to the mercenary and perpetrator of colonial crimes, Jameson. As an institution that prides itself for leading research, the University of Cape Town must pave the way for the kind of research that confronts the consequences of colonial science. To do this, it must resuscitate Bartmann’s name from the muffling and suffocating narratives of disgrace in order to recognize the human strength and dignity that she represents.</p> <p>Sarah Bartmann’s legacy is evidence in the textured academic texts about race and gender, which her life and her experiences have stimulated.</p> <p>Born in what is now known as the Eastern Cape, Sarah Bartmann died in 1815.</p>
Jammie Shuttle Terminus	Terminus for the Jammie Shuttles
John Day Building	<p>Named after and in honour of John H Osborne Day (1909-1989). Day was Professor and Head of the Department of Zoology from 1946 until his retirement in 1974. Day was a marine biologist, international ecologist and authority on marine biology and, in particular, on the ecology of estuaries, naming 156 new species. His innovative approach to research ensured the zoology department received international recognition. It also earned Day the reputation of being a great teacher where he worked to create a space in which students experienced a sense of identification with the department, for instance, by each senior undergraduate student being given a bench in the laboratory. It was only after his retirement that Day’s interests in ornithology were taken up by the department. This, as well as his marine research, are still strong areas of research in the department and for this reason, his legacy is still felt today. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Brown A.</i></p> <p><i>C. 2003. Centennial history of the Zoology Department, University of Cape Town, 1903-2003: A personal memoir. Transactions of the Royal Society of South Africa 58, 11-34. Taylor P. J. and Hamer M. 2009. Standing on the shoulders of colourful giants: 50 years of zoological research in southern Africa. African Zoology 44, 217-23.</i></p>

Kilindini	Originally known as Elloughton House, as named by owner Barnabas Shaw, the priest responsible for establishing the Methodist Church in South Africa in 1850. Kilindini means 'deep' in Swahili.
Kopano Residence	Previously known as Driekoppen (Driekoppen came from '3 heads' which was the result of three runaway slaves murdering the family of the owner of the Welgelegen farm, save for one child, who was hidden in an oven by a nurse. These slaves were later apprehended, whereupon they were hung, drawn and quartered and their heads were impaled outside the tavern as a warning to other slaves). Occupation officially took place in September 1964 however, the residence was created for students returning from war, erected in 1945 near Driekoppen Inn on De Waal Drive, which the Government gave to UCT as a "temporary" students residence for about 300 male ex-servicemen. They were dismayed by the similarities between the accommodation that they were given and the kind of quarters at the war front of which they did not want to be reminded. It has been said "the austere bungalows surrounded by barren and dusty earth and barbed wire fencing, took their minds back to infamous prisoner-of-war camps in Germany". As a result, the residence earned itself the name Belsen, a concentration camp in Germany, a name that stuck, despite objections by UCT authorities. Due to public outcry, the name was changed from Belsen to Driekoppen and later to Kopano, meaning unity. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Miles, A. History of Rhodes Avenue.</i>
L C Students Learning Centre	Part of Leslie Commerce building.
Laingsburg	The field station at Laingsburg. It was initially developed as an area through which the new railway would pass. With the railway in place, the town began to develop and it was named after John Laing, commissioner of Crown Lands at the time. <i>Laingsburg Local Municipality website.</i>
Leo Marquard Hall	Opened in 1975, and named after the late Leo Marquard, a South African education historian and member of the University Council. Born in 1897, he studied history at university but had strong political convictions which he felt should be relayed to students: it was his contention that all people should be politically engaged and hence, politics should be a subject at school. After his stay at Oxford, where he had joined the British National Union of Students, he was inspired to start a similar movement in South Africa. In 1924, the National Union of South African Students was established after favourable responses from academics and the SRC of most universities alike. He created the Bloemfontein Joint Council, in which 50% of members were black, the other 50% white, where space was made for discussions as well as working on 'the race problem'. As an indirect founding member of the Liberal Party (two founding members died and Marquard filled one of the spaces) and the South African Institute of Race Relations, Marquard was part of the first wave of South Africans who opposed racial discrimination, fighting for equality. He enlisted during the war and upon returning, took up the role of educating troops on why they were fighting: Nazism. For his services, having risen to Major and then to Lieutenant Colonel, Marquard was awarded an MBE in 1945 for his services to the military education

	<p>field. Over this period <u>The black man's burden</u>, <u>The Southern Bantu</u> and <u>Let's go into politics</u> were published. The first of these arose from Marquard's desire to make known the ways that imperialism and capitalism were working in a British dominion that produced gold. From the mid-1940s Marquard had supported the notion of a liberal grouping in parliament. He became involved in broadcasting for the SABC until he chose to step down due to censorship. Instead he worked for the BBC and used this as a platform for, amongst other things, critiquing Malan's National Party. For this reason, in 1953, he was part of the formation of the Liberal Party. His involvement in the 1950s campaign for equal rights for all civilised persons established his name and practices as that of a liberal. He sat on the UCT council until 1974 and was president of the Institute of Race Relations for 1957, 1958 and 1969. Given UCT's opposition to Apartheid and the threats to freedom of education, Marquard served as a forerunner for opposing Apartheid and as a role model to UCT students' ideals and goals. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Brookes, E. Leo Marquard: Founder, friend and fighter. Egan, A. 1987. Leo Marquard: A biographical case study in the growth of South African liberalism</i></p>
Leslie Commerce Building	<p>Named after the first Professor of Economics, founder and first Dean of the Faculty of Commerce. Robert Leslie was appointed to the Jagger Chair of Economics in 1914 and retained the chair until his retirement in 1949. Leslie became the first Professor of Economics at SAC in 1914. He campaigned for the establishment of a faculty of commerce and by 1920, it had been approved. The Cape Society of Auditors contributed £120 per year for the foundation of a Chair of Accounting, and with other donations, Leslie became the first Dean of Commerce, although still part of the Faculty of Arts. With a focus on the practical, Leslie was of the opinion that pure theory could never replace “common sense” and he worked for the establishment of the Faculty of Commerce. Staff would lecture after hours as they were all in practice. This was met with positive responses as many people in practice found students taking their board examinations ill prepared. Thus, 1921 saw the creation of the Faculty of Commerce and by 1922, the Cape Society of Accountants and Auditors was encouraging articled clerks to register for the B. Com. degree. Despite increased student numbers, only one additional lecturer was appointed, focusing like Leslie, on South African economics topics. While the faculty was still small at this time, it soon grew, requiring a building dedicated to commerce, named after Robert Leslie. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Phillips, H. 1993. The University of Cape Town 1918-1948. Cape Town: UCT Press</i></p>
Leslie Social Science Building	<p>Named after the first Professor of Economics, founder and first Dean of the Faculty of Commerce. Robert Leslie was appointed to the Jagger Chair of Economics in 1914 and retained the chair until his retirement in 1949. Leslie became the first Professor of Economics at SAC in 1914. He campaigned for the establishment of a faculty of commerce and by 1920, it had been approved. The Cape Society of Auditors contributed £120 per year for the foundation of a Chair of Accounting, and with other</p>

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Liesbeeck Gardens	<p>The original name of the building before it was bought by UCT. Purchased after donations from The Anglo American Corporation, De Beers, The Kresge Foundation and Barlow Rand. Liesbeeck Gardens is situated near the river, after which it is named. The Liesbeeck River runs in the oldest urbanized river valley in South Africa. It was the first river named by Jan van Riebeeck and means ‘reed stream’ ‘lies’, meaning reed and ‘beek’ meaning stream in Dutch. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Museumwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Evans, E. from Cupido, Y. 2007. River of life: River Liesbeeck. Saunders, S. 2000. Vice-Chancellor on a tightrope: A personal account of climatic years in South Africa. Cape Town: David Philip</i></p>
Linkoping	<p>The Linkoping Estate in Burg Road, Rondebosch, was sold and its grounds were divided into building lots in 1939. A service road, later given the name Linkoping, provided access to the houses that were about to be built. Today one of these houses accommodates self-catering students and is a unit of the Grootte Schuur Residence Complex. <i>Source: UCT Archives.</i></p>
Little Theatre	<p>Originally the Chemistry laboratory, the building was reconstructed as an experimental and rehearsal theatre for students. The design included adaptations of modern theatre construction. Rather than conforming to the large theatres of its day, it was inspired by the 'little theatres' in England, America, Canada and elsewhere: providing inspiration for the name. <i>Little Theatre programme 14 October 1931. The hippolytus of Euripides.</i></p>
Little Theatre Workshop	<p>Originally the chemistry laboratory, the building was constructed as an experimental and rehearsal theatre for students. The design included adaptations of modern theatre construction. Rather than conforming to the large theatres, it was inspired by the little theatres in England, America, Canada and elsewhere: providing inspiration for the name. <i>Little Theatre programme 14 October 1931. The hippolytus of Euripides.</i></p>
Lung Institute, Boehringer Ingelheim	<p>In honour of the donor company Boehringer Ingelheim (Pty) Ltd.</p>
Maintenance Place	<p>Building used for UCT maintenance</p>

Maintenance Workshops	Building used for UCT maintenance
Mamre: Community Health	Name given to the town in which the building resides. Named in 1854 when the town became a Moravian mission station and was given the name Mamre, taken from the biblical name meaning 'fatness'. <i>Fransen, H. 2004. The old buildings of the Cape. Johannesburg: Jonathan Ball publishers.</i>
Masingene	asingene - isiXhosa for 'Let's get in'/'Come in'. The building houses the Admissions Office.
Maths Block	Building houses the Department of Mathematics.
Matopo Rd 1	Street address.
Matopo Rd 3	Street address.
Medical Residence	Founded in 1940 for the express purpose of accommodating medical students. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).</i>
Meulenhof	The Building houses offices and shops on the ground floor, as well as the Administrative Archives, Properties and Services Department and student flats on the upper floors. Meulenhof is a direct translation of the previous name (Mill Court), but also an evocative common and poetic farm name.
Michaelis Building	Named after Sir Maximillian Michaelis (1852- 1932) who was born in Eisfeld, Saxe-Meiningen, now in, Germany. He made a financial contribution of £20000 to the university. In 1923 he was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws by UCT. Born in Germany in 1852, Michaelis arrived in South Africa in 1876 where he soon joined the gold rush. Through friendships forged during this period, he went on to restructure the Cape Diamond Company and became manager of the Central Mining and Investment Corporation in Johannesburg. He later left for London but with the outbreak of World War I and anti-German sentiments, he returned to South Africa under the advisement of General Smuts. Working in South Africa again, in 1913, he presented the Union with a collection of Dutch and Flemish old masters, which later formed the Michaelis Collection. In accordance with his interest in the arts, he endowed the Chair of Fine Arts at UCT in 1920 and supported numerous sholarships pertaining to the Arts. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993. UCT Archives: Design</i>
Molecular Biology Building	Houses the Department of Molecular Biology.
Montebello Stables	Established in 1764, Montebello changed ownership several times before it was bought by Max Michaelis in 1919. His son, Cecil Michaelis experimented with the clay at the stables and from this, the ceramics industry in South Africa was born. Most of the grounds were given to SACS but in 1988, tired of government trying to expropriate the land, the stables were donated to UCT by Cecil Michaelis on the condition that the stables be used as a design centre, continuing the artistic work he had done on the estate. Montebello means 'beautiful mountain' in Italian, a fitting name given its location below the Cape Town mountains. <i>Archives, Design of Montebello Centre.</i>

Mortuary Building	The old mortuary of Groote Schuur Hospital. Now a research laboratory.
New College Of Music & Library	Houses the College of Music. Previously the home of Henry Struben and part of Strubenhalm estate.
New Groote Schuur Hospital	<p>Groote Schuur, meaning ‘Big Barn’ was established in 1657 by the Dutch East India Company. Tasked with growing fruit and vegetables for sailors on board VOC ships, van Riebeeck moved his crops south, away from the mountain, as the south easter was destroying crops. This move was a success and soon storage was required for harvests. A granary was built and soon another two followed suit but despite ‘De Onder Schuur’s’ and ‘De Kleine Schuur’s’ development, ‘De Schuur’ remained the primary granary. After ownerships by Hendrik Herholdt, Nicholas Gulde and Johannes Baumgardt, Willem van Rijneveld, Chief Justice of the Cape purchased the property but soon committed suicide. His brother-in-law, David Anosi, felt it necessary to keep the property in the family and bought it - naming it De Groote Schuur. Later known as The Grange, when Cecil Rhodes took ownership, the name Groote Schuur was restored. The hospital was built on the Groote Schuur Estate after which it is named.</p> <p><i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Simons, P 1996. Groote Schuur: Great granary to stately home. Cape Town: Fernwood Press. Franssen, H. 2004. The old buildings of the Cape. Johannesburg: Jonathan Ball publishers.</i></p>
Chris Hani Building	<p>Lecture theatre for the Science departments. Named after Chris Hani in recognition of the fact that this was the venue of last public address before his assassination. Hani was born in the rural village of Sabalele, in the Cofimvaba region of the former Transkei. The name Chris was adopted by him as a nom de guerre, and was in fact the real name of his brother. Chris grew up a devout Christian.</p> <p>Hani was introduced to the politics of inequality early in life, when his father had to leave their rural home in search of work in the urban areas of South Africa. This had a profound influence on the young Chris, who became aware of his mother's struggle to run the household. Like other young men of his age, Chris tended the livestock until he reached school-going age.</p> <p>Hani was enrolled at a Catholic school and soon developed a love for Latin. At this stage of his life, Hani's desire was to enter the priesthood, but his father disapproved and moved him to a non-denominational school, Matanzima Secondary School at Cala, in the Transkei. In 1954, a number of Hani's school teachers who were active in the Unity Movement lost their jobs after they protested against the introduction of Bantu education. This played a further role in developing Hani's political ideas. Hani later moved again to the Lovedale Institute in the Eastern Cape, where he matriculated in 1958.</p>

Hani was exposed to Marxist ideology while a student at University of Fort Hare, where he also explored his childhood passion for the classics and for literature. Hani attended Fort Hare from 1959-1961 and graduated in 1962 from Rhodes University in Grahamstown, with a BA degree in Latin and English. He then moved to Cape Town and worked as an article clerk with the Schaeffer and Schaeffer legal firm from 1962-1963, but did not complete his articles.

Hani was exposed to political thought from a very young age through his father, Gilbert Hani, who was active in the ANC and eventually left South Africa and sought asylum in Lesotho. However, Hani's political involvement really began in 1957 when he became a member of the African National Congress' Youth League (ANCYL). He cites the conviction of the ANC's leaders in the Treason Trial (1956) as his main motivation to begin participating in the struggle for freedom.

While at Fort Hare, Hani's political ideas developed even further

The Extension of University Education Act (1959) had put an end to black students attending White universities (mainly the universities of Cape Town and Witwatersrand) and created separate tertiary institutions for Whites, Coloured, Blacks, and Asians. Hani was active in campus protests over the takeover of Fort Hare by the Department of Bantu Education. During his years in the Western Cape Hani participated in protests against the takeover of the university by the Department of Bantu Education and came into contact with the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU). This increased his awareness of the workers' struggle.

Hani's uncle had been active in the Communist Party of South Africa (CPSA), an organisation founded in 1921 but which had dissolved itself in response to the Suppression of Communism Act (1950). Ex-Communist Party members had to operate in secret, and re-emerged as the underground South African Communist Party (SACP) in 1953. Hani's frustration with the Apartheid system and the influence of leaders such as Govan Mbeki, Bram Fischer, JB Marks, Moses Kotane and Ray Simons, led him to join the underground South African Communist Party in 1961 and Umkhonto We Sizwe (MK, military wing of the ANC) in 1962. Hani went on to become a member of the MK's Western Cape leadership dubbed the "Committee of Seven." His encounters with the law began with his arrest at a police roadblock in 1962. He was found to be in possession of pamphlets containing objections to the government's notorious policy of detention without trial. He was subsequently charged under the Suppression of Communism Act and held in jail. He was granted bail of R500.00, and during this period entered Botswana to attend the 1962 ANC Conference in Lobatsi. On his return to South Africa, he was arrested at the border. He was tried and given an 18-month jail sentence. In 1963, while out on bail pending an

appeal, Hanani went underground on the advice of the ANC leadership. He remained underground in Cape Town for about four months and in May proceeded to Johannesburg where he was instructed to leave South Africa to undergo military training.

Hanani left South Africa for the Soviet Union, and returned in 1967 to take an active role in the Rhodesian bush war, acting as a Political Commissar in the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army (ZIPRA). ZIPRA, under the command of Joshua Nkomo, operated out of Zambia. Hanani was present for three battles during the "Wankie Campaign" (fought in the Wankie Game Reserve against Rhodesian forces) as part of the Luthuli Detachment of combined ANC and Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) forces. Although the campaign provided much-needed propaganda for the struggle in Rhodesia and South Africa, in military terms it was a failure. Far too often the local population informed on guerrilla groups to the police.

In early 1967 Hanani narrowly escaped into Botswana, only to be arrested and detained in prison for two years for weapons possession. Hanani returned to Zambia at the end of 1968 to continue his work with ZIPRA. His imprisonment left him critical of the failure of the ANC leadership to assist him whilst he was in prison and he demanded a conference of all ANC members in exile. The Morogoro Conference took place in 1969. The decision was made to allow White and other "non-Africans" to become members of the ANC, and to ensure that political policy should guide military action, and not vice versa. As a result, The Revolutionary Council, which included Whites and Coloureds, was set up.

In 1974 Hanani re-entered South Africa to establish an underground infrastructure for the ANC in the Western Cape. He entered the country from Botswana on foot and spent four months in the country, based in Johannesburg. He helped set-up underground units and a communications system. In addition, various routes through the country were established.

Hanani then moved to Lesotho where he remained for about seven years. Here he organised units of the MK for guerrilla operations in South Africa. By 1982, Hanani had become prominent enough in the ANC to be the focus of several assassination attempts, including at least one car bomb. He was transferred from the Lesotho capital, Maseru, to the centre of the ANC political leadership in Lusaka, Zambia. That year he was elected to the membership of the ANC National Executive Committee, and by 1983 he had been promoted to Political Commissar of the MK, working with student recruits who joined the ANC in exile after the 1976 Soweto uprising.

When dissident ANC members, who were being held in detention camps in Angola, mutinied against their harsh treatment in 1983–4, Hani played a key role in the uprisings' suppression – although he denied any involvement in the subsequent torture and murders. Hani continued his rise through the ANC ranks and in 1987 he became the Chief of Staff of the MK. During the same period he rose to senior membership of the SACP.

After the unbanning of ANC and SACP on 2 February 1990 Hani returned to South Africa and became a charismatic and popular speaker in townships. By 1990 he was known to be a close associate of Joe Slovo, the General-Secretary of the SACP. Both Slovo and Hani were considered fearful figures in the eyes of South Africa's extreme right: the Afrikaner Weerstandsbewing (AWB, Afrikaner Resistance Movement) and the Conservative Party (CP). When Slovo announced that he had cancer in 1991, Hani took over as General-Secretary.

In 1992 Hani stepped down as Chief of Staff of Umkhonto we Sizwe to devote more time to the organisation of the SACP. Communists were prominent in the ANC and the Council of South African Trade Unions, but were under threat - the collapse of Marxism in Europe had discredited the movement around the world, and the policy of infiltrating other anti-Apartheid groups rather than making an independent stand was being questioned.

Hani campaigned for the SACP in townships around South Africa, seeking to redefine its place as a national political party. It was soon doing well - better than the ANC in fact – especially amongst the young who had no real experiences of the pre-Apartheid era and no commitment to the democratic ideals of the more moderate Mandela.

Hani was described as charming, passionate and charismatic, and soon attracted a cult-like following. He was the only political leader who seemed to have influence over the radical township self-defence groups that had parted from the authority of the ANC. Hani's SACP would have proved a serious match for the ANC in the 1994 elections.

On 10 April 1993, as he returned home to the racially mixed suburb of Dawn Park, Boksberg (Johannesburg), Hani was assassinated by Januzs Walus, an anti-Communist Polish refugee who had close links to the White nationalist AWB. With him was his daughter, Nomakhwezi, then 15 years old. His wife, Liphopho, and two other daughters, Neo (then 20 years old) and Lindiwe (then 12 years old) were away at the time. Also implicated in the assassination was Conservative Party MP Clive Derby-

	Lewis, and strangely a theory based largely on documents given to the Mail & Guardian point to a conspiracy beyond the right wing, linking the assassination to the ANC. <i>Source: NOBC proposals 2014</i>
Obz Square	A student residence on Main Road, Observatory. Named after the popular diminutive for the suburb in which the residence is located.
Old Admin Building	Used to house the administration department of UCT.
Old Groote Schuur Hospital	Original building in which the hospital was housed. The original name of the building before it was bought by UCT. Groote Schuur, meaning 'Big Barn' was established in 1657 by the Dutch East India Company. Tasked with growing fruit and vegetables for sailors on board VOC ships, van Riebeeck moved his crops south, away from the mountain, as the south Easter was destroying crops. This move was a success and soon storage was required for harvests. A granary was built and soon another two followed suit and despite 'De Onder Schuur's' and 'De Kleine Schuur's' development, 'De Schuur' remained the primary granary. After ownerships by Hendrik Herholdt, Nicholas Gulde and Johannes Baumgardt, Willem van Rijnveld, Chief Justice of the Cape purchased the property but soon committed suicide. His brother-in-law, David Anosi, felt it necessary to keep the property in the family and bought it - naming it De Groote Schuur. Later known as The Grange, when Cecil Rhodes took ownership, the name Groote Schuur was restored. The hospital was built on the estate after which it is named. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Simons, P 1996. Groote Schuur: Great granary to stately home. Cape Town: Fernwood Press. Franssen, H. 2004. The old buildings of the Cape. Johannesburg: Jonathan Ball publishers.</i>
Old Medical School	Located on Hiddingh Campus, the university's first campus. The building housed the original medical school before moving to the Groote Schuur location.
Otto Beit Building	Otto Beit was born in Germany and came to South Africa during the gold rush. He returned to England after focussing on commerce to pursue his interests in the arts and sciences. There and in South Africa he donated funds to various institutions, also creating funds. He was director of Rhodesia Railways, a member of the Governing Body of Imperial College from 1912-1930, Trustee of the Rhodes Trust, and Beit Railway Trust for Rhodesia. He founded Beit Memorial Trust for Medical Research, established the Beit Fellowship at Imperial College in memory of his brother Alfred and founded the Beit Fellowships for Scientific Research at Imperial College. He was also a member of the Governing Body from 1912 and a founding member of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Upon returning to South Africa, he made donations to UCT and was present at the first day construction of the Groote Schuur campus. He was awarded an honorary LLD by UCT in thanks for his financial contributions and dedication to the university. A building was also named in his honour. <i>Source: Phillips, H.1993.The university of Cape Town 1918-1948.Cape Town: UCT press. http://www.beittrust.org.uk/History.htm.</i>

P.D. Hahn Building	<p>Named after Paul Daniel Hahn (1849-1918) who was born in South West Africa and educated at Halle, London and Edinburgh. He was appointed Jamieson Professor of Experimental Physics and Practical Chemistry in 1876 and as Professor of Chemistry in 1893, a Chair he retained until his death in 1918. A teacher at heart, he concerned himself with the personal and moral well being of all the students who passed through his department; it was at Hahn's request and perseverance that women be admitted to study chemistry. In 1875, he was elected a member of the first Council of the University of the Cape of Good Hope. He remained professor of Chemistry and a member of Council until his death. His services to the College and to the cause of science in South Africa were many. For forty-two years he held with distinction the Professorship of Chemistry and had been largely instrumental in the development of the College in all other branches of science. In mining, engineering, medicine, and agriculture he had shown a keen interest and, both as Professor at College and as member of council at the old university, had done much to promote systematic study in these directions. He was noted as an admirable and inspiring teacher. His genial old world courtesy and dignity made him both loved and respected by his colleagues and all who knew him. <i>Source : Ritchie, W. The History of the South African College 1829 – 1918, II, Cape Town, 1918 . Pages 672 –3. To all members of Senate, 16/11/1973: Registrar</i></p>
Harold Cressy Hall	<p>Student residence named after Harold Cressy. Harold Cressy was born on 1 February 1889 in Rorkes Drift, KwaZulu Natal. He was one of the five children of Bernard and Mary Cressy. The local Roman Catholic Mission School provided Cressy's primary education and at the age eight he was sent to Cape Town to continue his education. In 1905 he graduated from Zonnebloem College with a T.3 certificate, which was the basic requirement for teachers.</p> <p>In 1906, at the age of seventeen, Cressy was employed as principal of the Dutch Reformed Church mission school at Clanwilliam. It was there that he was exposed to the injustices of the Cape's segregated education system. At the same time he continued his studies and obtained his matriculation certificate in 1907. His hard work earned him a study bursary from the Department of Education and he applied to the Rhodes University College.</p> <p>His application was successful, but the university refused him entry when they learned that he was a Coloured man. Cressy then applied to the Victoria College at Stellenbosch, now the University of Stellenbosch, and was rejected on the same grounds. This did not prevent him from attempting to study elsewhere. His application to the South African College, now the University of Cape Town, was controversial because Dr Abdullah Abdurahman, president of the African Political Organisation (APO) and Cape Town city councillor, used his influence to</p>

	<p>force the college to accept Cressy. In 1910 he graduated from the University with a Bachelor of Arts degree. After his studies he found employment as a teacher at St Philip's Primary School and involved himself in APO activities. He was not focused on political activism and protest, but rather the improvement of Black people's education in South Africa.</p> <p>In 1912 Cressy was appointed principal of the Trafalgar Second Class Public School, which had been established in 1910. It was the only school to offer secondary level for Coloured learners. His appointment saved the school from closure. He laboured tirelessly to raise the reputation of the school by improving standards. Together with the APO he pressured the Cape Town city council to find suitable accommodation for the school. After five years the city council agreed to provide a better site for the school and the Cape School Board donated 3 000 pounds for the erection of a new building. In September 1912 Cressy married Caroline Hartog. Despite the obstacles that Cressy faced he continued to further his education and received a T.2 certificate and School Music Certificate in 1912.</p> <p>With the encouragement of Dr Abdullah Abdurahman, Cressy co-founded the Teachers' League of South Africa (TLSA) and was elected president of the league in June 1913. He was also elected first editor of the <i>Educational Journal</i> set up by the TLSA.</p> <p>In 1916 Cressy fell victim to the severe pneumonia. He was advised to move to Kimberley where it was expected that his health might improve. On 23 August 1916 Cressy died. He was 27 years old.</p> <p>Source: http://www.sahistory.org.za/people/harold-cressy</p>
Pinelands Grove	Street Address
Prince Albert Field Station	A field station located in Prince Albert. Named after Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's consort.
Psychiatric Paediatric Centre	Houses the Centre for Paediatric Psychiatry.
Quad Building	Street address.
R W James Building	Named after Reginald William James (1891-1964), Professor of Physics (1937-1956). He acted as Principal and Vice- Chancellor during the absence of T.B. Davie in 1953 and 1955 and after Davie's death, from 1956-1957. James came to UCT in 1937 already known for producing excellent work in X-ray crystallography. This field soon became the focus in the physics department and James earned a reputation as a brilliant teacher. His achievements as both researcher and teacher paved the way for his

	<p>becoming Dean of Science in 1948 and in the mid-1950s he became acting vice- chancellor. He focussed heavily on postgraduate research and investigative physics, promoting research and the reputation of the department. This, coupled with his teaching skills which were instrumental in producing three Nobel prize winners (Theiler, Cormack and Klug), and six physics professors, make him an important figure in UCT's history. The Physics Department became, and remains, one of world renown. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Phillips, H. 1993. The University of Cape Town 1918-48, the formative years. Cape Town: UCT Press.</i></p>
Rachel Bloch House	<p>Houses the Jewish Studies Library in the Kaplan Centre and was opened in 1989. The house was named after Jessie Kaplan's mother, Rachel Bloch (1882-1954) who valued Jewish learning. Although she was very poor, she saved from the little money she had and managed to buy the Torah, for the Parow Synagogue. This Torah is now in the Kaplan Centre. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Shian, M. and Blumberg, J. 2005. The first 25 years: The Isaac and Jessie Kaplan Centre for Jewish Studies and Research. UCT: Kaplan Kushlick Foundation. pp. 19-20.</i></p>
Research & Innovation House	Houses the Department of Research and Innovation.
Rhodes Avenue 18	Street address
Rhodes Recreation Pavilion	<p>Cecil John Rhodes was born in 1853 in England. Due to illness, he came to South Africa to visit his brother, where it was thought the warm weather would restore his health. He soon entered the diamond industry and after a brief period back in England, Rhodes and his colleague Charles Rudd established De Beers Mining Company. Owning the largest interest in the mine, giving him considerable influence in South Africa, in 1880, Rhodes moved to the Cape and ten years later, became Prime Minister. Rhodes pursued the expansion of The Cape Colony's industry, at the expense of black people's land, which was taken for this expansion. It was Rhodes' dream to expand Britain's empire in Africa and he formed the British South Africa Company. This company, and its police force, were used to colonise present day Zimbabwe and Zambia. While the value of his influence is debated, Rhodes bequeathed land to build a university, which is where UCT stands. The Rhodes Pavilion was given his name to honour this bequest.</p> <p>Rhodes Memorial history</p>
Ritchie Building	<p>Named after William Ritchie (1854-1931), a classical scholar and educationist. He obtained his M.A. at Aberdeen University in 1873 and continued his studies at Oxford where he was a contemporary of Cecil John Rhodes at Oriel College. He was a lecturer in classics and English at the Grey Institute, Port Elizabeth where he taught from 1879 to 1882. It was from here that he was appointed Professor of Classics at the South African College in 1882. In 1903, when the Chairs of Greek and Latin were separated, he chose latin. Ritchie remained a dominant figure in classics at SAC/UCT until his retirement in 1929. Outside the lecture room, Ritchie devoted his life to the development of the SAC as a centre</p>

	<p>of learning and education and the furtherance of education in South Africa. During his 20 years at the SAC, he formed, with P.D Hahn and C. E Lewis, a triumvirate that guided the fortunes of the college through hardships. Together with his colleagues in 1884, he successfully opposed an attempt by the Department of Education to appoint an inspectorate for the constituent colleges. In 1900 he was responsible for moving college examinations from June to December on the basis that this was in line with South African climatic conditions. He was one of the chief protagonists of a single teaching university for South Africa, an idea that was realised when the South African College became the University of Cape Town in 1918. Ritchie was Secretary (and later vice-chairman) of the College Senate. After 1918, he served on the Council of UCT and was Dean of the Faculty of Arts until his retirement. He took a great interest in his students and was president of the football, tennis, cricket and athletics clubs. He also toured as manager for the rugby team. As a great lover of music, he took a leading role in the founding of the South African College of Music in 1909, its subsequent development and its eventual amalgamation with UCT in 1923, when it became a faculty of the university. He held an honorary D. Litt. conferred upon him by UCT. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Honorary of D.Litt William Ritchie, 1 October 1929. Haarhoff, T. 1970. UCT. Vol. 3 (9) June 1970. Letter to V Forrest, 28 July 1965. Archives: BUZV Ritchie, William.</i></p>
Rondeberg	The name of the building upon purchase.
Rochester Residence	The name of the building upon purchase
Rosedale Building	Bought by the South African College Council for £5 750 in November 1894 to ease accommodation problems for SACS boarders. It remained in use as a boarding house for the SACS until the transfer of SACS to Newlands in 1960. Thereafter it was taken over by UCT and Rosedale was the name of the building upon acquisition. <i>Source: Ritchie, W. 1918. The history of the South African College. Cape Town: Maskew Miller.</i>
Rotary House	Named after Rotary International, who provided a donation to the Red Cross Children's Hospital, of which Rotary House is part. It provides accommodation to parents/care-givers of children receiving treatment at the hospital. <i>Redcross Children's Hospital.</i>
School for Legal Practice	Houses the School for Legal Practice.
Shawco - Elsie's River	Houses the Shawco facilities in Elsie's River.
Smuts Hall	Named after Field Marshall Jan C. Smuts in 1950 to commemorate his tenure as Chancellor of UCT (1937-1950). It was opened in 1928 (together with the Women's Residence renamed Fuller hall in 1950) and was known at that time as Men's Residence. Smuts was Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa. He led commandos in the second Boer War and led South African armies in occupying German South West Africa during World War I where he was instrumental in the creation of the Royal Air

	<p>Force (RAF). Trained in Law, although he originally studied the Sciences and Arts, Smuts became state attorney in Pretoria after the war. Here, he and Louis Botha formed the Het Volk Party. By 1907, he was appointed Minister of Education and colonial secretary in the Botha government in the Transvaal Colony. Smuts played an important role in the drafting of the constitution of the League of Nations, forerunner of the United Nations. In 1919, he attended the Paris Peace Conference with Botha and, following Botha's death in August, became Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa. In 1921, he merged the Union Party and the South African Party. Smuts lost the next election in 1924 to J.B.M. Hertzog and his National Party. During his time as the political opposition, Smuts made some important contributions to the field of science in his book <i>Holism and Evolution</i> (1926). In 1933, Smuts became Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice under Hertzog. Their coalition led to the formation of the United Party in 1934. In 1939, Hertzog and Smuts differed over the war issue and on Hertzog's defeat in parliament on the motion to remain neutral during the war, Smuts took over as Premier. The general election of May 1948, won by the Herenigde National Party largely supported by the Afrikaner community, decided the future policy of South Africa for the next fifty years. After the election Smuts resigned and Dr. D.F. Malan took over the government. Despite his not always being a popular leader, Smuts was nonetheless a major one and as Chancellor of UCT, it was deemed appropriate naming the new residence after him. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993).Cameron, Trehwella. 1994. Jan Smuts: An Illustrated Biography.</i></p> <p><i>Crafford, F.S. 1943. Jan Smuts: A Biography. Kessinger Publishing.</i> http://www.sahistory.org.za/people/general-jan-christiaan-smut.</p>
Snape Building	<p>Named after Alfred Ernest Snape who in 1910, at the age of 29, was appointed to the Cape Town Corporation Chair of Civil Engineering. He trained at Manchester University, his university training being unusual for the time, when most engineers were practically trained. He felt that engineering was about taking intellectual conceptions and translating them into practical reality. This understanding was imparted to the department as a whole, resulting in the first two years of undergraduate training being science based with the final year requiring both design and a practically based theses. Snape was president of the Cape Society of Engineers and was one of the founders of the Town Planning Association. He served as the Corporation Professor until his death in 1946. His teaching and technical ability laid the foundation for, and established, future professional engineering training in South Africa. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa</i></p>

	<p>(Department of History UCT, 1993). Artefacts.co.za.</p> <p>Phillips, H. 1993. <i>The University of Cape Town 1918-1948: The formative years</i>. Cape Town: UCT Press.</p>
Somerset Hospital	<p>The current building was built in 1864 and replaced the hospital of the same name which was constructed in 1818 by Samuel Bailey. It was the first civilian hospital in Cape Town and was named after Lord Charles Somerset, the governor of the Cape who donated the land upon which the hospital is built. Levy, N 2010. <i>Somerset Hospital: South Africa's oldest hospital</i>. <i>South African Medical Journal</i> vol 10: 6.</p>
Sports Centre	<p>Previously known as the Student Assembly and Amenities Building.</p>
Sports Science Institute	<p>Building used for the Department of Sports Medicine.</p>
Stanley Road 3	<p>Street address.</p>
Stanley Road 5	<p>Street address.</p>
Stanley Road 9	<p>Street address.</p>
Steve Biko Students Union	<p>Stephen Bantu Biko was born in 1946 in the Eastern Cape. He began studying medicine at University of Natal but became involved in NUSAS and political activism to the point that he was deregistered for not completing enough university work. He founded the Black Consciousness Movement in the early 1970s and established the Black People's Convention (BPC) as well as Black Community Programmes (BCP). In 1973, he was banned and confined to the magisterial district of King William's Town, his birth place. Among other things, the banning prohibited him from teaching or making public addresses (or speaking to more than one person at a time), preventing him from entering educational institutions and ordering him to report to the local police station once every week. In spite of being banned, Biko continued to advance the work of Black Consciousness. For instance, he established an Eastern Cape branch of BCP and through BCP he organised literacy and dressmaking classes as well as health education programmes.</p> <p>Significantly, he set up a health clinic outside King William's Town. He was detained without charge for various periods and was arrested for the last time in August 1977 where he was killed in police custody. Due to local and international outcry, his death prompted an inquest which at first did not adequately reveal the circumstances surrounding his death. Police alleged that he died from a hunger strike; however independent sources said he was brutally murdered by police. Two years later a South African Medical and Dental Council (SAMDC) disciplinary committee found there was no prima facie case against the two doctors who had treated Biko shortly before his death. Dissatisfied doctors, seeking another inquiry into the role of the medical authorities who had treated Biko shortly before his death, presented a petition to the SAMDC in February 1982, but this was rejected on the grounds that no new evidence had come to light. It took eight years before the South African Medical and Dental Council (SAMDC) took disciplinary action. In 1985, the Pretoria Supreme Court ordered the SAMDC to hold</p>

	<p>an inquiry into the conduct of the two doctors who treated Biko during the five days before he died. It was found that there was evidence of improper conduct on the part of the "Biko doctors". Biko's philosophy was radical and is still used today. On the twentieth anniversary of Steve Biko's death, Nelson Mandela unveiled a statue of Biko, a gesture that acquired national significance in South Africa. The Steve Biko Memorial Lecture, at UCT, occurs annually in commemoration of Biko's activist legacy and commitment to freedom in South Africa. <i>Source: Council EXCO minutes 27 July 2000. http://www.sahistory.org.za/people/stephen-bantu-biko.</i></p>
Strubenhholm	<p>Also known as Strubenheim, it was the original name of the stables situated next to Glenara. It remained the home of the administration section (including the offices of the principal and the registrar) until July 1963 when the newly erected Bremner Building was occupied. Strubenhholm also accommodated the College of Music which amalgamated with the University in 1923. It was the home of Henry Struben after whom the residence was named, 'heim' meaning home in German. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Fransen, H. 2004. The old buildings of the Cape. Johannesburg: Jonathan Ball publishers.</i></p>
Students' Union Extension	<p>An extension of the Chancellor Oppenheimer Building. 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></p>

Summer House	Built around 1760, it is the oldest building on UCT's Groote Schuur campus. It was built as a raised structure so that people could enjoy the view and was later redesigned by Sir Herbert Baker, after it had fallen into ruin. It was declared a National Monument in 1960. <i>Heritage@UCT</i> .
T.B. Davie Court	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 the humanities. After returning from World War I as a pilot, he decided to become a medical doctor, a lifelong ambition. He studied for this 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. The policy of successive Nationalist Party governments since 1948 was to entrench segregation through legislation. The first such legislation dealing with universities, the Extension of University Act, No 45 of 1959, was enacted by Parliament in the same year. Controversial in its mandate, the Act provided that no black person who was not registered as a student in one of the existing, mainly white South African universities when the Act came into operation on 1 January 1960, might attend that university without the written consent of the responsible minister. From the time it was first mooted, UCT opposed the draft legislation that became the Extension of the University Education Act. On 12 December 1956, the Council passed a resolution opposing, in principle, academic segregation on racial grounds. On 7 June the following year, members of the UCT community marched through the streets of Cape Town to protest the introduction of the Act; much of this was led by Davie. 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. http://www.uct.ac.za/news/lectures/tbdavie/history/.</i>
Tennis Club House	Building used by the Tennis Club.
The Colenso Van Wyk Field Station	Previously known as the Geological Field Station. Colenso van Wyk was a farmer in the Laingsburg area who helped the university in finding a building for the field station. Stellenbosch University is understood to have been interested in the same farm house but van Wyk was loyal to UCT's requirements after a long standing relationship with the geology department and those looking for a site. He was active in the Laingsburg area, holding high office in the local municipality and his support was acknowledged in naming the field station after him. <i>UCT Administrative archives - Correspondence between M. Kaplan and A. Fuller, 15 February 1980.</i>
The Cottage	An interim name.
The School Of Economics Building	Houses the School of Economics.
The Woolsack	Named after the second house built on the Groote Schuur Estate that Cecil Rhodes planned for the use of poets and artists whom he wanted to attract to the Cape. Eksteen, the owner, was building a house on a portion of Zorgvliet. He asked William Porter what he was naming his home to which he was told 'Wolmunster'. Taking the similar term 'wool monster', a sample of wool, Eksteen was reported to have

	said “if your house is the sample, mine will be the sack from which it came” and the name Woolsack was born. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). AS Archives, BC260, Immelman, R Zorgvliet and Eksteen</i>
Tugwell Hall	Opened in 1974 and named after the late Anna Maria Tugwell nee Krige, Warden of the University's first women's residence at Groote Schuur, wife of the SAC Registrar. Krige, 1876-1966, was educated at the South African College and became a teacher. In 1913 she married A.D.R. Tugwell, Registrar of the South African College. The next year Mrs Tugwell became Head of the Arthur's Seat Women's Hostel of the South African College, and from 1917-1928 she was head of the Hope Mills Women's Hostel of the South African College and University of Cape Town. From 1928 to the end of 1934 she was Head of the New Women's Residence on the Rondebosch campus which was later renamed Fuller Hall. <i>Source: To all members of Senate 16/11/1973 – Registrar.</i>
University House A Block	Named subsequent to the South African College becoming the University of Cape Town in 1918. College House in Breda Street proved too small to accommodate the students who needed accommodation. The University bought a terrace of double storey houses off Government Avenue, naming the building after its newly acquired status as University. <i>Source: Phillips, H. 1993. The University of Cape Town 1918-1948: The Formative years. Cape Town: UCT Press.</i>
University House B Block	Named subsequent to the South African College becoming the University of Cape Town in 1918. College House in Breda Street proved too small to accommodate the students who needed accommodation. The University bought a terrace of double storey houses off Government Avenue, naming the building after its newly acquired status as University. <i>Source: Phillips, H. 1993. The University of Cape Town 1918-1948: The Formative years. Cape Town: UCT Press.</i>
University House C Block	Named subsequent to the South African College becoming the University of Cape Town in 1918. College House in Breda Street proved too small to accommodate the students who needed accommodation. The University bought a terrace of double storey houses off Government Avenue, naming the building after its newly acquired status as University. <i>Source: Phillips, H. 1993. The University of Cape Town 1918-1948: The Formative years. Cape Town: UCT Press.</i>
University House Cottages 1 & 2	Named subsequent to the South African College becoming the University of Cape Town in 1918. College House in Breda Street proved too small to accommodate the students who needed accommodation. The University bought a terrace of double storey houses off Government Avenue, naming the building after its newly acquired status as University. <i>Source: Phillips, H. 1993. The University of Cape Town 1918-1948: The Formative years. Cape Town: UCT Press.</i>

University House Cottages 3 & 4	Named subsequent to the South African College becoming the University of Cape Town in 1918. College House in Breda Street proved too small to accommodate the students who needed accommodation. The University bought a terrace of double storey houses off Government Avenue, naming the building after its newly acquired status as University. <i>Source: Phillips, H. 1993. The University of Cape Town 1918-1948: The Formative years. Cape Town: UCT Press.</i>
University House Cottages 5 & 6	Named subsequent to the South African College becoming the University of Cape Town in 1918. College House in Breda Street proved too small to accommodate the students who needed accommodation. The University bought a terrace of double storey houses off Government Avenue, naming the building after its newly acquired status as University. <i>Source: Phillips, H. 1993. The University of Cape Town 1918-1948: The Formative years. Cape Town: UCT Press.</i>
University House D Block	Named subsequent to the South African College becoming the University of Cape Town in 1918. College House in Breda Street proved too small to accommodate the students who needed accommodation. The University bought a terrace of double storey houses off Government Avenue, naming the building after its newly acquired status as University. <i>Source: Phillips, H. 1993. The University of Cape Town 1918-1948: The Formative years. Cape Town: UCT Press.</i>
University House Dining Room	Named subsequent to the South African College becoming the University of Cape Town in 1918. College House in Breda Street proved too small to accommodate the students who needed accommodation. The University bought a terrace of double storey houses off Government Avenue, naming the building after its newly acquired status as University. <i>Source: Phillips, H. 1993. The University of Cape Town 1918-1948: The Formative years. Cape Town: UCT Press.</i>
University House E Block	Named subsequent to the South African College becoming the University of Cape Town in 1918. College House in Breda Street proved too small to accommodate the students who needed accommodation. The University bought a terrace of double storey houses off Government Avenue, naming the building after its newly acquired status as University. <i>Source: Phillips, H. 1993. The University of Cape Town 1918-1948: The Formative years. Cape Town: UCT Press.</i>
University House Wardens House	Named subsequent to the South African College becoming the University of Cape Town in 1918. College House in Breda Street proved too small to accommodate the students who needed accommodation. The University bought a terrace of double storey houses off Government Avenue, naming the building after its newly acquired status as University. <i>Source: Phillips, H. 1993. The University of Cape Town 1918-1948: The Formative years. Cape Town: UCT Press.</i>
Upalong - Ballet Wardrobe	Upalong used to be the house of the groundsman on middle campus. When the groundsman retired, he was asked what

	he would like to call the building to which he replied "up long" and the name Upalong stuck. <i>Liesle van Wyk, Properties and Services.</i>
Valkenberg Manor House	Established in 1891 and named after Cornelius Valk who developed a farm on the land that forms the grounds of Valkenberg. The government decided to create an institution to relieve the Robben Island facilities, building Valkenberg. <i>Ontvlugting in Versamelde Werke, Human and Rousseau, 1994, Duiker, K. Sello. (2002) The Quiet Violence of Dreams. Cape Town: Kwela Books.</i>
Valkenberg Wild Fig	Established in 1891 and named after Cornelius Valk who developed a farm on the land that forms the grounds of Valkenberg. The government decided to create an institution to relieve the Robben Island facilities, building Valkenberg. <i>Ontvlugting in Versamelde Werke, Human and Rousseau, 1994, Duiker, K. Sello. (2002) The Quiet Violence of Dreams. Cape Town: Kwela Books.</i>
Varietas Residence	The original name of the building before it was bought by UCT. Land was granted to the first owner, Claas Vechtman in 1667. It was given the name Varietas because it adjoined Welgelegen and Altona - meaning the variety "between Rondebosch and Windberg". <i>Source: Archives BC260, Immelman, R. Zorgvliet and Eksteen.</i>
Verloeren Vlei	Records from 1724 indicate the river began being called Verloren Vlei after previously being named 'de zeekoevaleij off de sandtrivier'. The name means 'forlorn lake' and was so called because it looked like the river was in a 'lost valley'. <i>Sinclair et al. 1986. Estuaries of the Cape part II report 32.</i>
Vredenberg	Taken from the Afrikaans 'vrede' meaning peace. Originally named Twisfontein meaning 'troubled fountain' due to a disagreement between two farmers over the one source of water. Later, it was changed to Prosesfontein when agreements were underway over the spring. When peace was finally reached, Vredenberg, as the permanent name, was bestowed upon the town. <i>Saldanha Bay Municipality Water Services Development Plan: Executive summary.</i>
Welgelegen	A 17 th century house named after the Welgelegen Estate (meaning 'well situated'). Welgelegen came into existence with a grant to Stevenz Jan Botma in 1657. He owned this property until 1703 when his son-in-law, Johannes Heufke, took it over. In January 1891, Welgelegen was acquired by Cecil John Rhodes from S.J. Wilks. UCT acquired Welgelegen from the State where it was to be used as a university guest house. It was declared a National Monument in 1980. It currently houses the offices of the Public Relations Department. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Miles, A. A history of Rhodes Avenue Mowbray (unpublished).</i>

Welgelegen Gateway (Soccer Field)	<p>A 17th century house named after the Welgelegen Estate (meaning 'well situated'). Welgelegen came into existence through a grant to Comelius Stevenz in 1676. He owned this property until 1703 when his son-in-law, Johannes Heufke, took it over. In January 1890 Welgelegen was acquired by Cecil John Rhodes from S.J. Wilks. UCT acquired Welgelegen from the State where it was to be used as a university guest house. It was declared a National Monument in 1980. It currently houses the offices of the Public Relations Department. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). Miles, A. A history of Rhodes Avenue Mowbray (unpublished).</i></p>
Wernher & Beit North	<p>The Wernher and Beit complex constitutes the oldest named buildings on the University of Cape Town (UCT) Medical Campus, and remains the central core of the Faculty of Health Sciences. In 1925 the Governor General, the Earl of Athlone, laid the foundation stone of the first building, which was to house pathology, bacteriology and the Dean's office. Clinical departments followed later. The subsequent adjacent building was the home of anatomy and physiology, previously located on the Hiddingh campus. The two stately buildings made up the entire Medical School, and the adjacent university-owned land lay vacant until 1938 when Groote Schuur Hospital (GSH), the teaching hospital, was finally completed. Sir Julius Charles Wernher, 1st Baronet (1850 - 1912), was a German-born Randlord and an art collector, who built a fortune in the diamond mines of Kimberley. He returned to London where he continued to develop his business interests and developed a passion for collecting art. At the time of his death he was one of the richest men in the UK. Alfred Beit (1853 - 1906) was born in Hamburg and emigrated to the Cape Colony in 1875 during the 'diamond rush' at Kimberley. He became one of a group of financiers who gained control of the diamond- mining claims in the Central, Du Toitspan, and De Beers mines, becoming life-governor of De Beers. On his death in 1906, the Beit Trust was formed, large sums of money being bequeathed for university education and research in South Africa, (then) Rhodesia, Britain and Germany. One bequest was for the establishment of an educational institution in Johannesburg, provided the money was used within 10 years. Fortunately for UCT, dragging of feet to the north led to the non-utilisation of the bequest. General Smuts, then Minister of Education, went to London and visited deceased Alfred's brother Otto, together with the invited Julius Wernher, and persuaded them to establish a Medical School on the Rhodes estate in Cape Town. <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></p>
Wernher & Beit South	<p>The Wernher and Beit complex constitutes the oldest named buildings on the University of Cape Town (UCT) Medical Campus, and remains the central core of the Faculty of Health Sciences. In 1925 the</p>

	<p>Governor General, the Earl of Athlone, laid the foundation stone of the first building, which was to house pathology, bacteriology and the Dean's office. Clinical departments followed later. The subsequent adjacent building was the home of anatomy and physiology, previously located on the Hiddingh campus. The two stately buildings made up the entire Medical School, and the adjacent university-owned land lay vacant until 1938 when Groote Schuur Hospital (GSH), the teaching hospital, was finally completed. Sir Julius Charles Wernher, 1st Baronet (1850 - 1912),¹ was a German-born Randlord and an art collector, who built a fortune in the diamond mines of Kimberley. He returned to London where he continued to develop his business interests and developed his passion for collecting art. At the time of his death he was one of the richest men in the UK. Alfred Beit (1853 - 1906)² was born in Hamburg and emigrated to the Cape Colony in 1875 during the 'diamond rush' in Kimberley. He became one of a group of financiers who gained control of the diamond- mining claims in the Central, Du Toitspan, and De Beers mines, becoming life-governor of De Beers. On his death in 1906, the Beit Trust was formed, large sums of money being bequeathed for university education and research in South Africa, (then) Rhodesia, Britain and Germany. One bequest was for the establishment of an educational institution in Johannesburg, provided the money was used within 10 years. Fortunately for UCT, dragging of feet to the north led to the non-utilisation of the bequest. General Smuts, then Minister of Education, went to London and visited deceased Alfred's brother Otto, together with the invited Julius Wernher, and persuaded them to establish a Medical School on the Rhodes estate in Cape Town. <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></p>
<p>Wilfred and Jules Kramer Law Building</p>	<p>Named after Wilfred and Jules Kramer. Wilfred was a Cape Town businessman and Jules a pianist and singer. They left a bequest of R700 000 for the creation of a freestanding Law School Building and the development of the law library.</p> <p>R15 000 was secured for the purchase of books and periodicals as a supplement to the Law School's annual grant. Out of this bequest, the Wilfred Kramer Law Scholarship and Grants were founded in 1972. The bequest provides postgraduate scholarships, one for Law and the other for Music. <i>Source: UCT Law Update. January 2006.</i></p>
<p>Wolfson Pavilion</p>	<p>The Wolfson Foundation is a UK based charity that 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, medicine, health, education, the arts and humanities. By the end of 2010 over £600 million</p>

	<p>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>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></p>
Wolmunster	<p>Formerly a residential hotel. The house was named after Wolmunster, in the Moselle region near the French and German border. Spelled ‘Valmunster’ in French, the name means Church of the Valley. The name was given by William Porter, the father of liberalism in the Cape, attorney-general (and chairman of Council), who lived there from 1852-1875. <i>Source: Adele Keen 1991: Under Devil’s Peak, unpublished manuscript, Archives BC260, Immelman, R. Zorgvliet and Eksteen. Walker, E. 1929. The SACS and the University of Cape Town: 1829-1929. Cape Town: UCT.</i></p>
Woodbine Road 11	Street address
Woodbine Road 15	Street address
Woolsack Colonnade	<p>Named after the second house built on the Groote Schuur Estate that Cecil Rhodes planned for the use of poets and artists whom he wanted to attract to the Cape. Eksteen, the owner, was building a house on a portion of Zorgvliet. He asked William Porter what he was naming his home – Wolmunster. Taking the similar term ‘wool monster’, a sample of wool, Eksteen was reported to have said “if your house is the sample, mine will be the sack from which it came” and the name Woolsack was born. <i>Source: Origins of Names of Buildings at the University of Cape Town, Mr M. Musemwa (Department of History UCT, 1993). AS Archives, BC260, Immelman, R Zorgvliet and Eksteen.</i></p>
Woolsack Courts	<p>Named after the second house built on the Groote Schuur Estate that Cecil Rhodes planned for the use of poets and artists whom he wanted to attract to the Cape. Eksteen, the owner, was building a house on a portion of Zorgvliet. He asked William Porter what he was naming his home – Wolmunster. Taking the similar term ‘wool monster’, a sample of wool, Eksteen was reported to have said “if your house is the sample, mine will be the sack from which it came” and the name Woolsack was born. <i>Source: AS Archives, BC260, Immelman, R Zorgvliet and Eksteen.</i></p>
Woolsack Pavilions	<p>Named after the second house built on the Groote Schuur Estate that Cecil Rhodes planned for the use of poets and artists whom he wanted to attract to the Cape. Eksteen, the owner, was building a house</p>

	<p>on a portion of Zorgvliet. He asked William Porter what he was naming his home – Wolmunster. Taking the similar term ‘wool monster’, a sample of wool, Eksteen was reported to have said “if your house is the sample, mine will be the sack from which it came” and the name Woolsack was born. <i>Source: AS Archives, BC260, Immelman, R Zorgvliet and Eksteen.</i></p>
Worcester Boiler House	<p>Located in Worcester, a town in the Western Cape. Established as one of the main administrative centres when the British came to rule the Cape Colony. Named after the county in England. <i>Fransen, H. 2004. The old buildings of the Cape. Johannesburg: Jonathan Ball publishers.</i></p>
Worcester: Farm Health Project	<p>Located in Worcester, a town in the Western Cape. Established as one of the main administrative centres when the British came to rule the Cape Colony. Named after the county in England. <i>Fransen, H. 2004. The old buildings of the Cape. Johannesburg: Jonathan Ball publishers.</i></p>
Zeekoevlei Rowing & Water ski Club House	<p>Name derived from the Dutch 'zeekoe' and 'vlei', meaning 'hippopotamus lake', as hippos used to live in these marshes.</p>
Zeekoevlei Yacht Club House	<p>Name derived from the Dutch 'zeekoe' and 'vlei', meaning 'hippopotamus lake', as hippos used to live in these marshes.</p>