

Kampusgebouegids Campus Building Guide Ntlhahle ya Meago ya Khamphase



100
1908 - 2008



UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

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Inhoudsopgawe

	Bladsynommer
Inleiding	3
Hoe om die gids te gebruik	3
Numeriese lys van geboue	4
Alfabetiese lys van geboue	5
Kampusgeboue	12
Kampuskaart	agter

List of contents

	Page number
Introduction	6
How to use this guide	6
Numerical list of buildings	7
Alphabetical list of buildings	8
Campus buildings	12
Campus map	back

Lenaneo la diteng

	Letlakala
Matseno	9
Ka moo o ka šomišago ntlhahle ye	9
Lenaneo la meago go ya ka nomoro	10
Lenaneo la meago go ya ka alfabete	11
Meago ya khamphaseng	12
Mmepe wa khamphase	back

Inleiding

Die argitektuurskat van die Universiteit van Pretoria verteenwoordig al die gedagterigtings in die belangrikste boustyle oor die laaste 100 jaar. Dit is 'n bondige en hoogs toeganklike versameling van indrukwekkende geboue wat strek vanaf die neoklassieke tot die nuutste innoverings van die postmoderne tydperk.

Die sensitiewe integrasie van funksionele behoeftes en eietydse tegnologiese oplossings onderskei die eiesoortige atmosfeer van die UP-kampus en maak elke fasiliteit en fasade uniek. Om binne die bestek van 'n uurlange wandeling voorbeelde van die Edwardiaanse- en Internasionale Moderne langs die Neo Brutale en Inheemse en Kontemporêre te kan waardeer en vergelyk is inderdaad 'n uitsonderlike ervaring.

Die waardering van verwantskap en verskille tussen geboue in styl en Zeitgeist, is die basis van rasonale ontwikkeling in die breedste sin van opvoeding en bewussyn. Die verskeidenheid wat die besoeker in wag op die kampus van die Universiteit van Pretoria is waarlik verteenwoordigend van tyd, plek en kultuur.

Hoe om hierdie gids te gebruik

Die teks van hierdie gids moet gelees word saam met die kampuskaart wat op die agterflap van die brosjure uitvou – verkieslik terwyl die kampus te voet verken word.

Geboue word numeries gelys volgens die nommer van die gebou op die kampuskaart. Slegs die mees noemenswaardige geboue word gelys. Die vier-syfer nommer in hakies na die naam van die gebou is die Universiteit se kodenommer vir die gebou. Die geboue het elk 'n metaal gedenkplaatjie wat die kode en inwydingsdatum aandui.

'n Elektroniese aanlyn-databasis, wat inligting en 3D virtuele voorstellings van die geboue op die kampus bevat, is ook beskikbaar. Die twee databasis-bewaarplesse wat voorheen die kampus verteenwoordig het, is UPSPACE en Google se 3Dwarehouse.

Om toegang tot die aanlyn-databasisse te bekom, volg die skakels hieronder:

Google Earth driedimensionele modelle (Google earth three-dimensional models)

1. Tik die volgende skakel in jou webblaaier in www.google.co.za
2. Tik "Pretoria University 3dwarehouse" in die soekenjinfasiliteit in
3. Klik op die 3Dwarehouse-skakel van "University of Pretoria"

Google Earth moet gebruik word om driedimensionele modelle te kan oproep en te besigtig.

UPSPACE

1. <http://www.library.up.ac.za/buildings>
2. Gebruik die soekenjinfasiliteit

Numeriese Gebouelys

Bladsynommer

1	Kya Rosa	12
2.	Geesteswetenskappegebou	13
2.	Kliëntedienssentrum (KDS)	14
3.	Merensky 2-Biblioteek	15
4.	Kommunikasiepatologiegebou	16
5.	Teologiegebou	16
8.	Boukungegebou	17
9.	Die Musaion en Amfiteater	17
10.	Visuele Kunste-gebou	19
12.	Administrasiegebou	20
15.	Swaarmasjienlaboratoriums	20
16.	Ingenieurswese II-gebou	21
17.	Aula	22
18.	Klubsaalgebou	23
19.	Ou Merensky-biblioteek	24
20.	Ou Bemerkingsdienstegebou	25
21.	Kanseliersgebou	26
22.	Ou Letteregebou	27
23.	Geografiegebou	28
24.	Studentesakegebou	29
25.	Natuurwetenskappe II-gebou	30
26.	Ingenieurswese I-gebou	30
27.	Mineralewetenskappegebou	31
28.	Van der Graaf-versneller	32
29.	AE du Toit-ouditorium en Anneks	33
30.	Natuurwetenskappe I-gebou	34
31.	Chemiegebou	35
32.	Margaretha Mes Instituut vir Plantfisiologie (Bateman-, Stoneman- en Vetman-geboue)	35
33.	Wiskundegebou/Eerste Administrasiegebou	36
34.	Ou Landbougebou	37
35.	Plantkundegebou	38
37.	Tegniese Dienste-gebou	39
43.	Dierkundegebou	40
44.	Ou Chemiegebou	41
45.	Studentesentrum	42
46.	Tukkiewerf (Ou Kloosterkompleks)	43
49.	Regseleerdheidsgebou	44
52.	Nagraadse Sentrum	44
54, 55.	Bosbou- en Landboubiotegnologie- instituut-geboue – FABI 1 & FABI 2	45
57.	Huis-en-Haard	46
59.	Die Landbou-anneks	47
60.	Landbouwetenskappegebou	48
62.	Lier-teater	48
63.	Die JJ Theron-lesingsaal	49
64.	Maskerteater	48
66.	Dramagebou	50
67.	Inligtingtegnologiegebou	51
68.	Ekonomiese en Bestuurswetenskappegebou en Konferensiesentrum	51
1.	Roperstraat-ingang	52
6.	Universiteitsweg-ingang	53
F.	Huis Roosmaryn	54
I.	Huis Nerina	55

Alfabetiese indeks

Bladsynommer

Administrasiegebou	20
AE du Toit-ouditorium en Anneks	33
Aula	22
Bosbou- en Landboubiotegnologie- instituut-geboue – FABI 1 & FABI 2	45
Boukungegebou	17
Chemiegebou	35
Dierkundegebou	40
Dramagebou	50
Ekonomiese en Bestuurswetenskappegebou en Konferensiesentrum	51
Geesteswetenskappegebou	13
Geografiegebou	28
Huis Nerina	55
Huis Roosmaryn	54
Huis-en-Haard	46
Ingenieurswese I-gebou	30
Ingenieurswese II-gebou	21
Inligtingtegnologiegebou	51
JJ Theron-lesingsaal (Die)	49
Kanseliersgebou	26
Kliëntedienssentrum (KDS)	14
Klubsaalgebou	23
Kommunikasiepatologiegebou	16
Kya Rosa	12
Landbou-anneks (Die)	47
Landbouwetenskappegebou	48
Lier-teater	48
Margaretha Mes Instituut vir Plantfisiologie (Bateman-, Stoneman- en Vetman-geboue)	35
Maskerteater	48
Merensky 2-Biblioteek	15
Mineralewetenskappegebou	31
Musaion en Amfiteater (Die)	17
Nagraadse Sentrum	44
Natuurwetenskappe I-gebou	34
Natuurwetenskappe II-gebou	30
Ou Merensky-biblioteek	24
Ou Bemerkingsdienstegebou	25
Ou Chemiegebou	41
Ou Landbougebou	38
Ou Letteregebou	27
Plantkundegebou	38
Regseleerdheidsgebou	44
Roperstraat-ingang	52
Studentesakegebou	29
Studentesentrum	42
Swaarmasjienlaboratorium	21
Tegniese Dienste-gebou	39
Teologiegebou	16
Tukkiewerf (Ou Kloosterkompleks)	43
Universiteitsweg-ingang	53
Van der Graaf-versneller	32
Visuele Kunste-gebou	19
Wiskundegebou / Eerste Administrasiegebou	36

Introduction

The architectural wealth of the University of Pretoria represents all the schools of thought of the most important building styles of the past hundred years. It comprises a compact and highly accessible collection of impressive buildings that includes from the Neo-Classics to the latest innovations of the Post-Modern period.

It is the sensitive integration of functional needs and contemporary technological solutions that distinguishes the UP campus and makes each facility and façade unique. To be able to appreciate and compare examples of Edwardian Modern and International Modern alongside the Neo Brutalism, Indigenous and Contemporary while strolling on campus, is indeed an exceptional experience.

To appreciate how the buildings are related and how they differ in style and Zeitgeist is the basis of rational development in the broadest sense of education and awareness. The diversity that awaits on the campus of the University of Pretoria is truly representative of time, place and culture.

How to use this guide

Read the copy of this guide in conjunction with the campus map attached to the inside back flap of the brochure and preferably whilst exploring the campus on foot.

Buildings are listed numerically according to the number of the building on the campus map. Only the most significant are listed. The four-digit number in brackets after the name of the building is the University's code number for the building. The code number and inauguration date is displayed on a metal plaque affixed to the building.

An online database is also available that contains information and 3D virtual representation of the buildings on campus. The two database repositories used to represent the campus are UPSPACE and Google 3Dwarehouse.

To access the online databases follow the following links below:

Google earth three-dimensional models

1. Enter the following link in your browser
www.google.co.za
2. Enter "Pretoria University 3dwarehouse" in the search engine field.
3. Click on the 3D Warehouse link of University Pretoria.

To view three-dimension models Google earth is required.

UPSPACE

1. <http://www.library.up.ac.za/buildings>
2. Use search engine

Numerical list of buildings

	Page number
1. Kya Rosa	12
2. Human Sciences Building	13
2. Client Service Centre (CSC)	14
3. Merensky 2 Library	15
4. Communication Pathology Building	16
5. Theology Building	16
8. Building Sciences Building	17
9. The Musaion and Amphitheatre	18
10. Visual Arts Building	19
12. Administration Building	20
15. Heavy Machinery Laboratories	21
16. Engineering Sciences II Building	21
17. Aula	22
18. Club Hall	23
19. Old Merensky Library	25
20. Marketing Services Building	25
21. Chancellors Building	27
22. Old Arts Building	28
23. Geography Building	29
24. Student Affairs Building	29
25. Natural Sciences II Building	30
26. Engineering Sciences I Building	31
27. Mineral Sciences Building	31
28. Van der Graaf Accelerator	33
29. AE du Toit Auditorium and Annexe	33
30. Natural Sciences I Building	34
31. Chemistry Building	35
32. Margaretha Mes Institute for Plant Physiology (Bateman-, Stoneman- and Vetman Buildings)	36
33. Mathematics Building/ First Administration Building	37
34. Old Agricultural Building	37
35. Botany Building	38
37. Technical Services Building	39
43. Zoology Building	40
44. Old Chemistry Building	41
45. Student Centre	42
46. Tukkieurf (Old Monastery Complex)	43
49. Law Building	44
52. Graduate Centre	45
54, 55. Forestry and Agricultural Biotechnology Institute Buildings - FABI 1 & FABI 2	46
57. Huis-en-Haard	46
59. The Agricultural Annex	48
60. Agricultural Sciences Building	48
62. The Lier Theatre	49
63. JJ Theron Lecture Hall	50
64. Masker Theatre	49
66. Drama Building	50
67. Information Technology Building	52
68. Economic and Management Sciences Building and Conference Centre	52
1. Roper Street Entrance	52
6. University Road Entrance	54
F. Roosmaryn Residence	54
I. Nerina Residence	55

Alphabetical list of buildings

	Page number
Administration Building	20
AE du Toit Auditorium and Annexe	33
Agricultural Annex	48
Agricultural Sciences Building	48
Aula	23
Botany Building	38
Building Sciences Building	17
Chancellors Building	27
Chemistry Building	35
Client Service Centre (CSC)	14
Club Hall	23
Communication Pathology Building	16
Drama Building	50
Economic and Management Sciences Building and Conference Centre	52
Engineering Sciences I Building	31
Engineering Sciences II Building	23
Forestry and Agricultural Biotechnology	46
Institute Buildings - FABI 1 & FABI 2	
Geography Building	29
Graduate Centre	45
Heavy Machinery Laboratories	21
Huis-en-Haard	46
Human Sciences Building	13
Information Technology Building	51
JJ Theron Lecture Hall	50
Kya Rosa	12
Law Building	44
Lier Theatre (The)	49
Margaretha Mes Institute for Plant Physiology (Bateman-, Stoneman- and Vetman Buildings)	36
Marketing Services Building	25
Masker Theatre	49
Mathematics Building/ First Administration Building	37
Merensky 2 Library	15
Mineral Sciences Building	31
Musaion and Amphitheatre (The)	18
Natural Sciences I Building	34
Natural Sciences II Building	30
Nerina Residence	55
Old Agricultural Building	37
Old Arts Building	28
Old Chemistry Building	41
Old Merensky Library	25
Roosmaryn Residence	54
Roper Street Entrance	52
Student Affairs Building	29
Student Centre Building	42
Technical Services Building	39
Theology Building	16
Tukkiewerf (Old Monastery Complex)	43
University Road Entrance	53
Van der Graaf Accelerator	33
Visual Arts Building	19
Zoology Building	40

Matseno

Lehumo la boakhitheke la Yunibesithi ya Pretoria le emela dikgopolo ka moka tša malebana le mehuta ye bohlokwa kudu ya meago mo mengwageng ye lekgolo ya go feta. Le akaretša mehuthuta ya meago go tloga go meago ya 'Neo-Classics' go ya go meago ya mehleng ya selehono.

Ke tomaganyo ya šedi ya dinyakwa tša mešomo le dith-arabollo tša theknolotši tšeo di dirago gore khamphase ya UP e be ya go ikgetha le go dira setlabelwa se sengwe le se sengwe gore e be sa moswananoši. Go kgona go ipshina ka go bogela le go bapetša mehlala ya 'Edwardian Modern' le ya 'International Modern' mmogo le ya 'Neo Brutalism', Setlogo le ya Sebjaalebja le ge o sepelasepela mo khamphaseng, e tloga e le maitemogelo a bohlokwahlokwa.

Go bona ka moo meago ye e nyalanego le ka moo e fapanago, go nepišwa Zeitgeist bjalo ka motheo wa tšwetšopele. Go fapana ga ditšo le merafe ye e lego gona mo khamphaseng ya Yunibesithi ya Pretoria go tloga go emela nako, lefelo le setšo.

Ka moo o ka šomišago ntlhahle ye

Bala ntlhahle ye sammaletee le mmepe wa khamphase wo o mamareditšwego ka morago ga pukwana ye, gomme go ka ba kaone ge o ka dira bjalo nakong y age o sepelasepela mo khamphaseng ka maoto.

Meago e tšwelela go ya ka nomoro ya yona mo mmepeng wa khamphase. Ke fela meago ye bohlokwahlokwa ye e tšwelelago lenaneong. Nomoro ya go ba le ditišete tše nne ya ka mašakaneng ke khoute ya Yunibesithi ye e lebanego le moago woo. Khoute yeo mmogo le tšatšikgwedi leo moago o butšwego ka lona di tšwelela mo papetlaneng ya tshipi ye e gomareditšwego moagong woo.

Go na gape le databaseise ya inthanete ye e nago le tshedimošo le ponagalo ya 3D ya meago ya mo khamphaseng. Ditabeise tše pedi tše di šomišetšwego go emela khamphase ke UPSPACE le Google 3Dwarehouse.

Gore o kgone go šomiša ditadabeise tšeo tša inthanete o swanetše go latela dilinki tše di latelago:

Dimmotlolo tša mahlakore-tharo tša *Google Earth*

1. Tlanya linki ye mo brausareng ya gago www.google.co.za
2. Tlanya "Pretoria University 3dwarehouse" mo legorong la entšene ya go nyakišiša.
3. Klika mo linking ya 3D Warehouse ya Yunibesithi ya Pretoria.

Gore o kgone go bona dimmotlolo tša mahlakore-tharo o tlo nyakega go ba le Google earth.

UPSPACE

1. <http://www.library.up.ac.za/buildings>
2. Šomiša entšene ya go nyakišiša

Lenaneo la meago go ya ka nomoro

	Letlakala
1. Kya Rosa	12
2. Moago wa Dithutobomotho	13
2. Senthara ya Ditirelo tša Badirelwa (CSC)	14
3. Bokgobapuku 2 bja Merensky	15
4. Moago wa Thutamalwetši a Polelo	16
5. Moago wa Thutabodumedi	17
8. Moago wa Disaense tša Boagi	17
9. Musaion le Amfiteatere	18
10. Moago wa Mekgabo ya Pono	19
12. Moago wa Taolo	20
15. Laborathori ya Metšhene ye Megolo	21
16. Moago 11 wa Boentšinare	22
17. Aula	23
18. Moago wa Holo ya Klabā	24
19. Bokgobapuku bja Kgale bja Merensky	25
20. Moago wa Kgale wa Ditirelo tša Bobapatši	26
21. Moago wa Bakanseliri	27
22. Moago wa Kgale wa Mekgabo	28
23. Moago wa Thutafase	29
24. Moago wa Merero ya Baithuti	29
25. Moago II wa Disaense tša Tlhago	30
26. Moago I wa Boentšinare	31
27. Moago wa Disaense tša Diminerale	32
28. Kakgofišo ya Van der Graaf	33
29. Odithoriamo ya A E du Toit le Dianekse	33
30. Moago 1 wa Disaense tša Tlhago	34
31. Moago wa Khemistri	35
32. Institšhute ya Margaretha Mes ya Fisiolotši ya Dimela (Meago ya Bateman, Stoneman le Vetman)	36
33. Moago wa Mmetse / Moago wa Mathomo wa Taolo	37
34. Moago wa Kgale wa Temo	38
35. Moago wa Bothani	39
37. Moago wa Ditirelo tša Sethekniki	40
43. Moago wa Thutaphoofolo	40
44. Moago wa Kgale wa Khemistri	41
45. Senthara ya Baithuti	42
46. Tukkiewerf (Moago wa Kgale wa Bodulo bja Baruti)	43
49. Moago wa molao	44
52. Senthara ya Dialoga	45
54, 55. Meago ya Institšhute ya Thutadikgwa le Payotheknotlotši ya Temo – FABI 1 & FABI 2	46
57. Huis-en-Haard	47
59. Anekse ya Temo	48
60. Moago wa Disaense tša Temo	48
62. Teatere ya Lier	49
63. Phapošithutelo ya J J Theron	50
64. Teatere ya Masker	49
66. Moago wa Terama	50
67. Moago wa Theknolotši ya Tshedimošo	51
68. Moago wa Disaense tša Ekonomi le Taolo le Senthara ya Dikhonferense	52
1. Kgothwana ya Mmila wa Roper	53
6. Kgothwana ya Mmila wa Yunibesithi	54
F. Hostele ya Roosmaryn	55
I. Hostele ya Nerina	55

Lenaneo la meago go ya ka alfabetete

	Letlakala
Anekse ya Temo	48
Aula	23
Bokgobapuku 2 bja Merensky	15
Bokgobapuku bja Kgale bja Merensky	25
Hostele ya Nerina	55
Hostele ya Roosmaryn	55
Huis-en-Haard	47
Institšhute ya Margaretha Mes ya Fisiolotši ya Dimela (Meago ya Bateman, Stoneman le Vetman)	36
Kakgofišo ya Van der Graaf	33
Kgothwana ya Mmila wa Roper	53
Kgothwana ya Mmila wa Yunibesithi	54
Kya Rosa	12
Laborathori ya Metšhene ye Megolo	21
Meago ya Institšhute ya Thutadikgwa le Payotheknotlotši ya Temo – FABI 1 & FABI 2	46
Moago wa Bakanseliri	27
Moago I wa Boentšinare	31
Moago II wa Boentšinare	22
Moago wa Bothani	39
Moago I wa Disaense tša Tlhago	34
Moago II wa Disaense tša Tlhago	30
Moago wa Disaense tša Boagi	17
Moago wa Disaense tša Diminerale	32
Moago wa Disaense tša Ekonomi le Taolo le Senthara ya Dikhonferense	52
Moago wa Disaense tša Temo	48
Moago wa Dithutobomotho	13
Moago wa Ditirelo tša Sethekniki	40
Moago wa Holo ya Klabā	24
Moago wa Kgale wa Ditirelo tša Bobapatši	26
Moago wa Kgale wa Khemistri	41
Moago wa Kgale wa Mekgabo	28
Moago wa Kgale wa Temo	38
Moago wa Khemistri	35
Moago wa Mekgabo ya Pono	19
Moago wa Merero ya Baithuti	30
Moago wa Mmetse / Moago wa Mathomo wa Taolo	37
Moago wa Molao	44
Moago wa Taolo	20
Moago wa Terama	50
Moago wa Theknolotši ya Tshedimošo	51
Moago wa Thutabodumedi	17
Moago wa Thutafase	29
Moago wa Thutamalwetši a Polelo	16
Moago wa Thutaphoofolo	40
Musaione le Amfiteatere	18
Odithoriamo ya A E du Toit le Dianekse	33
Phapošithutelo ya J J Theron	50
Senthara ya Baithuti	42
Senthara ya Dialoga	45
Senthara ya Ditirelo tša Badirelwa (CSC)	14
Teatere ya Lier	49
Teatere ya Masker	49
Tukkiewerf (Moago wa Kgale wa Bodulo bja Baruti)	43



■ 1. KYA ROSA (4063)

Dié pragtige en swierige interieur van dié laat-Victoriaanse huis by die hoofingang van die Universiteit van Pretoria het 'n kleurvolle geskiedenis. Die oorspronklike huis is in 1895 in Skinnerstraat gebou en het aan Leo Weinthal, eienaar van The Press (die voorloper van die Pretoria News) behoort. Die huis is na sy vrou, Rosa, vernoem en die woord 'Kya' is die isiZoeleoe vir 'huis'. Dit was later die eerste gebou van die destydse Transvaal Universiteitskollege (TUC) – die voorloper van die Universiteit van Pretoria – maar teen 1915 was dit nie meer in gebruik nie. In 1980 het die Universiteit opdrag gegee dat 'n replika van die huis opgerig word waar dit vandag staan – by die Roperstraat-ingang na die Universiteit. Konstruksiewerk het in 1983 begin, onder leiding van die argitek Albrecht Holm, 'n alumnus van UP. Noukeurige afmetings is van die oorspronklike huis geneem en ou foto's is nagegaan om te verseker dat die eindproduk so na as moontlik aan die oorspronklike lyk. Verskeie van die oorspronklike Victoriaanse toebehore is in die rekonstruksie gebruik. Kya Rosa huisves tans TuksAlumni, die Alumni kantoor en 'n klein konferensie- en vermaaklikheidsentrum. Die huis is op 25 Oktober 1985 amptelik deur dr Anton Rupert geopen.

■ 1. KYA ROSA (4063)

This beautifully decorated late-Victorian house at the main entrance to the University has a fascinating history. The original building was constructed in Skinner Street in 1895 and belonged to Leo Weinthal, owner of The Press (forerunner of Pretoria News). It was named after his wife, Rosa. The word 'Kya' is the Zulu word for 'house'. Kya Rosa later became the first home of the then Transvaal University College (TUC) – the predecessor of UP – but by 1915 it was no longer in use. In 1980, the University commissioned the construction of a replica of the house where it stands today – at the Roper Street entrance to the University. Work began in 1983, under the guidance of architect Albrecht Holm, an alumnus of UP. Precise measurements were taken from the original building and old photographs were used as reference to ensure that the reconstructed building closely resembles the original house. Many of the original Victorian fittings were used in the reconstruction. Today Kya Rosa houses the Office for Alumni Relations and incorporates a small conference and entertainment centre. The house was officially opened by Dr Anton Rupert on 25 October 1985.

■ 1. KYA ROSA (4063)

Ngwako wo wa kgale wa Sevictoria wa go kgabišwa gabotse o hwetšwa kgothwanengkgolo ya Yunibesithi, gomme o na le histori ya go thabiša. Moago wa setlogo o be o agilwe mmileng wa Skinner ka 1895 gomme e le wa Leo Weinthal, mong wa kuranta ya go bitšwa (ye e bego e le gona pele ga Pretoria News). Moago wo o theeletšwe ka leina la mosadi wa gagwe, Rosa. Lentšu le 'Kya' ke la Sezulu leo le hlalošago 'ngwako'. Kya Rosa ka morago e ile ya ba legae la mathomo la Kholetšhe ya Yunibesithi ya Transefala (TUC) – yeo gabjale e lego UP – eupša ka 1915 e be e sa hlwe e šomišwa. Ka 1980, Yunibesithi e ile ya hloma protšeke ya go agwa ga moago wa go swana le wona woo lefelong le Yunibesithi e lego go lona gabjale – Kgothwaneng ya Mmila wa Roper. Mošomo wo o thomile ka 1983, ka fase ga boetapele bja Moakhitheke Albrecht Holm, moithuti wa maloba wa UP. Memeto ya kgonthe e ile ya

tšewa moagong wa mathomo gomme diswantšho tša kgale di ile tša šomišwa go kgonthišiša gore moago wo mo mofsa wo o tloga o swana tlwaa le wa peleng. Bontši bja dikago tša peleng tša Sevictoria di šomišitšwe go agweng ga moago wo. Lehono Kya Rosa ke legae la Ofisi ya Merero ya Alumni gape e na le phapoši ye nnyane ya dikhonferense le senthara ya boiketlo. Ngwako wo o butšwe semmušo ke Ngaka Anton Rupert ka 25 Oktoboro 1985.



■ 2. GEESTESWETENSKAPPEGEBOU (4029)

Onlangs die feit dat dit een van die oudste fakulteite op kampus is, het die Fakulteit Geesteswetenskap eers in 1977 'n permanente tuiste gevind toe dié indrukwekkende gebou, ontwerp deur alumnus Brian Sandrock, ingewy is. Aangesien die stadsraad toe nie bereid was om Roperstraat te sluit nie, is die gebou as 'n unieke wyebeenkonstruksie bo-oor die straat gebou.

Dit huisves 29 lesingsale met sitplek vir 2 733 studente en 15 seminaarkamers. Die gebou is ontwerp om kantoorspasie aan nagenoeg 400 personeellede te verskaf en ten tye van sy inwyding het dit 'n kwart van die totale lesing- en kantoorspasie op kampus uitgemaak. Roperstraat is eers finaal vir die publiek gesluit in 1993.

■ 2. HUMAN SCIENCES BUILDING (4029)

Despite being one of the oldest faculties on campus, the Faculty of Humanities only found a permanent residence in 1977 when the impressive building designed by UP alumnus Brian Sandrock was inaugurated. Because at the time the city council had refused to close Roper Street, the building was designed as a split-legged construction over the street. The building comprises 29 lecture halls with seating for 2 733 students and 15 seminar rooms. The building was designed to provide office space for around 400 staff members and at the time of its inauguration constituted a quarter of the total lecture and office space on campus. Roper Street was eventually closed to the public in 1993.

■ 2. MOAGO WA DISAENSE TŠA DITHUTOBOMOTHO (4029)

Le ge e le gore ke le lengwe la mafapha a kgalekgale mo khamphaseng, Lefapha la Dithutobomotho le hweditšhe legae la lona ka 1977 ge moago wo wa go hlangwa ke moithuti wa maloba wa UP Brian Sandrock o bulwa. Ka lebaka la gore nakong yeo Lekgotlatoropo le be le ganeditšhe kgopelo ya go tswalelwa ga Mmila wa Roper, moago wo o be o agilwe ka go tlaralala mmila wo. Moago wo o na le diphapošithutelo tše 29 tša madulo a 2 733 le diphapoši tše 15 tša diseminare. Ka mo moagong wo go na le diofisi tša bašomedi tša go lekana 400 gomme nakong ya ge o bulwa moago wo o be o bopa kotara ya diphapošithutelo le diofisi ka moka mo khamphaseng. Mmila wa Roper o ile wa fetša o tswaletšwe ka 1993 gore batho ba e hlwe ba feta mo go wona mo khamphaseng.

■ 2. KLIËNTEDIENSSENTRUM (KDS) (4038)

In omgangstaal bekend as die "Vistenk" vanweë sy buitekant wat geheel en al uit glas bestaan, is hierdie gebou deur UP-alumnus Samuel Pauw ontwerp om die spasie te vul tussen die unieke wyebeenkonstruksie van die Geesteswetenskappegebou. Konstruksie het in 2001 en 2002 plaasgevind. Die gebou toon



elemente van Neo-Industrialisme. Vandag is die KDS is 'n toeganklike en doeltreffende sentrum vir studenteadministrasie by die hoofingang van die Universiteit en dit huisves verskeie relevante dienste wat voorheen regoor die kampus versprei was. Voornemende en bestaande studente kan hier inskryf, gelde betaal, aansoek doen vir koshuisinwoning, beurse en leningsinligting verkry, en hul studentekaarte ontvang, alles onder een dak.

■ 2. CLIENT SERVICE CENTRE (CSC) (4038)

Known colloquially as the 'Fish Bowl' because of its all-glass exterior, the building was designed by UP alumnus Samuel Pauw to fit between the split-legged construction of the Human Sciences building. Construction took place in 2001 and 2002. The building features elements of Neo-Industrialism. The CSC is an accessible and efficient centre for student administration at the main entrance to the University that consolidates the various sections previously scattered over the campus into one facility. Prospective and current students can now apply for admission, pay fees, apply to residences, obtain bursary and loan information and receive their student cards all under one roof.

■ 2. SENTHARA YA BADIRELWA (CSC) (4038)

Moago wo wa go tsebja ka la 'Sebjana sa Hlapi' ka lebaka la bokantle bja wona bja galase o hlamilwe ke moithuti wa maloba wa UP, e lego Samuel Pauw gore o be gare ga maotomabedi a Moago wa Dithutobomotho. Go agwa ga wona go diregile gare ga 2001 le 2002. Moago wo o na le dielemente tša 'neo-Industrialism'. CSC ke senthara ya tshepedišo ya merero ya baithuti ye e lego ka thokong ya kgothwanakgolo ya Yunibesithi gomme mo senthareng ye go šongwa mešomo ye mentši ye e bego e phatlaletše le khamphase. Baithuti ba bjale le bao ba nyakago go ithuta mo Yunibesithi ba kgona go dira dikgopelo tša boingwadišo, madulo, ba lefela dithuto tša bona, ba hwetša tshedimošo malebana le dipasari le dikadimišo tša mašelang le go hwetša dikaratana tša bona tša boithuti gona ka mo moagong o tee wo.

■ 3. MERENSKY 2 BIBLIOTEK (4049)

Die sesverdiepinggebou huisves die Biblioteek en vorm die spilpunt van die Universiteit se kampuslewe. Die oorspronklike Biblioteek is aanvanklik in die Ou Letteregebou gehuisves voordat dit hervestig is in die Ou Merensky-biblioteek. Ten spyte van aanbouings aan die Ou Merensky-biblioteek in 1957, het dit vinnig te klein geword en die firma Lou, Marais, Marquard en Kuhn is in 1969 aangestel om 'n nuwe biblioteek te ontwerp. Konstruksie het in November 1971 begin en die gebou is in Augustus 1975 voltooi. Tydens die konstruksieproses is die suidelike vleuel van die Ou Chemiegebou gesloop. 'n Treffende eienskap van die Biblioteek is die grondverdieping se ruimtelike gevoel vanweë die drie-verdieping hoë plafon in die sentrale area. Die paneel-tapissierie in die voorportaal is 'n opdragwerk wat uitgevoer is as deel van die Eeufeesvieringe van die Universiteit in 2008. Dit is ontwerp en geborduur deur borduurders uit die landelike gemeenskap, wat verbonde is aan die Kaross™ Borduurinisiatief in die Limpopo-provinsie. Langs die Biblioteek is 'n studiesentrum waar sowat 1 230 studente 24 uur per dag, sewe dae per week, kan studeer.



■ 3. MERENSKY 2 LIBRARY (4049)

Consisting of six levels, this building houses the library and forms a focal point of the University. The original library was initially housed in the Old Arts building before being relocated to the Old Merensky Library. Despite expansions to the Old Merensky Library in 1957, it soon became too small and the firm Lou, Marais, Marquard and Kuhn was appointed in 1969 to design a new library. Construction started in November 1971 and in August 1975 the building was completed. In the construction process the southern wing of the Old Chemistry building was demolished. An interesting feature of the library is the spacious feel of the ground floor due to the three-level high ceiling in the central area. The panelled tapestry in the foyer was commissioned in commemoration of the Centenary celebrations of the University in 2008 and was designed and embroidered by rural community members of the Kaross™ embroidery initiative in the Limpopo province. Adjacent to the library there is a study centre that accommodates up to 1 230 students and is open seven days a week, 24 hours a day.

■ 3. BOKGOBAPUKU 2 BJA MERENSKY (4049)

Moago wo wa go ba le mabato a tshela, ke legae la bokgobapuku gomme ke lefelo le bohlokwahloikwa mo Yunibesithi. Bokgobapuku bja peleng bo be bo le ka moagong wa Mekgabo ya Kgale pele ga ge bo hudušetšwa Bokgobapukung bja Kgale bja Merensky. Le ge e le gore go bile le diphešo Bokgobapukung bja Kgale bja Merensky ka 1957, go se go ye kae ke ge bokgobapuku bjo e šetše le bjo bonnyane gomme feme ya Lou, Marais, Marquard le Kuhn e ile ya thwalwa ka 1969 gore a hlame bokgobapuku bjo bompsha. Mošomo wa go aga o thomile ka Nofemere 1971 gomme wa phethwa ka Agostose ya 1975. Nakong ya go agwa, lehlakore la ka borwa la Moago wa Kgale wa Khemistri le ile la phušulwa. Sebopogo sa go kgahliša sa bokgobapuku bjo ke bogolo bja lebatolo la mo fase ka lebaka la siling ye telele ya mabato a mararo ye e lego mo gare. Thapestri ye e lego botsenelong e dirilwe bjalo ka segopotšo sa mekete ya Ngwagagolo wa Yunibesithi ya Pretoria ka 2008 gomme e hlamilwe le go logwa ke maloko a protšeke ya magaeng ya go bitšwa Kaross™ embroidery kua Profenseng ya Limpopo. Kgauswi le bokgobapuku bjo go na le senthara ya go balela yeo e nago le madulo a baithuti a go fihla 1 230 gomme e bulwa matšatši a šupa mo bekeng, diiri tše 24 ka letšatši.

■ 4. KOMMUNIKASIEPATOLOGIEGEBOU (4069)

Die Duitse emigrant WH Fleischmann is in die 1930s deur die Department Openbare Werke opdrag gegee om 'n gebou te ontwerp wat die Weerburo kan huisves. In 1963 het die Regering dit aan die Universiteit geskenk en in 1965 het dit die tuiste van die Departement Kommunikasiepatologie geword. Dit huisves ook die Sentrum vir Aanvullende en Alternatiewe Kommunikasie. Die ontwerp van die gebou toon 'n sterk internasionale invloed met elemente van die Duitse Bauhaus-styl.

■ 4. COMMUNICATION PATHOLOGY BUILDING (4069)

German emigrant W H Fleischman was commissioned by the Department of Public Works in the 1930s to design a building to house the Weather Bureau. In 1963 Government donated the building to the University and in 1965 it became the home of the Department of Communication Pathology. The building also houses



the Centre for Augmentative and Alternative Communication. The design of the building reflects a strong international influence and elements of the German Bauhaus style.

4. MOAGO WA THUTAMALWETŠI A POLELO (4069)

Mofaladi wa Jeremane W H Fleischman o ile a kgopelwa ke Kgoro ya Mešomo ya Setšhaba ka bo-1930 go hlama moago wo e tlogo ba legae la Biro ya Boso. Ka 1963 Mmušo o file Yunibesithi moago woo gomme ka 1965 moago wo e bile legae la Kgoro ya Thutamalwetši a Polelo. Ka moagong wo go na gape le Senthara ya Mekgwa ye Mefsa ya Kgokagano (CAAC). Tlhamego ya moago wo e bontšha khuetšo ya boditšhabatšhaba le dielemente tša meago ya Sejeremane (German Bauhaus).



5. THEOLOGIEGEBOU (4045)

Die gebou se styl is soortgelyk aan ander ouer geboue op kampus, ondanks die ietwat moderner komposisie en argitektuur aan die binnekant. Sommige verwys na die styl van die gebou as Akademiese Herlewingsargitektuur. Die argitekfirmas Burg, Lodge en Burg was vir die ontwerp verantwoordelik. Die gebou is in 1951 ingewy en het tot en met 1959, benewens die Fakulteit Teologie, ook die Fakulteite Regsgeleerdheid en Opvoedkunde, asook die Departemente Sosiologie, Kriminologie, Toegepaste Sosiologie, Geskiedenis en Sielkunde gehuisves. Aanvanklik was die gebou bekend as die Nuwe Kunstgebou, maar dit is later herdoop na die Teologiegebou.

5. THEOLOGY BUILDING (4045)

This building is similar in appearance to older buildings on the campus, but the internal composition and architecture are quite modern. Some call the style of the building Academic Revivalism. The firm of architects Burg, Lodge and Burg was responsible for

the design. The building was inaugurated in 1951 and until 1959 housed, besides the Faculty of Theology, the Faculties of Law and Education, as well as the Departments of Sociology, Criminology, Applied Sociology, History and Psychology. Initially the building was known as the New Arts building, but later it was renamed the Theology building.

5. MOAGO WA THUTABODUMEDI (4045)

Ponagalo ya moago wo e swana le ya meago ye mengwe mo khamphaseng ka bokgale, eupša sebopego le ponagalo ya wona ya ka gare ke tša sebjalebjale. Ba bangwe ba bolela gore mohuta wa moago wo ke 'Academic Revivalism'. Feme ya boakhitheke, e lego Burg, Lodge le Burg ke yona e hlamilego moago wo. Moago wo o butšwe ka 1951 gomme go fihla ka 1959, ntle le Lefapha la Thutabodumedi, moago wo e be e le legae la Lefapha la Molao le la Thuto, mmogo le Dikgoro tša Thutaleago, Thutabosenyi, Applied Sociology, Histori le Saekholotši. Peleng moago wo o be o tsebege ka la moago wo Mofsa wa Mekgabo, eupša ka morago wa fiwa leina la Moago wa Thutabodumedi.



8. BOUKUNDEGEBOU (4010)

Sedert sy ontstaan in 1929, moes die Departement Argitektuur en Boukunde tussen verskeie geboue rondswarf voordat dit in 1960 uiteindelik sy eie tuiste gevind het in hierdie gebou wat deur sy eie personeellede ontwerp is. Uitbreidings aan die gebou in 1973 het beteken dat die Departement sy studentegetalle kon verhoog. Dié gebou is in die moderne styl gebou met elemente van Neo-Brutalisme. Groot vensters aan die suidekant laat natuurlike lig deur in die studio's.

8. BUILDING SCIENCES BUILDING (4010)

Since its inception in 1929, the Department of Architecture and Building Sciences moved from one building to another until 1960 when it found a permanent home in this building designed by its own staff members. Expansion of the building in 1973 meant that the department could increase its student numbers. The building is modern in character with elements of Neo-Brutalism. Large windows on the southern side allow for natural light in the studios.

8. MOAGO WA DISAENSE TŠA BOAGI (4010)

Go tloga mola ya bulwago ka 1929, Kgoro ya Boakhitheke le Disaense tša Boagi e ile ya šutha go tšwa moagong o tee go ya go wo mongwe go fihla ka 1960 ge kgoro ye e hwetša legae la wona la go ya go ile ka moagong wo wa go hlangwa ke bašomedi ba yona goro ye. Go godišwa ga moago wo ka 1973 go hlatsetše gore kgoro ye e ka oketša palo ya baithuti ba yona. Moago wo ke wa selehono wa go ba le dielemente tša 'neo-Brutalism'. Mafastere a magolo ka thokong ya borwa a kgontšha seedi go tseenelela ka distudiong.

9. DIE MUSAION EN AMFITEATER (4086)

Opperig met die doel om spesifieke fasiliteite vir die Departement Musiek, wat in 1958 gestig is, te verskaf, bestaan hierdie geboukompleks uit kantoorvleuels, 'n ouditorium en 'n opelug amfiteater. UP-alumnus en argitek Brian Sandrock was vir die ontwerp verantwoordelik. Dit is gebou op 'n deel van die ou atletiekveld. Oorblyfsels van die toeskouerterasse rondom die baan is steeds



sigbaar aan die oostekant van die Musaion. Die kantoorvleuel van die kompleks is in 1960 voltooi en die ouditorium en amfiteater 'n jaar daarna. Die kompleks is amptelik in 1961 met 'n konsertreeks geopen en in April 1962 met 'n gala-konsert deur Mimi Coertse en die Suid-Afrikaanse Uitsaaikorporasie se Simfoniekonsert. Die kompleks toon elemente van die Klein Brasiliaanse of Moderne Brasiliaanse styl en die akoestiek is uitstaande. In 1976 het die Universiteit 'n meganiese-aksie pyporrel in die Musaion geïnstalleer wat bestaan uit 2 659 orrelpype, waarvan die hoogste 4,9 meter is. Die Musaion het sitplek vir net meer as 500 mense en die amfiteater kan sowat 3 000 mense akkommodeer. Gratis etensuurkonserte word gedurende die kwartaal in die Musaion aangebied. Tesame met die Aula, is die Musaion en Amfiteater-kompleks die middelpunt van kultuurbedrywighede op die Universiteit se Hatfield-kampus.

■ 9. THE MUSAION AND AMPHITHEATRE (4086)

Built as a designated complex to provide facilities for the Department of Music which was established in 1958, this structure consists of office wings, an auditorium and an open-air amphitheatre. UP alumnus and architect Brian Sandrock was responsible for the design of the facility which was built on part of the old athletics field. Remnants of the spectator terraces around the track can still be seen to the east of the Musaion. The office wing of the complex was completed in 1960 and the auditorium and amphitheatre the following year. The complex was officially opened with a series of concerts in 1961 and in April 1962 with a gala concert featuring South African opera star Mimi Coertse and the South African Broadcasting Corporation Symphony Concert. The complex features elements of the Little Brazilian or Modern Brazilian style and has excellent acoustics. In 1976 the University installed a mechanical-action pipe organ in the Musaion that consists of 2 659 organ pipes, of which the tallest measures 4,9 metres. The Musaion seats just over 500 people and the amphitheatre around 3 000. Free weekly lunch-hour concerts are held in the Musaion during term. Together with the Aula, the Musaion and Amphitheatre complex is an important cultural venue on the University campus.

■ 9. MUSAION LE AMFITEATERE (4086)

Moago wo o agetšwe go šomišwa ke Kgoro ya Mmino yeo e hlomilwego ka 1958, gomme wona moago wo o bopša ke lehlakore la diofisi, odithoriamo le amfiteatere. Moithuti wa maloba wa UP ebile e le moakhitheke Brian Sandrock ke yena a bego a rwele maikarabelo a go hlama molokoloko wo wa meago wo o bego o agilwe karolong ya lepatlelo la diatletiki. Mehlala ya babogedi bao ba bego ba Remnants of the spectator terraces around the track can still be seen to the east of the Musaion. Lehlakore la diofisi le phethilwe ka 1960 mola odithoriamo le amfiteatere tšona di feditšwe ngwageng wo o latetšego. Molokoloko wo wa meago o butšwe semmušo ka 1961 ka dikhonsata gomme ka Aprele ya 1962 gwa rulaganywa khonsata moo go bego go diragatša naleššana ya Afrika-Borwa ya opera Mimi Coertse le Khonsata ya Simfoni ya Lekgotlakgašo la Afrika-Borwa. Molokoloko wo wa meago o na le dielemente tša 'Little Brazilian' goba 'Modern Brazilian' gape o na le diakhustiki tše botse. Ka 1976 Yunibesithi e tsentše okene ya diphaephe ya semotšhene ka mo Musaion gomme yona e na le diphaephe tše 2 659 tša okene, moo go tšona ye teleletelele e lego ya dimetara tše 4,9. Musaione e na le madulo a go feta 500 mola amfiteatere yona e na le a go lekana 3000. Dikhonsata tša



beke le beke tša nako ya matena di swarelwa ka Musaion mo gare ga ngwaga. Mmogo le Aula, Musaion le Amfiteatere ke mafelo a bohlokwa mererong ya setšo mo khamphaseng ya Yunibesithi.

■ 10. VISUELE KUNSTE-GEBOU (4047)

Hierdie bruingeel siersteengebou is 'n voorbeeld van die invloed van die eenvoud van die Moderne styl en kenmerkend van die Pretoriase Baksteenargitektuur. Dit is gedurende die oorlogjare gebou vir die nuutgestigte Departement Liggaamlike Opvoeding en is amptelik op 8 Oktober 1948 geopen. Weens die beperkings van die oorlog, moes koste so laag moontlik gehou word en die beplande swembad en sluitkassies is geskrap. Sluitkassies is egter in 1952 geïnstalleer en in 1974 is 'n groter vleuel aangebou. Die gebou het oorspronklik uit twee gimnasiumsale, lesingsale en kantore bestaan. In 1982 het die Departement Liggaamlike Opvoeding na die nuwe Sportsentrum verhuis. Die gebou word tans deur die Departement Visuele Kunste beset en kunsuitstallings word gereeld hier aangebied.

■ 10. VISUAL ARTS BUILDING (4047)

This brown-yellow face-brick building shows influences of the simple Modern style and is typical of Pretoria brick architecture. Built during the war years for the newly established Department of Physical Education, the building was officially opened on 8 October 1948. Because of wartime restrictions, material and building costs had to be kept to a minimum and the planned swimming pool and locker rooms never materialised. Locker rooms were added in 1952 and in 1974 a larger wing was added. The building originally consisted of two gymnastic halls, lecture halls and offices. In 1982 Physical Education relocated to the newly constructed Sports Centre. The building is currently the home of the Department of Visual Arts and regularly hosts art exhibitions.

■ 10. MOAGO WA MEKGABO YA PONO (4047)

Moago wo wa mmala wa bosootho le boserolane o bontšha khuetšo ya mehuta ya meago ya sehono gomme o agilwe ka mokgwa wa Pretoria wa go aga ka ditena. Moago wo wa go agwa nakong ya dintwa o agetšwe Kgoro ya Thuto ya Boitšhidullo gomme o butšwe semmušo ka 8 Oktoboro 1948. Ka lebaka la dikiletšo nakong ya dintwa go be go se bonolo go fihlelela materiale ka moka wa go aga gomme ka lebaka leo letangwana la go rutha le diphapoši tša go bolokela ga se tša kgona go phethwa. Go okeditšwe ka diphapoši tša bobolokelo ka 1952 gomme ka 1974 gwa oketšwa ka lehlakore le lengwe. Mathomong moago wo o be o na le dihlo tše pedi tša ditšimnastiki, diphapošithutelo le diofisi. Ka 1982 Kgoro ya Thutaboitšhidullo e ile ya hudugela Mapetlelong a Dipapadi. Gabjale moago wo ke legae la Kgoro ya mekgabo ya Pono gomme e fela e eba monggae wa dipontšho tša mekgabo.

■ 12. ADMINISTRASIEGEBOU (4005)

In 1968 is daar besluit om 'n nuwe Administrasiegebou te bou en UP-alumnus Brian Sandrock het opdrag gekry om dit te ontwerp. Hy het 'n interessante en treffende drie-hoek-gebaseerde gebou in 'n stervorm ontwerp wat in 1968 voltooi is. Teen 1973 was addisionele kantoorspasie benodig en Sandrock het weer eens opdrag gekry om 'n vleuel aan die oostekant van die gebou te ontwerp. Konstruksie het in 1979 begin en is in 1986 voltooi.



Hierdie vleuel sluit die kantoor van die Rektor, Raadskamers en die Senaatsaal in. Die gebou dra kenmerke van Neo-Brutalisme en is in die vorm van 'n skip – vandaar die studentebenaming van Die Skip. Die noordwestelike fasade van die gebou bestaan uit 'n ingewikkelde muurreliëf wat tekstuur aan die andersins neutrale betonmuur verleen. Sandrock het later jare opgemerk dat daar geen simbolisme in die ontwerp was nie. Dit was slegs die resultaat van sy gewerskaf laatnag met gebrande gips terwyl hy aan die model van die gebou gewerk het.

■ 12. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING (4005)

In 1965 is dit besluit om 'n nuwe administrasiegebou te konstrueer en die Universiteitsargitek Brian Sandrock is aangewys vir die ontwerp. Hy het 'n drie-eckrige, ster-vormige gebou ontwerp wat in 1968 voltooi is. In 1973 is 'n nuwe vleuel toegevoeg en Sandrock is weer aangewys om dit te ontwerp. Hierdie vleuel is voltooi in 1986 en bevat die kantore van die Hoof, Raadskamers en die Senaatsaal. Die gebou toon kenmerke van Neo-Brutalisme en is soos 'n skip – vandaar die studentebenaming van Die Skip (Die Skoot). Die noordwestelike fasade van die gebou het 'n ingewikkelde muurreliëf wat tekstuur aan die andersins neutrale betonmuur verleen. Sandrock het later kommentaar geleë dat daar geen simbolisme agter die ontwerp was en dat dit slegs die resultaat was van sy doodling in gips op 'n model van die gebou.

■ 12. MOAGO WA TAOLO (4005)

Ka 1965 go ile gwa tšewa sephetho sa go aga moago wo mofsa wa taolo gomme moithuti wa maloba wa UP, e lego Brian Sandrock, o ile a fiwa maikarabelo a go hlama moago woo. O ile a hlama moago wa go kgahlliša wa dikhutlo tše tharo le sebopego sa naledi wo o phethilwego ka 1968. Ka 1973 go ile gwa nyakega sekgoba sa tlaleletšo seo se tlogo šomišetšwa diofisi gomme Sandrock o ile a kgopelwa gape gore a hlame moagokatološo ka lehlakoreng la bohlabela la moago wo. Go agwa ga lehlakore leo go thomilwe ka 1979 gomme gwa phethwa ka 1986. Lehlakore le ke moo go lego ofisi ya Hlogo ya Yunibesithi, Holo ya Khansele le Holo ya Senata. Moago wo o bontšha mehlala ya 'neo-Brutalism' gomme o bopegile bokasekepe – ke ka lebaka leo baiuthuti ba o bitšago ka leina la Die Skip (Sekepeng). Lehlakore la ka borwa la moago wo le na le mekgabišo ye mebotse lebotong la khonkhorite. Ka morago ga moo Sandrock o boletše gore ga go na le seo moago woo o se emetšego eupša e no ba moago woo o nagannego ka wona bošego.

■ 15. SWAARMASJENLABORATORIUM (4079)

Dié gebou is soortgelyk aan die Ingenieurswese I-gebou langs aan die Brasiliaanse stylgebou. Konstruksiewerk aan die gebou is in 1958 voltooi en in 1982 uitgebrei met werkruimte vir die Departemente Meganiese-, Elektriese- en Siviele Ingenieurswese. Die fasiliteite huisves onder andere 'n windtunnel waar die Departemente Meganiese- en Lugvaartingenieurswese die aërodinamika van prototipe vliegtuie toets. Die swaarmasjenlaboratoriums word veral deur die departemente Elektriese-, Elektroniese- en Rekenaar-Ingenieurswese gebruik vir eksperimente op kragstelsels, elektriese drywers en kragaangedrewe elektroniese stelsels. 'n Brandstofsels-navorsingsfasiliteit word ook hier gehuisves. Die



fasiliteite vir Siviele Ingenieurswese sluit onder andere hout- en sementlaboratoriums in sowel as 'n spesialis geotegniese laboratorium vir eksperimentele toetsing en navorsing rakende 'n verskeidenheid konstruksiemateriale. Volskaalse strukturele toetsing word op die swaarmasjietoetsvloer, wat in die 1990s aangrensend tot die bestaande gebou opgerig is, uitgevoer.

■ 15. HEAVY MACHINERY LABORATORY (4079)

This building is similar to the adjacent Engineering I Building and is also built in the Brazilian style. Completed in 1958, the building was extended in 1982 to include facilities for the Departments of Mechanical, Electrical and Civil Engineering. Facilities include a wind tunnel for the testing of the aerodynamics of prototype aircraft by Mechanical and Aeronautical Engineering. Heavy current laboratories allow Electrical, Electronic and Computer Engineering to conduct experiments on power systems, electrical drives and power electronics. A fuel cell research facility is also available. The facilities for Civil Engineering include a timber laboratory, concrete laboratory and specialist geotechnical laboratory for experimental work and research on construction materials. Full scale structural testing is conducted on the heavy test floor that was constructed adjacent to the building in the 1990s.

■ 15. LABORATHORI YA METŠHENE YE MEGOLO (4079)

Moago wo o swana le wa hleng nawo e lego Moago I wa Boentšenerere gomme o agilwe ka mokgwa wa Sebrasilii. Moago wo o feditšwe ka 1958 gomme wa oketšwa ka 1982 gore o be le didirišwa tša Kgoro ya Boentšenerere bja Mekhenikhale, bja Mohlagase le bja Leago. Didirišwa tšeo di akaretša thanele ya moya ye e šomišwago go dira diteko le diekperimente tša Diaerotaenamiki tša Boentšenerere. Go na gape le setlabelwa sa go dira dinyakišišo tša makhura a disele. Ditlabelwa tša Boentšenerere bja Leago di akaretša laborathori ya dithuto tša dikota, laborathori ya dithuto tša khonkhorite le laborathori ya go ikgetha ya tšeotheknolotši ye e šomišetšwago diekperimente le dinyakišišo tša malebana le dimateriale tša go aga. Dinyakišišo tše di tseletšego di dirwa lebotong leo le agilwego hleng le moago wo ka bo-1990.

■ 16. INGENIEURSWESE II-GEBOU (4033)

Dié gebou het aanvanklik bekend gestaan as die JG Strijdom-gebou. Dit is soortgelyk aan die Mineralewetenskappegebou, aangesien die argitekfirma Meiring en Naudé reeds planne vir die bou van 'n spieëlbeeld van dié gebou gehad het. Met aspekte van die Klein Brasiliaanse of Moderne Brasiliaanse styl, ook bekend as die Kobra-styl, vorm dit 'n integrale deel van die binnehof van die kampus. Die gebou is opgerig om bykomende ruimte vir die Fakulteit Ingenieurswese te skep en by voltooiing in 1960 kon dit sowat 1 200 studente akkommodeer. Die hoeksteen is deur Eerste Minister JG Strijdom op 6 April 1957 gelê. Oor die jare was daar verskeie uitbreidings aan die gebou. Dit staan tans bekend as die Ingenieurswese II-gebou in navolging van die Universiteit se beleid om geboue volgens hul primêre funksies te benoem.

■ 16. ENGINEERING II BUILDING (4033)

Initially known as the J G Strijdom building, it is similar to the Mineral Sciences building, as the architectural firm Meiring and Naudé already had plans for building a mirror image of that building. Showing aspects of the Little Brazilian or Modern Brazilian style, also known



as the Cobra style, it forms an integral part of the inner courtyard of the campus. It was built to provide additional accommodation for the Faculty of Engineering and by completion in 1960 it could accommodate around 1 200 students. The cornerstone was laid by Prime Minister J G Strijdom on 6 April 1957. Over the years numerous extensions were added. The building is now known as the Engineering II building, in accordance with the University policy of naming buildings according to their primary function.

■ 16. MOAGO II WA BOENTŠENERE (4033)

Moago wo peleng o bego o tsebja ka moago wa J G Strijdom, o swana le moago wa Disaense tša Diminerale, ka ge e le gore feme ya diakhitheke ya Meiring and Naudé e be e šetše e na le maano a go hlama moago wa go swana le wona mo khamphaseng. Moago wo o bontšha dielemente tša mohuta wa Sebrazili, woo gape o tsebja go ka la mohuta wa Cobra, gape o bopa karolo ya meago ya mo khamphaseng. O agetšwe go na legaekoketšwa la Lefapha la Boentšenerere gomme ge o phethwa ka 1960 o be o kgona go lekana baithuti ba 1 200. Letlapa la sekhutlo le beilwe ke Tonagolo ya nakong yeo J G Strijdom ka la 6 Aprele 1957. Ge nako e tšwela pele go okeditšwe ka meago ye mengwe. Gabjale moago wo o bitšwa Moago II wa Boentšenerere, go ya ka pholisi ya Yunibesithi ya go reela meago maina go ya ka mešomo ya meago yeo.



■ 17. AULA (4007)

Ontwerp deur Karel Jooste van die argiteksfirma Philip Nel, het hierdie imposante betongebou 'n belangrike plek in kultuurbedrywighede op kampus. Dit het ook die stad Pretoria se groot kulturgeleentheid gehuisves totdat die Staatsteater in die vroeë 1980s voltooi is. Met die ontwerp van die gebou, was Jooste vindingryk met sy gebruik van beton: trappe swewend los van vloerstein, 'n vry gevormde uitgesnyde betonskerm en gegolfdde plafonne. Die effek van die gebou se massa wat oor die Rautenbachsaal hang, word versterk deur die groot skuifdeure

van glas in die oos- en wesmuur. Die gebou is in 1968 voltooi en geopen deur Goewerneur-generaal E.G. Jansen. Die fasiliteite is geopen met 'n konsert van Mimi Coertse en dis opgevolg met 'n twee maandelange program van drama, simfonie-uitvoerings, kunsuitstallings, ballet- en koor-uitvoerings. 'n Ooreenkoms is onlangs geteken met die hoogaangeskrewe Kamerorkes van Suid-Afrika (KOSA) om die Aula hul tuiste te maak. In 2004 is 'n pyporrel in die Aula geïnstalleer wat voorheen in die Bosmanstraatkerk gestaan het. Die auditorium het siplek vir 1 071 mense.

■ 17. AULA (4007)

Designed by Karol Jooste, under the auspices of the architectural firm Philip Nel, this magnificent concrete structure is an important cultural venue on the campus and also served the city of Pretoria until the State Theatre was completed in the early 1980s. In designing the building, Jooste was ingenious in his use of concrete: stairs cut free from supporting floors, a free-form cut-out concrete screen and waved ceilings. The effect of suspending the building's bulk over the Rautenbach Hall is even more pronounced because of large sliding glass doors on the western and eastern walls. The building was completed in 1968 and opened by Governor General E. G. Jansen. The facilities were inaugurated with a concert by Mimi Coertse, followed by a two-month gala programme of drama, symphony music, art exhibitions, ballet and choral singing. An agreement was recently signed to house the Chamber Orchestra of South Africa in the Aula. In 2004 a pipe organ, originally from the Bosman Street Church, was installed in the Aula. The auditorium accommodates 1 071 patrons.

■ 17. AULA (4007)

Moago wo wa khonkhorite wa go hlange wa ke Karol Jooste ka fase ga feme ya boakhitheke ya Philip Nel, ke lefelo le bohlokwa la ditiragalo tša setšo mo khamphaseng gomme toropokgolo ya Pretoria e be e le šomišetša ditiragalalo tša setšo pele ga ge State Theatre e fetša go agwa mathomong a mengwaga ya bo-1980. Ge a hlama moago wo, Jooste o ile a dira gore go šomišwe khonkhorite ka go lekanela: ditepisi tša go tlogellana le mabato, skrini sa khonkhorite le disiling tša maphotho. Go agwa ga bogolo bja moago wo ka godimo ga Holo ya Rautenbach go o botsefaditše ka lebaka la mabati a magolo a digalase ao a lego ka lebotong a lehlakoreng la bodikela le la bohlabela. Moago wo o phethilwe ka 1968 gomme wa bulwa ke Mmušiši wa nakong yeo Mojenerala E. G. Jansen. Moago wo o ile wa bulwa le ka khonsata ya Mimi Coertse, gwa latela lenaneo la dikgwedi tše pedi la terama ya kala, mmimo wa simfoni, dipontšho tša mekgabo, baletele le mmimo wa dikhwaere. Go sa tšo saenelwa tumelellano ya gore Chamber Orchestra of South Africa e dire ditiragatšo tša yona ka Aula. Ka 2004 okene ya phaepe, yeo setlogo sa yona e lego Kereke ya Mmila wa Bosman, e ile ya tsenywa ka Aula. Odithoriamo ye e na le madulo a batho ba 1 071.

■ 18. KLUBSAALGEBOU (4037)

In 1929 het die Transvaal Universiteitskollege (TUC) geld bewillig vir die bou van 'n onspanningsentrum vir studente. Dit is ontwerp deur die argitek Gerhard Moerdyk in 'n styl soortgelyk aan dié van die Studentesake gebou. Met die dat albei geboue elemente van die Neo-Romaanse styl toon, is die sentrale plein voor die Ou Letteregebou ook simmetries gebou. Die eerste vlak is in 1930 voltooi en die tweede vlak eers in 1936. Uitgebreide restaurasiewerk aan die Klubsaal is in 1993 gedoen en gevolglik is daar nou verskeie lokale vir funksies- en vergaderingsdoeleindes sowel as 'n koffiewinkel en 'n restaurant. Van besondere belang in die gebou is die teëls langs die kaggel wat herinner aan Hollandse Delft-teëls, maar anders as Delft-teëls, beeld dié teëls Afrika-tonele uit van diere, Voortrekkers en Afrika-krygsmanne. Vandag huisves die gebou 'n koffiewinkel en 'n oefenkamer vir die UP Camerata-koor.

■ 18. CLUB HALL BUILDING (4037)

In 1929 the Transvaal University College (TUC) allocated money for the construction of a students' social centre. Architect Gerhard Moerdyk designed the new building in a style similar to that of the Student Affairs building. With both reflecting elements of the Neo-Romanesque style, the central square in front of the Old Arts building was kept symmetrical. The first level was completed in 1930 and the second level only in 1936. Major renovations in 1993 resulted in reception halls for dining and meeting purposes, as well as a coffee shop and restaurant. Of particular interest in this building are the tiles of the hearth which are reminiscent of Delft tiles, but unlike Delft, portray Africanised images showing animals,



Boer settlers and African warriors. Today the Club Hall houses the Burgundy's coffee shop and practice rooms for the UP Camerata Choir.

■ 18. MOAGO WA HOLO YA KLABA (4037)

Ka 1929 Kholetšhe ya Yunibesithi ya Transefala (TUC) e ile ya beela thoko tšhelete ya go agwa ga lefelo leo baithuti ba ka kopanelago go lona. Moakhitheke Gerard Moerdyk o hlamilile moago wo go swana le moago wa Merero ya Baihuthi. Bobedi bja meago ye bo na le dielemente tša meago ya mohuta wa 'neo-Romanesque', gomme diskwere tša nkgokolo tše di lego ka pele ga moago wa kgale wa Mekgabo di ile tša beakanywa gore e be diripana tše pedi tša go lekana. Lebato la mathomo le phethilwe ka 1930 gomme la bobedi la fetšwa ka 1936. Diphetogo tše di dirilwego moagong wo ka 1993 di ile tša dira gore go be le holo ya go jela le ya dikopano, mmogo le lebenkele la kofi le la bojelo. Sa go kgahliša kudu ka moagong wo ke dithaelese tša go nyaka go swana le dithaele tša Delft, eupša tšona di fapana le tša Delft, ka gobane tša ka moagong wo di bontšha diswantšho tša Seafrika tša diphoofole, bafaladi ba Maafrikanere le bagale ba Maafrika. Lehono Holo ya Klabo ke legae la lebenkele la kofi la Burgundy's le diphapoši tšeo di šomišwago ke UP Camerata Choir.



■ 19. OU MERENSKY-BIBLIOTEK (4059)

In 1933 is daar besluit om 'n afsonderlike gebou vir die biblioteek op te rig wat toe nog steeds in die Ou Lettergeboue gehuisves was. 'n Myngeoloog, Dr Hans Merensky, het sowat £5 000 geskenk en bouwerk het in 1937 begin. Generaal Jan Smuts het die hoeksteen vir die gebou op 11 Oktober 1937 gelê en op 15 April 1939 is die gebou amptelik geopen. Met die ontwerp van die gebou is die argitek, Gerhard Moerdyk, deur verskillende style beïnvloed, insluitend Art Deco, Neo-Klasisisme, kuns en handwerkstyle, sowel as plaaslike style soos die Kaaps-Hollandse styl en style uit die Regentskapstyd. Moerdyk self het die gebou beskryf as 'n studie

in Persiese styl, met invloed uit Afrika, insluitend die Zimbabwe en antieke Egiptiese ruïnes. Hy het van plaaslike materiale gebruik gemaak en simbole van Afrika-oorsprong by die ontwerp ingesluit. Die prominente sigsag-patroon byvoorbeeld, is afkomstig van die Zimbabwe-ruïnes en beeld water en vrugbaarheid uit. Die kromming van die mure is 'n uitbeelding van 'n oop boek. Die groen ruite is van Italië ingevoer en help om die hitte van die son uit te hou en die papier teen ultraviolet lig te beskerm. Die ontwerp van die gebou is in 'n mate van omstredenheid en spekulasie gehul en sommige mense glo Moerdyk het die gebou as oefenlopie gebruik vir die ontwerp van die Voortrekkermonument, omdat daar verskeie ooreenkomste tussen die twee geboue is. Vandag dien hierdie nasionale monument as die Eduardo Villa-museum, huisves ook die Mimi Coertse-versameling asook ander gesogte biblioteek versamelings.

■ 19. OLD MERENSKY LIBRARY (4059)

In 1933 it was decided to construct a separate building for the library which was then still located in the Old Arts building. With a contribution of £5 000 from mining geologist Dr Hans Merensky, construction started in 1937. General Jan Smuts laid the foundation stone on 11 October 1937 and on 15 April 1939 the building was officially opened. In designing the building, architect Gerhard Moerdyk was influenced by various styles, including Art Deco, Neo-Classicism, Arts and Crafts, as well as local styles such as Cape Dutch and Regency. Moerdyk himself described the building as a study in Persian style, with influences from Africa including the Zimbabwe and ancient Egyptian ruins. He used local materials and incorporated symbols of African origin. The prominent zigzag pattern, for example, is taken from the Zimbabwe ruins and represents water and fertility. The curving of the walls symbolises an open book. The green bevelled glass windows were imported from Italy and helped to minimise heat from the sun and also protected paper against ultraviolet light. The design of the building is a source of controversy and speculation with some claiming that Moerdyk used it as a practice run for the design of the Voortrekker Monument, as there are many similarities between the two buildings. Today this national monument serves as the Edoardo Villa museum and also houses a Mimi Coertse and other library collections.

■ 19. BOKGOBAPUKU BJA KGALÉ BJA MERENSKY (4059)

Ka 1933 go ile gwa tšewa sephetho sa go aga moago wa go šomišwa bjalo ka bokgobapuku yeo nakong yeo e bego e le ka moagong wa Kgale wa Mekgabo. Ka thušo ya £5 000 go tšwa go rammaene Ngaka Hans Merensky, go aga go thomile ka 1937. Mojeneraka Jan Smuts o beile letlapa moagong wo ka la 11 Oktoboro 1937 gomme ka la 15 Aprele 1939 moago wo o ile wa bulwa semmušo. Ge a hlama moago wo, moakhitheke Gerard Moerdyk o be a hueditšwe ke meago ya mehuthutha ya go fapana go akaretšwa le 'Art Deco', 'neo-Classicism', Mekgabo le Dibetlwa, mmogo le mehuta ya mengwako ya 'Cape Dutch' le 'Regency'. Moerdyk ka boyena o hlalošitše moago wo bjalo ka wa mohuta wa 'Persia', wa khuetšo ya Seafrika go akaretšwa le Zimbabwe le meago ya Seegepeta. O šomišitše dimateriale tša mo gae gomme a diriša le maswao a setlogo sa Afrika. Patrone ya 'zigzag' e tšwa Zimbabwe gomme e emela meetse le pelego. Manyokenyke ga maboto a emela puku ye e bulegilego. Mafastere a matalamorogo a rekilwe lthali gomme a thuša go fokotša phišo ya letšatši gape a šireletša dipampiri kgahlanong le mahlasedi a letšatši. Tlhamego ya moago wo e tsošitše dipolelo moo ba bangwe ba rego Moerdyk o e šomišitše go hlama Monyumente wa Mafortrekere ka ge go na le tše ntši tše di swanago gare ga meago ye mebedi yeo. Lehono monyumente wo wa bosetšhaba o šoma bjalo ka Museamo wa Edoardo Villa gape ke legae la dikgoboketšo tša Mimi Coertse le dikgoboketšo tše dingwe tša bokgobapuku.

■ 20. OU BEMARKINGSDIENSTEGEBOU (4019)

Die gebou dateer uit 1960 en is opgerig om as kantore te dien vir die dosente wat in die Kanseliersgebou klasgegee het – die gebou was oorspronklik bekend as die "Dosentekantore 1". Die gebou is later gebruik deur die Departement Tegnieise Dienste en nog later deur die Departement Bemerkingsdienste. Tans huisves dit die Departemente van Gemeenskapsbetrokkenheid, Navorsingsondersteuning en Internasionale Betrekkinge. Die blou muurteëls aan die buitekant van die gebou het dit op kampus die bynaam "Badkamergebou" besorg.

■ 20. OLD MARKETING SERVICES BUILDING (4019)

Built in 1960 to provide offices for the staff who lectured in the Chancellors building, this building was originally known as



'Dosentekantore 1' (Lecturers' Offices 1). The building was later used by the Department of Technical Services and later still by the Department of Marketing Services. Currently it houses the Departments of Community Engagement, Research Support and International Relations. Because the exterior walls are decorated with blue wall tiles, the building's is known on campus as the Badkamergebou - Bathroom Building.

■ 20. MOAGO WA KGALÉ WA DITIRELO TŠA BOBAPATŠI (4019)

Moago wo o agilwe ka 1960 gore e be diofisi tša bašomedi bao e bego e le bafahloši ka moagong wa Bakanseliri, gomme peleng moago wo o be o tsebja ka la Dosentekantore 1' (Diofisi tša Bafahloši 1). Ka morago moago o ile wa šomišwa ke Kgoro ya Ditirelo tša Sethekniki gomme morago ga moo wa šomišwa gape ke Kgoro ya Ditirelo tša Bobapatši. Gabjale ke legae la Kgoro ya Tšhomišano le Setšhaba, Kgoro ya Thekgo Dinyakišišong le Kgoro ya Tswalano ya Boditšhabatšhaba. Ka lebaka la gore mabota a ka ntle a kgabišitšwe ka dithaelese tše talalerata, moago wo o bitšwa Badkamergebou (Moago wa ntlwana ya bohlapelo).



■ 21. KANSELIERSGEBOU (4035)

Toenemende studentegetalle in die laat 1950s het addisionele lesingsaalfasiliteite genoodsaak en in 1958 is daar besluit om 'n nuwe gebou tussen die Ou Letteregebou en die Ou Chemiegebou op te rig. Twee waaivormige lesingsale is deur die argitekfirma Meiring Naude ontwerp. Die gebou is in 1959 voltooi en het bekend gestaan as die Derde Geesteswetenskappegebou. In 1963 het die Raad die argitek Brian Sandrock opdrag gegee om drie addisionele lesingsale te ontwerp. Met die voltooiing van hierdie uitbreidings kon die gebou 'n totaal van 1 800 studente in vyf lesingsale akkommodeer wat sitplek verskaf aan onderskeidelik 600, 400, 300 en 250 studente elk in die twee kleinste sale. Die lesingsale word ook gebruik om toetse en eksamens af te lê. Ná voltooiing is die

gebou herdoop tot die Kanseliersgebou en elk van die vyf sale in die gebou is vernoem na die vyf Kanseliers van die Universiteit, te wete die Roos-, Louw-, Van der Byl-, Te Water- en die Muller-saal.

■ 21. CHANCELLORS BUILDING (4035)

Increasing student numbers in the late 1950s necessitated additional lecture facilities and in 1958 it was decided to build a new building between the Old Arts and Old Chemistry buildings. Two fan-shaped lecture halls were designed by the architectural firm Meiring Naude. The building was completed in 1959 and named the Third Humanities building. In 1963 the council commissioned architect Brian Sandrock to add three additional lecture halls. On completion of these extensions, the building could accommodate a total of 1 800 students in the five lecture halls which could seat respectively 600, 400, 300, and 250 students each in the two smallest venues. Besides providing lecture facilities, the halls are also used for tests and examinations. The building was renamed the Chancellors building and the five halls named Roos, Louw, Van der Byl, Te Water and Muller Hall after five Chancellors of the University.

■ 21. MOAGO WA BAKANSELIRI (4035)

Palo ye e oketšegilego ya baithuti mengwageng ya bo-1950 e dirile gore go nyakege diphapošithutelo tša tlaletšo gomme ka 1958 go tšerwe sephetho sa go aga moago wo mofsa gare ga moago wa kgale wa Mekgabo le wa Khemistri. Feme ya diakhitheke ya Meiring Naude e ile ya hlama dihoho tše pedi tša sebopego sa fene. Moago wo o phethilwe ka 1959 gomme wa fiwa leina la Moago wa Boraro wa Dithutobomotho. Ka 1963 khansale e file moakhitheke Brian Sandrock mošomo wa go oketša moago wo ka diphapošithutelo tše tharo. Morago ga go phethwa ga mošomo wo, moago wo o be o kgona go fa baithuti ba 1 800 mdulo ka diholong tše hlano tša go fapana tšeo din ago le madulo a 600, 400, 300, le 250 ka tatelano. Ntle le go šomišetšwa go ruta, dihoho tše di šomišetšwa go ngwala ditlhalobo le meleko. Moago wo o filwe leina la moago wa Bakanseliri gomme dihoho tša wona tše hlano tša bitšwa Roos, Louw, Van der Byl, Te Water le Muller, e lego maina a Bakanseliri ba bahlano ba Yunibesithi.



■ 22. OU LETTEREGEBOU (4043)

Dié pragtige sandsteengebou met sy kloktoring, Oregon-dennehoutvloere en leikliptrap was die eerste gebou wat op die kampus, wat toe nog die Transvaal Universiteitskollege (TUK) was, gebou is. Die hoeksteen is op 3 Augustus 1910 gelê. Tydens die opening in Augustus 1911 het Generaal Jan Smuts die hoop uitgespreek dat die destydse TUK vir Suid-Afrika sou wees wat Oxford vir Engeland was. Die besonderse loodglasvenster van die oorspronklike TUK-wapenschild kan steeds vandag by die leikliptrap gesien word.

Die gebou is ontwerp deur 'n student van Sir Herbert Baker, Percy Eagle en spog met 'n verskeidenheid van boustyle insluitend Kaaps-Hollandse en Neo-Romaanse style. Ten einde erkenning te gee aan die besonderse argitektuurstyl, is die gebou in 1968 as 'n Nasionale Monument verklaar. Die fontein voor die gebou is in 1990 herontwerp en Coert Steynberg was verantwoordelik vir

die uitstaande beeldhouwerk met twee rooi basterwaterbokke, wat geborg is deur dr. Anton Rupert en sy vrou, Huberte. Die gebou het aanvanklik bykans die hele Universiteit gehuisves, maar vandag vind 'n mens die UP-argief, die Departement UP-kunste, die Mapungubwe-museum en die Van Tilburg-versameling daar.

22. OLD ARTS BUILDING (4043)

The beautiful sandstone building with its clock tower, Oregon pine floors and slate staircases was the first building to be completed on the campus of what was then the Transvaal University College (TUC). The foundation stone was laid on 3 August 1910. At the opening in August 1911, General Jan Smuts expressed the hope that the TUC would one day be to this country what Oxford was to England. Today, the staircase still features an exquisite stained glass window of the original TUC coat of arms. Designed by a student of Sir Herbert Baker, Percy Eagle, the building boasts different styles including elements of Cape Dutch and Neo-Romanesque. In recognition of its beautiful architectural style, the building was proclaimed a National Monument in 1968. The fountain in front of the building was redesigned in 1990 with two red lechwes (antelopes) sculpted by Coert Steynberg and sponsored by Dr Anton Rupert and his wife Huberte. Initially the building housed almost the entire University. Today it accommodates the UP Archives, Department of UP Arts, Mapungubwe Museum and the Van Tilburg collection.

22. MOAGO WA BOGOLOGOLO WA MEKGABO(4043)

Moago wo mobotse wo wa matlapa a masehla le tora ya wona ya sešupanako, o na le mabato a dithaele tša kota ya mophane le ditepisi tša seleite gomme e bile moago wa mathomo go fetšwa go agwa khamphaseng ya Kholetšhe ya Yunibesithi ya Transefala (TUC). Letlapa la mathomo le beilwe ka 3 Agostose 1910. Nakong ya ge moago wo o bulwa ka Agostose 11 1911, Mojenerala Jan Smuts o bontšhitše kholofelo ya gore ka letšatši le lengwe TUC e tla ba go Afrika-Borwa seo Oxford e bego e le sona go Engelane. Lehonon, ditepisi tšeo di sa na le mafastere a galase a moemo wa setlogo wa TUC. Mohlami wa moago wo ke Sir Herbert Baker, Percy Eagle, gomme wona o na le dielemente tša boagi tša mehuta ya go fapana go akaretšwa dielemente tša 'Cape Dutch' le 'neo-Romanesque'. Ka lebaka la bobotse bja wona bja boakhitheke, moago wo o goleditšwe go ba Monyumente wa Bosetšhaba ka 1968. Diphororwana tša meetse tše di lego ka pele ga moago wo di dirilwe lefisa ka 1990 gwa oketšwa ka ditshepe tše pedi tše khubedu tše di betlilwego ke Coert Steynberg gomme tša thekgwa ka mašelang ke Ngaka Anton Rupert le mosadi wa gagwe Huberte. Peleng moago wo e be e le legae la Yunibeisthi ka moka. Lehonon ke legae la Diakhaebe tša UP, Kgoro ya Mekgabo ya UP, Museamo wa Mapungubwe le dikgoboketšo tša Van Tilburg.



23. GEOGRAFIEGEBOU (4003)

Die gebou is oorspronklik gebou as 'n uitbreiding van die bestaande Dierkundegebou, maar die styl daarvan het kenmerkend verskil en het meer herinner aan die naasliggende Chemiegebou. Die gebou is ontwerp deur argitek Brian Sandrock, 'n oud-student van die Universiteit. Konstruksie het in 1956 begin en teen Julie 1957 was dit voltooi. Bouwerk is in siersteen en dit is 'n moderne styl gebou. Sommige kenners meen dié styl herinner

aan die Hollandse Baksteenmodernisme, wat dit saam met die Landbou-, Kommunikasiepatologie-, Chemie- en Plantkundegebou 'n uitstekende voorbeeld van Pretoria se Baksteenargitektuur maak. Die gebou word tans slegs deur die Departement Geografie gebruik.

23. GEOGRAPHY BUILDING (4003)

Originally built as an extension to the present Zoology building, this building was built in a distinctly different style, more reminiscent of the adjacent Chemistry building. Designed by architect Brian Sandrock, an alumnus of UP, construction started in 1956 and the building was completed in July 1957. Built of face brick in a modern style, described by some as reminiscent of Dutch Brick Modernism, the Geography building, together with the Agriculture, Communication Pathology, Chemistry and Botany buildings are excellent examples of Pretoria Brick Architecture. The building is currently occupied by the Department of Geography.

23. MOAGO WA THUTAFASE (4003)

Moago wo, e bego e le karolo ya moago wa Thutaphoofolo, o agilwe ka tsela ya go fapana le meago ye mengwe mo khamphaseng. Moago wo wa go hlangwa ke Brian Sandrock, moithuti wa maloba wa UP, o thomile go agwa ka 1956 gomme wa fetšwa ka Julae ya 1957. Moago wo o agilwe ka ditena tše khubedu ka mekgwa ya selehono, yeo ba bangwe ba bolelago gore ke mekgwa wa 'Dutch Brick Modernism', ke legae la Kgoro ya Thutafase, Kgoro ya Temo, Kgoro ya Malwetši a Polelo, Kgoro ya Khemistri le ya Bothani. Moago wo ke mohlala wo mobotse wa Pretoria Brick Architecture. Gabjale moago wo o šomišwa ke Kgoro ya Thutafase.



24. STUDENTESAKEGEBOU (4051)

Dié statige ou gebou, voltooi in 1915, was die eerste studentekoshuis wat op die Hatfieldkampus gebou is. Dit is ontwerp deur die Departement Openbare Werke en verteenwoordig elemente van die Neo-Romaanse styl soos 'n mens kan sien uit die klassieke wit pilare en sterk horisontale lyne. Dit het destyds as die Kollegetehuis bekend gestaan en hoofsaaklik as manskoshuis gedien, maar het ook dienste (hoofsaaklik eetsaal-fasiliteite) aan damestudente en ander dagstudente gebied. Die mans is later na 'n nuwe koshuis op die Proefplaas verskuif, waarna die gebou gebruik is deur die Departement Spraakterapie. Sedert 1973 word die Departement Studentesake hier gehuisves saam met spesiale eenhede om onder meer dienste te lewer aan studente met gestremdhede en daar is ook 'n eenheid wat beradingsdienste aan studente lewer.

24. STUDENT AFFAIRS BUILDING (4051)

This stately building, completed in 1915, was the first residence to be built on the Hatfield campus. Designed by the Department of Public Works, it presents elements of the Neo-Romanesque style as seen in its classically inspired white columns and strong horizontal axis. Known as the Kollegetehuis - College House, it primarily served as a men's residence but also provided services, mainly dining facilities, to female and other day students. When the students moved to a new residence on the Experimental Farm, the building was occupied by the Department of Speech Therapy. Since 1973 the Departments of Student Affairs, Student Disability Services and Student Counselling have been housed here.

■ 24. MOAGO WA MERERO YA BAIUTHUTI (4051)

Moago wo wa go swana le ya mmušo o phethilwe ka 1915, gomme e bile hostele ya mathomo ya go agwa mo khamphaseng ya Hatfield. Moago wo o hlamilwe ke Kgoro ya Mešomo ya Setšhaba gomme o emele dielemente tša 'neo-Romanesque style' bjalo ka ge go ka bonwa mo dikholomong tša wona moago wo le diekseseng tša wona. O tsebja ka leina la Kollegetehuis (Ntlo ya Kholetšhe), gomme o be o šomišwa bjalo ka hostele ya baithuti ba bašemane eupša o šomišitšwe gape ka moago wa go aba ditirelo go baithuti ba basetsana le baithuti ba bangwe ba bas a dulego ka dihostele. Ge baithuti ba hudugela hosteleng ye mpsha Polaseng ya Dieksperimente, moago wo o ile wa fiwa Department of Speech Therapy. Go tloga ka 1973 moago wo e bile legae la Kgoro ya Merero ya Baithuti, Ditirelo tša Baithuti ba Go se ltekanele le Kgoro ya Ditirelo tša Dikeletšo.



■ 25. NATUURWETENSKAPPE II-GEBOU (4091)

Ontwerp deur die argitekfirma Meiring en Naude in 'n styl wat eienskappe van die Neo-Brutalistiese styl weerspieël, is hierdie gebou in 1961 opgerig om die Departemente van Wiskunde, Toegepaste Wiskunde en Statistiek te huisves. Toe die Departement Wiskunde in 1982 uitgetrek het, het dit bekend geword as die Toegepaste Wiskunde-gebou en tans staan dit as die Natuurwetenskappe II-gebou bekend.

■ 25. NATURAL SCIENCES II BUILDING (4091)

Designed by the architectural firm Meiring and Naude in a style that reflects traces of the Neo-Brutalist style, the building was constructed in 1961 to provide accommodation for the Departments of Mathematics, Applied Mathematics and Statistics. When Mathematics moved out in 1982, it became known as the Applied Mathematics Sciences building and is currently known as the Natural Sciences II building.

■ 25. MOAGO II WA DISAENSE TŠA TLHAGO (4091)

Moago wo o agilwe ka 1961 ka tlhamo ya feme ya diakhitheke ya Meiring and Naude ya go huetšwa ke mokgwa wa 'neo-Brutalist' gomme o agetšwe go ba legae la Kgoro ya Mmetse, Tirišo ya Mmetse le Dipalopalo. Ge Kgoro ya Mmetse e etšwa ka moagong wo ka 1982, moago wo o ile wa bitšwa wa Kgoro ya Disaense tša Tirišo ya Mmetse gomme gabjale moago wo o tsebja ka la Moago II wa Disaense tša Tlhago.

■ 26. INGENIEURSWESE I-GEBOU (4032)

Voltooi in 1975, staan dié indrukwekkende gebou as die eerste wolkekrabber wat op kampus opgerig is. Dit is ontwerp deur die argitek Brian Sandrok, 'n alumnus van die Universiteit, met die doel om die universiteitsplein beter te definieer en as 'n landmerk te dien aan die westelike ingang (Universiteitsweg-ingang). Dit is so gebou dat dit nie die uitsig van die Ou Kunstegebou vanaf Universiteitweg belemmer nie – daarom die elewasie. Uiters ingewikkelde boumetodes is aangewend om die gebou op te rig. Die twee torings is eerste gebou waarna die vloere van bo na onder binne 'n raamwerk gehang en verbind is met kables. Die gebou is letterlik van die bo af na onder gebou. Benewens die departemente van die Fakulteit Ingenieurswese, bied die gebou navorsingsgeriewe, lesingsale en kantoorspasie.



■ 26. ENGINEERING I BUILDING (4032)

Completed in 1975, this impressive structure was the first skyscraper erected on campus. Designed in a modern style by the architect Brian Sandrok, an alumnus of UP, the building was intended to define the university square and serve as a landmark at the western entrance, the University Road entrance. It was built in such a way that it did not obstruct the view of the Old Arts building from University Road – hence its elevation. The construction of the building entailed complex construction methods. The two main towers were first erected and then the floors were suspended from top to bottom connected by cables 'hanging' from the cross support frame across the top of the two towers. The building was literally built from top to bottom. The building houses some of the departments of the Engineering Faculty and provides research facilities, lecture rooms and office space.

■ 26. MOAGO I WA BOENTŠENERE (4032)

Moago wo mobotse wo mo khamphaseng o phethilwe ka 197. Moago wo wa tlhamo ya sebjalebjale o hlamilwe ke Brian Sandrok, moithuti wa maloba wa UP, ka maikemišetšo a go hlaloša sekwere sa yunibesithi le go šoma bjalo ka seka se bohlokwa kgothwaneng ya ka bodikela (Kgothwana ya Mmila wa Yunibesithi). O agilwe ka tsela ye e lego gore ga o šire ponagalo ya moago wa Mekgabo ya Kgale go tšwa ka lehlakoreng la Mmila wa Yunibesithi – ka lebaka la botelele bja wona. Go agwa ga moago wo go be go akaretša mekgwa ye e tseneletšego ya boagi. Go agilwe ditora tše pedi tše kgolo pele gomme ka morago mabato a tšona a tsenywa go tloga godimo go ya fase ka tšhomišo ya dithapo tše dib ego di kgokeletšwe difreimeng tša ka godimo ga ditora tše pedi tše. Moago wo o agilwe go tloga ka godimo go ya ka fase. Moago wo ke legae la tše dingwe tša Dikgoro tša Lefapha la Boentšenerere gomme o na le ditlabelwa tša dinyakišišo, diphapošithutelo le diofisi.

■ 27. MINERALEWETENSKAPPEGEBOU (4025)

Die eenvoudige styl van dié gebou weerspieël eienskappe van die Klein Brasiliaanse of Moderne Brasiliaanse styl met sy liggroen en wit terrazzo-dekking en diamantvormige vensters langs die twee ingange. Dit het aanvanklik as die Derde Wiskundegebou bekend gestaan en is ontwerp deur die argitek AL Meiring en PR Nel, en is op 3 Mei 1955 geopen. Dit is ontwerp om deel te vorm van die binneplein van die Universiteit. Die beplanning was om 'n identiese gebou aan die suidekant van die Ingenieurstoring te bou om te verseker dat toekomstige geboue se style nie daarmee bots nie. In die 1980s is verskeie departemente verskuif wat spontaan daartoe gelei het dat al die aardwetenskappe in een gebou saamgevoeg is. Die naam van die gebou is hierna verander na die Mineralewetenskappegebou.

■ 27. MINERAL SCIENCES BUILDING (4025)

Built in a simple style, the building reflects elements of the Little Brazilian or Modern Brazilian style and has a light green and white terrazzo cover and diamond-shaped windows adorning the two entrances. Initially known as the Third Mathematics and Sciences building, it was designed by architects A L Meiring and P R Nel, and was inaugurated on 3 May 1955. It was designed to form part of the inner court of the university. An identical building was planned to the south of the Engineering Tower to ensure the building would not



clash with any future buildings. In the 1980s various departments were relocated resulting in the natural convergence of all the earth sciences departments into the same building, after which the name was changed to the Mineral Sciences building.

27. MOAGO WA DISAENSE TŠA DIMENERALE (4025)

Moago wo wa go agwa ka setaele se bonolo, o bontšha dielemente tša 'Little Brazilian' goba 'Modern Brazilian' gomme o na le mafastere a mmala wa botalamorogo bja go se tebe le bošweu a sebopego sa taamane. Moago wo o hlamilwe ke A L Meiring and P R Nel gomme mathomong o be o bitšwa Moago wa Boraro wa Mmetse le Disaense, gomme o butšwe semmušo ka 3 Mei 1955. O hlamilwe ka tsela ya go o dira gore e be karolo ya meago ye e kgabišitšego Yunibesithi. Moago wa go swana le wona wo o be o beakanyeditšwe go agwa ka borwa bja Tora ya Boentšenero go kgonthiša gore moago wo ga o thulane le ye e tlogo agwa mo nakong ye e tlogo. Ka bo-1980 dikgoro tša go fapana di ile tša hudugela ka go ona gomme seo se ile sa dira gore dikgoro ka moka tša merero ya saense ya lefase di tle di kopane ka moagong o tee, mme ka morago leina la wona la fetolwa go ba moago wa Disaense tša Dimenerale.



28. VAN DER GRAAF-VERSNELLER (4087)

Hierdie fasiliteit, wat in 1963 opgerig is, vorm deel van die Departement Fisika. Dit bestaan uit 'n protonversneller en 'n subkritiese reaktormodule wat vir opleidings- en navorsingsdoeleindes op die gebied van kernfisika gebruik word. Sedert die inwyding daarvan in 1964, werk die Universiteit en die Wetenskaplike en Nywerheidsnavorsingsraad (WNNR) nou saam en meer onlangs het die Universiteit sy internasionale navorsingsnetwerke in die verband verder uitgebrei.

28. VAN DER GRAAF ACCELERATOR (4087)

Constructed in 1963, this building forms part of the Department of Physics. The facility consists of a proton accelerator and a sub-critical reactor module which is utilised for training and research in the field of nuclear physics. Since its inauguration in 1964, the University and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) have cooperated closely in this field and more recently the University has broadened its international research connections in this regard.

28. KAKGOFIŠO YA VAN DER GRAAF (4087)

Moago wo o agilwe ka 1963, gomme ke karolo ya Kgoro ya Fisika. Moago wo o na le kakgofišo ya prothone le motšule wa 'sub-critical reactor' wo o šomišetšwago tlhahlo le dinyakišišo mererong ya nukleara. Go tloga mola wa bulwago semmušo ka 1964, Yunibesithi le Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) di šomišane gabotse gomme Yunibesithi e šetše e katološitše dinyakišišo tša yona maemong a boditšhabatšhaba morerong wo.



29. AE DU TOIT-ODITORIUM EN ANNEKSE (4001)

Die Ouditorium is in 1956 opgerig en bestaan uit twee groot lesingsale. Dit is ontwerp deur prof AL Meiring, die destydse hoof van die Department Argitektuur en Bouwetenskappe. Die gebou is sonder vensters ontwerp om geraas te verminder omdat dit aan die besige Universiteitsweg grens. Die gebou, wat in Junie 1957 ingewy is, is vernoem na prof AE du Toit, die eerste professor in Wiskunde en voormalige Rektor van die Universiteit. 'n Besondere eienskap van die struktuur is 'n grys reliëf teen 'n rooi mosaïekagtergrond aan die suidelike muur. Dit is ontwerp deur die kunstenaar Zoltan Borberéki en deur prof Meiring aan die Universiteit geskenk. Van die groter waaivormige sale kan sowat 700 studente akkommodeer, terwyl die kleiner sale plek het vir ongeveer 250 studente.

29. A E DU TOIT AUDITORIUM AND ANNEXE (4001)

The auditorium constructed in 1956, comprises two large lecture halls and was designed by Prof A L Meiring, head of the Department of Architecture and Building Sciences at the time. Because the building borders on University Road, it was designed without windows to minimize traffic noise. The building was named after Prof A E du Toit, the first professor of Mathematics and a former Principal of the University and was inaugurated in June 1957. An interesting feature of the structure is a grey relief against a red mosaic background on the southern wall designed by the artist Zoltan Borberéki and donated to the University by Prof Meiring. The larger of the fan-shaped lecture halls accommodates 700 students, while the smaller hall seats 250 students.

29. ODITHORIAMO YA A E DU TOIT LE DIANEKSE (4001)

Odithoriamo ye e hlamilwe ke Prof A L Meiring, hlogo ya nako yeo ya Kgoro ya Boakhitheke le Disaense tša Boagi gomme ya agwa ka 1956, gomme yona e be e na le diphapošithutelo tše pedi tše kgolo. Ka lebaka la gore moago wo o farafarilwe ke Mmilwa wa Yunibesithi, o hlamilwe ka tsela yeo e lego gore e tlo kgona go fokotša lešata la difatanaga. Moago wo o butšwe semmušo ka June 1957 gomme wa fiwa leina la Prof A E du Toit, profesa ya mathomo ya Mmetse le Hlogo ya peleng ya Yunibesithi. Sebopego

sa go kgahlīša ka moago wok e mokgabišo wo mosehla godimo ga mokgabišo wo mohubedu lebotong la ka borwa woo o hlamilwego ke rabokgabo Zoltan Borberéki gomme wa fiwa Yunibesithi ke Prof Meiring. Phapošithutelo ye kgolokgolo go tšona ka moka e na le madulo a baituthi ba 700 mola ye nnyanenyane e na le madulo a baituthi ba 250.



■ 30. NATUURWETENSKAPPE I-GEBOU (4050)

Die gebou is opgerig om die Departemente Chemie en Fisika te huisves en om 'n veilige fasiliteit vir die Universiteit se hoofraamrekenaar te verskaf. Dit is deur die argitek Philip Viljoen van Steyn en Viljoen ontwerp. Die gebou is in September 1987 ingewy deur dr Anton Rupert, wat self ook 'n chemikus en natuurwetenskaplike was. Baie moeite is gedoen om te verseker dat daar genoegsame elektriese- en watertoevoer na die gebou sou wees. Die gebou het ook 'n gespesialiseerde stelsel om gasse onder druk na laboratoriums in die gebou te verprei. In 1992 is die Camera Obscura bo-op die gebou aangebring en dit het 'n gewilde attraksie geword vir besoekers aan die kampus. Die projeksie van beelde van buite die kamer na 'n oppervlak binne-in die kamer, en veral die skertheid van die geprojekteerde beelde, bly steeds indrukwekkend.

■ 30. NATURAL SCIENCES I BUILDING (4050)

Designed by architect Philip Viljoen of Steyn and Viljoen, the building was constructed to provide accommodation to the Departments of Chemistry and Physics and a secure location for the University's mainframe computer. The building was inaugurated in September 1987 by Dr Anton Rupert, himself a chemist and natural scientist. Great care was taken to ensure adequate electrical and water supply to the building, as well as specialised systems to convey pressurised gasses to laboratories. In 1992 the Camera Obscura was built on top of the building and has become a popular attraction amongst visitors to the campus. The projection of images of objects and happenings outside the chamber onto a surface in the chamber, and particularly the clarity of the projected image, never ceases to impress.

■ 30. MOAGO I WA DISAENTSHE TŠA TLHAGO (4050)

Moago wo wa go hlangwa ke Philip Viljoen of Steyn and Viljoen, o agetšwe Kgoro ya Khemistri le Fisika le go ba legae la khomphuthara ye kgolokgolo (mainframe) ya Yunibesithi. Moago wo o butšwe semmušo ka Setemere 1987 ke Ngaka Anton Rupert, yo e lego ramahlale wa khemistri le disaense tša tlhago. Go tšerwe šedi ye kgolo go kgonthiša gore go na le meetse le mohlagase wo o lekanego ka moagong wo, mmogo le mekgwa ya go ikgetha tšhomišo ya gase ya laborathori. Ka 1992 go agilwe 'Camera Obscura' ka godimo ka moago wo gomme e tšwela pele go goketša baeti mo khamphaseng. Go gogela kgauswi diswantšho tša kgole le kgauswi go dira gore batho ba se lape go tla go etela moago wo.



■ 31. CHEMIEGEBOU (4013)

Dié moderne siersteenstruktuur, wat kenmerkende eienskappe van die Hollandse Baksteenmodernisme toon, is in 1943, midde-in die Tweede Wêreldoorlog, gebou toe die Ou Chemiegebou heeltemal ontoereikend vir die groeiende getal studente geword het danksy die nuutgestigte Fakulteit Gesondheidswetenskappe/Mediese Fakulteit. Gerhard Moerdyk en H Watson was vir die ontwerp daarvan verantwoordelik. Die gedetailleerde reliëf aan die voorkant beeld elemente van chemie uit. In 1956 is die oostelike vleuel opgerig en twee jaar later is die derde verdieping voltooi. Vandag word die gebou in sy geheel deur die Departement Chemie beset.

■ 31. CHEMISTRY BUILDING (4013)

This modern-style face brick structure with touches of Dutch Brick Modernism was built in the middle of the Second World War in 1943 when the Old Chemistry building became too small for the expanding number of students due to the newly established Faculty of Medicine. Gerhard Moerdyk and H Watson were responsible for the design. The detailed reliefs on the front of the building portray elements of chemistry. In 1956 the east wing was added and two years later a third floor was completed. The Department of Chemistry occupies the entire building.

■ 31. MOAGO WA KHEMISTRI (4013)

Moago wo wa sebjalebjae wa go agwa ka ditena o agilwe nakong ya ge Ntwa ya Bobedi ya Lefase e šetše e le gare ka 1943 nakong ya gore go lemogwe gore moago wa Kgale wa Khemistri ga o sa kgona go amogela baituthi ka moka ka lebaka la go bulwa ga Lefapha le lefisa sa Maphelo. Gerard Moerdyk and H Watson ke bona ba hlamilego sebopego sa moago wo. Diboepo tša mathuding a moago wo di bontšha dielemente tša khemistri. Ka 1956 go ile gwa oketšwa ka lehlakore la ka bohlabela gomme mengwaga ye mebedi ka morago ga moo go ile gwa phethwa lebato la boraro. Moago wo ka moka o šomišwa ke Kgoro ya Khemistri.

■ 32. MARGARETHA MES INSTITUUT VIR PLANTFISIOLOGIE (BATEMAN-, STONEMAN- EN VETMAN-GEBOUE) (4009)

Die Margaretha Mes Instituut vir Plantfisiologie het tot stand gekom met die bou van die Bateman-laboratorium in 1949. Die Vetman-en Stoneman-geboue het net daarna gevolg en teen 1954 was die drie geboue in die omgangstaal bekend as die Navorsingsinstituut vir Plantfisiologie. In 1959 is dié naam verander na die Margaretha Mes Instituut vir Plantfisiologie. Dié drie geboue huisves steeds laboratoriums en kantore wat deur die Departement Plantkunde gebruik word. Die Bateman-laboratorium is vernoem na mnr HW Bateman wat nou betrokke was by die beplanning van die gebou, wat ook een van die eerste fitotrons (geslote kweekhuise) ter wêreld insluit. Die Vetman-gebou is vernoem na 'n veteraan van Wêreldoorlog II. Die Stoneman-gebou is vernoem na dr Bertha Stoneman, 'n botanikus van die Hugenoot Universiteitskollege van Wellington wat 'n groot skenking aan die Universiteit gemaak het om die Navorsingsinstituut vir Plantfisiologie te ontwikkel. Prof Margaretha Mes was die hoof van die Departement Plantkunde van 1944 tot 1959 en 'n ywerige navorsers op die gebied van plantfisiologie.



■ **32. MARGARETHA MES INSTITUTE FOR PLANT PHYSIOLOGY (BATEMAN, STONEMAN AND VETMAN BUILDINGS) (4009)**

The Margaretha Mes Institute for Plant Physiology originated with the construction of the Bateman Laboratory in 1949. The Vetman and Stoneman buildings were erected soon after and by 1954 the three buildings were unofficially known as the Plant Physiological Research Institute. In 1959 the name was changed to the Margaretha Mes Institute for Plant Physiology. The three buildings still house laboratories and offices used by the Department of Botany. Named after Mr H W Bateman, who was intimately involved in the planning of the building, the Bateman Laboratory boasts one of the first phytotrons (enclosed greenhouse) in the world. The Vetman building is named after a World War II veteran. The Stoneman building was named after Dr Bertha Stoneman, a botanist of the Huguenot University College of Wellington who made a large donation to develop the Research Institute for Plant Physiology. Prof Margaretha Mes was head of the Department of Botany from 1944 to 1959 and an avid researcher in the field of Plant Physiology.

■ **32. INSTITŠHUTE YA MARGARETHA MES YA FISILOTŠI YA DIMELA (MEAGO YA BATEMAN, STONEMAN LE VETMAN) (4009)**

Institšhute ya Margaretha Mes ya Fisiilotši ya Dimela e thomile ka go agwa ga Laborathori ya Bateman ka 1949. Moago wa Vetman le wa Stoneman e ile ya agwa ka pela ka morago ga 1954 mme meago yeo e be e tsebja ka leina le e sego la semmušo la Plant Physiological Research Institute. Ka 1959 leina leo le fetotšwe go ba Institšhute ya Margaretha Mes ya Fisiilotši ya Dimela. Meago ye meraro ye e sa le legae la dilaborathori le diofisi tša Kgoro ya Bothani. Laborathori ya Bateman e theeletšwe ka Mna H W Bateman, yo a kgathilego tema ye kgolo go beakanyetšweng ga go agwa ga moago wo. Moago wo o theeletšwe ka Ngaka Bertha Stoneman, ramahlale wa bothani wa Huguenot University College of Wellington yo a khathilego tema ye kgolo go hlantšwe ga Research Institute for Plant Physiology. Prof Margaretha Mes e be e le hlogo ya Kgoro ya Bothani go tloga ka 1944 go fihla ka 1959 gape e le monyakišiši wa bokgoni mererong ya Fisiilotši ya Dimela.

■ **33. WISKUNDE-GEBOU / EERSTE ADMINISTRASIEGEBOU (4023)**

Hierdie gebou, oorspronklik bekend as die Administrasiegebou, weerspieël die kenmerkende elemente van die Klassieke argitektoniese styl. Ontwerp deur Gordon Leith, 'n assistent van Sir Herbert Baker en ywerige voorstaander van die Klassieke-en Renaissance-style, is dit die eerste gebou op kampus wat afgewyk het van die destydse strukturele- en ontwerpneigings. Konstruksie het in 1930 begin. Een van die unieke kenmerke van hierdie gebou is die groot geteëlde kompas in die binnehof wat die ware magnetiese rigtings aandui. In 1954 is die gebou vergroot en hoewel daar gebruik gemaak is van 'n kontrasterende styl, het dit goed ingeskakel met die bestaande styl. Die argitek Strauss Brink was verantwoordelik vir die ontwerp van die nuwe toevoeging. Toe die gebou te klein raak vir die groeiende administrasie en 'n



nuwe administrasiegebou in 1982 gebou is, het die Departement Wiskunde ingetrek. Sedertdien staan die gebou bekend as die Wiskundegebou.

■ **33. MATHEMATICS BUILDING / FIRST ADMINISTRATION BUILDING (4023)**

Originally known as the Administration building, this building reflects distinct elements of classical-style architecture. Designed by Gordon Leith, assistant of Sir Herbert Baker and an avid proponent of Classical and Renaissance styles, it was the first building on campus to deviate from the then current structures and designs. Construction started in 1930. One of the unique features of this building is the large tiled compass in the centre court showing the true magnetic directions. In 1954 the building was expanded in a contrasting style that still fitted in well with the overall style. Architect Strauss Brink was responsible for the design of the expansion. When the building became too small for the growing administration and a new administration building was constructed in 1982, the Mathematics Department moved in. Since then the building has been known as the Mathematics building.

■ **33. MOAGO WA MMETSE / MOAGO WA MATHOMO WA TAOLO (4023)**

Moago wo peleng o bego o tsebega ka la Moago wa Taolo o bontšha dielemente tša moswananoši tša boakhitheke. Moago wo o hlamilwe ke Gordon Leith, mothuši wa Sir Herbert Baker, e be e le moago wa pele mo khamphaseng go fapana le meago ye mengwe mo khamphaseng. Go agwa ga moago wo go thomile ka 1930. Tše dingwe tša dielemente tša moswananoši tša moago wo ke khamphase ye kgolo ye e lego mo gare. Ka 1954 moago wo o katološitšwe ka mokgwa wa go kgahliša. Moakhitheke Strauss Brink ke yena a bego a rwele maikarabelo a go hlama sebopego sa katološo. Ge go lemogwa gore moago wo ke wo monnyane, gomme moago mo mofsa wa taolo o phethwa ka 1982, Kgoro ya Mmetse e ile ya thoma go šomela ka moagong wo. Go tloga nakong yeo moago wo o tsebja ka moago wa Mmetse.

■ **34. OU LANDBOUGEBOU (4057)**

Dié indrukwekkende gebou, wat deur JB Dey van die Departement Openbare Werke in 1917 ontwerp is, is eers in 1921, na die einde van die Eerste Wêreldoorlog, voltooi en amptelik deur Generaal Jan Smuts geopen. Oorspronklik het dit die Fakulteit Landbou gehuisves, maar deesdae is dit die tuiste van die Departemente Verbruikerstudies en Voedselwetenskappe. Die gebou se prominente fasade en witgeverfde gewel-ingang toon elemente van die Kaaps-Hollandse boustyl. Op die gewel is daar 'n reliëfpaneel wat mitologiese figure uitbeeld en pragtige houtkerfwerk versier die boligte by die deur na die hoofingang. 'n Brand het die boonste verdieping van die gebou in 1975 vernietig, maar die gebou is suskselvol tot sy oorspronklike styl en kondisie gerestoureer.

■ **34. OLD AGRICULTURAL BUILDING (4057)**

Designed by J B Dey of the Department of Public Works in 1917, this impressive building was only completed in 1921 after the end of the First World War and was officially opened by General Jan Smuts. Initially home to the Department of Agriculture, the building now houses the Departments of Consumer Science and



Food Sciences. The prominent façade of the building with its white painted gable reflects elements of the Cape-Dutch style. A relief panel on the gable depicts mythological figures and beautifully carved wooden fanlights adorn the main entrance. A fire destroyed the top floor of the building in 1975, but the building was restored to its original condition.

■ 34. MOAGO WA KGALE WA TEMO (4057)

Moago wo mmothe wo wa go hlantwa ke J B Dey wa Kgoro ya Mešomo ya Setšhaba ka 1917 o phethilwe ka 1921 morago ga Ntwa ya Mathomo ya Lefase gomme wa bulwa semmušo ke Mojeneraka Jan Smuts. Mathomong e be e le legae la Kgoro ya Temo, eupša gabjale ke legae la Kgoro ya Disaense tša Boapei le Disaense tša Dijo. Mathudi a moago wo a bontšha dielemente tša moago wa mohuta wa Cape-Dutch. Mollo o ile wa senya tlhaka ya moago wo ka 1975, eupša moago wo o ile wa lokišwa gore o boele sekeng.



■ 35. PLANTKUNDEGEBOU (4067)

Dié besonderse siersteengebou met elemente van die Hollandse Baksteenmodernisme is ontwerp deur die argitek Gerhard Moerdyk en H. Watson in samewerking met prof B Elbrecht van die Department Plantkunde. Die hoeksteen is op 10 April 1940 gelê en konstruksie is later dieselfde jaar voltooi. Vanweë die toename in studentegetalle is 'n bykomende vleuel, wat deur J Mazureik ontwerp is, in 1959 gebou. Die gebou huisves die Departement Plantkunde en die Manie van der Schiff Botaniese Tuin maak deel uit van die landskap wat die gebou omraam. Die tuin beslaan sowat drie en 'n half hektaar en bevat meer as 3 000 plantspesies, insluitend 'n volledige versameling van Afrika-broodbome. 'n Groot kweekhuis is in 1956 opgerig.

■ 35. BOTANY BUILDING (4067)

This attractive face brick building with elements of Dutch Brick Modernism was designed by architects Gerhard Moerdyk and H Watson in conjunction with Prof B Elbrecht of the Department of

Botany. The cornerstone was laid on 10 April 1940 and construction was finished later that same year. Increasing student numbers made it necessary for the building to be extended in 1959 and resulted in an additional wing designed by J Mazureik. The building accommodates the Plant Science Department. The Manie van der Schiff Botanical Garden surrounds the building. The garden is approximately three and a half hectare in extent and contains more than 3 000 plant species, including a complete African cycad collection. A large greenhouse was added in 1956.

■ 35. MOAGO WA BOTHANI (4067)

Moago wo wa ditena tše khubedu wa dielemente tša 'Dutch Brick Modernism' o hlamilwe ke feme ya Gerard Moerdyk and H Watson ka tšhomišano le Prof B Elbrecht wa Kgoro ya Bothani. Setena sa mo sekhutlong se beilwe ka 10 Aprele 1940 gomme go agwa go phethilwe ka wona ngwaga woo. Koketšego ya palo ya baithuti e dirile gore moago wo o oketšwe ka 1959 moo e lego gore go ile gwa agwa lehlakore le le hlamilwego ke J Mazureik. Moago wo ke legae la Kgoro ya Saense ya Dimela. Serapana sa Bothani sa Manie van der Schiff se farafarile moago wo. Serapana se ke sa bogolo bja dihektara tše tharo le seripa gomme se na le dimela tša mehuta ya go feta 3 000, go akaretšwa le kgoboketšo ya disaekhate tša Seafrika. Moago wa digalase wa go mediša dimela wona o phethilwe ka 1956.



■ 37. TEGNIESE DIENSTE-GEBOU (4083)

Die oorspronklike Departement Tegniese Dienste was in die suidelike vleuel van die Ou Chemiegebou gevestig. Toe hierdie vleuel gesloop moes word om plek te maak vir die aanbouings aan die Merensky-biblioteek, is daar besluit om 'n nuwe, moderne tuiste vir die Departement te bou op die hoek van Burnett- en Roperstraat. Die gebou is deur Louw van Coppenhagen ontwerp waarna die kontrak in 1972 toegeken is en die gebou is amptelik in 1975 geopen. Dit het kantoorryimte en werkkamers vir die Tegniese-, Veiligheids- en Oudiovisuele-dienste verskaf. In 2000 is 'n deel van die gebou opgeknap om die ander fasiliteite te huisves. Dit sluit in die Damelin-rekenaarskool, die Laboratorium vir Gevorderde Ingenieurswese en die Tegniese Instituut, sowel as die Sentrum vir Wetenskap en Tegnologie, nou bekend as Sci-Enza, 'n gewilde interaktiewe opvoedkundige wetenskapsentrum. Die Departemente Fasiliteitebestuur en Tegniese Dienste word ook hier gehuisves. Die gebou is ontwerp in die Neo-Brutalistiese styl, soortgelyk aan ander geboue op kampus.

■ 37. TECHNICAL SERVICES BUILDING (4083)

The original Department of Technical Services was housed in the southern wing of the Old Chemistry building. When this wing had to be demolished to make room for the expansion of the Merensky library, it was decided to construct a new, modern home for the Department on the corner of Burnett and Roper Streets. Designed by Louw van Coppenhagen, the contract was awarded in 1972 and the building was officially opened in 1975. It provided offices and workrooms for the Technical, Security and Audiovisual Services. In 2000 part of the building was refurbished to house the Damelin Computer School, the Laboratory for Advanced Engineering and the Technical Institute, as well as the Science and Technology Centre

now called Sci-Enza, a popular interactive educational facility. The Departments of Facilities Management and Technical Services are also housed here. The building is designed in a Neo-Brutalist style, similar to other buildings on campus.

■ 37. MOAGO WA DITIRELO TŠA SETHEKNIKI (4083)

Peleng Kgoro ya Ditirelo tša Sethekniki e be e le ka lehlakoreng la borwa la moago wa Kgale wa Khemistri. Ge lehlakore leo le phušolwa nakong ya ge go katološwa bokgobapuku bja Merensky, go ile gwa tšewa sephetho sa go aga moago wo mofsa wo e tlogo ba legae la Kgoro ye, gomme wona moago woo o agilwe magahlanong a Mmila wa Burnett le wa Roper. Moago wo, wa go hlangwa ke Louw van Coppenhagen, morago ga go fiwa kontraka ka 1972, o butšwe semmušo ka 1975. O be o šomišwa bjalo ka diofisi tša Ditirelo tša Sethekniki, Tšhireletšo le Medumo. Ka 2000 karolo ya moago wo e ile ya kaonafatšwa gore e tle e šomišwe ke Sekolo sa Dikhomputha sa Damelin, Laboratory for Advanced Engineering le Technical Institute, mmogo le Senthara ya Saense le Theknolotši yeo gabjale e bitšwago Sci-Enza. Kgoro ya Taolo ya Ditlabelwa le ya Ditirelo tša Sethekniki le tšona di gona ka mo moagong wo. Moago wo o agilwe ka mokgwa wa 'neo-Brutalist', go swana le meago ye mengwe mo khamphaseng.



■ 43. DIERKUNDEGEBOU (4017)

Dié gebou in 'n eenvoudige Renaissance-styl, is soortgelyk aan die Ou Chemiegebou. In 1920 het die Kollegeeraad die bedrag van £40 000 van die Regering bekom om 'n tweede Wiskunde-en-Wetenskappegebou te bou. Dit het egter nooit gebeur nie en fondse moes van voor af gewerf word. Toe die raad egter dié keer die Regering nader, was geld skaars en fondse kon eers beskikbaar gemaak word toe die gebou byna voltooi is in 1924. Oor die jare is verskeie uitbreidings gedoen en die argitekte Gerhard Moerdyk en H. Watson het seker gemaak dat die uitbreidings met die oorspronklike styl ooreenstem. Die laaste uitbreiding is in 1957 gedoen en het later 'n aparte gebou geword. Die gebou is tans die Geografiegebou. Die oorspronklike gebou huisves nou die Departement Dierkunde en Entomologie.

■ 43. ZOOLOGY BUILDING (4017)

This simple Renaissance-style building is similar in design to the Old Chemistry building. In 1920 the College Council obtained £40 000 from the government to build a second Mathematics and Science building. However the building never materialised and funding had to be sourced again. When the College Council approached the government a second time, money was scarce and was only made available when the building neared completion in 1924. Through the years, several extensions were added, but the architects Gerhard Moerdyk and H Watson made sure they conformed to the original style. The last extension in 1957 to the west of the building later became a separate building and is currently the Geography building. The original building now houses the Department of Zoology and Entomology.

■ 43. MOAGO WA THUTAPHOFOLO (4017)

Moago wo wa mohuta wa 'Renaissance-style' o swana le moago wa Kgale wa Khemistri ka tlhamego. Ka 1920 Khansele ya Kholetšhe e

filwe £40 000 ke mmušo gore e age moago wa bobedi wa Mmetse le Saense. Le ge go le bjalo, moago woo ga se wa agwa gomme kgopelo ya mašelang e ile ya swanela ke go dirwa gape. Ge Khansele ya Kholetšhe e ikopanya le mmušo gape malebana le taba ye, tšhelete e be e hlaela moo e lego gore e ile ya ba gona fela ge moago o o šetše o le kgauswi le go phethwa ka 1924. Ge mengwaga e tšwela pele, moago wo o ile wa fela o katološwa, eupša feme ya baakhitheke ya Gerard Moerdyk and H Watson e ile ya kgonthiša gore dikatološo tšeo di sepelelana le moagosetlogo. Kagokatološo ya mafelelo e bile ka 1957 ka lehlakoreng la bodikela leo mafelelong le fedilego e le moago wa go ikemela ka noši gomme gabjale ke legae la Kgoro ya Thutafase. Moago wa peleng gabjale ke legae la Kgoro ya Thutaphoofolo le Thutakhunkhwane.



■ 44. OU CHEMIEGEBOU (4051)

Dié onpretensieuse gebou in die Renaissance-styl is histories die eerste gebou op kampus waar daar met konstruksiewerk begin is, maar dit is eers in 1911 na die inwyding van die Ou Letteregebou voltooi. Dit is ontwerp deur mnr Cleland, hoof van die Departement van Openbare Werke. Sy styl is grootliks beïnvloed deur die Herbert Baker Skool van Argitektuur. In 1971 is die suidelike vleuel van die gebou gesloop om plek te maak vir die bou van die Biblioteek. Slegs 'n enkele gewelf van daardie vleuel het behoue gebly. Vandag word die gebou grootliks oorskadu deur meer moderne geboue, maar is steeds 'n belangrike landmerk op die kampus. Konstruksiekoste aan die gebou het sowat £13 500 beloop en dit is oorspronklik gebou om die Departemente Chemie en Fisiese Wetenskappe te huisves. In 1921 het die Departement Dierkunde ook vir 'n rukkie hul intrek hier geneem. Vandag huisves die Ou Chemiegebou die Kwaliteiteenhed, die kampuskiosk en 'n fotokopieëringdiens.

■ 44. OLD CHEMISTRY BUILDING (4051)

The unpretentious Renaissance-style building was the first building on campus on which construction started, but it was completed only in 1911 after the inauguration of the Old Arts building. It was designed by the then head of the Department of Public Works, Mr Cleland, whose building style was greatly influenced by the Herbert Baker School of Architecture. In 1971 the southern wing of the building was demolished to make room for the construction of the library. Only a single arch of that wing now remains. Today the building is largely overshadowed by more modern buildings, but still remains an important landmark on campus. Constructed at a cost of £13 500, it was originally built to house the departments of Chemistry and Physical Science. In 1921 the Department of Zoology also moved in for a short while. Today the Old Chemistry Building houses the Quality Assurance Unit, a campus kiosk, as well as a photocopying facility.

■ 44. MOAGO WA KGALÉ WA KHEMISTRI (4051)

Moago wo wa 'Renaissance-style' e bile wa mathomo wa go agiwa mo khamphaseng, eupša go agwa ga wona go phethilwe ka 1911 ka morago ga go bulwa semmušo ga moago wa Kgale wa Mekgabo. O hlamilwe ke Kgoro ya Mešomo ya Setšhaba ya nako yeo Mna Cleland, yoo mehuta ya meago ya gagwe e bego e na le khuetšo ya Sekolo sa Boakhitheke sa Herbert Baker. Ka 1971 lehlakore la ka borwa la moago wo le ile la phušolwa gore go agwe bokgobapuku. Ke fela atšhe e tee ya moago woo ye e sa lego gona le lehono. Lehono moago wo o ka gare ga meago ye mengwe ya sebjalebjale,

eupša e sa le moago wo bohlokwa mo khamphaseng. O agilwe ka tšhelete ya go lekana £13 500, gomme peleng e be e le legae la Kgoro ya Khemistri le ya Disaense tša Fisika. Ka 1921 Kgoro ya Thutaphoofolo le yona e ile ya hudugela ka moagong wo lebaka le lekopana. Lehono Moago wa Kgale wa Khemistri ke legae la Yuniti ya Merero ya Khwalithi, lebenkejana la mo khamphaseng le lefelo la go dira dikgatišo.



45. STUDENTESENTRUM (4048)

Oor die jare het die Universiteit verskeie studentesentrums gehad, maar namate studentegetalle toegeneem het, het almal ontoereikend geword. Toe Roperstraat in 1993 gesluit is, kon die nuwe studentesentrum uiteindelik gebou word. Dit is ontwerp deur Philip Viljoen en grootliks deur Sasol en ander donateure geborg en is amptelik in Augustus 1995 geopen. Die studentesentrum is die spilpunt van sosiale aktiwiteite vir meeste studente. Dit huisves 'n ruim kafeteria, restaurante, koffiewinkels, kitsbanktellermasjiene (OTMs). Verskeie winkels is rondom 'n verhewe sirkulêre platform, die Piazza, gebou wat vir verskeie studenteaktiwiteite gebruik word. Die boumateriaal soos die betonblokke in sandsteenkleur en die rooi dakteëls is spesiaal gekies sodat die kompleks in harmonie met sy omgewing kan saamsmelt.

45. STUDENT CENTRE (4048)

Over the years the University had several student centres, but as student numbers increased, they all became too small. When Roper Street was finally closed in 1993, construction of a new student centre could start. The centre designed by Philip Viljoen and sponsored largely by Sasol and other donors was officially opened in August 1995. The student centre is the hub of the campus for most students. It houses a large cafeteria, restaurants, coffee shops, Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs) and various other shops located around the Piazza, as well as a central circular raised platform used for various activities. The building material used for the construction of the centre, such as the concrete blocks with a sandstone colour and red roof tiles, ensures that the complex blends in with the surrounding buildings.

45. SENTHARA YA BAIHUTI (4048)

Mo mengwageng ya go feta Yunibesithi e be e na le disenthara tša go fapana tša baithuti, eupša ge palo ya baithuti e gola disenthara tšeo ka moka e ile ya ba tše nnyane. Ge Mmila wa Roper o tswalelwa ka 1993, go ile gwa thongwa go agwa ga senthara ye mpsha ya baithuti. Senthara ye e hlamilwe ke Philip Viljoen gomme ya fiwa thekgo ya mašeleng ke Sasol le baabi ba bangwe ba mašeleng gomme ya bulwa ka Agostose 1995. Senthara ya Baithuti ke pelo ya khamphase go bontši bja baithuti. Mo senthareng ye go na le khafetheria ye kgolo, mabenkele a dijo, mabenkele a kofi, Metšhene ya Tšhelete (di-ATM) le mabenkele a mangwe ao a lego kgauswi le Piazza, mmogo le lefelo la go bulega la ntikodiko le le šomišetšwago mabaka a go fapana. Dikago tše di šomišetšwego go aga senthara ye, bjalo ka ditena tša khonkhorite tša mmala wa lešabašaba le dithaele tše khubedu di kgonthiša gore ponagalo ya senthara ye e sepelelana le ya meago ye mengwe ya kgauswi le yona.



46. TUKKIEWERF (OU KLOOSTERKOMPLEKS) (4232)

Dié kompleks is in 1980 van die Rooms-Katolieke Kerk bekom en staan sedertdien as Tukkiewerf bekend. Dit bestaan uit drie geboue – 'n kapel en klooster gebou in 1925 en 'n Kloostersaal wat deur Gerald JC Bernhard ontwerp is en in 1946 gebou is. Die kompleks is in 1984 opgeknop en geskenk aan die VSR vir administratiewe doeleindes. Tukkiewerf het die VSR-kantore, die Sentrale Jookomitee, die Buro vir Studenteontwikkeling en die kantore van die studentekoerant Perdeby gehuisves tot 1995 toe die Studentesentrum geopen is. Dit huisves ook die kantore van die VSR-voorsitter. Die kapel met sy loodglasvensters word gereeld vir troues en kerkdienste gebruik. Aanvanklik was die kapel bekend as die Kerk van Saint Alfons Maria de Liguori, na Saint Alfons – die stiger van die Orde van Ligournians, of die Redempsoniste – wat in 1839 as 'n heilige verklaar is. Die Orde het hulle daaraan toegewy om arm gemeenskappe te help en is in 1732 in Napels, Italië, gestig. Die pragtige loodglasvensters in die kapel is deur Léo Theron geskep. 'n Gedenkplaat by die ingang van die kloostersaal bring hulde aan soldate wat lidmate van die kerk was en wat in die Tweede Wêreldoorlog hul lewe verloor het.

46. TUKKIEWERF (OLD MONASTERY COMPLEX) (4232)

Bought from the Catholic Church in 1980, the complex which is now known as Tukkiewerf comprises three buildings – a chapel and monastery built in 1925 and a monastery hall designed by Gerald Bernhard and built in 1946. The complex was upgraded in 1984 and presented to the SRC for its administrative needs. Tukkiewerf housed the SRC offices, the Central Rag Committee, the Bureau for Student Development and the offices of the Perdeby student paper until 1995 when the Student Centre was opened. It still houses the office of the SRC Chairman. The chapel with its stained glass windows is often used for weddings and church services. The chapel was known as the Church of Saint Alfons Maria de Liguori, after Saint Alfons, the founder of the order of Ligournians, or Redemptionists, who was declared a saint in 1839. This order was dedicated to helping poor communities and was founded in 1732, in Naples, Italy. The beautiful stained glass windows of the chapel were created by Léo Theron. A commemorative plaque at the entrance of the monastery hall honours soldiers belonging to the Catholic Church who died during World War II.

46. TUKKIEWERF (4232)

Moago wo wa go rekwa Kerekeng ya Khatoliki ka 1980, wo gabjale o tsebego ka leina la Tukkiewerf o bopša ke meago ye meraro – kapele le bodulo bja baruti gomme o agilwe ka 1925 gomme holo ya baruti e hlamilwe ke Gerald Bernhard mme ya agwa ka 1946. Moago wo o kaonafadišwe ka 1984 gomme wa fiwa SRC gore e o šomišetše merero ya tshepetšo ya yona. Tukkiewerf e be e le legae la diofisi tša SRC, Komitigare ya Rag, Biro ya Tšwetšopele ya Baithuti le diofisi tša Perdeby e lego kuranta ya baithuti go filha ka 1995 ge go bulwa Senthara ya Baithuti. E sa le legae la ofisi ya Modulasetulo wa SRC. Kapele ye ya mafastere a galase e šomišwa gantši mabakeng a manyalo le ditirelo tša kereke. Kapele e be e tsebja bjalo ka Kereke ya Saint Alfons Maria de Liguori, e lego leina la Saint Alfons, mothomi wa sefoka sa Ligournians, goba Redemptionists, yo a filwego maemo a go ba 'saint' ka 1839. Sefoka se se be se lebane le ditšhaba tša go hloka gomme se thomilwe ka

1732, kua Naples, Ithali. Mafastere a digalase tša dipatso a dirilwe ke Léo Theron. Seswantšho sa metale se se lego botsenelong bja holo ya boruti se bontšha tlhompfo go mašole a Kereke ya Khatoliki ao a hlokofetšego nakong ya Ntwa ya II ya Lefase.



■ 49. REGSGELEERDHEIDGEBOU (4262)

Dié imposante gebou met sy skitterwit mure en kenmerkende glasvoorkoms is een van die Universiteit se jongste en mees moderne strukture op kampus. Dit is ontwerp deur die firma Kruger-Roos en is bedoel om die deursigtigheid van die regsberoep te weerspieël. Die gebou is in 2005 deur voormalige President Thabo Mbeki ingewy. In die daaropvolgende jaar is dit deur die tydskrif *Visi* en die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut van Argitekte (SAIA) aangewys as die derdebeste gebou in Gauteng. Dit huisves byna al die fasiliteite van die Fakulteit Regsgeleerdheid insluitend personeelkantore, 'n auditorium, lesingsale en die Oliver R Tambo-regsbiblioteek. 'n Wye verskeidenheid uitgelese kunswerke, meestal van die Sanlam-kunsversameling deur kunstenaars soos Diane Victor, Ike Nkoana, Andrew Verster, Anton Uys, Trevor Coleman, Judy Woodborne and Hermine Spies word in die gebou ten toon gestal.

■ 49. LAW BUILDING (4262)

This imposing building with its brilliant white walls and extensive glazing is one of the newest and most modern structures on campus. Designed by the architect firm Kruger-Roos, the design was intended to reflect the transparency of the legal world. The building was inaugurated by former President Thabo Mbeki in 2005 and was voted the third best building in Gauteng in a survey by *Visi* magazine and the South African Institute of Architects (SAIA) in 2006. It houses most of the Faculty of Law's facilities on campus including staff offices, an auditorium, lecture halls and the Oliver R Tambo Law Library. Exquisite art works, mostly from the Sanlam Art Collection, by artists such as Diane Victor, Ike Nkoana, Andrew Verster, Anton Uys, Trevor Coleman, Judy Woodborne and Hermine Spies are on exhibit in the building.

■ 49. MOAGO WA MOLAO (4262)

Moago wo wa maboto a mobotse a mašweu le digalase tša wona ke wo mongwe wa meago ye mefamefsa ya sebjalebja le mo khamphaseng. O hlamilwe ke moakhitheke wa feme ya Kruger-Roos ka maikemišetšo a go bontšha gore merero ya semolao ke yeo e phethwago ntle le sephiri. Moago wo o butšwe ke Mopresitente Thabo Mbeki ka 2005 gomme o kgethilwe bjalo ka wa boraro legorong la meago ye mebotsebotse mo Gauteng mo dinyakišišong tša kgatšobaka ya *Visi* le South African Institute of Architects (SAIA) ka 2006. Ke legae la ditlabelwa tše ntši tša Lefapha la Molao mo khamphaseng go akaretšwa le diofisi tša bašomedi, odithoriamo, diphapošithutelo le Bokgobapuku bja Molao bja Oliver R Tambo. Mešomo ye mebotse ya bokgabo, yeo bontši e lego dikgoboketšo tša Sanlam Art Collection, ka borabokgabo ba bjalo ka Diane Victor, Ike Nkoana, Andrew Verster, Anton Uys, Trevor Coleman, Judy Woodborne le Hermine Spies e bontšhwa ka moagong wona wo.

■ 52. NAGRAADSE SENTRUM (4240)

Dié gebou is wat ontwerp betref, soortgelyk aan die Ekonomiese en Bestuurswetenskappegebou, en toon elemente van die Post-



Romaanse styl soos weerspieël deur die koepelvormige ingang en boogstrukture. Die mure is 'n mengsel van polistireen en beton om eggo's te verminder en akoestiek te verbeter en wat dit 'n gewilde konferensie- en seminaarsentrum maak. Die gebou is deur argitek Willie Oosthuizen van die firma VDO Argitekte ontwerp. Die amptelike inwyding het plaasgevind in Maart 1997 en is oorsien deur prof SME Bengu, die destydse Minister van Onderwys. Dit huisves verskeie kantore, lesingsale, werkkamers en 'n rekenaarlaboratorium. Die kantore van die kampusondernemings, Continuing Education at University of Pretoria (CE at UP), Business Enterprises at UP (BE at UP) en die Sentrum vir Mikrofinansiering word ook hier aangetref.

■ 52. GRADUATE CENTRE (4240)

This building is similar in design to the Economics and Management Sciences building and features elements of Post-Romanesque style, as reflected by its domed entrance and arches. The walls are a mixture of polystyrene and concrete to minimise echoes and improve acoustics, making it a popular conference and seminar venue. The complex was designed by architect Willie Oosthuizen of the firm VDO Architects. The official inauguration took place in March 1997 and was presided over by Prof S M E Bengu, the then Minister of Education. The centre comprises offices, lecture halls, work rooms and a computer laboratory and houses the University companies Enterprises at University of Pretoria (E at UP), Continuing Education at University of Pretoria (CE at UP) and Business Enterprises at University of Pretoria (BE at UP). Gordon Institute of Business Science, (GIBS at UP) and the Centre for Microfinance is also accommodated here.

■ 52. SENTHARA YA DITHUTO TŠA KA GODIMO GA DIKRII YA MATHOMO (4240)

Moago wo o agegile go swana le moago wa Disaense tša Ekonomi le Taolo gomme o na le dielemente tša mohuta wa 'Post-Romanesque', bjalo ka ge botseno bja wona bo bontšha. Maboto a wona a tswakilwe ka pholistrine le khonkhorite go fokotša lešata le go kaonafatšha ka moo medumo e kwagalago, gomme sona seo se dira gore moago wo e be wo o šomišwago kudu nakong ya dikhonferense le mabakeng a mangwe. Moago wo o hlamilwe ke moakhitheke Willie Oosthuizen wa feme ya VDO Architects. Pulosemumušo ya moago wo e diregile ka Matšhe 1997 gomme moletlo woo o be o etilwe pele ke Prof S M E Bengu, Tona ya Thuto ya nakong yeo. Ka gare ga moago wo go na le diofisi, diphapošithutelo, diphapoši tša go šomela le laborathori ya dikhomphutha gape ke legae la dikhamphani tša Yunibesithi, e lego Enterprises at University of Pretoria (E at UP), Continuing Education at University of Pretoria (CE at UP) le Business Enterprises at University of Pretoria (BE at UP) le Centre for Microfinance le tšona di na le diofisi ka moagong wona wo.

■ 54, 55. BOSBOU- EN LANDBOU BIOTEKNOLOGIE- INSTITUUT-geboue – FABI 1 (4704) EN FABI 2 (4712)

Dié sandsteengeboue met hul moderne voorkoms, bekend as FABI 1 en FABI 2 en in dieselfde styl gebou, is die tuiste van 'n nagraadse kursuskombinasie wat insluit Biochemie, Plantkunde, Genetika, Mikrobiologie, Plantpatologie, Dierkunde, Entomologie

en Plantproduksie. Dit is ook die tuiste van die Nagraadse Skool vir Landbou en Landelike Ontwikkeling en gevorderde biotegnologie laboratoria. Die geboue is ontwerp deur Willie Oosthuizen van VDO Argitekte. FABI 1 is in Maart 1999 ingewy en die aangrensende FABI Bioinformatiekaplein (FABI 2) in 2002.



■ **54, 55. FORESTRY AND AGRICULTURAL BIOTECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE Buildings – FABI 1 (4704), FABI 2 (4712)**

These modern-looking, sandstone-based buildings, known as FABI 1 and FABI 2, are similar in style and are home to a postgraduate course that combines Biochemistry, Botany, Genetics, Microbiology, Plant Pathology, Zoology, Entomology and Plant Production. The buildings also house the Graduate School of Agriculture and Rural Development and advanced biotechnology laboratories. Designed by Willie Oosthuizen of the firm VDO Architects, FABI 1 was inaugurated in March 1999 and the adjacent FABI Bioinformatics Square (FABI 2), in 2002.

■ **54, 55. MEAGO YA INSTITŠHUTE YA THUTADIKGWA LE PAYOTHEKNOLOTŠI YA TEMO – FABI 1 (4704), FABI 2 (4712)**

Meago ye ya sehono ya go agwa ka matlapa a santa e tsebja ka FABI 1 le FABI 2, gomme e swana ka sebopego. Yona ke legae la dithuto tša godimo tša go akaretša Payokhemistri, Bothani, Thutaleabela, Maekropayolotši, Kalafo ya Dimela, Thutaphoofolo, Thutakhunkhwane le Tšweletšo ya Dimela. Gape meago ye ke legae la Sekolo sa Temo le Tlhabollo ya Dinagamage le dilaboratori tša maemo tša payotheknotšhi. FABI, 1 ye e hlamilwego ke Willie Oosthuizen wa feme ya VDO Architects e butšwe semmušo ka Matšhe 1999 gomme moago wa hleng le yona wa FABI Bioinformatics Square (FABI 2) wona wa bulwa ka 2002.

■ **57. HUIS-EN-HAARD (4220)**

Dié gebou was voorheen die St Anthony-koshuis van Christian Brothers' College, voordat die Universiteit dit in 1969 bekom het vir gebruik deur die VSR. Die gebou is gerestoureer en in Februarie 1972 geopen. Die naam Huis-en-Haard is deur prof CH Rautenbach, destyds die Visekanselier en Rektor van die Universiteit, toegeken. Dit het toe 'n kafeteria, kantooruimte vir die VSR, ontspanningsareas en 'n personeelteekamer ingesluit. Dit het ook die redaksionele kantore van die studentekoerant die Perdeby gehuisves en later ook die tuiste van die Dagstudente Huis geword. Die geboue het ook as die studentegemeenskapsentrum gedien voor die bou van die bestaande Studentesentrum in 1995. Vandag is Huis-en-Haard die tuiste van die Centre for the Study of Aids, die kantien Oom Gert se Plek, 'n restaurant, verskeie ander diensverskaffers en dit sluit ook funksielokale en konferensiefasiliteite in.

■ **57. HUIS-EN-HAARD (4220)**

Originally the St Anthony dormitory of Christian Brothers' College, the University acquired the building in 1969 and earmarked it for use by the SRC. The building was renovated and inaugurated in February 1972. Named Huis-en-Haard by Prof C H Rautenbach, Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University at the time, the



building comprised a cafeteria, offices for the SRC, recreational rooms and a staff tearoom. It also housed the editorial offices of the Student newspaper Die Perdeby and later the Day Students House. The building served as the student community centre until the construction of the present Student Centre in 1995. Today Huis-en-Haard is home to the Centre for the Study of Aids, the canteen Oom Gert se Plek, a restaurant, various service providers and includes function and conference facilities.

■ **57. HUIS-EN-HAARD (4220)**

Mathomong moago wo e be le marobalo a St Anthony a Christian Brothers' College, gomme Yunibesithi e o rekile ka 1969 e o rekela go šomišwa ke SRC. Moago wo o kaonafadišwe gomme wa bula semmušo ka Feberware ya 1972. O filwe leina la Huis-en-Haard ke Prof C H Rautenbach, Motlatšamokanseliri le Hlogo ya Yunibesithi ka nako yeo. Moago wo o be o na le khafetheria, diofisi tša SRC, diphapoši tša boitapološo le phapoši ya go nwela teye ya bašomedi. Gape e be e le legae la barulaganyi ba kuranta ya baithuti Die Perdeby gomme ka morago mokgahlo wa go bitšwa Day Students House le wona wa fiwa diofisi ka moagong wo. Moago wo o be o šomišwa bjalo ka senthara ya baithuti go fihla ge go agwa Senthara ya bjale ya Baithuti ka 1995. Lehono Huis-en-Haard ke legae la Senthara ya Dithuto tša Aids, lebenkele la Oom Gert se Plek, lebenkele la dijo, diofisi tša baabatirelo ba go fapana gomme e na gape le senthara ya dikhonferense le meletlo ye mengwe.



■ **59. DIE LANDBOU-ANNEKS (4226)**

Die gebou dateer uit 1922 en was die oorspronklike hoofgebou van die Christian Brothers' College (CBC). Die Universiteit het die gebou in 1968 oorgekoop en dit in 1969 opgeknap om deel te vorm van die Fakulteit Landbouwetenskappe. Tot vandag toe het dié dubbelverdiepinggebou steeds grootliks van sy oorspronklike toebehore behou. Aanvanklik is die gebou as 'n biblioteek en lesingsaal gebruik. Vandag huisves dit kantore en lesingsaalfasiliteite.

■ 59. THE AGRICULTURAL ANNEX (4226)

Dating from 1922, this building was originally the main building of Christian Brothers' College (CBC). The University purchased the building in 1968 and had it renovated in 1969 to form part of the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences. To this day the double-storey building still has most of its original fittings. Initially the building was utilised as a library and lecture hall. Today it comprises offices and lecture facilities.

■ 59. ANEKSE YA TEMO (4226)

Moago wo wa go agwa ka 1922 e be e le moago wo mogolo wa Christian Brothers' College (CBC). Yunibesithi e o rekile ka 1968 gomme ya o kaonafatša ka 1969 gore e be karolo ya Lefapha la Disaense tša Temo. Go fihla lehono moago wo wa mabato a mabedi o sa na le bontši bja dimateriale tšeo di šomišetšwego nakong ya ge o agwa. Peleng moago wo o be o šomišwa bjalo ka bokgobapuku le phapošithutelo. Lehono o šomišetšwa diofisi le diphapošithutelo.



■ 60. LANDBOUWETENSKAPPEGEBOU (4224)

Daar is in 1968 met konstruksiewerk aan die Landbouwetenskappegebou begin toe dit duidelik geword het dat die Ou Landbougebou nie langer toenemende studentegetalle kon akkommodeer nie. Dit is geleë tussen die ou Christian Brothers' College en die Loreto Kloosterskool. Dit was ook die eerste gebou wat aan die oostekant van die kampus gebou is. Dit is amptelik in Maart 1972 geopen deur die destydse Minister van Landbou, mnr DCH Uys.

■ 60. AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES BUILDING (4224)

Construction began on the Agricultural Sciences building in 1968 when it became evident that the Old Agricultural building could no longer accommodate the increasing student numbers. Located between the old Christian Brothers' College and Loreto Monastery School, it was the first large building to be constructed on the eastern side of the campus. The building was inaugurated in March 1972 by the then Minister of Agriculture Mr D C H Uys.

■ 60. MOAGO WA DISAENSE TŠA TEMO (4224)

Go agwa ga moago wa Disaense tša Temo go thomilwe ka 1968 ge go lemogwa gore moago wa Kgale wa Temo ga o sa kgona go akaretša palo ye e golago ya baithuti. Moago wo wa gare ga kholetšhe ya kgale ya go tsebja ka la Christian Brothers' College le Loreto Monastery School, e be e le moago wa mathomo wo mogolo go agwa ka lehlakoreng la bohlabela la khamphase. Moago wo o butšwe semmušo ka Matšhe 1972 o bulwa ke Tona ya Temo Mna D C H Uys.

■ 62. DIE LIER- (4204) EN 64. MASKER- (4202) TEATERS

Dié twee geboue het eers aan die Christian Brothers' College (CBC) behoort en is ook in 1968, in dieselfde tyd wat die Universiteit die meeste van die ander ou CBC-geboue aangekoop het, bekom. Die Maskerteater is in 1969 aan die Departement Drama oorgedra waarna dit in 'n teater omskep is met sitplek vir 240 mense en toegerus is met basiese beligting en oudiogeriewe. Die Lier is 'n meer intieme teater met plek vir 80 mense en is in 2001 opgeknep. Beide teaters huisves ook 'n klankateljee waar stemopnames,



advertensies en klankbane opgeneem en geregisseur word. Die teaterkompleks bied gemiddeld 10 studenteproduksies per jaar, sowel as 'n jaarlikse kinderproduksie aan.

■ 62. THE LIER (4204) AND 64. MASKER (4202) THEATRES

Originally part of Christian Brothers' College (CBC), these two buildings, together with the other CBC buildings, were acquired by the University in 1968. In 1969 the Masker theatre was presented to the Department of Drama and was converted into a theatre for an audience of 240 people and equipped with basic lighting and audio facilities. The Lier was upgraded in 2001 and is an intimate theatre seating 80 people. The theatres also incorporate a sound studio for the production of voice-overs, advertisements and soundtracks. The complex hosts, on average, 10 student productions per year, as well as an annual children's production.

■ 62. THE LIER (4204) LE 64. DITEATERE TŠA MASKER (4202)

Peleng meago ye e be e le karolo ya Christian Brothers' College (CBC), gomme yona meago ye le meago ye mengwe ye CBC e rekilwe ke Yunibesithi ka 1968. Ka 1969 teatere ya Masker e abetšwe Kgoro ya Terama gomme ya fetolelwa go ba teatere ya babogedi ba 240 gomme ya tlabeledwa ka ditlabeledwa tše bjalo ka mabone le digatišamantšu. Lier e kaonafadišwe ka 2001 gomme gabjale ke teatere ye e nago le madulo a batho ba 80. Diteatere tše di na le studio sa medumo moo go tšweletšwago medumo ya go bitšwa 'voice-overs', dipapatšo le dikoša. Ka kakaretšo meago ye e ba monggae wa ditšweletšo tše 10 tša baithuti ka ngwaga mmogo le tšweletšo ya bana ya ngwaga ka ngwaga.



■ 63. DIE JJ THERON-LESINGSZAAL (4222)

Dié gebou is in 1920 vir die Christian Brothers' College (CBC) gebou en die Universiteit het dit in 1968 bekom. Dit is omskep in

'n groot lesingsaal wat vandag nog vir dié doel gebruik word. Dit is vernoem na prof JJ Theron, die eertydse dekaan van die Fakulteit Natuurwetenskappe vanaf 1948 tot 1956.

■ 63. J J THERON LECTURE HALL (4222)

Built in 1920 for Christian Brothers' College (CBS), the hall was acquired by the University in 1968. It was converted into a large lecture facility and is still used for this purpose. The hall was named after Prof J J Theron who was the Dean of the Faculty of Natural Sciences from 1948 to 1956.

■ 63. PHAPOŠITHUTELO YA J J THERON (4222)

Holo ya moago wo wa go agwa ka 1920 o agelwa Christian Brothers' College (CBS), e rekilwe ke Yunibesithi ka 1968. E fetoletšwe go ba holo ya go rutela gomme le lehono e sa šomišetšwa lebaka lona leo. Holo ye e filwe leina la Prof J J Theron yo e bego e Hlogo ya Lefapha la Disaense tša Tlhago go tloga ka 1948 go fihla ka 1956.



■ 66. DRAMAGEBOU (4200)

Voorheen die woonkwartiere van die personeel van die Christian Brothers' College (CBC) in die jaar 1928, is dié gebou met sy pragtige argitektoniese pilare aan die vooraansig deur Cowin, Powers en Ellis van die firma Clark & Downie (Edms) Bpk gebou. Die Universiteit het die gebou in 1968 bekom en teen 1969 het dit verskeie departemente gehuisves insluitend Argeologie, Afrika-tale en Antropologie. In 1982 het die gebou die tuiste van die Dramadepartement geword. Dit is in 'n U-vorm gebou en toon elemente van die Neo-Romaanse styl. Dramastudente repeteer gereeld aan toneelstukke en opvoerings in die opelug binnehof.

■ 66. DRAMA BUILDING (4200)

Built as a dormitory for the staff of Christian Brothers' College (CBC) in 1928, this attractive column-fronted building was constructed by Cowin, Powers and Ellis from the firm Clark & Downie (Pty) Ltd. The University purchased the building in 1968 and by 1969 it housed various departments including Archaeology, African Languages and Anthropology. In 1982 the building became the home of the Drama Department. Built in a U shape, it shows elements of the Neo-Romanesque style. Drama students often rehearse plays and performances in the open courtyard.

■ 66. MOAGO WA TERAMA (4200)

Moago wo wa go agwa ka 1928 o be o agetšwe go ba madulo a bašomedi ba Christian Brothers' College (CBC), ke moago wa go kgahliša wa dikholomo ka pele gomme o agilwe ke Cowin, Powers le Ellis go tšwa femeng ya Clark & Downie (Pty) Ltd. Yunibesithi e rekile moago wo ka 1968 gomme ka ngwaga wa 1969 moago wo e be e le legae la dikgoro tša go fapana go akaretšwa ya Akhilotšhi, Dipolelo tša Babaso le Antropolotšhi. Ka 1982 moago wo e bile legae la Kgoro ya Terama. Ka go agwa ka sebopego sa U, moago wo o bontšha dielementše tša moago wa mohuta wa 'neo-Romanesque'. Baithuti ba terama ba fela ba diragatša ditiragatšo tša bona mo lifelong la go bulega gona moagong wo.



■ 67. INLIGTINGTEGNOLOGIEGEBOU (4228)

Aanvanklik het dié gebou eers bekend gestaan as die Opvoedkunde- en Regsgeleerdheidgebou. Dit is ontwerp deur die argitekfirma Louw, Marais, Marquard en Kuhn en is in 1981 geopen om beide die Fakulteite Regsgeleerdheid en Opvoedkunde te huisves. Sedertdien het albei fakulteite na ander geboue verhuis – die Fakulteit Opvoedkunde het in 2002 na die Groenkloofkampus verskuif en die Fakulteit Regsgeleerdheid het in 2005 hul intrek in die nuwe Regsgeleerdheidgebou geneem. Die gebou word tans deur die Departement Inligtingtegnologie en Onderwysinnovasie gebruik. Dit huisves groot rekenaarlaboratoria wat bekend staan as die 'Informatorium'. Die Departemente Rekenaarwetenskappe, Informatika, Inligtingwetenskappe en Statistiek is ook hier gevestig.

■ 67. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BUILDING (4228)

Initially known as the Education Law Building, this building was designed by the architectural firm Louw, Marais, Marquard and Kuhn and inaugurated in 1981 for use by both the Faculties of Law and Education. Since then both faculties have been relocated – the Faculty of Education to the Groenkloof campus in 2002 and the Faculty of Law to the new Law Building in 2005. The building now accommodates the Departments of Information Technology and Education Innovation. It also houses large computer laboratories known as the 'Informatorium' and the Departments of Computer Sciences, Informatics, Information Sciences and Statistics.

■ 67. MOAGO WA THEKNOLOTŠI YA TSHEDIMOŠO (4228)

Peleng moago wo o be o tsebega ka Moago wa Thuto le Molao, gomme wona o hlamilwe ke feme ya diakhitheke ya Louw, Marais, Marquard le Kuhn gomme wa bulwa semmušo ka 1981 gore o šomišwe ke bobedi Lefapha la Molao le la Thuto. Go tloga nakong yeo mafapha a mabedi a a hudušišwe – Lefapha la Thuto le ile khamphaseng ya Groenkloof ka 2002 mola ka 2005 Lefapha la Molao le ile la hudugela moagong wo mofsa wa lona. Gabjale moago wok e legae la Kgoro ya Theknolotšhi ya Tshedimošo le Kgoro ya Tlhamolefsa Thutong. Gape ke legae la dilaborathori tše kgolo tša dikhomphutha, tšeo di tsebjago ka la 'Informatorium', Kgoro ya Disaense tša Khomphuthara, Kgoro ya Infomatiki, Kgoro ya Disaense tša Tshedimošo le Kgoro ya Dipalopalo.

■ 68. EKONOMIESE EN BESTUURSWETENSKAPPE-GEBOU EN KONFERENSIESENTRUM (4233)

Die Fakulteit Ekonomiese en Bestuurswetenskappe het in die laat 1980s hul eie gebou bekom. Dit is ontwerp om as skakel te dien tussen die ouer geboue aan die noordekant en meer die moderne geboue aan die suidekant van die kampus. Die langwerpige, smal gebou toon elemente uit verskillende style insluitend Post-Romaanse Herlewing met elemente van die Ou Kunstegebou soos die kloktoring en die boogstrukture en selfs elemente van die Pretoriase Baksteentradisie. 'n Alumnus van die Universiteit, Samuel Paul, was die argitek verantwoordelik vir die ontwerp. Die gebou is in drie fases gebou – die eerste twee fases is in Augustus 1989 voltooi en die laaste fase in Julie 1990. Die hoofgebou is deur toenmalige President FW de Klerk in Maart 1991 geopen. Die gebou huisves die Sanlam-ouditorium, wat as 'n konferensiesentrum gebruik word. Die kantore vir die VSR is ook hier gevestig.



■ **68. ECONOMIC AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES BUILDING AND CONFERENCE CENTRE (4233)**

The Faculty of Economic and Management Sciences was granted its own building in the late 1980s. Designed to link the older buildings to the north with the more modern buildings to the south, the long narrow building shows elements of various styles. These include Post-Romanesque Revival, aspects of the Old Arts Building such as the clock tower and the arches and even the Pretoria brick tradition. Samuel Pauw, an alumnus of UP, was the architect responsible for the design. Construction of the building was done in three phases – the first two were completed in August 1989 and the last phase in July 1990. The main building was opened by former President F W de Klerk in March 1991. The building incorporates the Sanlam Auditorium which is used as a conference venue and houses the SRC chambers.

■ **68. MOAGO WA DISAENSE TŠA EKONOMI LE TAOLO LE SENTHARA YA DIKHONFERENSE (4233)**

Lefapha la Disaense tša Ekonomi le Taolo le filwe moago wa lona mengwageng ya bo-1980. Moago wo wa go hlangwa ka mokgwa wa go lomaganya meago ya kgale ka leboa le meago ya sehono ka borwa, ke moago wo motelele wa go bontšha dielemente tša mehuta ya go fapafapana. Tšona di akaretša 'Post-Romanesque Revival', dielemente tša Moago wa Kgale wa Mekgabo bjalo ka tora ya sešupanako le diatšhe mmogo le setšo sa Pretoria sa tšhomišo ya ditena. Samuel Pauw, moithuti wa maloba wa UP, ke yena moakhitheke yo a hlamilego moago wo. Mošomo wa go agwa ga moago wo o ile wa arolwa ka dikgato tše tharo – tše pedi tša mathomo di phethilwe ka Agostose 1989 gomme ya mafelelo ya phethwa ka Julae 1990. Moago wo mogolo o butšwe ke Mopresitente wa maloba F W de Klerk ka Matšhe 1991. Ka gare ga moago wo go na le Odithoriamo ya Sanlam ye e šomišwago bjalo ka lefelo la dikhonferense gape ka moagong wo go na le dišhamba tša SRC.

■ **1. ROPERSTRAAT-INGANG (4028)**

Toe die Stadsraad van Pretoria in 1993 toestemming verleen het om Roperstraat te sluit, kon die Universiteit uiteindelik 'n nuwe, meer toeganklike ingang bou en die idee van 'n voetgangerkampus verder voer. Die ingang is in 1994 voltooi en bestaan uit drie pilare bedek met growwe graniet aan die buitekant en gladde, riffellose graniet aan die binnekant. Die kontras tussen die growwe graniet aan die buitekant met die blink gepoleerde binnekant, simboliseer studente wat die Universiteit vir die eerste keer betree as akademies ongevormde, ongeslypte mense en die Universiteit later verlaat as goed toegeruste, gebalanseerde en afgeronde individue toegerus met al die nodige lewensvaardighede. 'n Veiligheidsentrum en wagarea vir besoekers is by die ingang geleë.

■ **1. ROPER STREET ENTRANCE (4028)**

When permission to close off Roper Street was granted by the Pretoria Municipality in 1993, the University could finally create a new, more accessible main entrance and further the idea of a pedestrian campus. Completed in 1994, the entrance consists of three columns clad in rough granite material on the outside and smooth granite on the inside. The two surfaces symbolise students



entering campus for the first time as rough, unpolished persons and leaving as enlightened and knowledgeable beings, equipped with all the necessary life skills. A security centre and waiting area for visitors is located at the entrance.

■ **1. KGOThwana YA MMILA WA ROPER (4028)**

Ge tumelelo ya go tswalela Mmila wa Roper e fiwa ke Mmasepala wa Pretoria ka 1993, Yunibesithi e ile ya kgona go kaonafatša kgothwana ye le go dira gore khamphase ye e be ye e bolokegilego go basepela-ka-maoto. Kgothwana ye e phethilwe ka 1994 gomme e bopilwe ka dikholomo tše tharo tša materiale wa kранаete ya go gwaša ka mo ntle le kранаete ye boreledi ka gare. Diponagalo tše pedi tšeo ke leswao la baithuti ba ba tsenago khamphaseng la mathomo e le batho ba bafsa bao ba sego ba hlahlwa gape le batho ba ba tšwago khamphaseng e le baithuti ba ba filwego tlhahlo gape ba na le mabokgoni a bophelo le tsebo ya maleba. Senthara ya tšhireditšo le lefelo leo baeng ba fihlelago go lona le tšona di gona mo kgothwaneng ye.



■ **6. UNIVERSITEITSWEG-INGANG (4026)**

Dié ingang staan ook bekend as die Elandspoort-ingang en is in 1958 voltooi. Dit bestaan uit vier pilare wat elk 13 meter hoog is, bedek met glasmosaïek. Dié mosaïekpatrone van gekleurde glas inkorporeer die embleme van die Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR), die Unie van Suid-Afrika, die eertydse Transvaal Universiteitskollege (TUK) en die bestaande embleem van die Universiteit van Pretoria. Dié embleme illustreer die verskillende tydvakke in die ontwikkeling van die Universiteit. Die koper elande is in 1977 aan die pilare aangebring ter ere van die plaas Elandspoort waarop die grootste deel van die kampus geleë is. Die plaas, wat uit 1841 dateer, het vroeër die grootste gedeelte van die gebied wat vandag Pretoria is, aan die oostekant van die Apiesrivier ingesluit. In 1857 is die plaas onderverdeel in ses eenhede en in 1909 is die gebied wat later as die Hatfieldkampus sou ontwikkel aan die TUK toegestaan.

■ 6. UNIVERSITY ROAD ENTRANCE (4026)

Also known as the Elandsport entrance, this access was completed in 1958. The entrance consists of four columns covered in glass mosaic, each 13 meters high. The mosaic of coloured glass incorporates the emblems of the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR), the Union of South Africa, the old Transvaal University College (TUC) and the present-day University of Pretoria to illustrate the different time periods through which the University developed. The copper elands were added to the columns in 1977 as a tribute to the farm Elandsport on which most of the campus developed. Dating from 1841, the farm once included most of modern-day Pretoria, east of the Apies River. In 1857 the farm was subdivided into six sections and in 1909 the TUC was allocated the area which was later developed as the Hatfield campus.

■ 6. KGOThwana YA MMILA WA YUNIBESITHI (4026)

Kgothwana ye ya go tsebja gape ka la kgothwana ya Elandsport, e phethilwe ka 1958. Yona e bopilwe ka dikholomo tše nne tša go ba le patrone ya matlapana a galase, ye nngwe le ye nngwe ke ya botelele bja dimetara tše 13. Patrone yeo ya matlapana e na le maswao a Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR), Yunione ya Afrika-Borwa, Kholetšhe ya Yunibesithi ya Transefala (TUC) le Yunibesithi ya Pretoria go bontšha dipaka tša go fapana tšeo Yunibesithi ye e fetilego go tšona. Diphofu tša koporo di tsentšwe ka 1977 maikemišetšo e lego bontšha bohlokwa bja Polasa ya Elandsport yeo bogolo bja khamphase ye bo agilwego go yona. Polasa yeo ya go thoma go šoma mengwageng ya bo-1841, yeo e kilego ya ba seo lehono e lego toropokgolo ya Pretoria, e ka bodikela bja Noka ya Apies. Ka 1857 polasa ye e arotšwe ka dikarolo tše tshela gomme ka 1909 TUC e ile ya abelwa lefelo la yona leo ka morago le ilego la fetolelwa go ba Khamphase ya Hatfield.



■ F. HUIS ROOSMARYN (4152)

Dié koshuis is geleë waar die voormalige Laerskool Pretoria-Oos geleë was. Die gebou is in die vroeë 1900s opgerig en in 1954 het die Universiteit dit gekoop, opgeknep en in 'n dameskoshuis omskep genaamd Aanhou Wen. Dit is later herdoop na Huis Roosmaryn en was 'n eerstejaar-anneks tot die Klaradyn-dameskoshuis. Dit is gebou met Pretoriase rooi baksteen en is soortgelyk aan ander skoolgeboue in die omgewing soos Pretoria Boys High, Pretoria Girls High, Afrikaans Hoër Seunsskool en Afrikaanse Hoër Meisieskool Pretoria.

■ F. ROOSMARYN RESIDENCE (4152)

This residence is located on the site of the old Afrikaans Pretoria East Primary School (Laerskool Pretoria Oos). Constructed in the early 1900s, the building was purchased by the University in 1954 and renovated and transformed into a women's residence called Aanhou Wen (Keep Winning). It was later renamed Roosmaryn and became a first-year annex to the women's residence Klaradyn. The building is constructed from Pretoria red brick and is similar to other schools built in the area, such as Pretoria Boys and Girls High and Afrikaans Hoër Seuns- and Meisieskool.

■ F. HOSTELE YA ROOSMARYN (4152)

Hostele ye e moo kgale go bego go le Sekolo sa Praemari sa Seafrikanse sa Bohlabela bja Pretoria (Laerskool Pretoria Oos). Moago wo wa go agwa ka bo-1900, o rekilwe ke Yunibesithi ka 1954 gomme wa fetolelwa gore e be hostele ya baithuti ba basetsana ye e bitšwago Aanhou Wen (Tšwelang pele ka go fenya). Ka morago leina leo le fetoletšwe go ba Roosmaryn gomme moago wo wa ba anekse ya baithuti ba basetsana ba ngwaga wa mathomo ba go dula hosteleng ya Klaradyn. Moago wo o agilwe ka ditena tše khubedu tša Pretoria gomme o swana le dikolo tše dingwe tše di agilwego tikologong ye, bjalo ka sekolo sa bašemane (Pretoria Boys) le sa basetsana (Girls High) mmogo le Afrikaans Hoër Seuns- le Meisieskool.



■ I. HUIS NERINA (4270)

Dié gebou, wat in 1921 opgerig is, het aanvanklik aan die Loreto Kloosterskool behoort wat in 1924 amptelik geopen is. In die 1940s is dit uitgebrei tot 'n dubbelverdiepinggebou en 'n regtervleuel is ook aangebou. Die Universiteit het die Brostowe-saal, soos wat dit bekend was, in 1974 gekoop en die oorblywende deel van die klooster in 1977. Die kompleks is kort voor lank in 'n dameskoshuis omskep en in 1992 is dit na Nerina herdoop. Dit is 'n skaars voorbeeld van die Art Nouveau-styl met dekoratiewe motiewe soos geboë lyne en blom- en geometriese patrone. 'n Nuwe uitbreiding aan die koshuis is in Mei 2008 ingewy.

■ I. NERINA RESIDENCE (4270)

Built in 1921, this building initially belonged to the Loreto Convent School which was officially opened in 1924. In the 1940s the building was upgraded to a double-storey structure and a right wing was added. The University purchased Brostowe Hall, as it was called, in 1974 and acquired the rest of the convent in 1977. The complex was converted into a women's residence and in 1992 renamed Nerina. The building is a rare example of the Art Nouveau style, featuring decorative motifs such as curved lines and floral or geometric patterns. A new extension to the residence was opened in May 2008.

■ I. HOSTELE YA NERINA (4270)

Moago wo wa go fetšwa ka 1921 o thomile e le wa Sekolo sa Loreto Convent seo se butšwego semmušo ka 1924. Mengwageng ya bo-1940 moago wo o ile wa oketšwa gore o be le mabato a mabedi, gomme gwa oketšwa le ka lehlakore la ka go la go ja. Yunibesithi e ile ya reka Holo ya Brostowe ka 1974, go ya ka moo e bego e tsebege, gomme ka 1977 ya reka moago wo ka moka. Moago wo o ile wa fetolelwa go ba hostele ya baithuti ba basetsana gomme ka 1992 wa fiwa leina la Nerina. Moago ke mohlala wa moswananoši wa mohuta wa 'Art Nouveau', wo o nago le mekgabišo ye mebotse ye bjalo ka methaladi ya manyokenyoke le dipatrone tša setšeometri. Moago wo mongwe, elego wa go oketša wo o butšwe ka Mei 2008.

