

Review of Names Used within the UCL Estate

Summary:

The Eugenics Inquiry Response Group has completed a review of all the names used across the UCL physical estate to identify any where there is a link to eugenics. Four spaces have been identified which the Response Group wishes to refer to this Committee so that they can be considered under the Buildings Naming and Re-Naming Policy.

Action required of the Buildings Naming and Re-naming Committee

For consideration of the next steps in relation to this referral.

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For discussion: Eugenics Inquiry Recommendation - Review of names used within the UCL estate

One of the recommendations from the 2020 report of the Eugenics Inquiry Response Group was that:

UCL must conduct a comprehensive review of all commemorative names used within the UCL estate, using its open and transparent process for Naming or Renaming of University Buildings and Spaces.

The Eugenics Inquiry Response Group has compiled the below list of buildings and spaces which are named for individuals at UCL, and has referred the following list of spaces for consideration by the Buildings Naming and De-Naming Committee, highlighting four in particular which it considers require further review:

- Eastman Dental School
- Petrie Museum
- RA Fisher Centre
- Rockefeller Building

We have also received a request for consideration of the de-naming of the Petrie Museum from a current student.

The Committee is asked to consider:

- Whether it considers the below provides sufficient justification to proceed with further scholarly work to develop full cases for the spaces listed above;
- Whether it wishes to recommend the creation of a secondment or other temporary post to undertake the research necessary to build these cases;
- The appropriate timeframe for the development of cases and the level of community consultation necessary;
- Whether it wishes to identify other spaces that may require review from the list below.

Building	Name information
Andrew Huxley Building	UCL's Jodrell Professor of Physiology and Royal Society Research Professor in Physiology (1969-1983). He won the 1963 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for his work with Alan Lloyd Hodgkin on the basis of nerve action potentials, the electrical impulses that enable the activity of an organism to be coordinated by a central nervous system.
Ann Stephenson House	No identifying information currently found, research underway.
Arthur Tattersall House	Secretary of the College, 1964-1978; 1980 President of The Crabtree Foundation ("To the immortal memory". The Crabtree Foundation is dedicated to researching and publicising the life and work of Joseph Crabtree (1754-1854).
Astor College	Named for John Astor, first Baron Astor of Hever; benefactor of the Middlesex Hospital and funded this accommodation

Bentham House	Named for Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832), philosopher and spiritual father of UCL.
Bentham House, Denys Holland Lecture Theatre	Professor of Law and Dean of Students; Denys Holland Scholarships created in his honour.
Bentham House, Gideon Schreier Wing	Donated by Sir Bernard Schreier in memory of his son Gideon; the family has strong connections with UCL Laws.
Bernard Johnson House	Likely to be named for Dr Bernard Johnson, former dean of the Royal College of Anaesthetists, who worked in UCH; died 1959.
Bernard Katz Building	Professor of Biophysics at UCL who won the 1970 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine.
Campbell House East and West	Thomas Campbell (1777-1844) proposed the idea for a London university and regarded as one of the founders of UCL
Chadwick Building, Lecture Theatre and Laboratory	Sir Edwin Chadwick (1800-1890) was a social reformer known for improving sanitation and public health. Friend of Jeremy Bentham and his trustees chose UCL as the home for endowed courses in engineering
Chandler House	Not clear if this is a named building or refers to the profession – to be confirmed.
Christopher Ingold Building	Sir Christopher Ingold (1892-1970) served for 24 years as Head of Chemistry at UCL from 1937 to his retirement in 1961.
Christopher Ingold Building, Ramsey Lecture Theatre	Sir William Ramsey (1852-1916) was a chemist who discovered the noble gases and received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1904; Professor of Chemistry at UCL
Courtauld Building	Likely to be named after industrialist and art collector Samuel Courtauld
Darwin Building and Lecture Theatre	Naturalist best known for his contributions to the science of evolution.
DMS Watson Library	Jodrell Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, UCL 1921-51

Drayton House, Ricardo Lecture Theatre	David Ricardo (1772-1823), influential political economist; Chair of Political Economy at UCL created in 1828 with funds raised to commemorate him, founding the first Department of Economics in England
Drayton House, Edgeworth Room	Likely named for Francis Ysidro Edgeworth (1845-1926), political economist and professor at KCL, who was a friend and collaborator of UCL's William Jevons (see below)
Drayton House, Jevons Lecture Theatre	William Stanley Jevons (1835-1882), economist and logician; Professor of Economics at UCL and also a student here
Eastman Dental Institute	George Eastman (1854-1931), philanthropist and founder of the Eastman Kodak Company, provided most of the funding for the Eastman Dental Clinic, opened in 1931. His philanthropy focused on improving health for low-income communities, and he made major donations to American universities that were historically black. From 1926 to his death he also donated £22,050 per year to the American Eugenics Society.
Foster Court	Sir Thomas Gregory Foster (1866-1931) was Provost of UCL 1904-1929
Frances Gardner House	Dame Frances Gardner (1913-1989) was a cardiologist who worked at the Royal Free from 1943 to 1975. Left the majority of her estate to fund student accommodation
Francis Crick Institute	British molecular biologist, biophysicist, and neuroscientist. In 1953, he co-authored with James Watson the academic paper proposing the double helix structure of the DNA molecule. Together with Watson and Maurice Wilkins, he was jointly awarded the 1962 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine "for their discoveries concerning the molecular structure of nucleic acids and its significance for information transfer in living material."
Goldsmid House	Sir Isaac Goldsmid (1778-1859) was a leading figure in Jewish emancipation in England and one of the founders of UCL. Served as university treasury for 18 years
Grant Museum	Robert Edmond Grant (1793-1874); anatomist and zoologist, professor at UCL and founder of the museum's collection
Hatter Institute	Sir Maurice Hatter (1929-2020) was a businessman and philanthropist who established the Hatter Cardiovascular Institute at UCL
Henry Morley Building	Henry Morley (1822-1894) was one of the earliest professors of English literature at UCL. Professor at UCL and principal of University Hall
Ian Baker House	College Secretary, 1982-1991
Ifor Evans Hall	UCL Provost 1951-1966; also studied at UCL
Institute of Education, Clarke Hall	Sir Fred Clarke (1880-1952); Director of the IOE 1936-1945

Institute of Education, Jeffery Hall	George Jeffrey (1891-1957); mathematical physicist who became Director of the IOE in 1945
Institute of Education, Elvin Hall	Lionel Elvin (1905-2005); Director of the IOE 1958-1973
Institute of Education, Nunn Hall	Sir Percy Nunn (1870-1944); Principal of the London Day Training College 1922-1932, Director of the IOE 1932-1936
Institute of Education, Lawton Room	Denis Lawton, Director of the IOE 1983-1989
James Lighthill House and Lodge	UCL Provost 1979-1989
John Adams Hall	First Principal of the London Day Training College and University of London's first Professor of Education
John Dodgson House	Former UCL Dean of Students
John Tovell House	Finance Secretary and Secretary of UCL 1978-1982
Kathleen Lonsdale Building	Professor of Chemistry 1949-1968; UCL's first female professor.
Max Rayne House	The Rayne Foundation was endowed in 1962 by Lord Rayne, a property developer and philanthropist; studied an evening course in law at UCL
Medawar Building	Sir Peter Medawar (1915-1987), known as the father of transplantation, won the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine in 1960; Professor of Zoology at UCL.
Medawar Building, Lankester Lecture Theatre	Sir Edwin Ray Lankester (1847-1929), zoologist; Jodrell Professor at UCL, curator of the Grant Museum and later third Director of the Natural History Museum
Medawar Building, Watson Lecture Theatre	DMS Watson (1886-1973); Jodrell Professor of Zoology at UCL 1921-1951. See above
Medical Sciences, JZ Young Lecture Theatre	John Zachary Young (1907-1997), zoologist and neurophysicist; Professor of Anatomy at UCL 1945-1974
Medical Sciences, HO Schild Lecture Theatre	Heinz Otto Schild (1906-1984); Chair of Pharmacology at UCL 1961-1973
Medical Sciences, Gavin de Beer	Sir Gavin de Beer (1899-1972); evolutionary embryologist, appointed reader at UCL in 1938 and professor in 1945

Lecture Theatre	
Medical Sciences, AV Hill Lecture Theatre	Archibald Vivian Hill (1886-1977), won 1922 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, professor of physiology at UCL
Mill Hill, Radcliffe Observatory	Connected to the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford, named after John Radcliffe
Mill Hill, Wilson Observatory	Named after Dr WE Wilson who donated the reflector
Neil Sharp House	No information found, research continuing
Paul O’Gorman Building	Paul O’Gorman was a 14 year old who died from leukaemia; his family formed a charity to raise funds in his honour which has now become a major funder of research. The building was funded by the O’Gorman family charity
Petrie Museum	Flinders Petrie (1853-1942); Egyptologist. Held pro-eugenics racial views and believed in the superiority of northern peoples over Latin and southern peoples. Close working relationship with Galton and Pearson
Pranker House	Named for Thomas Pranker, Professor of Clinical Haematology at UCL
RA Fisher Centre for Computational Biology	Sir Ronald Aylmer Fisher (1890-1962); head of the Department of Eugenics at UCL 1933-1939, editor of Annals of Eugenics, member of the British Eugenics Society. In June 2020, Gonville and Caius removed a commemorative window to Fisher, a former student of the college, where he founded a university eugenics society.
Ramsey Hall	Sir William Ramsey; see above
Rayne Institute	Lord Max Rayne; see above
Roberts Building	Sir Derek Roberts (b 1932); Provost of UCL 1989-1999 and 2002-2003
Roberts Building, Sir Ambrose Fleming Lecture Theatre	Electrical engineer who invented the first vacuum tube, designed the radio transmitter and established the right hand rule in physics. Studied at UCL
Roberts Building, Sir David Davis Lecture Theatre	UCL Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children; delivered the future Queen Victoria at Kensington Palace in 1819
Rockefeller Building	Named for John D Rockefeller, following funding of £370k from the Rockefeller Foundation in 1923, the largest philanthropic donation to UCL up to that time. Rockefeller Foundation is a major private foundation focused on improving access to energy, food, healthcare and economic opportunity. The Foundation was a funder of eugenics ideology in the 1920s/30s in the USA and Germany

Rockefeller Building, Thomas Lewis Gallery	Cardiologist who coined the term 'clinical science'; studied medicine at UCH and spent his career there.
Roger Williams Building	British professor of hepatology and Director of the Institute of Hepatology, originally based at UCL.
Rubin Building	Named for Stephen Rubin (1937), businessman and philanthropist who co-owns Pentland Group. Major donor to UCL and created the building
Schafer House	Sir Edward Albert Sharpey-Schafer (1850-1935); regarded as the founder of endocrinology. Studied medicine at UCL and was a professor at UCL for much of his career
School of Pharmacy, Maplethorpe Lecture Theatre	Named for legacy donor Cyril Maplethorpe, President of the Pharmaceutical Society 1963-65
School of Pharmacy, John Hanbury Lecture Theatre	No information found, research continuing
Slade School	Felix Slade (1788-1868) was a philanthropist who endowed three Slade Professorships of Fine Art at Oxford, Cambridge and UCL and at the latter also endowed scholarships which formed the beginning of the Slade School of Art. He inherited his fortune from his father, a Surrey landowner.
UCL GOSH ICH, Philip Ullman Wing	Named for Philip Ullman Trust, supporter of GOSH
UCL GOSH ICH, Leolin Price Lecture Theatre	Barrister and former Trustee of GOSH, Chair of ICH.
UCL GOSH ICH, Kennedy Lecture Theatre	Not clear who this is named for, research continuing
Wilkins Building	William Wilkins (1778-1839); architect who designed the National Gallery, UCL and several Cambridge college buildings
Wilkins Building, Whistler Room	John 'Rex' Whistler (1905-1944), illustrator who studied at the Slade; room contains his murals
Wilkins Building, Haldane Room	JBS Haldane (1892-1964); British, later Indian, scientist known for his work in the study of physiology, genetics, evolutionary biology, and mathematics. Professor of Genetics at UCL from 1933 and spent most of his career here
Wilkins Building,	AE Housman (1859-1936), poet and Professor of Latin at UCL, founder of the UCL Common Room

Housman Room	
Wilkins Building, Gustave Tuck Lecture Theatre	Gustave Tuck (1857-1942), Treasurer and President of the Jewish Historical Society, supported re-constitution of the Mocatta Library and the provision of a new lecture theatre
Zayed Centre	Created with a £60m donation by Sheikha Fatima bint Mubarak in 2014 and named after her husband Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, founder and first president of the UAE. Not linked with the Zayed Center for Coordination and Follow Up, a think tank set up and funded by the Sheikh, which provided controversial philanthropic funding to LSE and Cambridge and was closed in 2003 after allegations that it promoted antisemitism and conspiracy theories.