

## Historic Building Appraisal

### The Early Campus of Chung Chi College

### The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Sha Tin, N.T.

#### Staff Quarters D

In the beginning of the 1950s, Hong Kong was undergoing rapid growths in population and economy, resulting in an acute need for tertiary education.<sup>1</sup> Recognising the need, Dr. Lee Ying-lin (李應林博士) (former President of Lingnan University in Guangzhou) (前嶺南大學校長) (1892 – 1954),<sup>2</sup> Bishop R.O. Hall of Sheng Kung Hui (聖公會何明華會督) (1895 – 1975), Dr. E.E. Walline (華連博士) (representative of the American Presbyterian Church in Hong Kong) (美國聯合長老會駐港代表) (unknown – 1965), Mr. David W.K. Au (歐偉國先生) (1899 – 1959) (former Chairman of the Board of Governors of St. John's University in Shanghai) (前上海聖約翰大學校董會主席) and others decided to establish a local institution of higher learning that would follow the Christian traditions of the thirteen Christian universities and colleges in Mainland China where the graduates of Hong Kong's secondary schools used to continue their studies before 1949. In August 1951, Bishop Hall submitted an application to the Government for permission to establish a Chung Chi College on a trial basis, i.e. to open temporary evening classes in Arts and Science for one year, using Chinese as the main medium of instruction. Permission was granted in the same month.<sup>3</sup>

**Historical  
Interest**

Chung Chi College (崇基學院) (“Chung Chi” literally meaning “to worship Christ”) (the “College” hereafter) was formerly opened on 3 October 1951. “止於至善” taken from Confucius, literally meaning “cease striving only after the highest has been attained” or “dedication to the highest”, is the motto of the College. Dr. Lee Ying-lin was the first President (1951 – 1954).

<sup>1</sup> Prior to 1949, many of the senior graduates from the secondary schools in Hong Kong went to Mainland China to seek higher education, including the 13 Christian universities. However, after the political change in 1949, those Christian universities were transformed into institutions no longer Christian. With the door to the Mainland closed, an institution of Christian higher education was thought to be badly needed by the founders of Chung Chi College. The founders aimed at establishing a Christian university in Hong Kong to take the place of those 13 Christian universities. It was also said that the Government wanted to increase the opportunities of graduates from Chinese-medium secondary schools in receiving tertiary education.

<sup>2</sup> Dr. Lee Ying-lin, for 15 years by 1951, was President of Lingnan University in Guangzhou.

<sup>3</sup> In the College, English was used as a second language and for convenience. To the College's founders, English is a useful language for everyday life; however, the College's purpose was to be a centre of Chinese culture and of Chinese ways of thinking and living and of serving one another. The founders also hoped that the College would fill a gap in the educational system, providing advanced education to graduates of Chinese-speaking schools.

In the beginning, the College used borrowed and rented premises, namely St. Paul's Co-educational College at No. 33 Macdonnell Road (in the evenings); the Social Hall (formerly also known as "Cathedral Hall" and currently "Li Hall") of St. John's Cathedral (in the mornings); and later on at No. 147 Caine Road. By September 1953, classes for the College's 279 students were still scattered in the aforesaid buildings. In March 1954, when the second term opened, the College rented the Bishop Hoare Memorial Building at No. 1 Lower Albert Road near Bishop's House. From then on, the College gave up the classrooms in St. Paul's Co-educational College and Cathedral Hall.<sup>4</sup>

In fact, while permitting the College to operate temporarily for one year in August 1951, the Government also set up a Committee on Higher Education to look into "the general question of local provision for higher education in the medium of Chinese".<sup>5</sup> The committee recognised the needs of higher Chinese studies in Hong Kong, the population of which was mostly Chinese, and hoped that Hong Kong could be "a proper meeting place for the exchange of Chinese and English thought."<sup>6</sup>

In 1953, the Board of Directors of the College (referred to as the "Board" hereafter) proposed to provide four-year courses, and approached the Government for a grant of land at Ma Liu Shui (馬料水), an interest-free loan of HK\$1,000,000 to the Board for the building works of a permanent campus and a railway station to be constructed by the Government. In August 1954, the Government proposed the following to the Board for consideration:

- (i) the Board would be granted an interest-free loan of HK\$1,000,000 for building works which would be repayable in 10 equal annual instalments;
- (ii) the Board would also be granted land at Ma Liu Shui not exceeding 10 acres in area, with conditions to be set out, after the Board had been incorporated; and
- (iii) a railway station would be constructed and maintained by the

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<sup>4</sup> The number of students of the College increased steadily, from 85 (1951 – 1952), 192 (1952 – 1953), 251 (1953 – 1954), 331 (1955 – 1954) to 323 (1955 – 1956).

<sup>5</sup> Memo entitled "Chung Chi College", dated 18 May 1953, from D.J.S. Crozier, Director of Education, to Hon. R.B. Black, Colonial Secretary in "Chung Chi College – Post Secondary Classes for Chinese (Vernacular) Studies". HKRS163-1-1599, encl. (4)1.

<sup>6</sup> "Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Establishment of Chung Chi College" dated 19 March 1954 in "Chung Chi College – Post Secondary Classes for Chinese (Vernacular) Studies". HKRS163-1-1599, encl. 26.

Government.

Eventually, the United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia (亞洲基督教高等教育聯合基金會) (representing churches in the US and Canada), the Asia Christian Colleges Association (亞洲基督教大學協會) of London and the Lingnan Board of Trustees (嶺南大學校董會) provided funding for the construction works. Therefore, in November 1954, the Board withdrew their application for a loan and submitted to the Government a block plan on the proposed site of the College. From then on until 1959, the Board liaised with the Government on the actual area to be allocated for the new campus and the exact buildings to be constructed, and accomplished the incorporation of the Board.

The Board was incorporated under the Chung Chi College Incorporation Ordinance (崇基學院法團條例) in July 1955. The draft Conditions of Grant for around 10 acres of Crown Land at Ma Liu Shui to be made to the College was drawn up in October 1955 and accepted by the College one month later in November. After further discussions with the Government, the College, on 5 January 1956, submitted a new layout plan for the construction of the College buildings. The Government raised no objection, in principle, to the latest proposal and agreed to make a provisional grant of land with a total area not exceeding 10 acres to the Board.<sup>7</sup> The foundation stone of the College, blessed by Bishop Hall, was laid by Dr. Leslie G. Kilborn (啟真道博士), the then Chairman of the Board, on 12 May 1956; whereas the Ma Liu Shui railway station was opened to traffic on 24 September, the same year.

The academic year commenced at the new campus on 1 October 1956. The dedication ceremony on 23 November 1956, officiated by Governor Sir Alexander Grantham (governed 1947 – 1957), marked the formal opening of the College buildings.<sup>8</sup> Dr. Lin Daoyang (凌道揚) (1888 – 1993), after the founding President Dr. Lee Ying-lin, was the first President of the College (1955 – 1960) at the new campus.

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<sup>7</sup> The layout plan of the campus was further revised after January 1956. It was not until December 1959 that the grant of land could be formally made. The Conditions of Grant of 9.95 acres of Crown Land at “D.D. 42 Lot No. 713” free of premium, together with the layout plan of the campus, was registered as “New Grant Conditions No. 8995” in May 1961.

<sup>8</sup> The Departments of Foreign Languages (外國語文學系), Economics (經濟學系), Business Administration (商業管理學系), Social Education (社會學系) and Chinese Language (中國語文學系) are the first four academic departments established.

Later, the College was able to obtain further financial support from the churches in the US, Canada, etc. for more building works. By the mid-1960s, additional plots of Crown Land had been granted to or reserved for the College. Apart from Crown Land, the College also negotiated with the villagers at Ma Liu Shui for acquisition of private lots for the construction of an athletic field and infrastructure.

## **The Principles of Planning and Design**

*Architectural*

The Building Committee (建築委員會) of Chung Chi College had set out its expectation on the campus setting and design of the buildings as early as 1953 – “Buildings to be of simple one-storey construction fitted into the slope among trees, with connecting paths, rather than of a striking institutional pattern”.<sup>9</sup> These architectural principles later became the “instructions to architect” from the Planning Committee of Chung Chi College for the master planning of the campus and design of the buildings in 1954.

*Merit*

The master planning of the campus was set out in the instructions to architect, with a conceptual idea of demarcating an area for each major category of buildings, including academic buildings, residential quarters and hostels and an athletic field. The principles on the design of buildings were also laid down. In particular, the preference for economical construction with stone cut on the site, plastered outside and white washed inside served to shape the local character of the older College buildings.

With the principles on the planning and design of the campus drawn up, a design competition was held to select an architect. The aforesaid instructions to architect were set out in the competition guidelines for architects .

## **The Architects**

Architect Robert Fan (范文照) (1893 – 1979) won the competition. Born in Shanghai in 1893, Fan graduated with a civil engineering degree from St. John’s University there in 1917 and continued his education in architecture in the University of Pennsylvania from 1919 to 1922. He was one the first-generation U.S.-trained Chinese architects well-known for designing Chinese-style buildings constructing of reinforced concrete and other modern materials. However, in the 1930s, Fan began to promote modernist

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<sup>9</sup> Gu Daqing, *Chung Chi Original Campus Architecture: Hong Kong Chinese Architects’ Practice of Modern Architecture*, Hong Kong: Chung Chi College, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, 2011), pp. 75 – 76.

architecture. In 1949, he migrated to Hong Kong. Under the influence of modern architecture, the College buildings designed by Fan were envisioned to have a functional design with precise external details. The concrete grilles, both functional and decorative, is an example of the kind. Besides, the directive of the Building Committee for using economical construction with stone cut on the site had resulted in the use of local stone (locally known as *ngo tau shek* 牛頭石) as uncoursed rubble stone facing on the newly constructed buildings.

In 1957, Chau & Lee Architects & Engineering (周李建築工程師事務所) (referred to as “Chau & Lee” hereafter) succeeded Fan’s role in developing the campus and followed his design approach after he retired from his position. Chau & Lee was a local architectural practice established by Chau Iu-nin (周耀年) and Richard Lee (李禮之) in 1933 and was a well-known local architectural practice before the Japanese Occupation (1941 – 1945).<sup>10</sup> Chau In-nin graduated in The University of Hong Kong with a B.Sc. (Engineering) degree while Richard Lee was trained as an architect in the United Kingdom.

### **Staff Quarters Built by the 1960s**

To date, six staff quarters built by the 1960s can be identified on Chung Chi campus, namely:

- a) Staff Quarters Blocks A and B, designed by Robert Fan and built in 1957; and
- b) Staff Quarters Blocks C, D, E and F, designed by Chau & Lee and built in 1959, 1963, 1965 and 1966 respectively.

In the master plan of Chung Chi campus of 1955, the staff quarters area was situated on a slope between the teaching blocks downhill and the student dormitories to its east. Three staff quarters buildings, i.e. Staff Quarters Blocks A, B and C were planned there. They were arranged linearly to match the curved landform. Staff Quarters Block D was later built on a higher terrace to the east of Blocks A, B and C.

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<sup>10</sup> Chau and Lee were the first generation of Chinese architects in Hong Kong. Their practice, Chau & Lee Architects & Engineering, was the leading Chinese architectural firm in Hong Kong before the Japanese Occupation. St. Mary’s Church in Causeway Bay (1937), No. 86 Stanley Main Street (1951) and University Lodge of The University of Hong Kong (1950s) are some of the examples of Chau & Lee’s works.

## Staff Quarters Block D

The three-storey building was designed by Chau & Lee in 1961 and built in 1963. It is symmetrical in form with a mirrored plan, with two one-storey side wings forming the living rooms of the two flats on the ground floor. There is a basement on the lower side of Block D for storage. The staff quarters has a flat roof, with a slanting edge and a stepped profile running around the entire roof. The main entrance and staircase are situated in the front central vertical cores screened by rectangular patterned concrete grilles. The balconies are simple rectangular design with metal rod balustrades. A servant's block was built at the rear. The main and servant staircases are arranged along a central axis. The main staircase is more decorative in terms of finishes. It is mainly finished with mosaic tiles, with stringer finished with terrazzo, which has a vertical bar metal balusters and PVC handrail.

Timber doors with pivot fanlight above are at some of the rooms in the building. Linens and built-in closets with two small rectangular openings believed to be for ventilation are original fittings.

Dormitory units for staff members were common in the post-war period. Although the rarity of this type of building is not particularly high, it was important for the operation of the university in the early years as the university is situated off the city.

***Rarity,  
Built Heritage  
Value &  
Authenticity***

Among the staff quarters built by the 1960s, Blocks A and B have higher heritage values as, historically, they are the oldest surviving staff quarters on Chung Chi campus and, architecturally, they carry a consistent architectural language of the early College buildings and served as a prototype design started by Robert Fan for the staff quarters blocks (including this Block D with Chau & Lee being the architect) built at a later time. Block D remains its original use as staff residence. No major change to the exterior was identified.

The Chinese University of Hong Kong, inaugurated in 1963, with Chung Chi College, New Asia College and United College as the three foundation colleges. Chung Chi College, the earliest one set up at the present site<sup>11</sup>, was also the first Christian college of higher education in Hong Kong. Its establishment bore witness to the growth of the territory's population and

***Social Value  
& Local Interest***

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<sup>11</sup> New Asia College was found in 1949 and moved to the present campus in 1973. United College was founded in 1956 and moved to the present site in 1971.

economy after the war and provided for youngsters more opportunities to receive higher education.

The campus was a popular place to visit in the early years with various educational, social and religious activities, such as retreats, training programmes and summer camps, held there before.

Staff Quarters Blocks A to D which are situated farther away from the railway station, off the campus' main roads and separated from the areas for academic buildings and student hostels, attain lower social value. The public and the university's students and alumni, including those of the College, have very little association with them.

The early buildings of Chung Chi College still standing in the campus include the chapel, staff quarters, students' dormitories, some of the academic buildings etc. providing an example of tertiary education in Hong Kong after the Second World War. ***Group Value***

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# Historic Building Appraisal

## The Early Campus of Chung Chi College

### The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Sha Tin, N.T.

#### Former Clinic

In the beginning of the 1950s, Hong Kong was undergoing rapid growths in population and economy, resulting in an acute need for tertiary education.<sup>1</sup> Recognising the need, Dr. Lee Ying-lin (李應林博士) (former President of Lingnan University in Guangzhou) (前嶺南大學校長) (1892 – 1954),<sup>2</sup> Bishop R.O. Hall of Sheng Kung Hui (聖公會何明華會督) (1895 – 1975), Dr. E.E. Walline (華連博士) (representative of the American Presbyterian Church in Hong Kong) (美國聯合長老會駐港代表) (unknown – 1965), Mr. David W.K. Au (歐偉國先生) (1899 – 1959) (former Chairman of the Board of Governors of St. John's University in Shanghai) (前上海聖約翰大學校董會主席) and others decided to establish a local institution of higher learning that would follow the Christian traditions of the thirteen Christian universities and colleges in Mainland China where the graduates of Hong Kong's secondary schools used to continue their studies before 1949. In August 1951, Bishop Hall submitted an application to the Government for permission to establish a Chung Chi College on a trial basis, i.e. to open temporary evening classes in Arts and Science for one year, using Chinese as the main medium of instruction. Permission was granted in the same month.<sup>3</sup>

**Historical  
Interest**

Chung Chi College (崇基學院) (“Chung Chi” literally meaning “to worship Christ”) (the “College” hereafter) was formerly opened on 3 October 1951. “止於至善” taken from Confucius, literally meaning “cease striving only after the highest has been attained” or “dedication to the highest”, is the motto of the College. Dr. Lee Ying-lin was the first President (1951 – 1954). In the beginning, the College used borrowed and rented premises, namely St.

<sup>1</sup> Prior to 1949, many of the senior graduates from the secondary schools in Hong Kong went to Mainland China to seek higher education, including the 13 Christian universities. However, after the political change in 1949, those Christian universities were transformed into institutions no longer Christian. With the door to the Mainland closed, an institution of Christian higher education was thought to be badly needed by the founders of Chung Chi College. The founders aimed at establishing a Christian university in Hong Kong to take the place of those 13 Christian universities. It was also said that the Government wanted to increase the opportunities of graduates from Chinese-medium secondary schools in receiving tertiary education.

<sup>2</sup> Dr. Lee Ying-lin, for 15 years by 1951, was President of Lingnan University in Guangzhou.

<sup>3</sup> In the College, English was used as a second language and for convenience. To the College's founders, English is a useful language for everyday life; however, the College's purpose was to be a centre of Chinese culture and of Chinese ways of thinking and living and of serving one another. The founders also hoped that the College would fill a gap in the educational system, providing advanced education to graduates of Chinese-speaking schools.

Paul's Co-educational College at No. 33 Macdonnell Road (in the evenings); the Social Hall (formerly also known as "Cathedral Hall" and currently "Li Hall") of St. John's Cathedral (in the mornings); and later on at No. 147 Caine Road. By September 1953, classes for the College's 279 students were still scattered in the aforesaid buildings. In March 1954, when the second term opened, the College rented the Bishop Hoare Memorial Building at No. 1 Lower Albert Road near Bishop's House. From then on, the College gave up the classrooms in St. Paul's Co-educational College and Cathedral Hall.<sup>4</sup>

In fact, while permitting the College to operate temporarily for one year in August 1951, the Government also set up a Committee on Higher Education to look into "the general question of local provision for higher education in the medium of Chinese".<sup>5</sup> The committee recognised the needs of higher Chinese studies in Hong Kong, the population of which was mostly Chinese, and hoped that Hong Kong could be "a proper meeting place for the exchange of Chinese and English thought."<sup>6</sup>

In 1953, the Board of Directors of the College (referred to as the "Board" hereafter) proposed to provide four-year courses, and approached the Government for a grant of land at Ma Liu Shui (馬料水), an interest-free loan of HK\$1,000,000 to the Board for the building works of a permanent campus and a railway station to be constructed by the Government. In August 1954, the Government proposed the following to the Board for consideration:

- (i) the Board would be granted an interest-free loan of HK\$1,000,000 for building works which would be repayable in 10 equal annual instalments;
- (ii) the Board would also be granted land at Ma Liu Shui not exceeding 10 acres in area, with conditions to be set out, after the Board had been incorporated; and
- (iii) a railway station would be constructed and maintained by the Government.

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<sup>4</sup> The number of students of the College increased steadily, from 85 (1951 – 1952), 192 (1952 – 1953), 251 (1953 – 1954), 331 (1955 – 1954) to 323 (1955 – 1956).

<sup>5</sup> Memo entitled "Chung Chi College", dated 18 May 1953, from D.J.S. Crozier, Director of Education, to Hon. R.B. Black, Colonial Secretary in "Chung Chi College – Post Secondary Classes for Chinese (Vernacular) Studies". HKRS163-1-1599, encl. (4)1.

<sup>6</sup> "Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Establishment of Chung Chi College" dated 19 March 1954 in "Chung Chi College – Post Secondary Classes for Chinese (Vernacular) Studies". HKRS163-1-1599, encl. 26.

Eventually, the United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia (亞洲基督教高等教育聯合基金會) (representing churches in the US and Canada), the Asia Christian Colleges Association (亞洲基督教大學協會) of London and the Lingnan Board of Trustees (嶺南大學校董會) provided funding for the construction works. Therefore, in November 1954, the Board withdrew their application for a loan and submitted to the Government a block plan on the proposed site of the College. From then on until 1959, the Board liaised with the Government on the actual area to be allocated for the new campus and the exact buildings to be constructed, and accomplished the incorporation of the Board.

The Board was incorporated under the Chung Chi College Incorporation Ordinance (崇基學院法團條例) in July 1955. The draft Conditions of Grant for around 10 acres of Crown Land at Ma Liu Shui to be made to the College was drawn up in October 1955 and accepted by the College one month later in November. After further discussions with the Government, the College, on 5 January 1956, submitted a new layout plan for the construction of the College buildings. The Government raised no objection, in principle, to the latest proposal and agreed to make a provisional grant of land with a total area not exceeding 10 acres to the Board.<sup>7</sup> The foundation stone of the College, blessed by Bishop Hall, was laid by Dr. Leslie G. Kilborn (啟真道博士), the then Chairman of the Board, on 12 May 1956; whereas the Ma Liu Shui railway station was opened to traffic on 24 September, the same year.

The academic year commenced at the new campus on 1 October 1956. The dedication ceremony on 23 November 1956, officiated by Governor Sir Alexander Grantham (governed 1947 – 1957), marked the formal opening of the College buildings.<sup>8</sup> Dr. Lin Daoyang (凌道揚) (1888 – 1993), after the founding President Dr. Lee Ying-lin, was the first President of the College (1955 – 1960) at the new campus.

Later, the College was able to obtain further financial support from the

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<sup>7</sup> The layout plan of the campus was further revised after January 1956. It was not until December 1959 that the grant of land could be formally made. The Conditions of Grant of 9.95 acres of Crown Land at “D.D. 42 Lot No. 713” free of premium, together with the layout plan of the campus, was registered as “New Grant Conditions No. 8995” in May 1961.

<sup>8</sup> The Departments of Foreign Languages (外國語文學系), Economics (經濟學系), Business Administration (商業管理學系), Social Education (社會學系) and Chinese Language (中國語文學系) are the first four academic departments established.



churches in the US, Canada, etc. for more building works. By the mid-1960s, additional plots of Crown Land had been granted to or reserved for the College. Apart from Crown Land, the College also negotiated with the villagers at Ma Liu Shui for acquisition of private lots for the construction of an athletic field and infrastructure.

## **The Principles of Planning and Design**

*Architectural  
Merit*

The Building Committee (建築委員會) of Chung Chi College had set out its expectation on the campus setting and design of the buildings as early as 1953 – “Buildings to be of simple one-storey construction fitted into the slope among trees, with connecting paths, rather than of a striking institutional pattern”.<sup>9</sup> These architectural principles later became the “instructions to architect” from the Planning Committee of Chung Chi College for the master planning of the campus and design of the buildings in 1954.

The master planning of the campus was set out in the instructions to architect, with a conceptual idea of demarcating an area for each major category of buildings, including academic buildings, residential quarters and hostels and an athletic field. The principles on the design of buildings were also laid down. In particular, the preference for economical construction with stone cut on the site, plastered outside and white washed inside served to shape the local character of the older College buildings.

With the principles on the planning and design of the campus drawn up, a design competition was held to select an architect. The aforesaid instructions to architect were set out in the competition guidelines for architects .

## **The Architects**

Architect Robert Fan (范文照) (1893 – 1979) won the competition. Born in Shanghai in 1893, Fan graduated with a civil engineering degree from St. John’s University there in 1917 and continued his education in architecture in the University of Pennsylvania from 1919 to 1922. He was one the first-generation U.S.-trained Chinese architects well-known for designing Chinese-style buildings constructing of reinforced concrete and other modern materials. However, in the 1930s, Fan began to promote modernist architecture. In 1949, he migrated to Hong Kong. Under the influence of

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<sup>9</sup> Gu Daqing, *Chung Chi Original Campus Architecture: Hong Kong Chinese Architects’ Practice of Modern Architecture*, Hong Kong: Chung Chi College, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, 2011), pp. 75 – 76.

modern architecture, the College buildings designed by Fan were envisioned to have a functional design with precise external details. The concrete grilles, both functional and decorative, is an example of the kind. Besides, the directive of the Building Committee for using economical construction with stone cut on the site had resulted in the use of local stone (locally known as *ngo tau shek* 牛頭石) as uncoursed rubble stone facing on the newly constructed buildings.

In 1957, Chau & Lee Architects & Engineering (周李建築工程師事務所) (referred to as “Chau & Lee” hereafter) succeeded Fan’s role in developing the campus and followed his design approach after he retired from his position. Chau & Lee was a local architectural practice established by Chau Iu-nin (周耀年) and Richard Lee (李禮之) in 1933 and was a well-known local architectural practice before the Japanese Occupation (1941 – 1945).<sup>10</sup> Chau In-nin graduated in The University of Hong Kong with a B.Sc. (Engineering) degree while Richard Lee was trained as an architect in the United Kingdom.

### **Former Clinic (now Staff Quarters Block G)**

Considering the remote location of the campus, a clinic to provide medical services to the staff members and students of the College was thus constructed. The clinic was designed by Chau & Lee in 1960 and built in 1963. However, it had operated for only a short period of time and was converted into Staff Quarters Block G in 1972 after the University Health Centre was opened in 1971. The former clinic building now serves as a guest house.

For the convenience of the students, the former clinic is situated between the student hostels and staff quarters of the College. It consists of two two-storey rectangular blocks joined to form an L-shaped plan where the lower protruding block is supported by square stilts. It is a reinforced concrete structure with a pitched concrete roof. The northeast elevation has an asymmetrical composition where the right portion has a simple facade design with regularly spaced windows. The entrance is recessed and emphasised by a deep horizontal canopy that extends over its adjacent one storey block.

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<sup>10</sup> Chau and Lee were the first generation of Chinese architects in Hong Kong. Their practice, Chau & Lee Architects & Engineering, was the leading Chinese architectural firm in Hong Kong before the Japanese Occupation. St. Mary’s Church in Causeway Bay (1937), No. 86 Stanley Main Street (1951) and University Lodge of The University of Hong Kong (1950s) are some of the examples of Chau & Lee’s works.

T-shaped concrete grilles and uncoursed rubble stone facing are used above and adjacent to the entrance respectively. Plastered and painted finishes are adopted for the rest of the other elevations. Horizontal fins are found above and below each row of windows, while horizontal and vertical fins forming a grid pattern is featured on a portion of the southwest elevation. Slightly projecting concrete architrave is found around each square window opening.

Internally, the two wings have a half floor difference connected by an internal staircase. The staircase is finished with mosaic tiles, which has a balustrade of vertical bar baluster and timber rail with a decorative section. The ground floor used to be the waiting and consultation area while the first floor was the nurses' flat for domestic use. The protruding wing accommodated the male and female wards on the ground and first floors respectively. Nonetheless, the interior of the clinic had been extensively altered during the conversion of the building into a staff quarters. No trace of the clinic is visible nowadays, while some period-styled ironmongery and steel-framed windows with terrazzo window sills are retained.

The former clinic bore witness to the early history of the College and the establishment of a permanent campus at the present site. However, the original use was quite short-lived and had lasted no more than 10 years until 1972. No major changes to the exterior were identified. Internally, the trace of the clinic was lost during the conversion of the building into a staff quarters.

***Rarity,  
Built Heritage  
Value &  
Authenticity***

The Chinese University of Hong Kong, inaugurated in 1963, with Chung Chi College, New Asia College and United College as the three foundation colleges. Chung Chi College, the earliest one set up at the present site<sup>11</sup>, was also the first Christian college of higher education in Hong Kong. Its establishment bore witness to the growth of the territory's population and economy after the war and provided for youngsters more opportunities to receive higher education.

***Social Value  
& Local Interest***

The campus was a popular place to visit in the early years with various educational, social and religious activities, such as retreats, training programmes and summer camps, held there before.

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<sup>11</sup> New Asia College was found in 1949 and moved to the present campus in 1973. United College was founded in 1956 and moved to the present site in 1971.

The former clinic, however, attains low social value, as it had ceased to be a clinic for the past four decades. As a staff quarters from 1972, its isolated location has further limited its association with the public and the students and alumni of the university (including those of the College). Today, it is only used as a guest house with low occupancy.

The early buildings of Chung Chi College still standing in the campus ***Group Value*** include the chapel, staff quarters, students' dormitories, some of the academic buildings etc. providing an example of tertiary education in Hong Kong after the Second World War.

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