

## Serial No.: N40

Name and Address: University Lodge, The University of Hong Kong, No. 1 University Drive, Pok Fu Lam, H.K.

名稱及地址：香港薄扶林大學道 1 號香港大學校長寓所

District: Central & Western

香港大學校長寓所於 1950 年落成，以取代位於另一位置的舊大學校長寓所。舊大學校長寓所約建於 1912 年，但在日佔時期(1941-1945)受嚴重破壞，並於戰後改建為職員房舍。賴廉氏爵士(1898-1977) 是首位入住該新寓所的香港大學校長。它除了是用作住宅外，也是招待賓客和舉辦其他由香港大學校長主持的活動之場所，亦是香港大學職員、學生、舊生及校友聚會的地方。寓所位於舊域多利炮台遺址，現置於花園的舊域多利炮台 9.2 吋炮管亦增加了該址的歷史內涵。

這幢樓高兩層的寓所由周李建築工程師事務所設計，受現代流線型風格影響，正立面呈弧形設計，屋頂中央建有旗桿；此外，該建築亦飾以流線型及水平線條。內部多款式樣的硬木地板、大宅的正門、飯廳的趟門、書房的壁爐、硬木樓梯等，皆展現了精湛的工藝。

University Lodge is the residence of the Vice-Chancellor of The University of Hong Kong. Completed in 1950, it replaced the old residence on another site, which was built around 1912 but seriously damaged during the Japanese Occupation (1941 – 1945) and later converted to flats for staff. Sir Lindsay Ride (1898 – 1977) was the first Vice-Chancellor to reside in the new house. It provides both a family home and a venue for receptions and other hospitality events hosted by the Vice-Chancellor. It is also a meeting place for staff, students, alumni and friends of the university. University Lodge is situated at the site of the old Victoria Battery. The 9.2-inch gun barrel of the battery in the garden enriches the historical layering of the site.

The two-storey residence, designed by Chau & Lee Architects & Engineering, demonstrates the influences of Streamline Moderne, which is characterized by a curved frontage with a flagpole positioned centrally at roof level, curves and horizontal lines. The patterned hardwood floorboards, the main entrance door and the sliding door to the dining room, the fireplace in the study, as well as the hardwood main staircase , for instance, attain a high level of workmanship.

## Serial No.: N206

Name and Address: Ex-Portuguese Community School (Escola Camões), No. 7 Cox's Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon

名稱及地址：九龍尖沙咀覺士道 7 號前賈梅士學校

District: Yau Tsim Mong

覺士道 7 號建於 1902 至 1903 年間，原是一幢名為 Parkside 的私人住宅。該建築於 1912 年被政府購入，改作九廣鐵路公司經理的住宅；於 1928 年再改建為九龍英童學校。二次大戰期間，該建築受嚴重破壞，學校亦於 1950 年遷出。1954 年，該建築經復修後，改建為賈梅士學校校舍。葡僑教育及福利基金於 1997 年將校舍交還給政府，同年校舍始為保良局賈梅士學校所用，學生來自不同國籍，學校於該址營辦至 2012 年後遷出。

該建築在改用作賈梅士學校校舍時經歷了大規模的改建。頂層的拱道緣飾是現存具古典建築特色的構件；內部亦已因應新用途作出改動。儘管如此，該建築從原是私人住宅，以至改用為九廣鐵路公司經理的住宅、九龍英童學校及賈梅士學校，具豐富的歷史內涵，亦是本地現存少數見證葡萄牙社區在香港發展的歷史建築之一。

No. 7 Cox's Road was built between 1902 and 1903 as a private residence named Parkside. In 1912, it was acquired by the government and converted into the Manager's House of the Kowloon-Canton Railway. In 1928, the house was converted in order to accommodate the Kowloon Junior School but was reduced to a looted shell during the Second World War. In 1950, the school was relocated. The building was later rehabilitated, and in 1954 became the new home of the Portuguese Community School, also known as Escola Camões. In 1997, the Portuguese Community Education and Welfare Foundation surrendered the school premises to the government. The Po Leung Kuk Portuguese Community School, which admitted children of all nationalities, operated there from 1997 to 2012.

The building had undergone major alterations during the conversion to Escola Camões. The architraves on the top floor are the only classical features still identifiable. The interior had also been altered to suit the new use. Despite that, the building has a rich historical context, from its original use as a private residence, the Manager's House of KCR, the Kowloon Junior School to Escola Camões. It is also one of the few surviving historic buildings associated with the Portuguese community in Hong Kong.

## Serial No.: N341

Name and Address: Nos. 26A-C Graham Street, Central, H.K.

名稱及地址：香港中環嘉咸街 26A 至 C 號

District: Central & Western

嘉咸街 26A 至 C 號建於 1922 至 1924 年間，以取代原位於該址的結志街 11 及 13 號。該三幢樓高三層的商住兩用建築，並列於斜路上，形成階梯狀立面。建築皆屬磚木結構，位於主立面的凹入式露台及背部的廚房，則以水泥橫樑及樓板建成。每幢建築屋頂的矮牆皆築有呈曲線或卷軸設計的欄杆及直立欄杆柱。位於欄杆中央的裝飾性柱頭，飾以簡約的幾何紋飾，設計受裝飾藝術風格影響。

嘉咸街 26A 至 C 號屬典型的二十世紀初商住混合式建築，其外部及正面的裝飾大致尚存，唯內部大部分樓板及間隔已不存在。該建築見證了嘉咸街的歷史街景及其市場活動。

Nos. 26A-C Graham Street were built between 1922 and 1924, replacing Nos. 11 and 13 Gage Street first situated on the site. The three shophouses of three storeys sit in a continuous row and are stepped on a sloping site creating a terraced profile. They are built of brickwork and timber, with the recessed balconies at the main facades and the kitchens at the rear built with concrete beams and slabs. The roof parapet of each house features a curved/scroll form openwork balustrade with vertical balusters. The ornamental pier at the centre of the balustrade carries Art Deco elements with a simple geometric pattern.

Nos. 26A-C Graham Street are a typical example of early 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings in mixed use for commercial and residential purposes, with the building envelope and main decorative features on the facade generally retained while most of the flooring and internal layout have gone. The buildings are regarded as a reminder the historical streetscape and market activities along Graham Street.