

## 歷史建築 · 社區記憶 Living Heritage · Collective Memory

美荷樓是香港首八座徙置大廈之一，於1954年建成，旨在安置石硤尾大火災民，標誌著香港公共房屋政策的開端。作為現存唯一的「H」型第一型徙置大廈，其簡潔的建築風格反映了當時急速安置需求。

美荷樓及其所在的石硤尾徙置區對香港的社會、經濟與民生發展有深遠影響，其獨特的空間設計塑造了居民的日常生活及緊密的鄰里關係。

Mei Ho House, built in 1954 to rehouse victims of the Shek Kip Mei fire, was one of Hong Kong's first eight resettlement buildings and marked the beginning of the city's public housing policy. As the only remaining H-shaped Mark I resettlement block, its simple architectural style reflects the urgent need for housing at the time.

Mei Ho House and the Shek Kip Mei resettlement area have had a profound impact on Hong Kong's social, economic, and livelihood development. Its unique spatial design has shaped the daily lives of its residents and fostered close-knit community ties.

### 美荷樓生活館 Heritage of Mei Ho House

生活館分為兩層，展出昔日徙置區基層市民的生活與居住情況。透過歷史資料、口述歷史、文物、相片、影片及互動體驗，呈現社區歷史、公屋環境及市民生活習慣的變遷。

The Heritage of Mei Ho House spans two floors, showcasing the living conditions and daily lives of grassroots residents in Hong Kong's early resettlement areas. Through historical records, oral histories, artefacts, photographs, videos, and interactive experiences, the exhibition illustrates the evolution of the community, the public housing environment, and residents' way of life.

### 美荷樓生活館開放時間 Opening Hours of the Heritage of Mei Ho House

星期二至星期日及公眾假期：上午10時至下午6時  
Tuesdays to Sundays & public holidays: 10:00-18:00

中秋節、平安夜及農曆新年除夕：上午10時至下午4時  
Mid-Autumn Festival, Christmas Eve & Lunar New Year's Eve: 10:00-16:00

星期一（公眾假期除外）、農曆年初一至初三：休館  
Mondays (except public holidays) & the first three days of the Lunar New Year: Closed

免費入場 Free admission



### 參觀資訊及導賞服務 Visiting Information and Guided Tour

### 加入美荷樓舊居民網絡 Become a Member of the Mei Ho House Alumni Network

導賞活動 | 口述歷史 | 資料搜集  
故事分享 | 文化活動

Guided Tours | Oral History | Research  
Story Sharing | Cultural Activities

\*活動以廣東話為主 Activities are mainly conducted in Cantonese



### 詳情及登記 Details and Registration



### 十大主題展區 10 Interpretive Zones

還原1950、60年代基層市民的日常生活，沉浸式感受昔日徙置區生活。

Recreating the daily lives of grassroots citizens in the 1950s and 1960s, offering an immersive experience of life in the resettlement areas of the past.



### 1950年代徙置大廈單位 1950s Resettlement Block Unit

空間狹窄，設施簡陋，物資貧乏，缺乏隱私，展現早期徙置大廈的生活環境。

Cramped living spaces, basic facilities, and scarce resources with little privacy reflect the challenging living conditions in early resettlement blocks.



### 1980年代改建後居室 1980s Renovated Living Space

改建後空間改善，添置了電器和家具，設計更切合現代生活需求與衛生標準。

Improved space layout, the addition of electrical appliances and furniture, and more suited to modern lifestyles and hygiene standards.



### 花碼數字 Suzhou Numerals

昔日雜貨舖常用「花碼」標示價格，這種數字書寫方式源自蘇州。

Once used in grocery shops to mark prices, this numerical system originated in Suzhou.



「我媽媽行動不便，每天用麻繩把菜籃從樓上吊下，裏面放幾毫子，熟識的檔主和街坊會幫忙買菜。」

"My mother could not walk well but managed shopping by lowering a basket with a few coins down from the upper floor. Hawkers and neighbours would help her pick up the groceries she needed."

黃國祺先生 Mr. Wong Kwok Kei  
露天街市 Street Market



「以前，大人常說，只有等到病得快死時，才會去看醫生；生病時只喝涼茶，能否痊癒全憑運氣。」

"In the past, adults often said they wouldn't go to the doctor unless they were dying. If they were sick, they'd just drink herbal tea and leave the rest to luck."

劉廣聯先生 Mr. Lau Kwong Luen  
涼茶舖 Herbal Tea Shop

### 火水爐 Kerosene Stove

舊時家家必備的煮食爐具，點燃以煤油浸泡的棉芯，拉動紅色拉桿即可煮食。

A household essential in the past, ignited by lighting a wick soaked in kerosene and adjusting the red lever.



「當時，我會和女生朋友約好時間一起去公共浴室，例如飯後。這樣既熱鬧又安全，有人可以留意廁所的情況。」

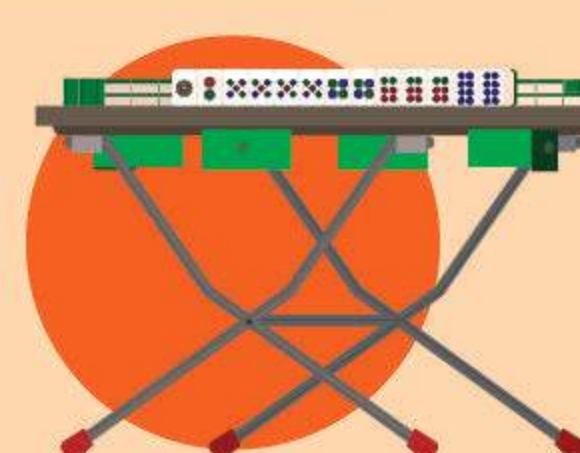
"I would visit the public baths with my female friends, usually after meals. It was both livelier and safer, with someone keeping an eye out."

何桂蓮女士 Ms. Ho Kwai Lin  
公共廁所及浴室 Public Latrines and Bathrooms

### 麻雀枱 Mahjong Table

1950年代，居民常在洗滌間打麻雀；至八十年代，徙置大廈的單位面積增大，麻雀枱可擺放家中。

In the 1950s, residents played mahjong in the public washing areas. By the 1980s, larger resettlement block units allowed mahjong tables at home.



### 水資源 Water Resources

提起水桶，體驗制水時期的艱辛。  
Lift the buckets and feel the hardship of water rationing.



### 電影與戲院 Movie and Cinema

重溫六十年代經典電影。  
Relive the classic movies of 1960s Hong Kong.



### 天台學校 Rooftop School

互動遊戲帶你重返天台學校。  
An interactive game brings rooftop school mornings to life.



## 建築特色 Architectural Characteristics

美荷樓為六層高的徙置大廈，採用「H」型結構，通過中座建築連接兩座長形翼廈，為當時居民提供基本的生活設施。隨著公共房屋政策的發展，1980年代美荷樓進行了改建，在原有結構進行了升級，以滿足對更適切居住環境的期望。經過活化後，美荷樓保留了歷史意義深遠的建築特色，並改建成青年旅舍，成為香港早期公共房屋歷史的見證。

Mei Ho House is a six-storey resettlement building with an "H-shaped" layout, connecting two long wings through the central block, providing basic amenities for its residents. In the 1980s, it was renovated in response to evolving public housing policies and increasing expectations for better living standards. After revitalisation, Mei Ho House retains its historically significant architectural features and has been converted into a youth hostel, standing as a witness to the early development of public housing in Hong Kong.



住房  
Living Units

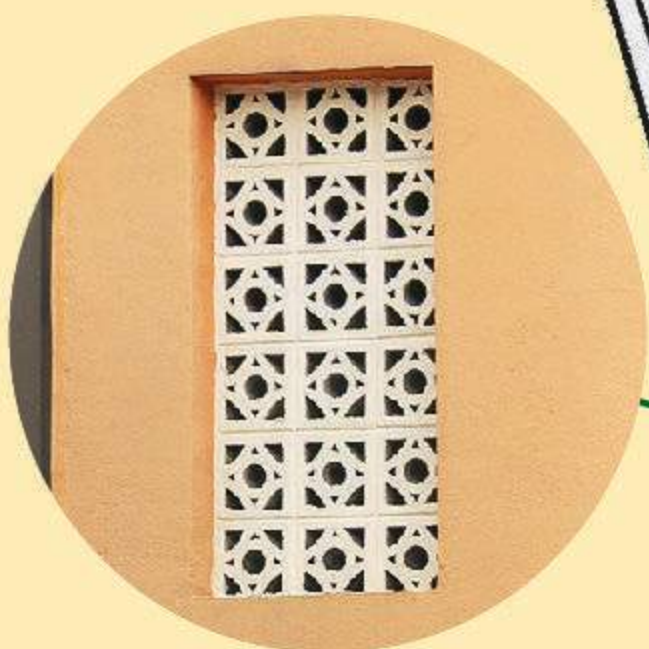
原有居住單位改建為旅舍房間，提供129間客房，包括多種住宿選擇。

The original living units were converted into hostel rooms, offering 129 guest rooms with a variety of accommodation options.

## 裝飾窗花 Decorative Grilles

1980年代新增的裝飾窗花見證建築風格演變，活化後保留，反映不同時期的設計特色與功能變遷。

Added in the 1980s, these grilles reflect architectural evolution and were preserved to reflect design changes over time.



## 電話 Tel

(852) 3728 3544 (參觀資訊 Visiting Information)

(852) 3728 3500 (旅舍預訂 Hostel Booking)

## 電郵 Email

hmhh@yha.org.hk

## 網頁 Website

www.yha.org.hk/hmhh

## 地址 Address

九龍深水埗石硤尾邨41座YHA美荷樓青年旅舍

YHA Mei Ho House Youth Hostel,

Block 41, Shek Kip Mei Estate, Sham Shui Po, Kowloon

(港鐵深水埗站B2出口步行約8分鐘)

(8-min walk from Sham Shui Po MTR Station Exit B2)



中座  
Central Block

原為50年代徙置大廈的公用廁所及供水設施。活化工程期間重建並增設升降機與走火通道。

Originally housing public toilets and water facilities for the 1950s resettlement building, the central block was rebuilt during revitalisation, with added lifts and fire escape routes.



「H」型外觀  
"H-shaped" Layout

標誌性的「H」型結構，為首個徙置大廈設計，由兩座翼廈及中座組成。

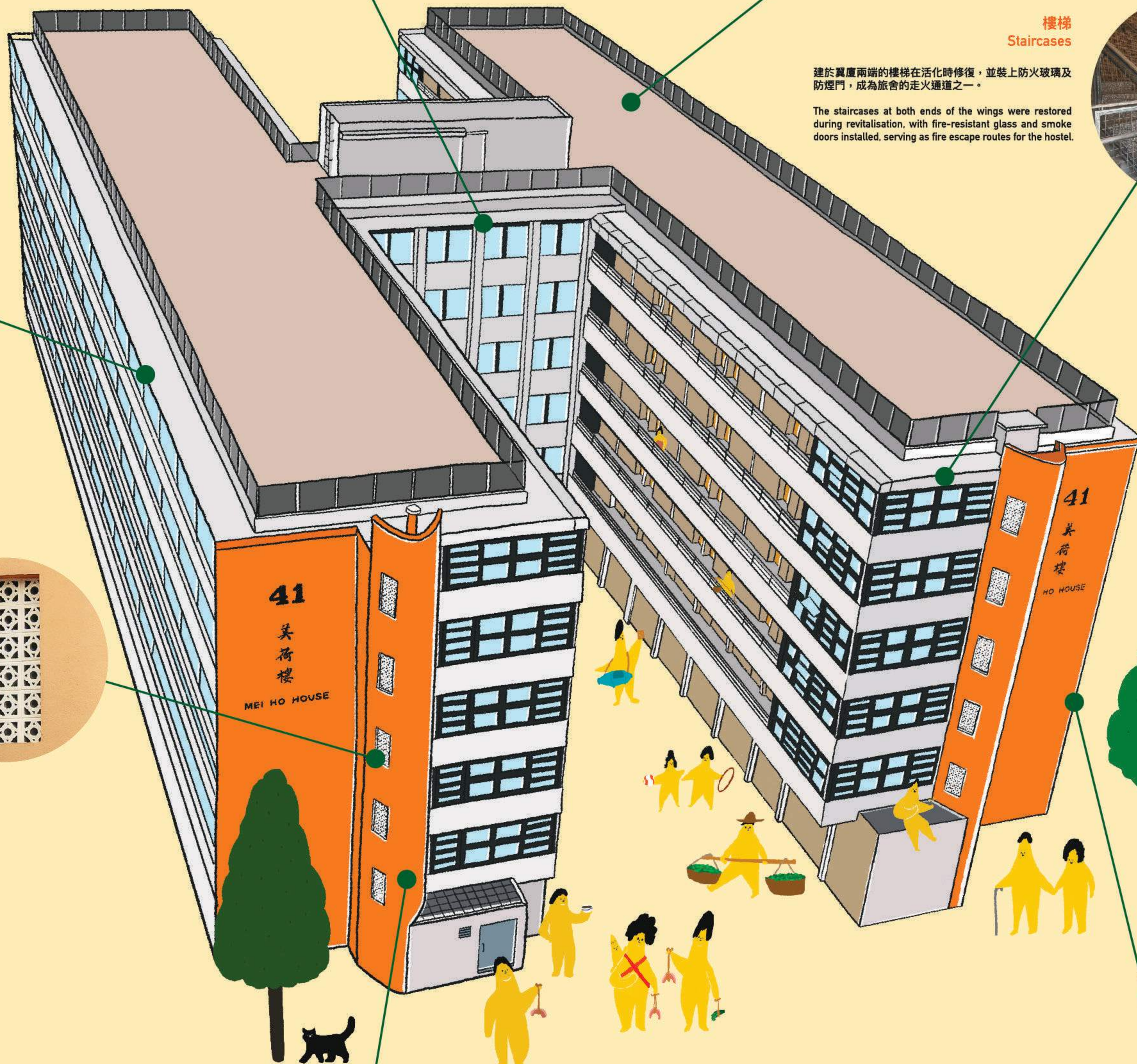
The iconic "H-shaped" structure, first designed for the Mark I resettlement buildings, consists of two wings and a central block.



樓梯  
Staircases

建於翼廈兩端的樓梯在活化時修復，並裝上防火玻璃及防煙門，成為旅舍的走火通道之一。

The staircases at both ends of the wings were restored during revitalisation, with fire-resistant glass and smoke doors installed, serving as fire escape routes for the hostel.



混凝土垃圾槽  
Concrete Refuse Chute

1980年代改建時增建的垃圾槽，方便垃圾處理並改善居住環境。活化後，經修復的垃圾槽保留了建築物的歷史特色。

Added during the 1980s renovation to improve waste disposal and living conditions, the restored concrete refuse chute retains its historical features after revitalisation.

鐵製窗戶欄柵  
Metal Grilles at Windows

在80年代進行改建時，臨街露台加裝鐵欄柵以作保安之用。活化後，部分作展示用途，其餘改為玻璃窗以配合住宿用途。

Installed on street-facing balconies in the 1980s for security, some were retained for display, while others were replaced with glass windows for hostel use.

