



POST 41

四十一報



B
BIRTH

美荷樓
HERITAGE OF MEI HO HOUSE
生活館

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四十一報



序

為人父母，是一份終生職業。由懷胎十月到孩子出生，過程漫長且不簡單，除了生育孩子外，之後還要供給生活所需，將其撫養成人，更別提在物資匱乏的年代，養大一個孩子，談何容易。而踏入新的一年，鼠年寶貴陸續報到之時，今期《四十一報》就以「育」為題，跟大家探討昔日生兒育女的艱辛。

在五十至六十年代，本港產科服務仍處於發展階段，又適逢嬰兒潮，香港曾有為數不少的私營留產所，由註冊助產士負責接生。很多舊街坊都在這些留產所出生，在專題故事中，我們會從他們的生活回憶片段中，回看已絕跡深水埗區的留產所，帶讀者認識產科服務的發展脈絡。

在「歷史的聲音」中，這次會由李桂芳女士向大家訴說在留產所、公立及私立醫院產子的經歷，並分享養育五名子女期間的苦與樂。在訪問中，現年85歲的桂芳滔滔不絕的話說當年，憶述她由青春少女到兒女成群的人生路。她即使大半生都在不辭勞苦地養育孩子，但憶起當年，更多的是笑對往事。桂芳那生兒育女的故事，放在那個年代也許只是一個尋常婦女的故事，但卻能讓今天的大家窺探當年婦女的生活面貌。

「育」不只是用來表示生育，還能有養育之意。我們冀透過《四十一報》，論大家新一年多多答謝父母的養育之恩。

封面上圖反映工人留產所內的環境。/香港工會聯合會提供

PROLOGUE

Parenting is a lifelong occupation. From the nine months of pregnancy to the moment of childbirth, the process is long and arduous. As well as giving birth to babies, parents are also responsible for supporting the child's needs and raising them to adulthood. In an era of limited resources, the raising of children was infinitely more difficult than it is now. Approaching the New Year and welcoming the babies being born in the Year of Rat, this issue is themed as "Birth", and features the hardships of childbearing and child rearing in the past.

From the 1950s to 1960s, the obstetric service of Hong Kong was still in the development phase. Coinciding with the baby boom, many private maternity homes were founded and registered midwives were introduced to assist with the delivery of babies. Many of the former residents were born in these maternity homes. From their personal memories, this feature looks back at the private maternity homes within Sham Shui Po that are no longer around, and brings our readers to understand the history and development of the obstetric service.

In "Voices of History", Ms Lee Kwai-fong tells us of her childbirth experiences in not only a maternity home but also both public and private hospitals, as well as the ups and downs of raising five children. During the oral history interview, Kwai-fong, who is now 85 years old, shared interesting stories relating to her life from a young girl to a mother of five. Most of her years were spent in sparing no pains to raise her children, but she smiles at these memories. Although her story seems an ordinary one of a woman in that era, it allows us to look back into the past of a woman's life.

The word "birth" connotes the act of giving birth to a baby as well as the work of raising children. We at "Post 41" encourage you to express more gratitude or thankfulness to parents for the upbringing in the new year.

The upper photo on the cover shows the internal environment of the maternity home for workers. / Provided by Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions

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生子如闖鬼門關：彼時此刻的產科服務

THE GATE OF LIFE OR DEATH: PAST AND PRESENT OF OBSTETRIC SERVICES

在現今香港，孕婦做妥產前檢查，再到醫院分娩，已是很普遍的事；然而在戰後嬰兒潮的年代，公立產科服務尚未完善，到醫院產子並非理所當然，當時更多人會選擇在家裡或到私營留產所，由註冊助產士協助分娩，出現緊急情況才會轉送醫院。

生孩子就如「搵命搏」

在二十世紀初，華人助產士出現之前，替華人孕婦接生的工作，主要由俗稱「穩婆」或「執媽」的傳統接生婦負責，她們沒有接受過正式培訓，全憑累積的經驗協助產婦，以中國傳統方式在家中分娩。當時華人居住環境擁擠，衛生情況欠佳，加上缺乏對產前檢查的認知，再者生產過程中變數多，不少產婦和嬰兒亦因而沒能逃出「鬼門關」。有鑑於此，為提高嬰兒的存活率，港府向華人婦女推廣西式分娩，並著手培訓華人成為助產士，向產婦提供西式分娩服務。經過本地正規訓練者，須先通過助產士管理局的考核，合格方可註冊為助產士。同時，港府立法規定傳統接生婦，不能以助產士名義提供服務，以免誤導公眾。

In society today, it is a common practice among pregnant women to seek antenatal check-ups before giving birth in hospitals. However, in the years of the post-World War II baby boom, the public maternity service system was not well developed. A number of pregnant women chose to have recourse to qualified midwives for the deliveries at home or in private maternity homes. Emergency hospital admission would be arranged in urgent cases only.

Giving Birth, Risking Lives

In the early twentieth century, before the emergence of modern Chinese midwives, home births among local Chinese pregnant women were attended by traditional Chinese midwives called “wan po” or “zap maa” who had not received formal training, but instead had many years of experience in the traditional Chinese way of delivery assistance. In addition to a poor living environment and unsatisfactory hygiene conditions, women and new-borns often died due to the lack of awareness about antenatal examination and uncertainties in childbirth. To improve the survival rate, the Government promoted Western midwifery services and trained modern Chinese midwives according to Western methods. Furthermore, to be eligible for registration as qualified midwives, applicants must have successfully completed a midwifery training course and passed the Midwives Board's examination. Meanwhile, traditional Chinese midwives were restricted from using the title of midwife to avoid the public being misled that they were specifically qualified to practice midwifery.



媽媽帶同在工人留產所出生的孩子參加湯餅會（即滿月酒）。／香港工會聯合會提供

Mothers brought along their children born in the maternity homes for workers to a full month celebration party. / Provided by Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions

持牌「接生婆」

香港首批經過訓練的助產士在二十世紀初正式登記執業，並獲派駐各個公共產科服務機構工作，或獲准私人執業。在五十至六十年代末，全港至少有八間醫院為合格助產士訓練學校，而註冊助產士人數則由約八百名，逐漸遞增至約二千名，反映出當時社會對西式分娩服務的需求，與日俱增。

Licensed Midwives

The first roll of midwives certified for practice in Hong Kong was published in the early twentieth century. They were assigned to public hospitals providing obstetric services or worked as independent practitioners. From the 1950s to the late 1960s, at least eight hospitals were accredited as midwifery training schools in Hong Kong, and the increasing number of registered midwives from 800 to 2,000 reflected the demand for Western midwifery services in the community.

生子如闖鬼門關：彼時此刻的產科服務 THE GATE OF LIFE OR DEATH: PAST AND PRESENT OF OBSTETRIC SERVICES

由於戰後嬰兒潮，公立產科服務供不應求，私營留產所數目日增。在五十年代初，全港已有過百間註冊私營留產所，主要由西醫或註冊助產士領銜經營，一般開設於唐樓的二或三樓。規模較大的設有產床20多張，收費以三天計算，由80元至150元不等，而規模較小的只有產床數張，收費相對低廉，約30元至80元左右。不少深水埗街坊對私營留產所印象深刻，仍能憶述起留產所的位置和運作，其中一位為鍾漢森。他在汝州街「何長大姑」的留產所出生，還記得福華街北河戲院附近，有間「賴五姑」留產所。另一位舊街坊左錦洪也對留產所很深印象。錦洪跟他的兄弟姊妹，大部分都在長沙灣「劉大姑」的留產所出生。他憶述那時產婦需要預先到留產所登記，快到預產期時，就會通知助產士，再於作動時由家人送往留產所待產。錦洪的母親通常會由姨母陪同下，步行前往位於長沙灣道的留產所，走不動時，才會以計程車或「車仔」（人力車）代步；一般產子後兩三天，母親就會回家。

舊街坊林桂芬還記得，除了留產所之外，還有石硤尾健康院可以接生。她說道：「我哋一班細路成

During the baby boom era, in the light of an insufficient public maternity service, there was an increasing number of private maternity homes. In the early 1950s, over a hundred registered private maternity homes were in operation and attended by doctors or trained midwives. They were usually found to be located in the second and third floor of tenement buildings. The larger scale private maternity homes contained around 20 beds, and the cost for a three day delivery package was around \$80 to \$150, while staying in smaller private maternity homes, with only a few beds, was a lower cost delivery option, charging around \$30 to \$80. Many former residents in Sham Shui Po have strong memories of the private maternity homes within the district in terms of their locations and operations. One of them is Chung Hon-sum who was born in the maternity home of “Ho Zoeng Dai Gu (Auntie Ho Zoeng)” in Yu Chau Street, and he remembered that there was a maternity home of “Lai Ng Gu (Auntie Lai)” near the Pei Ho Theatre in Fuk Wa Street. Another former resident is Chor Kam-hung. He and his siblings were born in the maternity home of “Lau Dai Gu (Auntie Lau)” in Cheung Sha Wan. He recalled that pregnant women had to go to the private maternity home in advance to register the coming delivery. The midwife would then be notified to serve as an attendant at birth before confinement was expected. In the event of any of the pre-delivery signs, the expectant mothers would immediately go to their registered maternity home. For Kam-hung’s mother, she was usually accompanied by Kam-hung’s aunt walking, and sometimes riding on a taxi or rickshaw to the maternity home for delivery. His mother would return home two or three days after childbirth.

日係屋企一齊玩，突然間趕晒我哋出街，搵布簾遮住晒啲窗，跟住叫『煲水！快啲上去搵姑娘！』」她搞不懂發生什麼事，其後才聽到有人叫嚷：「阿媽係裡面生仔呀！」桂芬表示那時石硤尾健康院就在第29座附近，她憶述：「有需要嗰陣，啲人就會上上去嗰到（石硤尾健康院）搵『姑娘』（註冊助產士），『姑娘』就會揪住個噏，可能係啲醫療箱，嚟同屋企嗰個接生。」三位舊街坊由不同角度出發，講述對區內產科服務的記憶。



幸福留產所曾於青山道276號三樓營業，惟如今該字樣已被塗上一層白漆。／2009年／李健勤先生提供

A maternity home was located on the third floor of a tenement building in 276 Castle Peak Road. The words are now covered with white paint. / 2009 / Provided by Mr Kan Lee

此外，在五十年代，港九工會聯合會（現稱香港工會聯合會）開設了兩間工人留產所，其中一間位於深

For another former resident, Lam Kwai-fun, recalls a memory from her childhood that Shek Kip Mei Health Centre also provided obstetric services separately from the maternity homes. She said, “I used to play with the kids in my neighbourhood at one’s house. There was one time that we were kicked out of the house all of a sudden. Someone then drew the curtains and shouted ‘Boil water! Go to find a nurse!’” She had no idea what was happening until someone yelled, “My mum is giving a birth inside.” She further mentioned that Shek Kip Mei Health Centre was near block 29 at that time, and recalled, “When necessary, people would go there (Shek Kip Mei Health Centre) to find a nurse (registered midwife). The nurse would bring along some luggage, probably medical kits, and help the pregnant women to give birth at home.” Three residents shared with us their recollections about obstetric services within the district from different perspectives.

In the 1950s, the Hong Kong and Kowloon Federation of Trade Unions (now known as the Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions) established two maternity homes for workers. One of them, named the “Kowloon Maternity Home”, was located in Sham Shui Po, and started providing obstetric services to union members and their families in 1952. To ease the burden of childbearing on them, this well-equipped maternity home offered good standard, very low cost services. The fees were even lower than that of the private maternity homes, costing altogether \$25 for a three day delivery package which was reduced to \$20 thereafter. Free services were also provided, for example, for antenatal check-ups, postpartum family visits, vaccination against smallpox and guidance on baby care. At that time, the

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水步區，名為「九龍留產所」，在1952年開始為女工及工人家屬提供產科服務。留產所設備完善，為減輕他們的負擔，收費比私營留產所還要低廉，以三天計算，全部費用合共只需要25元，其後更降至20元。同時配有不同免費服務，例如：產前檢查、產後家庭訪視、嬰兒種痘及指導婦嬰保健工作等。當時，女工廣泛支持設立工人留產所，她們均認為此舉可使產婦節省生育的花費，並令生兒育女，變得更方便。九龍留產所其後於1971年結束營業。

maternity home enjoyed extensive support from female workers who opined that the establishment helped them to save expenditure on childbirth, and made child bearing and rearing more convenient. The operation of the “Kowloon Maternity Home” ceased in 1971.

One Bed, Two Pregnant Women

The Government allowed the establishment of private maternity homes to cope with the deficiencies in the public maternity service system. In the 1950s, there were a lot of private maternity homes, and pregnant women had been flocking to those facilities. However, there were still long queues of pregnant women waiting for registration of delivery in

一張產床 兩個孕婦

港府容許設立私營留產所，用以補助公立產科服務的不足。在五十年代，私營留產所數量雖多，產婦絡繹不絕，但在醫院留產部門，等候登記的孕婦仍舊大排長龍，產床求過於供，兩個產婦共用一張產床亦不稀奇。為了緩解產房過於擁擠的現象，除了縮短產婦留院的日數，港府還施行了免費上門接生計劃。凡已懷孕四個月的孕婦，均可到就近公立醫局掛號登記，接近臨盆時，登記人可即通知該醫局，讓她派註冊助產士赴家中接生。當時，約有八間醫局獲指定提供臨門接生服務，深水埗公立醫局是其中之一。

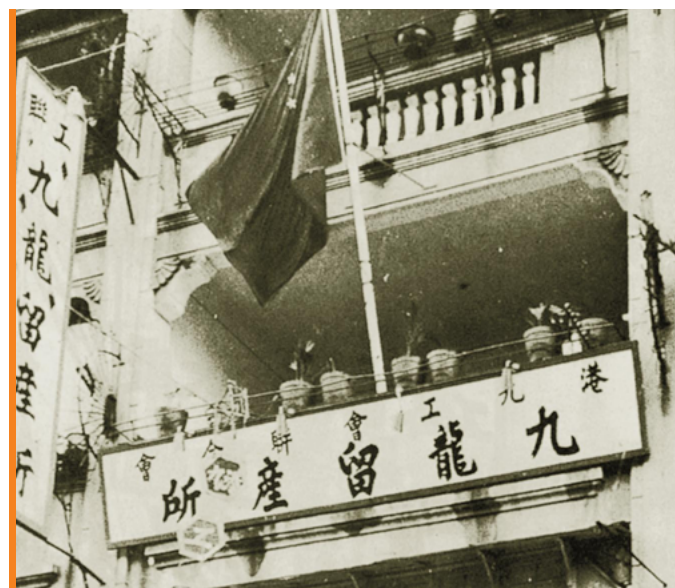
the obstetrics departments of hospitals, which always ran out of beds. Therefore, it was not uncommon for two pregnant women to share one bed in the maternity wards. To ease the conditions, shortening the period of hospitalisation was encouraged and free home delivery service was introduced. On reaching the fourth month of pregnancy, women could visit the nearest public dispensary for pre-registration. Upon receiving notification from the registered person before labour, the public dispensary would send a registered midwife to attend the home birth. At that time, one of the eight public dispensaries providing home delivery services for free was the Sham Shui Po Public Dispensary.

One-Stop Service

In the 1950s, under the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, the birth registration of a child should be completed within a 14-day period following the day of birth in order to obtain a birth certificate. Until the 1960s, the registration period was extended to 42 days after the birth, and no registration fee was payable within the required

「一條龍」服務

在五十年代，生死註冊條例規定新生嬰兒出世後，必須於14天內辦理出生登記，領取出生證明文件，而在六十年代，此期限延長至42天。如在規定



九龍留產所在1952年4月6日開幕，坐落於長沙灣道38號3樓。/ 香港工會聯合會提供
“Kowloon Maternity Home” was opened on 6 April 1952, and located on the third floor of a tenement building in 38 Cheung Sha Wan Road. / Provided by Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions



醫院留產部門經常有孕婦排隊，等候登記或作產前檢查。/ 1958年9月7日 / 《華僑日報》/ 南華早報出版有限公司提供

In obstetrics departments of hospitals, there were always long queues of pregnant women waiting for registration of delivery and antenatal check-ups. / 7 September 1958 / Wah Kiu Yat Po / Provided by South China Morning Post Publishers Limited

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期間內登記，不須繳交費用，但若超過12個月後才登記的話，則須繳費一元。可是，當時不少父母因不同原因，並沒有為其孩子辦理出生登記，有些誤以為滿月後，方可登記；有些對條例並不知曉；有些則認為無關痛癢，其實不然，領取出生證明書有其重要之處。舊街坊鍾漢森表示，那時要有「出世紙」，才可以入讀官立學校，由於他出生後沒有辦理出生登記，所以先要去生死註冊處補領出世紙。他解釋助產士有一本「大簿」，要交往生死註冊處，裡面登記了他的名字及父母的身分證，職員會翻查大簿的記錄，資料無誤就可補辦出生登記。

period of time. If the birth was registered after 12 months following the birth, a prescribed fee of \$1 would be charged. Many parents failed to register the birth of their child for various reasons in those days. There were many who mistakenly thought the birth registration period was after the child turned one month old, while others did not know the Ordinance existed or considered it unimportant. In fact, a birth certificate brought many benefits to a citizen. Chung Hon-sum, the former resident of Sham Shui Po, remembered that a birth certificate was necessary for children to gain admission into government schools. His birth had not been registered at the time of his school application and he therefore had to go to the Births and Deaths General Register Office for post-registration issuance of a birth certificate. He explained that the midwife had to deliver the birth record of every child who was born in her maternity home to the Office in which the babies' names and his/her parents' identity card numbers were recorded. The Registrar would look up the record and post-registration would be

深水埗公立醫局
新診症時間
(新張社) 深水
埗醫局，公立
公佈：新定診
如下：上午九
時至十二時，
下午二時至
五時，下午
五時至六時
至十時，星期
六及星期日
及假期均停
診。及星期
一及星期二
照常診治。

深水埗公立醫局逢星期三提供領取出生紙及種痘紙的服務。/ 1954年7月22日 / 《華僑日報》/ 南華早報出版有限公司提供
Sham Shui Po Public Dispensary offered services, such as issuing birth certificates and prophylactic vaccination record cards every Wednesday. / 22 July 1954 / Wah Kiu Yat Po / Provided by South China Morning Post Publishers Limited

官立小學招收新生
派表詳細辦法公佈
一連十三日領表時需具備出生紙

申請官立小學需具備出生紙。/ 1959年4月30日 / 《工商晚報》/ 由何鴻毅家族提供
Birth certificates were needed for getting admissions into government schools. / 30 April 1959 / The Kung Sheung Evening News / Provided by the Robert H. N. Ho Family

來年十後戰港本
萬十紙出共
張四五世發
視重之紙生出對民市見可

對於私人執業的助產士，協助新生嬰兒辦妥出生登記手續，是其職責之一；然而錯報資料偶有發生，除了有助產士錯把女嬰當作男嬰登記，還曾有助產士誤報嬰兒親生父母的名字。凡助產士曾犯有類似的職業過失，經香港助產士局調查後，均被停牌半年。

昔日產婦對生育的認知淺薄，註冊助產士的工作，是在產婦由懷孕、分娩至坐月期間，給予適當的護理，並在正常分娩時，協助產婦將新生兒帶來這世界，其職責相當重要。隨著八十年代開始，公立產科服務漸趨成熟，出生率持續下降，私營留產所在本港婦產科發展中擔當的歷史任務，亦暫告一段落，但現今在公共醫療體系內，仍有不少助產士滿懷熱誠，繼續默默守護母嬰。

據統計，戰後十年內，申請領取出世紙的市民為數大增，生死註冊署平均每年發出約54,000張出世紙。/ 1956年9月3日 / 《華僑日報》/ 南華早報出版有限公司提供
According to statistics, with the rapid increase in the number of birth registration cases, the Births and Deaths General Register Office issued, on an average, 54,000 copies of birth certificates per year. / 3 September 1956 / Wah Kiu Yat Po / Provided by South China Morning Post Publishers Limited

processed if the information which the applicants provided matched with those on the birth record.

For those midwives of private maternity homes, assisting in the completion of birth registration was one of their responsibilities. However, mistakes on the particulars of subjects for birth registration were occasionally made, such as errors concerning the child's gender or the parents' names. In cases which had been investigated by the Midwives Council and there was proof of the existence of unprofessional conduct, the Council made an order that the names of such midwives be removed from the register for six months.

Pregnant women in the past had limited knowledge about childbearing. Registered midwives played an important role in providing appropriate care to meet the needs of mothers and new-borns during pregnancy, delivery and post-birth as well as handling normal deliveries to bring children into the world. From 1980s, the development and improvement of the public maternity service system and the decline of the birth rate put an end to the mission of private maternity homes. But in today's public healthcare system, there are still a number of midwives with boundless energy and enthusiasm serving as guardians of mothers and babies.

平凡中的不平凡——五個孩子的母親 THE EXTRAORDINARY IN THE ORDINARY — A MUM OF FIVE CHILDREN

「生活都算過得去，好滿足㗎啦。」李桂芳生於1934年，育有五名子女，雖然已年過八旬，但談到大半世紀之前的經歷，依然記憶猶新，侃侃而談。桂芳在深水埗基隆街留產所出生，是家中的長女。日本於1941年佔領香港，翌年，八歲的桂芳與家人從香港搬到內地生活。其後香港重光，她有一位姨母在香港織造廠當管工，認為其時15歲的桂芳留在內地耕田沒有前途，所以就帶她到香港的織造廠學習車縫。桂芳到港後先與兩個女生合租南昌街的一間板間房，同住的女生搬走後，姨母就搬進去與桂芳同住。

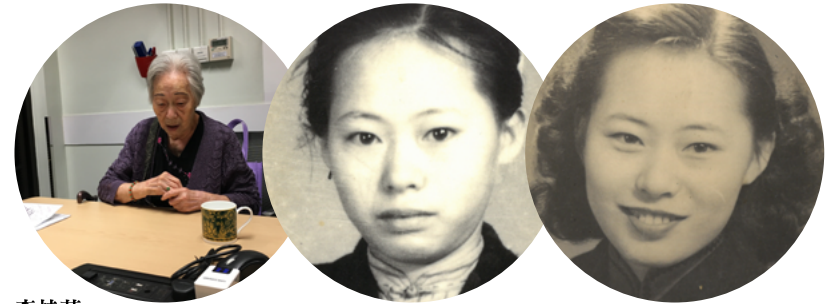
走在時代前端

在姨母介紹下，桂芳在18、19歲認識現時的丈夫。她坦言一開始不太喜歡他，覺得他「油頭粉面」，但姨母指丈夫非常孝順，她亦一向對姨母言聽計從，所以就順理成章交往，後來才漸漸喜歡上他。她與丈夫更在結婚前就開始在九龍仔同居，在那個年代可說是十分「破格」，原來是因為姨母決定要三人合資，花了三千元購入一間在九龍仔的屋，促成了她與丈夫一段婚前同居的時光。屋子樓高兩層，樓下用磚建成，前舖後居，有兩間房間，而樓上則用木加建而成，有三間房間。樓上其中一間房間用來給倆口子自住，其餘地方則租出去，每月店

“My life is not bad. I am satisfied already.” Lee Kwai-fong was born in 1934 and has five children. Though she has already passed 80 years old, she still remembers the experience from over half of a century ago very well and talks about it fluently. Kwai-fong was born in a maternity home in Ki Lung Street, Sham Shui Po and is the oldest of her siblings. The Imperial Japanese occupation of Hong Kong began in 1941 and the following year, Kwai-fong, who was 8 years old at the time, moved to mainland China with her family. After the liberation of Hong Kong from Japanese occupation, Kwai-fong’s aunt who worked as a supervisor in a weaving and knitting factory thought that Kwai-fong, aged 15, would not reach her potential if she stayed in the Mainland to do farming. Thus she brought Kwai-fong to Hong Kong and let her learn sewing in the factory. When Kwai-fong arrived to Hong Kong, she first rented a cubicle apartment on Nam Cheong Street with two girls. Later, when her roommates moved out, her aunt moved in and they lived together instead.

Staying Front-End of the Time

Under the referral of her aunt, Kwai-fong met her husband when she was 18-19 years old. She admitted that she did not quite like him because he looked dandified. Yet her aunt said that he was a great son and Kwai-fong always listened to and obeyed what her aunt said. So they started dating and gradually Kwai-fong fell in love with him. They even started living together in Kowloon Tsai before being married which was very rare at that time. The reason was because her aunt wanted to jointly purchase a house with Kwai-fong and her husband and so they spent \$3,000 on the house and started living together. The house was



李桂芳
Ms Lee Kwai-fong

15歲（中）及20歲（右）的桂芳 / 1949年、1954年 / 李桂芳女士提供 Kwai-fong aged 15 (middle) and 20 (right) / 1949 & 1954 / Provided by Ms Lee Kwai-fong

舖與房間租金收入合共約二百元，已經足夠應付日常生活開支。

大火燒至 念念不忘「它」

桂芳於20歲結婚，並誕下長女，但好景不常，九龍仔在1954年發生火災。當時桂芳的丈夫與姨母不在家，她只好獨自抱著兩個月大的長女逃生。放下女兒在安全的地方後，她想起家裡有隻手錶，那個年代有隻手錶很「架勢」，所以她不管途人勸阻，也要回家拿回束在鐵床床頭板上的皮手錶，連錶帶也顧不上，扯斷就走。逃出去後，走過兩間屋再回頭一看，發現大火已經蔓延到自己的屋子，才醒覺情況很危險，走晚一步就沒命了。丈夫本來剛好外出，一聽見九龍仔發生火災，立即趕回來，但被消防員擋在村外。後來，丈夫得知災民可以到長沙灣遊樂場登記後，就立即前去作災民登記以領取食品。那時如果沒有登記，就不能安排上樓。桂芳道：「我老公話佢成世人最醒目係果次㗎啦！」一場火災把桂芳在九龍仔的木屋燒毀，她當然很「掙心口」，由原本每個月有固定的租金收入，變成一家無

2-storeys high, the ground floor was a shophouse, built with brick, with two rooms. The first floor was constructed from timber and had three rooms. Kwai-fong lived in one, and rented out the rest. They got a steady \$200 monthly rental income from the shop and other rooms and that was sufficient for their daily life.

Don't Forget "It" in the Large Fire

Kwai-fong was married at 20 years old and gave birth to her first daughter. Unfortunately, in 1954 a fire occurred in Kowloon Tsai. When the fire broke out, her husband and aunt were not at home, so she could only bring her two-month-old daughter to escape by herself. After putting her daughter in a safe location, she thought about her wristwatch at home. In those days, it was an "honour" to have a watch. Therefore she ignored the advice from other people and ran back inside her house to retrieve the watch from the headboard of their iron frame bed. In her urgency she did not even care about the leather watch strap and just tore off the strap and ran. After Kwai-fong had passed through two houses, she looked back and found that the fire had already spread to her house. She realised that the situation was extremely hazardous and that she could lose her life at any moment. Kwai-fong's husband had gone out at that time but immediately hurried back when he

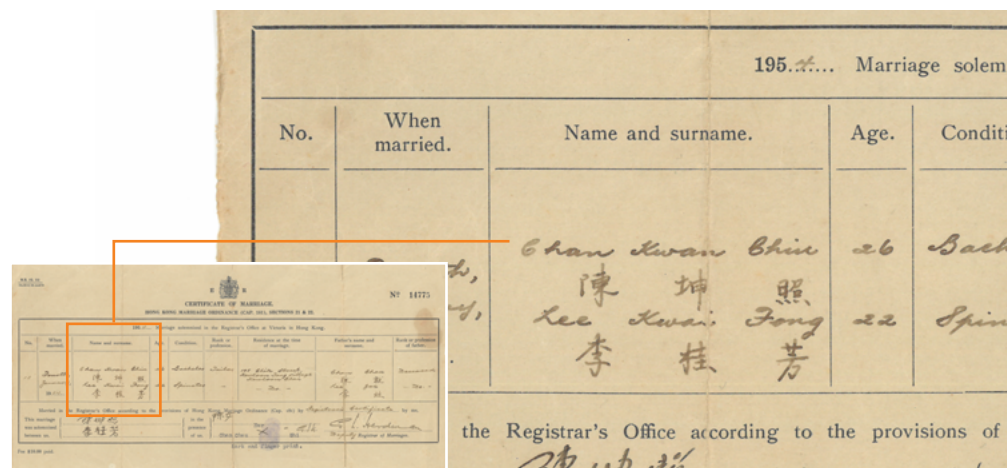
平凡中的不平凡——五個孩子的母親 THE EXTRAORDINARY IN THE ORDINARY—A MUM OF FIVE CHILDREN

家可歸，得要露宿在桂林街街頭，直到石硤尾邨H座（美荷樓前稱）建成，他們才可以入伙，總算有「瓦遮頭」。由於只有姨母和桂芳一家三口，共四人，所以他們只能與另一個家庭合住，一屋兩伙，入住地下樓層、面向後地堂的一個單位。

看個戲 生個女

桂芳曾到過留產所、公立及私立醫院產子，每一段經歷對桂芳來說都印象深刻。長女於1954年在長沙灣「李慕潔」的留產所出生。留產費要視乎懷第幾胎，如果第一胎的話收費40元，之後每胎收費25至30元，產婦要預先去掛號。當時桂芳得悉自己懷孕，就

heard about the fire in Kowloon Tsai, however the firemen did not allow him to enter the village. Following the fire, Kwai-fong's husband knew that the victims could go to Cheung Sha Wan Playground and register for assistance, and so he registered in order to receive food. If people did not register, they would be unable to be assigned to accommodation. Kwai-fong said: "My husband said that was his smartest experience in his life!" It was a pity for Kwai-fong that a fire destroyed their house in Kowloon Tsai. They previously had a fixed rental income, but then become homeless and had to live on Kweilin Street. They finally got a new home when Block H of Shek Kip Mei Estate (the former name of Mei Ho House) was built. They were 4 people in total, including Kwai-fong's family of three and her aunt, so they had to live with another family in one unit. Their unit was on the ground floor at the back courtyard.



桂芳與丈夫的結婚證書上面標示桂芳為22歲，但她表示其實當時她只有20歲，因為姨母說未足21歲結婚，要有父母或監護人簽署同意書方可結婚，所以叫她「報大數」，於是變為22歲。/ 李桂芳女士提供

The certificate of marriage for Kwai-fong and her husband shows that Kwai-fong was 22 years old, however, she was actually only 20 years old at that time. Her aunt had said that it required her parents or guardians to sign the paper if Kwai-fong had not reached 21 years old, so she asked Kwai-fong to exaggerate her age to 22 years old. / Provided by Ms Lee Kwai-fong

去了預約登記，等到作動就去留產所待產，結果李慕潔指她的子宮口未打開，建議她先出去走走，有助生產。桂芳也不知道該去哪裡，所以就只好去附近北河戲院，一邊忍著陣痛，一邊看畫片，「睇下又哎哎，掩住個肚，一陣陣痛喇嘛！」之後再進留產所，結果足足等了「一個對」（一整天）。

說到長女的命名過程，原來也有一段故事。桂芳曾詢問家婆與姨母的意見，但雙方對於不同名字各有所好，桂芳怕「順得姑情失嫂意」，在兩難之下，決定尋求第三方的意見——那人就是李慕潔。李慕潔跟她說：「兩個都唔好信！我同你改！」因為李慕潔喜歡「玲」字，她的女兒名字裡都有「玲」字，所以就改了桂芳長女的名字作惠玲。桂芳覺得挺好聽，但姨母建議將「惠」字改為「偉」字，最後定名為偉玲。

免費的最「貴」

在長女出生之後翌年，桂芳曾經有一名兒子在廣華醫院出生，可惜後來一歲多就不幸去世。憶起當時在廣華醫院生小孩的過程，桂芳禁不住表示：「衰到死呀真係。」在公立醫院產子雖免費，但職員態度不佳。當時桂芳「穿羊水」後，立即進產房，進了還不夠十分鐘，兩名護士轉身背對桂芳閒聊時說道，那個人又說「穿水囊」，進來那麼久都沒有動靜。其實只是桂芳不敢作聲，因為當時叫痛的

Watch a film, a Girl was Born

Kwai-fong has experienced giving birth in maternity homes, public and private hospitals. These experience are all impressed in Kwai-fong's memory. Her eldest daughter was born in the maternity home of "Lee Mo-kit" in Cheung Sha Wan. The fee depended on the ranking of the baby. If it was your first baby, the charge was \$40 and then starting from the second baby, the charge dropped to \$25-30. Mothers had to register in advance. Kwai-fong went to register after discovering she was pregnant and went to the maternity home after experiencing labour contractions. On examination, Lee said the cervix had not yet dilated and suggested she went out for a walk to encourage the labour. Kwai-fong did not know where to go and so just went to watch a movie in the nearby Pei Ho Theatre whilst still enduring labour pains. "I groaned while watching, and covered my stomach with my hands because of the labour pains." Then she returned to the maternity home and finally waited for a whole day.

There was another story concerning the naming of her eldest daughter. Kwai-fong asked the opinion of her mother-in-law and aunt, yet they both had different choices for the name. She faced a difficult dilemma and decided to seek advice from a third party, Lee Mo-kit. Lee said to her, "Don't use their names! I'll name her for you!". As Lee liked the word "Ling" and her daughters' names also contained the word "Ling", she named Kwai-fong's daughter "Wai-ling" where "Wai" means "favour". Though Kwai-fong thought it sounded good, her aunt suggested changing the "Wai" to a Chinese character with similar pronunciation, meaning "great", and so the name was finally fixed.

平凡中的不平凡——五個孩子的母親 THE EXTRAORDINARY IN THE ORDINARY — A MUM OF FIVE CHILDREN



桂芳與丈夫 / 李桂芳女士提供
Kwai-fong and her husband / Provided by
Ms Lee Kwai-fong

話，就會被罵得很難聽，所以她就算作痛也不敢叫，不同有些產婦一痛就會大叫。兩名護士一說完桂芳沒有動靜，她就道：「姑娘我得啦。」原來嬰兒的頭都出來了，因此桂芳對廣華醫院的印象不好。到兒子離世的時候，也是送進廣華醫院。那時候兒子出麻疹，桂芳的家婆煮了牛肉飯給他吃，吃了後會燥熱，之後兒子流口血及鼻血，她的丈夫馬上抱他進廣華醫院，不過由於當時沒有急症室，進去後沒人管他，桂芳稱丈夫唯有自己拿氣幫兒子處理，但已經返魂乏術。

戒嚴產子怎麼辦？

桂芳在1957年懷上了二女，自廣華醫院事件之後，姨母就叫她去私家醫院產子，所以她就去寶血醫院掛號，費用一百元，算是勉強能湊到錢。當時姨母預計二女會在10月10或11日出生，而前一年，即1956年曾因雙十暴動戒嚴，姨母擔心二女出生那天也有同樣情況出現。那時候因為姨母需要外出工作，所以就叫對面單位的執

Free Service is Not Free

The year after her eldest daughter was born, Kwai-fong had a baby boy, born in Kwong Wah Hospital. Unfortunately, he passed away at only a year old. Recalling the process of giving birth in Kwong Wah Hospital, Kwai-fong expressed, "It was awful!" Though giving birth in Kwong Wah Hospital was free, the attitude of the staff was bad. When she had ruptured membranes, she was sent into the delivery room. Within the first 10 minutes, two nurses were chit-chatting with their backs turned to Kwai-fong saying that although Kwai-fong said she had ruptured membranes, nothing else was happening so far. In fact, different from some pregnant women, Kwai-fong did not dare to yell or speak, even whilst in pain, for fear of being scolded and humiliated. After hearing their conversation, Kwai-fong merely said to them, "I am okay now". It turned out the head of the baby had already emerged! As a result, Kwai-fong didn't have a very good impression of Kwong Wah Hospital. At the time when her baby boy passed away, he was also sent to Kwong Wah Hospital. Her son was suffering from measles and her mother-in-law cooked a bowl of beef rice for him. He developed a fever with haematemesia and a nosebleed. Kwai-fong's husband took him to Kwong Wah Hospital. As there was no emergency room in the hospital at that time, no one paid attention to them. Her husband had to put an oxygen mask on to his son by himself, however, it was too late.

What to Do When Giving Birth under the Martial Law?

Kwai-fong had her second daughter in 1957. After experiencing the poor service of Kwong Wah Hospital, her aunt asked her to give birth in a private hospital instead. So she registered at the Precious Blood Hospital which cost \$100 and they had barely enough money to pay for the fee.

媽陳婆婆幫忙，姨母叫她萬一真的戒嚴，就幫桂芳「執仔」。結果二女如姨母所料，真的在10月10日，而且還是十時出世，不過幸好那天並沒有戒嚴。當天桂芳吃完個麵包就打算去上班，之後肚痛，就跟陳婆婆說。陳婆婆吩咐她不要上班，立即陪她去寶血醫院。一到寶血醫院的產房，姑娘就說可以了，子宮口開了，很快就誕下二女。桂芳指在寶血產子的價錢雖貴，但設備與護士態度亦較好，相反那時廣華醫院實在太差，免費也不會去。之後三子與四子都是在李慕潔的留產所出世，因為費用合適，助產士人又不錯。

結紮也有條件

桂芳在六十年代懷上小女兒，並決定誕下小女兒後就去結紮。於是她去家計會登記，家計會問她想到廣華醫院還是伊利沙伯醫院產子，桂芳毫不猶豫地選了後者。桂芳指那時候要結紮的話，必須要表明原因，還要提供一張兒子及一張女兒出世紙，所以她就將四名子女的出世紙都拿去給家計會。她說因為家計會擔心選擇來結紮的母親沒有兒子或女兒其中一方的話，之後會後悔，需要解開結紮，所以就要求要有兒子和女兒才可以結紮。當時如果結紮的手勢不好，有機會再度懷孕，她就乾脆切了「生仔腸」（即輸卵管），以免再懷孕。在伊利沙伯醫院留院的時候，桂芳的丈夫不時有付小費，每次都付幾十元，

Her aunt expected the second daughter to be born on 10 or 11 October, and the double tenth riot had occurred in the similar period in the previous year, 1956, leading to the application of martial law. Her aunt was therefore worried about a similar situation occurring on her daughter's date of birth. As Kwai-fong's aunt had to work at that time, she asked a traditional Chinese midwife from the opposite unit of their house, called Auntie Chan, to help deliver the baby in case martial law was applied again. Eventually, second daughter was born on 10 October at 10am. Luckily, martial law wasn't in force on that day after all. On that day, Kwai-fong had finished eating some bread and wanted to go to work. However, she developed a stomach ache and told Auntie Chan. Auntie Chan told her not to work and immediately accompanied her to hospital. Once she arrived at the delivery room of Precious Blood Hospital, the nurse said its okay now as the cervix had opened and soon her second daughter was born. Kwai-fong indicated that the fee of Precious Blood Hospital was expensive, but the equipment and the attitude of the staff were much better. Conversely, Kwong Wah Hospital was so bad that she would not try it again even though it was free. Kwai-fong later gave birth to her third and fourth sons in the maternity home of Lee Mo-kit again since the fee was affordable and the midwife was nice.

Conditions for Sterilisation

Kwai-fong conceived her youngest daughter in the 1960s and decided to undergo sterilisation following the birth of her daughter. Therefore she registered in the Family Planning Association of Hong Kong (FPAHK). The Staff of FPAHK asked her where she wanted to give birth, either Kwong Wah Hospital or Queen Elizabeth Hospital and she chose the latter one without hesitation. According to

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所以職員態度很好。她笑言：「我老公好闊佬㗎，所以佢冇錢淨。」

雨災之後 因禍得福

作為五子之母，桂芳肩負起照顧孩子的任務。誕下長女之後，桂芳必須要同時兼顧上班與照料長女的工作。那時她在長沙灣的山寨廠上班，只有數名員工。當時大女兒也未滿一歲，她就將大女兒放在紙箱內，然後放在衣車腳踏附近或裁床下方，她就繼續工作，幸好長女懂性，沒有大哭大鬧。懷上二女的時候，桂芳每天到山寨廠上班，到了下午就會到大排檔吃燒鴨飯，因為划算，只需五毫子一碗。不知道是不是因為燒鴨太「毒」，桂芳又吃得太多，所以二女出生之後長了「大仔瘡」，之後又長「天胞瘡」，可見懷孕時的飲食亦非常重要。

其中一次令桂芳印象深刻的是在1959年六一五雨災時發生的山泥傾瀉事件。二女在前一天開始發燒，本來已經看

Kwai-fong, people needed to give reasons and provide the birth certificate of a son and a daughter in order to do sterilisation. Thus she showed the birth certificates of her four children to FPAHK. Kwai-fong said FPAHK was worried that the mothers might feel regret if they did not have either a son or daughter and request to get the sterilisation reversed. So, people needed to have both a son and daughter in order to qualify for sterilisation. Nevertheless, if the sterilisation skill of the doctor was not good enough, there was the chance of getting pregnant again and hence Kwai-fong chose to cut the fallopian tubes to prevent pregnancy permanently. When she stayed in Queen Elizabeth Hospital, her husband paid gratuities to the staff from time to time, and so the staff treated Kwai-fong well. "My husband is very generous, that's why he doesn't have any money." Kwai-fong said in a joking manner.

A Blessing in Disguise from the Rainstorm

As a mum of five children, Kwai-fong shouldered the responsibility of taking care of her children. After the birth of her eldest daughter, she had to balance work and child care. Kwai-fong was working at the cottage factory in Cheung Sha Wan with only a few employees. Before her

了醫生，但藥吃光了。雨災當天本來想再去看醫生，誰料雨下得很大，甚至出不了門口，桂芳與兩個女兒只好留在家中，躺在床上。到了下午三時左右，外面突然發出像是塌樓一樣的巨響。桂芳連拖鞋也不穿，跑去門口看看什麼事，結果原來是發生山泥傾瀉。桂芳記得自己住在地下近嘉頓山數來第六間屋，當時倒下來的山泥已經堆到第四間屋，幸好是發生在下午，較少人留在徙置大廈，加上那時下大雨，人們都沒有出門口，所以沒有人受傷，要是大家出去用廁所或浴室等公共設施的話便會死傷慘重。到了晚上，有些工作人員跟居民說，由於怕半夜還會有山泥傾瀉，當晚要立即疏散，不能在屋裡過夜。桂芳只能拖著大女和仍在發燒的二女出去佐敦找丈夫，還好丈夫工作的酒店有私人醫生，發現原來二女患上肺炎，幸好她們來得及時，需要立即打針和吃藥，不然繼續發燒的話要立即入院。因此桂芳慶幸那天山泥倒塌，要不是因為不能在H座過夜而去找丈夫的話，二女就可能病情惡化，可說是因禍得福。

桂芳大半生都活在石硤尾，由H座到29座，再搬到34座，至今依然住在石硤尾邨。她的生活雖看似平凡，但在那個年代，生育過程並不簡單，更何況要養育五名子女長大。她亦坦言不會望子女成龍：「我兩公婆都唔係好嚴㗎，好自由㗎，任得仔女點就點，

eldest daughter even reached a year old, she just put her into a carton box and put it under the sewing machine so that Kwai-fong could keep working. Fortunately, her daughter was well-behaved and did not shout or cry out loud. When Kwai-fong was pregnant and got her second daughter, she kept working at the factory every day. She always had roast duck with rice for lunch at the roadside stall because it was cheap and only cost 50 cents. In the view of traditional Chinese culture, the nature of duck is perceived as "poisonous". Maybe because Kwai-fong ate too many ducks, her second daughter suffered from severe acne and then pemphigus after she was born. It shows that diet during pregnancy is also important.

Kwai-fong still remembers the landslide caused by a rainstorm on 15 June in 1959. Her second daughter had developed a fever on the previous day. She had seen the doctor but had already finished the medicine. On the day of rainstorm, they decided to go and see the doctor again but the heavy rain stopped them from going out. So Kwai-fong and her two daughters stayed at home and lay on the bed. All of the sudden, she heard a sound like a building collapsing. She rushed barefoot to the door to see what had happened. It was a landslide. Kwai-fong still remembered she lived in the sixth unit on the ground floor counting from Garden Hill and the mud from the mountain had slid down to the fourth unit already. Thankfully it happened in the afternoon and fewer residents were in the building at the time. Also, because of the heavy rain people didn't go out, so no one was hurt in the accident. If people had gone out to use the public facilities like the toilet or bathroom, there might have been heavy casualties. During the night, some staff performed an evacuation to protect residents in case of a second landslide. As residents could not stay in



桂芳一家人去飲宴時拍的全家幅，前排為桂芳兩夫婦，後排由右至左是四子、二女、三子、長女及小女兒。/ 約七十年代 / 李桂芳女士提供
A family photo of Kwai-fong's family was taken at a banquet. Sitting at the front is Kwai-fong and her husband. Standing behind from right to left is her 4th son, 2nd daughter, 3rd son, the eldest daughter and youngest daughter. / 1970s / Provided by Ms Lee Kwai-fong

平凡中的不平凡——五個孩子的母親
THE EXTRAORDINARY IN THE ORDINARY—A MUM OF FIVE CHILDREN

不過唔好識埋啲唔三唔四既人就得啲啦。」談到每個兒女，她都如數家珍般說出他們的成長與經歷，流露出對他們的疼愛。作為一個母親，看到子女健康成長，兒孫滿堂，就已經滿足了。



桂芳與二女曾回到活化前的美荷樓拍照。/
李桂芳女士提供
Kwai-fong and her 2nd daughter
re-visited Mei Ho House before revitalisation. /
Provided by Ms Lee Kwai-fong



the building, Kwai-fong had to take her daughters to Jordan to find her husband, and her second daughter still had a fever. Luckily there was private doctor working in the hotel where her husband worked. Eventually they discovered that second daughter had pneumonia and needed to have an injection and take medicine immediately, or else hospitalisation would be required. Kwai-fong was glad that a landslide happened on that day so they could not stay in the building and subsequently found her husband. Otherwise, the symptoms may have been much worse. It could be said to be a blessing in disguise.

Kwai-fong has spent most of her life in Shek Kip Mei. From Block H to Block 29 and then Block 34, she is still living in the Shek Kip Mei Estate. Her life appears to be simple and common, but it was not easy to give birth to children at that time, not to mention to nurture five children. She spoke frankly that she does not pin high hopes on children, "We are not very harsh on them and let them do what they want to do. Just don't make some bad friends." Talking about each child, she can tell how they grew up and what they have experienced which shows her care and love for them. As a mother, simply witnessing her children growing up healthily and having their own children and grandchildren is satisfaction enough.

桂芳一家感情很好，在桂芳丈夫去世後，二女兒製作刊物悼念父親。/
李桂芳女士提供
Kwai-fong's family has a close relationship. After her husband passed away, her 2nd daughter created a publication to commemorate him. /
Provided by Ms Lee Kwai-fong

不說不知的
生活館二三事
INSIDER SECRETS
OF HERITAGE
OF MEI HO HOUSE



相片最左方為特別通道，右方為原有公屋單位的建築構件。 / 2015年
On the far left is the special gateway, and on the right are the original building elements. / 2015

美荷樓生活館前面有片空地，叫作「前地堂」，站在前地堂中間往上看，你可能在想有別於其他樓層，為甚麼只有一樓裝有黃色大門、鐵閘及外牆窗花？其實那些是原有公屋單位的建築構件。生活館活化前是公屋單位，昔日201至206單位現改建為一樓的展室，設有模擬公屋單位，重現早期居民的生活面貌。除了展出不同年代的日用品及公屋內部陳設外，我們選擇原址保留部分原有的大門、鐵閘及外牆窗花，並重新髹漆，希望讓參觀人士時更立體地了解美荷樓的原有外觀、住

There is an open space in front of Heritage of Mei Ho House museum called the "front courtyard". Standing in the middle of that area and looking up at the building, you may wonder why, unlike the other floors of the building, only the rooms on the first floor are installed with yellow doors, iron gates and window grilles? Indeed, all of these are the original building elements of the dwelling units of Mei Ho House. The Museum is revitalised from public rental housing flats. Units 201 to 206 were converted into the first-floor exhibition gallery, containing simulated public rental flats to reproduce the early residents' lifestyle. In addition to the everyday products of different generations and internal layout of the residential units on display, some of the yellow doors, iron gates and window grilles are preserved in-situ and repainted to enhance the visitors' understanding of the original appearance, residential

9-12月活動回顧 SEPTEMBER - DECEMBER ACTIVITY REVIEW

「步履不停——美荷樓青年大使計劃 2019」成果展覽及畢業典禮 “Keep Exploring — Mei Ho House Youth Ambassador Programme 2019” Exhibition & Graduation Ceremony

「美荷樓青年大使計劃」在七至八月與青少年一起漫步深水埗社區，探索了各種社區內的可能性。之後各個參加者紛紛發揮自己在工作坊所學到的技巧及創意，以各種不同的角度與方式構思及呈現他們的「社區」。在9月18至24日，美荷樓生活館於「合舍」舉辦成果展覽，讓公眾可以了解參加者在是次計劃的經歷，更可以一睹他們的作品，踏進他們所思所想的社區。各位青少年更在展覽中化身為導賞員，為參觀者講解作品的創作經歷及內容呢！大家都對這次計劃的作品很有興趣，最後參觀人數超過300人次，謝謝大家的支持與鼓勵。

Mei Ho House Youth Ambassador Programme walked through Sham Shui Po district with teenagers during Jul and Aug and explored the possibilities within the community. Each participant made use of the creativity and skills they learnt in our workshops to conceptualise and present their own “community” from a personal angle. From 18 to 24 Sep, the Heritage of Mei Ho House held an exhibition in the venue of “Form Society”, so the public could understand what the participants experienced in the programme. Visitors could enter their world of community through an appreciation of the participants’ work. The participants even acted as docents to introduce the creative process of their works and the exhibition content to the visitors. People were very interested in the exhibits and the visitor no. exceeded 300. Thank you for the support and encouragement!

活化前的美荷樓 /
2010年
Mei Ho
House before
revitalisation /
2010



活化後的美荷樓 /
2019年
Mei Ho
House after
revitalisation /
2019



宅用途及歷史文化價值。此外，為顧及行動不便的市民，我們於一樓設置了特別通道，鐵門以灰色為主調，讓新舊的建築元素得以區別開來，但同時安裝上一道鐵閘，以減少對建築物的視覺影響。除了生活館裡面的展品，大家也可以多留意外觀，原來同樣富有歷史價值呢！

uses, and historical and cultural significances of Mei Ho House. Moreover, to provide barrier-free access for all, a special gateway is located on the Museum’s first floor. The gateway’s door is painted in grey colour to make it distinguishable from the original doors nearby, and an iron gate is installed to minimize any adverse visual impact to the overall setting. Besides the exhibits in the Museum, you can try to further appreciate the external appearance of the building that is also embedded with historical value.



9-12月活動回顧 SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER ACTIVITY REVIEW

而各位青少年經過七至九月數星期的活動及展覽準備，亦於9月22日（日）正式畢業了！在畢業典禮之中，同學們除了獲得證書及獎品外，導師與同學均在典禮中分享對是次計劃的感想。當中有同學表示透過計劃認識深水埗社區，並接觸到不同的創作活動，獲益良多；亦有同學重新思考活化的意義，通過美荷樓明白昔日歷史建築如何融入現代。而導師也在計劃中看到同學的成長與轉變，感受到青少年的可能性。我們希望在計劃完結後，同學能繼續把經驗實踐在自己的社區之中，改變自己對社區的既有印象。在此恭喜各位同學順利完成是次計劃！

Furthermore, after going through several weeks of activities and preparation for the exhibition from Jul to Sep, the teenagers officially graduated on 22 Sep (Sun)! During the graduation ceremony, in addition to the presentation of certificates and prizes, both the programme tutor and participants shared their feelings and experiences of the programme. One participant shared that she gained a lot from the programme because she knew more about Sham Shui Po, and tried different types of creative workshop. Another participant re-thought the meaning of revitalisation and understood how historic buildings can integrate into present times through the example of Mei Ho House. The tutor saw the growth and change within the teenagers and so discovered and developed their potential. We hope that these teenagers can continue to make use of their experience in the community they belong to and change their existing impressions of it. Congratulations on their graduation!



美荷樓作家駐留計劃——陳苑珊 Mei Ho House Writer-in-Residence — Chan Yuen Shan

為推廣美荷樓之文化特色，帶動深水埗區的文化交流，美荷樓舊居民網絡特別舉辦「美荷樓作家駐留計劃」，邀請曾於南韓旅居寫作之作家陳苑珊小姐於美荷樓駐留，並在12月1日（日）下午舉辦「旅居南韓寫作生活分享」，與大眾交流她在韓國的旅遊經歷，暢談當地的語言交流、住宿和飲食文化，並分享寫作和生活體驗的關係。大家都在分享當中獲益良多。另外，她亦在美荷樓生活館的Facebook及Instagram進行專欄創作分享。之後她將會開設中文創意寫作班，教導中學生在寫作時抒發情感、發揮想像的技巧，乃至如何為人性、公義或社會發聲等等。除此以外，她更會協助撰寫《四十一報》之部份內容，讓大眾了解舊日香港的社區文化，請密切期待下期的《四十一報》！

In order to promote the cultural significance of Mei Ho House and to further facilitate the cultural exchange within the Sham Shui Po Community, the alumni network organised the "Mei Ho House Writer-in-Residence" Programme in which a writer, Ms Chan Yuen-shan, was invited to reside in Mei Ho House for a month. A sharing session was held on the afternoon of 1 Dec (Sun) to share with the public her living and writing experiences in South Korea. In addition, Ms Chan also supported our Museum's Facebook & Instagram pages by writing about her discoveries in Sham Shui Po. Also, she is going to teach a Chinese creative writing class for secondary school students to strengthen their writing skills to express their feelings about the Hong Kong community. Last but not least, she will help in writing the next issue of "Post 41". Stay tuned!





JAN 18 SAT

YHA 美荷樓青年旅舍賀年活動：庚子年美荷迎金鼠 YHA MEI HO HOUSE YOUTH HOSTEL CHINESE NEW YEAR ACTIVITY: WELCOMING THE YEAR OF THE RAT



轉眼間農曆新年快到了，香港青年旅舍協會謹祝各位鼠年平安如意、心想事成！

庚子年，我們一如往年邀請書法家黃應常老師及劉敬楠先生示範書法，並慷慨送贈揮春，更有簡易材料製作賀年卡，藉著新春節日給親友送上祝福。大家可以「自己揮春自己寫」，還可以蓋上美荷樓新年期間限定印章，親手製作獨一無二的揮春。同場更設有新春照相區，大家可以換上財神衣服影相打卡！

日期 2020年1月18日（星期六，年廿四）

時間 下午3時至5時

地點 YHA美荷樓青年旅舍多用途室

藝術家 黃應常老師（中國書法家）、
劉敬楠先生（中國書法家）

對象 美荷樓舊居民網絡成員*及旅舍住客

報名方法 即場報名參加

*請在此登記成為舊居民網絡成員，費用全免：

<http://www.yha.org.hk/zh/our-services/meh-ho-house-revitalisation-project/become-a-member/>

示範書法家

黃應常老師

黃氏師從嶺南畫派第三代傳人、香港著名畫家趙世光先生，秉持師訓，勤於寫生，師法造化，自90年代在本港積極參與各界書法及國畫公開組比賽，舉辦個人書畫展、嶺風畫會聯展、嶺風畫會紀念趙世光老師暨畫會聯展，及多次參加揮毫義賣書畫籌款。

劉敬楠先生

劉氏畢業於香港中文大學藝術系，主修中國書畫，現職藝術教育和項目統籌工作。劉氏善於繪畫中國人物畫和書法，曾於「出爐2015藝術系畢業生聯展」中獲取「出爐藝術新秀獎」，另亦曾於香港中文大學文物館、亞洲文化協會擔任新春書法導師。



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

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