

北角 NORTH POINT

SEARCHING FOR SPIRIT OF NORTH POINT





Photo by Bertha WANG

項目介紹

尋找油麻地和北角的本色展示了我們分別於 2018 年冬季及 2019 年春季所舉辦的兩個工作坊的成果，透過涵蓋建築規劃的專業人士，中學生，社會工作者及社會大眾於四個週末的密集訓練及實地研究，工作坊使參加者認識到文化製圖 - 一項認識地方，社區及文化遺產的技巧。通過課堂，討論，分組練習及實地創意記錄，我們的一百三十八名參加者探索了計劃的兩個社區，以收集社區及居民的本色。通過這個跨世代，跨界別及好奇心強的團隊，我們得以體驗這些獨特的香港社區。

關於這兩個社區的展覽會設於元創坊 (S507 及 S510 室)，展期為六月二十九日至七月二十七日。我們鼓勵參觀者前來拿取我們製作的地圖，下載免費的 iDiscover 程式，及親身發掘這兩個獨特社區。或許你能在實地發現展覽的海報，又或許你能夠有幸親自遇到特色店鋪的東主呢！

ABOUT THE PROJECT

Searching for the Spirit of North Point and Yau Ma Tei presents the vibrant outcomes of two workshops held in fall 2018 and spring 2019, which engaged professionals in planning/architecture, secondary school students, social workers, and members of the public in an intensive 4-weekend training and fieldwork session. The workshops trained participants in the technique of “cultural mapping” - a strategy for understanding place, community, and cultural heritage. Through lectures, discussions, group work, and on-site creative documentation, 138 participants explored the two neighborhoods to capture the “spirit of place” found within the local sites and labourforce. Through the participants’ works, we are able to experience these unique Hong Kong neighborhoods from the perspective of a multigenerational, interdisciplinary, and curious team!

Two neighborhood exhibitions are stationed at PMQ (room S507 and S510) from 29 June - 27 July, 2019. To compliment these exhibitions, we encourage visitors to take our interpretive map, download the free iDiscover app, and explore the neighborhood sites. You may find exhibition posters at select sites in North Point and Yau Ma Tei, and maybe you’ll be lucky enough to meet the featured shopkeeper in person!

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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活現香港 Walk In Hong Kong

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Hong Kong Institute for Architectural Conservationists (HKICON) is a professional body for architectural conservation practitioners. It was established in 2010 to address the growing need for the protection and conservation of built heritage in Hong Kong.

iDiscover is about the spirit of place. We work with locals who show us their favourite places and tell us their stories. Our mission is keeping heritage alive for a viable urban future with our handy map and savvy app, to create authentic routes in Asia cities.

Built Heritage Conservation Fund (BHCF) was established in 2016 to provide subsidies for public education, community involvement, publicity activities, and academic research. Under the BHCF Funding Scheme for Public Engagement Projects on Built Heritage Conservation, HKICON's project titled "Our Neighborhoods (Heritage of Our Days)" was approved in March 2018.

Walk in Hong Kong operates fun and informative walking tours that present an authentic Hong Kong experience, where run by experienced professionals who put much research into constructing how Hong Kong is understood and represented.

香港建築文物保護師學會是建築保護從業者的專業團體。www.hkicon.org

iDiscover 著重社區情韻。我們走訪亞洲各個引人入勝的社區，與本地人探索特色地方，聽他們娓娓道來一個個社區故事。我們將這些地方故事結集成最地道的導賞路線，以手繪地圖和手機程式方式呈現。<https://i-discoverasia.com>

保育歷史建築基金成立於2016年，就公眾教育、社區參與、宣傳活動和學術研究提供資助。該基金在保育歷史建築公眾參與項目資助計劃下，於2018年3月批核香港建築文物保護師學會的「當年文物鄰里情」項目的資助申請。

活現香港專門提供知識與趣味並重的導賞團及文化體驗。我們的導賞員來自不同專業背景，各有關於香港獨特有趣的故事，並熱衷展現香港最後真摯的一面。www.walkin.hk

WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

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CULTURAL MAPPING For centuries, mapping has been used to understand the geo-physical structure of an area by creating a visual interpretation of space. Complex information can be dissected and synthesized, often to produce new conceptions of the surrounding area. Maps can communicate geography (space), but also conceptual narratives such as history and change (time). Building upon this, cultural mapping aims to document existing cultural values of a place through chosen attributes. These may include physical features indicating historical development, activities arising from religious beliefs, and social customs reflecting community structures.

文化製圖 過去數個世紀，製圖已一項常用作理解地區的物理結構的手法，主要透過製作空間的視覺詮釋，複雜的資訊能夠得以剖析及整合，常用於帶出地區的新概念。地圖不但能用於地理或空間上的溝通，應用於概念敘述，如歷史及時間上的改變。由此作為基礎，文化製圖用於記錄地區現有的文化價值，主要透過一些特定的元素，包括一些能夠顯示發展歷史的物質，宗教衍生的活動及反映社區架構的民間習俗。

North Point

Experience the multiculturalism of Hong Kong

For over a century, Hong Kong has been impacted by waves of immigration stemming from the WWII, the Chinese civil war, and other political and economic catalysts. Coming from places such as Shanghai and Fujian, a large number of immigrants settled along the coast of Hong Kong Island's northern district. Due to this settlement, the area of North Point carries the colloquial names "Little Shanghai" and "Little Fujian". In recent years, Southeast Asians have moved into the neighborhood, incentivised by lower rents and work opportunities caring for the district's aging population.

Chun Yeung Street, a one-block street in North Point, is the epicentre of immigrant life. It has witnessed periods of immigration, and the multicultural history of the neighborhood. Typical Hong Kong market vendors are interspersed with Shanghainese shops, Fujianese restaurants and Southeast Asian grocery marts.

Immigrants to the area have brought along their cultures and lifestyles, which have greatly influenced the development of this district. Two notable examples are the State Theatre and the [now-demolished] Luna Park, both of which exemplified strong ties to the 1950s Shanghai leisure and entertainment scene. During these earlier years, North Point was considered the center of entertainment in Hong Kong. Today, remnants of such historical influences can still be seen in this dynamic neighborhood.

北角

感受香港多元文化

從過去百多年的歷史來看，香港其實是一個移民城市，因二戰期間及國內戰爭等因素，曾先後有大量上海和福建移民來到香港，大部分落戶在沿海的北角，因此北角又有「小上海」、「小福建」之稱，近年來因區內人口老化，加上舊屋租金便宜，又多了不少東南亞人聚居。一條短短的春秧街，就能見證著這些移民的生活痕跡，至今仍有大量的上海與福建店林立其中，近年來也出現不少東南亞人開設的店舖。這些移民人口帶著自己的文化與生活習慣，影響著這區的發展，例如50年代紅極一時的旋宮戲院、名園遊樂場，這些當年走得相當前的娛樂文化場所的出現，就是受到上海人的文化所影響，讓北角曾經成為香港娛樂的中心。



50、60年代那些年沒有製衣業，每一套服裝都是度身定造，許多打工仔都訂造十套八套西裝用作上班用途。而當年的北角就是洋服集中地，光是北角區就已經有十多間洋服店，非常興旺。

位於皇都戲院商場的「輝煌洋服」，就曾見證洋服的輝煌年代。現在店舖由曾氏兩兄弟經營，大曾生現年已經76歲。他分享，服裝的物料來自英國、澳洲等地，全盛時期，一天可以做十套八套西裝，在北角有自己的工廠，有幾位員工全職工作當裁縫。

隨著工業發展，不少服裝改用機器製造，但輝煌洋服這裏卻堅持全人手製作，店舖內還在用50年前、來自日本的Brother牌裁縫車，「以前的工具很經用，可以一直用下去。」不過洋服店行業漸漸式微，「以前可能一日都造十幾套西裝，但現在一年都可能唔知有無幾套。」但他們說，他們會一直堅守到最後。

Without the garment industry in Hong Kong back in 50s-60s, suits were custom-made by tailors. At the time, it was common for salarymen to own several suits. North Point was the centre of tailor shops, hosting more than ten shops devoted to the craft.

The Brilliant Tailor Shop in the State Theatre Shopping Arcade has witnessed the glorious era of the tailoring business. The shop is now run by Tsang brothers, who the elder brother at his 76 years old. According to him, the cloth was traditionally imported from the UK, Australia and so. In earlier prosperous days, the shop made eight to ten suits per day, when they had a workshop as well as several full-time tailors in.

With the industrial development, many tailor shops began using machines for production, while the brothers continued the old handmade methods. The shop still uses a Brother brand sewing machine made in Japan 50 years ago. "This old machine is very durable. [I believe] it can be used forever," explains Tsang. However, the tailor business is decreasing. "In the past, we could make more than a dozen suits in a day, but now I don't know if we could make that amount in a year." Regardless, the Tsang brothers will continue until the end.

輝煌洋服

Brilliant Tailor Shop

Address: 285 King's Road





輝煌洋服：見證製衣業的輝煌年代

「沒有什麼可惜，已經滿足了，都是夕陽行業，是時候收山啦。」
「一個平日的下午來到皇都商場，不少商店拉下鐵閘，早已空置多時，商場內燈光昏暗，人煙稀少——輝煌洋服的白底紅字招牌在這裏就顯得份外醒目。走近張望，兩位身穿西裝的伯伯在這片小小的店舖內忙著縫製衣服。一面的牆身全是布料；近天花板位置掛滿了西裝，「以前70年代那陣洋服相當好做，後來90年代沒落了，原本打算半退休，那知半退休了20多年，哈哈。」店主大曾生溫和地微微笑。入行超過50年，見證製衣業由輝煌轉向衰落，回望大半生，大曾生說心願已了，「沒有什麼可惜，已經滿足了，都是夕陽行業，是時候收山啦。」

70 輝煌年代 兩兄弟共同打拼

大曾生原是保安人，現年76歲，當年偷渡來港，一來便紮根於北角。因為喜歡車衣，於是20多歲，便開始做學徒，一做兩年，「跟師傅剪下布、燙下布，當年要睡在枱底嫁！都幾慘阿，嘿嘿。」70年代，是洋服行的高峰期，「以前每個街口都有一兩間，比米鋪還要多呢！」比較不多言、坐在一旁默默車衣的弟弟細曾生插口說。

細曾生現年60多歲，當年偷渡來港後，便跟隨大曾生。大曾生由北角中心英皇舊樓的樓梯舖、幫洋服行打工，到最後，終於自己在皇都商場買了一間街舖，兩兄弟一同打拼，「那時的生意相當好，幾乎每個人都會造一兩套西裝旁身。最高峰時，

一個月做20幾30套！」由於皇都商場鄰近皇都戲院，當年皇都戲院的風頭一時無兩，出入都是大明星，於是也有不少人來大曾生這裏造洋服，「姜大衛、鄭少秋等都曾光顧我們，還有幾個，都忘記名字了。」

70年代沒有成衣，全都是度身訂造，「那時一套西裝都是幾十蚊一套，最貴都是百零蚊，那時是居家必備，一定要做一兩套『看門口』，特別是過年。」鄰近歲晚，人人趕著要一套新西裝拜年，「一早起身就回店，七八點開工，做到晚上一兩點，做20幾個鐘頭都試過。以前改衫改到年三十晚，很多客人來追衫，追到我不敢在店舖逗留，要叫夥計頂住！」一切恍如昨天，大曾生談起往事臉上一直帶著微笑。那時高峰之際，他們在皇都商場樓上租了一個地方作工場，請來幾位師傅日夜開工，包食包住。他已經由當年的學徒，晉升至別人師傅了。

曾講究的年代 風光不再

大曾生現在簡單的一句，在當時其實受了不少苦頭，「製衣很少人入行，就算學到師也未必能學得成功，成功了也未必等於車工精細，是一門很難學的手藝！」由替客人度身開始，已經是一門高深的學問，「寒背、斜膀、頸短……這些資料很重要。例如假如客人寒背，你做西裝時後面要長一點；如果有些人挺起胸膛，就要在前面加多些布料，要很仔細。」

以前那個年代，大家特別喜歡穿大褸、三件頭，物料大部分都有由英國直接進口，穿起一身裝束後猶如英國紳士。大曾先與細曾生工作時，也會穿著西褲、襯衫，坐在椅子上背部挺直，一絲不苟。當年，大曾生就是靠著這身紳士般的衣著打扮，而娶得嬌妻，「當年很多工廠妹，因太太就在英皇中心上班，那時樓上是做製衣的，要識返個懂得車衣的幫自己嘛！」80年代，成衣業漸漸興起，「那時已經差了一點，不過大陸開放後，多了人來，所以還可以



維持。但到 90 年代成衣盛行，製衣開始走下坡。人家的設計靚，又平，所以我們現在是沒落了。」除了成衣業的興起，也因為人們對服裝的要求不同，「以前的人很講究，爭一時都不行，現在的人比較『隨便』，所以現在西裝還平過幾十年前，因為做工沒有那樣仔細了。」

工作超過半個世紀，早幾年大曾生便把街鋪賣掉，子女都長大了，為何還不退下來享福？「90 年代那時已經想退休，當時有參茸店以十倍租金租下我們店鋪，於是我們便轉租內店這裏。這裏租平平地，貨尾又多，所以做下一年做下又一年，結果『半退休』了超過二十多年，真的說出來都沒有人信！哈哈」說穿了，其實就是不捨得，「始終還是喜歡做這行。有些行家退休，三兩年後便消失不見，所以我好驚。因為退休後太悶、太靜、沒有寄托，會加快自己退化。」談話期間，不少老顧客都會過來與大曾生聊天，「有些顧客還會把十多年前的洋服拿來修改，以前是消消瘦瘦的，現在都變做了大肚腩了。」

雖然是夕陽行業，沒有年輕人再入行，但大曾生卻依然滿足，「滿足囉，沒有什麼可惜。做了幾十年，都是夕陽行業，是時候收山啦。」

Brilliant Tailor Shop: A testament to the golden days of the garment industry

"I feel fulfilled, and have no regrets. This has been a sunset industry for some years already, and it's time to close down."

By the afternoon, many shops had pulled down their front metal gate. Some of the shops had already been vacant for a long time. Inside the dim shopping mall, only a few people mullied around. One shop's signage, detailed with a sharp red font on a white background, stood out in this mall. Inside the shop, we could see two elder masters, dressed in suits and busy tailoring clothes. Textiles hung on an adjacent wall, covering it almost to the ceiling. "In the 1970s, wearing suits was popular. However, this trend started to decline in the 1990s. Originally, I intended to retire, but 20 years later and I am still working," quipped Mr. Tsang, the shopkeeper. Mr. Tsang has witnessed the tailoring industry over the past 50 years, from its peak to its decline. Looking back, Mr. Tsang said that he was satisfied with his life's work. "There is nothing to regret. [The garment industry] faced an inevitable decline, and its time has come to an end."

A partnership of hard work during the 1970s peak period

Mr. Tsang, now 76 years old, was born in Bao'an District in Shenzhen. Years ago, he immigrated to Hong Kong and settled in North Point. As a youth, he was interested in tailoring work, so at the age of 20, he became an apprentice for two years. "Sometimes, I needed to cut and iron the garment for the master tailor. During those years,

I had to sleep under the shop table. It was quite pitiful." In the 1970s, the garment industry thrived. "In the past, every street had one or two shops for tailoring, even more than shops for rice," explained the younger Tsang brother, who quietly worked by his elder brother's side.

The younger Tsang brother is 60 years old. After immigrating to Hong Kong, he followed his brother who worked in North Point Centre, before finally buying a shop stall in the State Theatre Mall. Together, the brothers persevered. "Business during that time flourished. Almost everyone would have one to two suits made for themselves. During that peak time, we made twenty to thirty suit sets per month. Since the State Theatre Mall was next to the State Theatre, which at that time was a very popular venue, many celebrities would come to have a suit made, including Adam Cheng and John Chiang.

In the 1970s, there was no prêt-à-porter. All clothes were custom made for the buyer. "One suit set cost a few bucks. The most expensive set cost around one hundred dollars. Every family needed one to two suit sets, especially around the New Year." In anticipation of the Chinese New Year, everyone rushed to buy a new suit to celebrate new beginnings. "After waking, I would go to the store to begin working at 7 or 8am, and continued until around 1 or 2am. Once, I even worked for almost 20 hours. Nearing the eve of Chinese New Year, many customers would ask us to expedite their orders. The shop was so busy, I had to let the assistants handle the requests!" Mr. Tsang smiled at the memory as if it happened just yesterday. During those days, they rented a place in the State Theatre as their factory and recruited other skilled craftsmen to work day and night, providing them also with room and board. Now, Mr. Tsang



The dwindling of the glorious age

Despite his long career and perfected skills, Mr. Tsang reveals the difficulty of the trade. "There are very few people who make clothing. Even if you spend years as an apprentice, you may not be able to learn successfully. Even if you are able to learn the skills, you may not produce high quality workmanship. Therefore, it is a difficult craft!" For example, measuring the size of a customer is immediately a difficult skill to learn. "We have to remember all the unique body contours of the client, including a rounded back, a short neck or an uneven shoulder. For example, if the client has a rounded back, you must make the back of the suit longer. On the other hand, some people arch their chests, so we need to add more fabric in the front. All of these qualities need attention."

In the past, everyone preferred to wear a complete suit set, including the jacket. Most of the materials were imported directly from the UK, and clients wished to reflect the fashion style of the British gentleman. Working together, the Tsang brothers would also wear such trousers and shirts, and they sat in chairs with their backs straight and their work style meticulous. Upon meeting, the wife of Mr. Tsang had been attracted by his proper attire. "Many female factory workers, including my wife, worked at the nearby King's Center. She was making clothes on the upper floor, so she was able to help me in this business." In the 1980s, the garment industry gradually emerged. "It was difficult at that time. However, after the opening-up of the mainland, more people came, so the business could be maintained. But by the 1990s, wholesale clothing became popular, and custom-made clothing experienced a downturn. The new type of clothing was well-designed with a cheap price. It was obvious why our industry declined." In addition to emerging competition from the garment industry, people started to have different requirements for clothing. "In the past, people were very particular about their clothing. Now people have lower standards. As such, the suits are cheaper and made with less detail."

After working for more than half a century, Mr. Tsang sold the street-front shop. His children grew up and pursued their own careers. "In the 1990s, I was prepared to retire. At the time, a ginseng shop asked to sublet the store at ten times the original rent price, so we moved to this current store in the State Theatre Mall. The rent is cheap, so the business has continued over the years. We have been "semi-retired" for the past 20 years. In fact, we have a sense of attachment to this place. Some masters retired. After two or three years, they disappeared, which surprised me. Life in retirement could be boring, quiet and idle, and it could speed up the deterioration of my body." During our conversation, many old customers came over and chatted with the Tsang brothers. "Some customers bring suits they bought from us ten years ago, and ask for modification since their sizes have changed over the years." Although it is a sunset industry and few young people wish to learn the skill of tailoring, Mr. Tsang is still satisfied. "I feel fulfilled, and have no regrets. This has been a sunset industry for some years already, and it's time to close down."

京華膠片

Ging Wah Calligraphy Shop

Address: 285 King's Road
英皇道 285 號

走進皇都商場，你一定不會錯過一個大型座地招牌，寫著「真體字」三個大字，抬頭便會看見「京華膠片」的招牌。老闆昌哥熱愛書法，自習成師，據說是顏真卿體十七八代的傳人，一手字非常有氣勢，如果你走去跟他聊天，他會得意洋洋跟你說出箇中的書法精髓。以前打印技術還未普及，招牌多用手寫，他的主要工作，就是「寫招牌」：大廈名稱、餐廳招牌等，工作種類繁多，與近年來興起的西洋書法家（Calligrapher）行業不謀而合。

開店超過 30 多年，高峰期曾在皇都戲院商場租有 3 間店鋪，手下近 30 名夥計，當年曾承接連鎖超級市場及快餐店的招牌製作，最風光之際，曾住過千呎房屋。不過隨著內地做工更便宜，印刷技術普及，近 10 年生意不復昔日，但對寫書法的熱情卻始終如一。

京華招牌
膠片

馬字 昏睡百年漸已醒
婚氣日盛如銀髮

啟就爭心勁勇步天下
香港字帖我說聘步天下
9804.6418
玉出昆崗其出於
上岡其體字
輕熟頭萬
百萬大師千



Photos by Bertha WANG

When you walk into the State Theatre Shopping Arcade, you cannot miss the large signboard “真體字”, meaning “traditional Chinese characters”; There you will find the Ging Wah Calligraphy Shop. Self-taught artist Chang passionately about calligraphy. If you chat with him, he will proudly explain to you the essence of the calligraphy craft and presents he is the 17th successor of the master Yan Zhengqing.

In the past, machine printing was not popular and signboards were written mostly by hand. Chang wrote signboards for residences, restaurants, etc. This is similar to the current western calligrapher who are

hired to create works such as wedding invitations and decorative signage.

The shop has been open for more than 30 years and during its peak, it had three branches with nearly 30 assistants making signboards for businesses. At an especially successful time, Chang even lived in a luxury house over one thousand square feet in size! The handwritten calligraphy business has declined in the past 10 years due to the lower rates in mainland China and increase in printing technology. Chang’s enthusiasm for calligraphy, however, has not changed at all.

北角渡輪碼頭

North Point Ferry Pier

被遺忘的碼頭
A forgotten pier

Photo by Audrey

提起港島的碼頭，大家可能會想起灣仔碼頭，又或者位於上環的港澳碼頭，但卻絕少會想起位於北角的渡輪碼頭。北角碼頭於1957年落成，在那個年代，因為港島區人口急速增加，因此來往九龍城與觀塘等航線的人流也極多。

現在曾繁華一時的北角碼頭現在乘搭人流少了許多，不過在北角碼頭，卻設置了很多海鮮店，雖然海鮮不是來自附近海域，但所用的價錢牌，還是採用手寫的，非常傳統，現在更成為不少善舉放生的地方（不過因碼頭水質不太佳，建議大家別隨便放生）。

最特別的，是逢星期日，岸邊就會成為一眾工人姐姐的消遣地方，迎著海風，她們會現場即席炮製她們的家鄉菜式，不妨前去與她們聊聊天，可能會買到出乎意料的美味東南亞小吃哦！

When thinking of piers on Hong Kong Island, one may recall Wan Chai Pier or Shun Tak Centre, instead of the North Point Ferry Pier. At the time of its completion in 1957, Hong Kong Island faced a rapid population increase resulting in busy traffic between the ferry route of Kowloon City and Kwun Tong.

The once-bustling North Point Ferry Pier is now less crowded, yet there are still many seafood stalls along the pier. Unlike the old days, the seafood is not caught from the harbour, but the stalls still reflect the traditional marketplace with handwritten price tags. People participate in the Buddhist tradition of freeing captive animals by the pier as well. However, this is not recommended for sanitation reason.

The harbourfront becomes a gathering spot for the city's domestic helpers on Sundays. They prepare dishes from their hometown on site while enjoying the sea breeze. Come and chat with them, and you may get some unexpectedly delicious Southeast Asian snacks!

Photo by Barbara WANG

英皇拖鞋

King's Slippers

Address: 315 King's Road

英皇道 315 號

製作傳統繡花鞋的「英皇拖鞋」於 1960 年開業至今，見證著繡花拖鞋風光的一面。不少人認為繡花鞋是外出時穿的，但其實香港路不太平坦，沙石多，因此英皇拖鞋的繡花鞋都是家居穿著為多。不說不知，原來以前小康之家的人才會在家中穿繡花鞋，因為普通公屋戶廚房骯髒，因此不會穿著。以前不少大明星，如已故金馬獎影后李麗華也曾是這間小店的客人，過年時，更要 4 個人才能維持運作。以往很多師傅都製造繡花鞋，連家庭主婦在家中無事，也會幫忙繡花。

多年來，店舖一直堅持香港製造，老闆娘李太太每天都會留守店舖，而兒子李先生則會親力親為到深水埗買布，再交給荃灣工廠大廈的師傅縫製。隨著時代的變遷，店舖內所售賣的繡花鞋款還越來越多，越見精緻，現在穿著一點都不過時呢！

King's Slippers company opened in 1960, witnessing the lineage of traditional embroidered slippers. Embroidered shoes were not meant to be worn on the uneven and cobbled street, in fact, they are designed to be worn at home. In the past, only wealthy families can afford wearing embroidered slippers indoors, so to avoid the dirty kitchen floors of the public housing estates.

Many local celebrities were once customers of the shop, including the Miss Li Lihua, the Golden Horse Award winner for Best Leading Actress. During Chinese New Year, four assistants were needed to maintain operations. There were many masters know embroidering shoes and sometimes housewives are helping the craft in their spare time. Over the years, King's Slippers shop has continued to support local production. Mrs. Li, the wife of the owner, shopkeeping daily while Mr. Li, the son of the owner, buys fabrics in Sham Shui Po before handing it over to the masters in the factory in Tsuen Wan for production nowadays. With changing times, the shop now offers and sells a variety of embroidered shoes. Delicate and beautiful, these classic shoes are never out of style.



沿著英皇路一直走，經過皇都戲院，就在麗宮大廈內，瞥見了一櫃子的繡花拖鞋，仔細觀察，發覺「店舖」其實是由幾個單邊的橫門舖所組成，架上放上形形色式的繡花拖鞋。不時便有一些身穿光鮮、上了年紀的優雅婦人停下，細細觀察，然後詢問老闆後，即場試穿。「以前也有很多明星都過來幫襯我們買拖鞋。」「英皇拖鞋」於1960年開業至今，超過半個世紀，老闆娘李太也已經70歲，現與兒子一起，繼續守護這超過半個世紀的繡花鞋工藝，「希望能將這麼重要的傳統繼續傳承下去。」

見證小上海的風光年代

繡花鞋聽得多，但談起傳統繡花拖鞋，年輕一代未必知曉，但原來卻曾是不少中產階級家居必備的物品，「以前環境比較好的家庭才會穿繡花拖鞋，因為廚房比較乾淨，如果住舊樓的話，廚房用來倒水洗衣服，穿不了繡花鞋，會穿木屐。」上世紀四、五十年代，北角因有不少上海人定居，而有「小上海」之稱，老闆娘亦曾見證北角這個傳奇年代，「這裏附近以前多上海店舖，有賣旗袍，也有很多上海菜館、辦館等，上海人比較高檔一點，穿著很『企理』，也喜歡過來買繡花拖鞋。」不過後來住房環境改變後，李太表示基本上客人什麼人都有，不再侷限於中產階層。

皇都戲院就在旁邊，這一片小小的拖鞋店，也同樣見證過北角娛樂事業的高峰期，「以前很多明星都會過來幫襯我們，例如沈殿霞、鍾鎮濤，還有李麗華（已故金馬獎影后），以前做國語片的明星，那個時代很多的！」隨著後來越來越多福建人到來，上海人漸漸遷出，但不少人仍然堅持回來光顧，「現在也有一兩個會穿著旗袍回來購買繡花拖鞋，有些甚至移民到外國，也會回來購買！」

香港製造 專心做好一件事

驟眼看，每個鞋櫃裏至少十多款的款式，包羅萬有：有日本圖案繡金線拖鞋、有出嫁時使用的大紅拖鞋、還有用牛仔布料做成的拖鞋，款式多樣，原來是為了因應時代變遷，老師傅推陳出新，不斷開發新的款式，「我們自己找師傅設計款式，好像這些是尼龍料，以前沒有的，因為有客人嫌熱，用尼龍會比較涼爽一點，所以就試下囉。」師傅設計完款式，經李太的允許後，會去深水埗找合適的材料，然後在自家手工縫製，正宗「香港製造」，「以前最高峰時有4、5位員工一起工作，現在只剩下兩位師傅，一個50多歲，另一位都6、70歲了。」

鞋已經不夠地方。而且我們這裏款式多、碼數齊，你一定找到合心意的拖鞋，只要你打算買拖鞋，就會想起我們。」花一生，只專注做好一件事。不過隨著年代變遷，現在越來越難找到製作拖鞋的師傅，「現在哪有後生仔做這些？最主要是賺不到錢。」面對挑戰，英皇拖鞋該何去何從呢？「現在只能見一步行一步，有得做當然最好啦，不過到時可能做到我自己也不做呢！」不太多言的李生補充說，「現在只希望能將這麼重要的傳統繼續傳承下去。」



When walking along King’s Road, past the State Theatre, you might spot the Majestic Apartments building. The building’s ground floor is an informal passage to Java Road, and houses several small shops in a row. Here, you will find King’s Slippers, identifiable by colorful shoe cabinets filled with all types of Chinese slippers. Occasionally, some older and elegant ladies pause in front of the slippers and inquire to the boss for a fitting. “A lot of famous stars used to love buying our shoes.” King’s Slippers company has been established since 1960, over half a century ago. Mrs. Lee, the owner of King’s Slippers, is 70 years old. She hopes to preserve the craft of Chinese embroidered slippers through her son. “I truly hope that this tradition can be passed down.”

Witnessing the era of “Little Shanghai” in North Point

In Hong Kong, one may often hear about “embroidered shoes”, however, the younger generation may not actually understand the significance of traditional embroidered slippers. In the past, they were common for middle-income families. “Previously, only people living in middle-class homes wore embroidered shoes because their kitchens were cleaner. Alternately, those living in old houses would commonly pour water on the kitchen floors for quicker cleaning. Therefore, they would choose to wear clogs instead of embroidered shoes.” In the 1940s and 1950s, North Point was referred to as “Little Shanghai” since it accommodated many Shanghai immigrants. The proprietor of King’s Slippers company witnessed these legendary years. “There were numerous Shanghai shops, including those selling cheongsam [the traditional Shanghainese dress]. At that time, Shanghai people were of a higher-class and focused greatly on their appearance. Therefore, they would often come to buy embroidered shoes.” However, after that period, the living conditions changed. The customer demographic shifted to the general public instead of only high-class customers. This little Chinese slipper shop next to the State Theatre also witnessed the peak development of the entertainment industry in North Point. “Our customers included famous stars, for example, Lydia Shum, Kenny Chung and Li Li Hua.”

Made in Hong Kong with expert skill

At first glance, there are at least ten different types of slippers in the cabinet. Some are gold with Japanese patterns; some are red for use in weddings; some are made with denim. The master keeps creating new designs in order to suit the changes in society. "We find old masters to create new designs. Traditionally, slippers are not made using nylon. However, since some customers find traditional slipper material too hot, we wanted to try using nylon as it is cooler." After the old masters finish the slipper designs and retrieve approval from Mrs. Lee, they go together to purchase the materials in Sham Shui Po and start the production in their homes – thus, truly "Made in Hong Kong". "In the past, the number of staff could be four or five. However, today there are only two masters left, one at age 50 and the other around 60 years old.

Even today, King's Slippers continues to sell only Chinese embroidered slippers. So why doesn't King's Slippers also sell other products to attract more business? "The area in my shop is small. There is insufficient space to accommodate other products. Moreover, we have numerous designs in all sizes. We believe that our clients can surely find their favourite products here. If you want to buy slippers, you would think of us." Spending a lifetime to do one thing well is admirable. However, it has become increasingly difficult to find suitable masters because of generational changes. "No young people want to make Chinese slippers because it cannot generate much income." What does King's Slippers do when it encounters such challenges? "Take one step at a time. It is good to continue our business. Maybe one day, we will choose to give up." Mr. Lee, who has been quietly listening, adds, "We only hope that this important tradition can be passed down to future generations."





AP Mart 是售賣東南亞雜貨的零售專門店，於春秧街的分店已經開了 8 年，這 8 年來，一直由印尼人 Shirley 看管。眼大大的 Shirley 早於 99 年來港工作，最初是來做外傭的，一口半咸淡的廣東話，是自來到香港以後才學的。Shirley 表示，北角這帶多老人家，而印尼傭工出名乖巧勤力，因此這裏多是印尼人，形成了一個小小的印尼社區。印尼人信回教，走在路上也不難看到有人用頭巾把頭包著，回教覺得豬是神聖之物，不能吃，「而且我們無辣食唔到飯」。有些人因為家中煮的東西不合口味，中午時間便會過來買一盒飯，進店鋪內進食。因此不難發覺，這裏多數東南亞雜貨店店內，都會設置桌子與椅子供印尼姐姐坐下用膳。

你想知道為何週末姐姐可以用視像打長途電話？原來這些東南亞店同時是電訊推銷員的註腳點！週末時，這些電訊的推銷員便會駐守這些店鋪，這些可以打長途電話的電話卡還非常便宜呢，大家路過不妨格一格價！

AP Mart is a specialty store that sells Southeast Asian groceries. The Chun Yeung Street branch was opened for 8 years by an Indonesian lady Shirley, who came to Hong Kong in 1999 as a domestic helper.

Shirley explains that there are many elderly people in North Point taken care by Indonesian helpers, who are known and appreciated for their kindness and diligence. These Indonesian workers have formed a small community in North Point and it is common to see women in hijabs (headscarves) in the area. They often come to AP Mart to buy sepcaality lunch that taste homey and match their religion diet requirement to the helpers. As Shirley adds, "we can't eat without spice!" It is common to find tables and chairs set up for these communities to gather and have meals in the local stores.

Did you know that these stores also function as telecom hubs? On weekends, telecom salesmen can be found in the stores, selling very affordable SIM cards for long distance calls. Do check out the prices if you are here!

印尼超市

AP Mart

Address: 114 Chun Yeung Street
春秧街 114 號

區內印尼姐姐的集中地

A neighborhood gathering point for Indonesian helpers



新光戲院，前身是商務印書館印刷廠香港分廠，可說是北角其中一個最重要的地標之一。現在不少人將新光戲院與粵劇掛上關係，但其實在 1972 年開幕最初，是以放映電影為主。當時內地正進行文化大革命（1966-1976），因此第一部上映的電影，既不是西方也不是本土的，而是《文化大革命期間出土文物》！

80 年代，由聯藝經營，才開始慢慢將場地租給不同大小的粵劇團體，不少粵劇名人，例如蓋鳴暉，也是在新光出身，也因此新光戲院被譽為「粵劇界紅館」，當年是有一定名氣才可以踏上舞台！到了 90 年代，粵劇漸漸式微，新光曾面臨結業的危機，直到 2012 年，由現在的業主、「盛世天戲劇團」的李居明先生成功續約，並且作出翻新，才重新開幕，繼續發揚被聯合國申報為「最值得保留的人類文化遺產」——粵劇！

The Sunbeam Theatre, once was the site of the The Commercial Press Printing Factory, is one of the landmarks in North Point. Today, most people associate

the theatre with Cantonese opera. However, at its opening in 1972, the theatre operated as cinema. During the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976), the first film to be screened was neither a Western nor local film, but the documentary "Unearthed Cultural Relics during the Cultural Revolution"!

In 1980s, the theatre was operated by the Hong Kong United Arts Company Ltd. Gradually, the venue was rented to various Cantonese opera groups. Famous Cantonese opera performers, such as Joyce Koi Ming Fai, begin her career there. The theatre became known as the "Coliseum of Cantonese Opera", where only big names were allowed to play there!

In 1990s, Cantonese opera began to decline. Sunbeam Theatre faced the possibility of closure. In 2012, Mr. Li Kui Ming, the current owner of Sunbeam and "Prime Splendor Theatrical Troupe", renewed the venue's contract and refurbished the theatre before reopening it to the public. This charitable act supported the continuation Cantonese opera, which was recently declared by the United Nations as "a significant cultural heritage worthy of preservation."





漂亮人生髮型店

Beautiful Life Barber Shop

Address: 81-83 Chun Yeung Street, 1/F
春秧街 81-83 號 1 樓

家庭式經營的福建樓上理髮店
A family-run Fujianese barber shop

在春秧街上一個不顯眼的樓梯，拾級而上，會得看見「漂亮人生髮型店」。店主陳先生是福建人，十多年前來港，先在觀塘月華街做髮型師，後來才搬到北角。這裏以前是以前鋪後居的方式營運，陳先生與家人都住在這裏。

不過髮型店最初，是由上海人開設，後來店主移民到加拿大，幾次易手，才由陳先生接手，因此店裏還使用只有在上海理髮店才能看到的髮型用具！不少老街坊即使搬出去已久，也會每個月回來光顧，只因捨不得陳生的好手勢與好脾氣！週末也有不少東南亞裔人士來光顧，讓陳先生也自豪地說一句：「來我們這裏剪頭髮的人，來自全世界！」充分顯示出北角多元社區的特色！



At the top of an inconspicuous stairwell off of Chun Yeung Street exists the Beautiful Life Barber Shop. The owner, Mr. Chen, is a native of Fujian and came to Hong Kong over a decade ago. He used to work as a hairstylist on Yuehua Street in Kwun Tong, and later moved with his family to North Point to live and work.

The barber shop was originally opened by a Shanghainese native, who later immigrated to Canada. The shop changed hands several times before being passed to Mr. Chen. But over time it has maintained certain styles from the original owner, and even still uses hair accessories only seen at a Shanghainese barber shop! Many former customers return monthly, even if they moved away a long time ago, because they appreciate Mr. Chen's excellent skills and good temperament. On weekends, there are also many Southeast Asians who patronize the salon, such that Mr. Chen proudly proclaims, "Our customers come from all over the world!", fully demonstrating the multi-cultural community in North Point.





WORKSHOP PROCESS





Artist: Eva Sze



Artist: 譚煥 Wai Wai

油麻地 YAU MA TEI

SEARCHING FOR SPIRIT OF YAU MA TEI





項目介紹

尋找油麻地和北角的本色展示了我們分別於 2018 年冬季及 2019 年春季所舉辦的兩個工作坊的成果，透過涵蓋建築規劃的專業人士，中學生，社會工作者及社會大眾於四個週末的密集訓練及實地研究，工作坊使參加者認識到文化製圖 - 一項認識地方，社區及文化遺產的技巧。通過課堂，討論，分組練習及實地創意記錄，我們的一百三十八名參加者探索了計劃的兩個社區，以收集社區及居民的本色。通過這個跨世代，跨界別及好奇心強的團隊，我們得以體驗這些獨特的香港社區。

關於這兩個社區的展覽會設於元創坊 (S507 及 S510 室)，展期為六月二十九日至七月二十七日。我們鼓勵參觀者前來拿取我們製作的地圖，下載免費的 iDiscover 程式，及親身發掘這兩個獨特社區。或許你能在實地發現展覽的海報，又或許你能夠有幸親自遇到特色店鋪的東主呢！

ABOUT THE PROJECT

Searching for the Spirit of North Point and Yau Ma Tei presents the vibrant outcomes of two workshops held in fall 2018 and spring 2019, which engaged professionals in planning/architecture, secondary school students, social workers, and members of the public in an intensive 4-weekend training and fieldwork session. The workshops trained participants in the technique of “cultural mapping” - a strategy for understanding place, community, and cultural heritage. Through lectures, discussions, group work, and on-site creative documentation, 138 participants explored the two neighborhoods to capture the “spirit of place” found within the local sites and labourforce. Through the participants’ works, we are able to experience these unique Hong Kong neighborhoods from the perspective of a multigenerational, interdisciplinary, and curious team!

Two neighborhood exhibitions are stationed at PMQ (room S507 and S510) from 29 June - 27 July, 2019. To compliment these exhibitions, we encourage visitors to take our interpretive map, download the free iDiscover app, and explore the neighborhood sites. You may find exhibition posters at select sites in North Point and Yau Ma Tei, and maybe you’ll be lucky enough to meet the featured shopkeeper in person!

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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活現香港 Walk In Hong Kong

發展局保育歷史建築基金資助

Funded by Built Heritage Conservation Fund,
Development Bureau

Hong Kong Institute for Architectural Conservationists (HKICON) is a professional body for architectural conservation practitioners. It was established in 2010 to address the growing need for the protection and conservation of built heritage in Hong Kong.

iDiscover is about the spirit of place. We work with locals who show us their favourite places and tell us their stories. Our mission is keeping heritage alive for a viable urban future with our handy map and savvy app, to create authentic routes in Asia cities.

Built Heritage Conservation Fund (BHCF) was established in 2016 to provide subsidies for public education, community involvement, publicity activities, and academic research. Under the BHCF Funding Scheme for Public Engagement Projects on Built Heritage Conservation, HKICON's project titled "Our Neighborhoods (Heritage of Our Days)" was approved in March 2018.

Walk in Hong Kong operates fun and informative walking tours that present an authentic Hong Kong experience, where run by experienced professionals who put much research into constructing how Hong Kong is understood and represented.

香港建築文物保護師學會是建築保護從業者的專業團體。www.hkicon.org

iDiscover 著重社區情韻。我們走訪亞洲各個引人入勝的社區，與本地人探索特色地方，聽他們娓娓道來一個個社區故事。我們將這些地方故事結集成最地道的導賞路線，以手繪地圖和手機程式方式呈現。<https://i-discoverasia.com>

保育歷史建築基金成立於2016年，就公眾教育、社區參與、宣傳活動和學術研究提供資助。該基金在保育歷史建築公眾參與項目資助計劃下，於2018年3月批核香港建築文物保護師學會的「當年文物鄰里情」項目的資助申請。

活現香港專門提供知識與趣味並重的導賞團及文化體驗。我們的導賞員來自不同專業背景，各有關於香港獨特有趣的故事，並熱衷展現香港最後真摯的一面。www.walkin.hk

WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

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TAM Kam Ping
TSANG Doris
WANG Dao Luam
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SPIRIT OF PLACE

How can someone describe a place in its entirety? How might we communicate the feelings, ambiance, and energy of an area? When we speak of the “Spirit of Place”, we hope to capture the seen (tangible) and unseen (intangible) elements that give a place its character. This complex notion results from the historical interaction of a community with the locality, and from the interweaving of tangible and intangible elements. The spirit of a place is not static and can change over time, as people’s relationship to the location evolves and new meanings are imbued into the locale.

地方精神

怎麼能完整地描述一個地方？我們如何傳達一個地區的感受，氛圍和能量？當我們談到“場所精神”時，我們希望能夠捕捉那些賦予地方特色的看得見的（有形）和看不見的（無形的）元素。這種複雜的概念源於社區與地方的歷史互動，以及有形和無形元素的交織。一個場所的精神不是一成不變的，而是隨著時間的推移而變化的，因為人們與地點的關係不斷發展，新的意義也不斷融入當地。

Yau Ma Tei

Feel the history of Hong Kong’s Tanka fishermen

The coastal district of Yau Ma Tei was originally used as a typhoon shelter, housing docked fishing boats of the seafaring Tanka people. The name “Yau Ma Tei” refers to the marine related industries of the area, especially the production of tung oil and hemp rope for the many nearby boats. Besides maritime products, daily commodities were also sold in the area to meet the needs of the growing population residing in the district both on land and on boat. Items for sale included steelyards (manual scales), handmade bronzes, and wood carvings.

Passed down through family members, these shops carry the wisdom of generations. However, it is becoming increasingly difficult to find authentic skilled trade shops in Hong Kong. Nowadays, Yau Ma Tei is one of the last remaining districts where such skilled craftsmanship can be found.

Yau Ma Tei is a wonderful place to experience the old lifestyle and history of Hong Kong. The vibrancy of the area can be felt in the wholesale fruit market, the Kai Fong Pai Dong, and the busy evenings along Temple Street. To walk on the streets and absorb the energy of this place is to walk through history and feel the sentiment of old Hong Kong.



油麻地

見證海上人歷史

昔日油麻地是沿海地方，許多蟹家人聚居在油麻地避風塘。因應海上漁業需求，不少經營補漁船的桐油及麻纜商店於區內設立，所以被稱為「油麻地」。除海上用品相關店舖在區內開設以外，為滿足區內龐大人口的需求，不少日常用品店如手工秤店、手造銅器店、木器雕刻店等營運而生。這些帶著上一代智慧的手工作店舖在現在賣少見少，不少僅能在油麻地這帶找到，只此一家。假如想重溫以前人們的生活，可以去到傍晚便開始熱鬧起來的廟街、果欄、露天街坊排檔等，漫步其中，思想穿越古今，感受昔日人們留下的生活痕跡。



明記菜種的老闆已經 70 多歲，他喜歡被人稱呼他明仔，自 3、4 歲開始便跟着父母在這裏工作，一做就是一生。明記菜種現在專門售賣家居殺蟲劑與種子，而且明仔還透露，過往有賣過雞仔！殺蟲劑、種子與雞仔，看似風馬牛不相及，但原來背後卻有段故事。

5、60 年前，那幾年資源貧乏，雞肉的價格等於人工的十分一，不是每家每戶都能負擔起雞肉，水上人更甚，很少時間會在陸地，因此不少人都會利用鋸頭鋸尾養雞，而明記菜種，就專門負責收取雞蛋，有些孵化成雞仔，就會賣去給新年的農夫；假如沒有孵化的，就交給別人當雞蛋糕。

At the age of 3, Ming Zai began helping his parents in the Ming Kee Vegetation Seeds shop. Now in his 70s, Ming Zai is the owner of the business, having spent his whole life at this shop. The Ming Kee shop specializes in selling vegetation seeds and home pesticides. Ming Zai also mentions that occasionally he sells a local delicacy - the Hong Kong "egglet"! While it may seem an odd combination, there's an old story behind the trio of seeds, pesticides and egg waffles.

Resources were limited in the 1950s and 1960s. Not every family could afford to buy chicken products, since the price of a chicken could be a tenth of an average salary. This was particularly so for the people who lived on junk boats in Hong Kong's harbours. Since they spent most of their time on the water, they often kept their own chickens onboard for eggs and meat. The Ming Kee business began collecting chicken eggs, and once hatched, they would in turn sell the chicks to farmers during the New Year. Any unfertilized eggs would be used to make the batter for egg waffles and cakes.



明記菜種

Ming Kee Vegetation Seeds

Address: 162 Reclamation Street
新填地街 162 號

為數不多的菜種店

A last remaining wholesale
vegetation seed shop



明記菜種：從一粒種子觀看油麻地變遷

走過油麻地新填地街，很難錯過這間店——巨大的蟑螂、老鼠海報就掛在門外，實在讓人膽戰心驚，同時好奇，這不是分明趕客嗎？「如果你驚，你才更需要我，因為你很想殺死他們，而且也會很想分享給其它人知，有這樣一間店。」說話的，是明記菜種的老闆，已經 70 多歲，他喜歡人稱呼他「明仔」，自 3、4 歲開始便跟着父母在這裏工作，一做就是一生，見證著菜種行業的發展。

從菜種店 窺探舊時生活場景

時間回到 50、60 年代，當年人們生活貧乏，新鮮雞在當時來說是奢侈品，只會在大時大節才能吃到。一隻雞在當時的售價是十多、二十元一斤，但平均打工仔的收入，一個月卻只有百多塊。一隻雞的價錢，足足是人工的十分之一，實在貴

得讓人咋舌，「早 6、70 年前，要吃新鮮雞很困難，不像現在，隨便就能買一個雞飯盒。」

因應社會上的需求，菜種店除了賣種子和殺蟲藥外，還賣一種難以想象的東西——雞仔。「以前資源短缺，不想浪費鋸頭鋸尾，於是便會拿去飼養母雞，我們就會去收這些母雞生下來的雞蛋，拿回來孵化做雞仔。」當年新界農業興旺，有不少農場，明仔父母便將雞仔賣給農場，「如果孵不出來的，就會賣給別人用來做雞蛋糕。」一點資源都不會浪費。

當時油麻地一帶是沿海地區，許多水上人家就住在油麻地避風塘，這群獨特的人口也增加了當區對雞仔的需求，「以前這裏很近避風塘，很多水上人家也會養雞，因為當時水上人難得上水，很難有新鮮肉吃，於是便會自己在船上養雞，把雞籠吊在船尾，俗語都有云：『蠶家雞見水——睇得唔飲得』，就是當時的場景。」

市區只剩一家 一粒種子見證農業發展

賣雞仔是副業，賣種子和農藥才是菜種店主要售賣用品。「以前內地尚未改革開放，我們主要會將種子賣去大陸，也有些會賣去本地農場，不過現在內地開放，很多外國公司都在國內開廠，根本無需來港購買。」連香港農業也隨著時代發展而漸漸式微，「香港現在也沒有農業了，現在來購買種子的，都是用來拿來玩下，或是都市農夫，時代都不同了。」

那為什麼菜種店會轉型買殺蟲藥，而不是轉型其它店鋪呢？「其實那些殺蟲藥就是農藥，不過以前用來殺菜蟲，現在用來殺家居蟲咋嘛！」為著適應時代的變遷，明仔改變宣傳策略，把特大的蟑螂和老鼠樣子列印在海報上，吸引顧客，成了新填地節一道獨特的風景，「以前這裏有 5、6 間菜種店，現在『死淨我一間』，哈哈。」縱然環境改變了，但明仔依舊用自己的專業默默為街坊服務。

有街坊前來，只口述一下植物遇上到什麼狀況，明仔就猶如「醫生」般，細細問植物出現什麼狀況，很快便為植物開出「藥單」，「用



三分一的藥開 250 毫升清水，如果很嚴重的就一星期噴一次，如果不是很嚴重就一個月噴一次。」已經 70 多歲的明仔仍舊非常精靈，說話清清楚楚，「到現在我還是每天 8、9 點回來開門，大概做到 6 時多就收鋪。我最多星期日遲到早退，但沒有休息日時間。」說畢，還即席表演拉筋給我們看，「我當店鋪是遊樂場，平時無人的時候，我就在店鋪做拉筋。」

一生也在菜種店工作，有打算退下來好好享受生活嗎？「開店鋪其實就是我的興趣，因為可以與街坊聊天，一天很容易過。退休？很悶的。」明仔享受現在這樣的狀態，「做人最緊要不要太緊張，過一天算一天，現在我每天都很開心。」

新填地街排檔

Reclamation Street Stalls

Address: Reclamation Street
新填地街

舊式「露天排檔街市」
Old-style "open air stalls"



位於北海街與甘肅街的一段新填地街的露天街市，在二次大戰後漸漸形成，是油麻地最熱鬧的街市之一。曾經這裏的電線滿天飛，而且到處都是垃圾，為了維生，除卻夏天有十數天天熱得難以忍受，需要避暑休息外，檔戶幾乎全年無休，而且因為菜檔少，往往需要排長龍買菜。

數十年下來，新填地街已從簡陋攤檔蛻變成排列歸一齊整的排檔，每天朝七晚七準時營業。這裏由於歷史悠久，加上鄰近舊日的油麻地避風塘，除卻菜、肉檔之外，還有一些現在非常罕見的山草藥檔、婚姻嫁娶禮儀用品和傳統涼果、糕點的檔口等。另外，隨著南亞族裔人士遷入油麻地，亦令不少本地檔口售賣東南亞貨品，透過這些攤檔，可以看出油麻地的歷史改變。

The outdoor market along Reclamation Street, formed gradually after WWII. It is one of the busiest markets in Yau Ma Tei. In its earlier days, tangled wires draped across the sky above and rubbish was strewn along the street. Apart from a 10-day closure during summer, all stalls typically remained open all year-round in order to sustain a living. With only a few vendors selling fresh vegetables, the longest queue always found at the vegetable stands.

Decades following its establishment, Reclamation Street was transformed from simple street vendors into neatly-arranged stalls, opening from 7am to 7pm. Due to its proximity to the waterfront harbour, where communities of boat dwellers docked for shelter and commerce, the stalls along Reclamation Street often sold a variety of products such as vegetables, meat, herbs, ceremonial supplies, and traditional preserved fruits, pastries, and cakes. The influx of Southeast Asian groups to Yau Ma Tei resulted in more stalls selling products from Southeast Asia. Through these stalls and their products, we are able to see the cultural and historical transformation of Yau Ma Tei.



廟街夜市

Temple Street Night Market

Address: Temple Street
廟街

被譽為「平民的夜總會」的街道
The street known as the
“people’s nightclub”

廟街，名字來自於就在旁邊的天后廟。每天傍晚時分，早上很寧靜的廟街就會搖身一變，成為一條有數百個地攤做生意的地方。這裏有志趣相投的粵曲迷聚集即興演出，有歌手甚至會獻唱著名的粵劇折子戲、廣東流行曲等，加上上世紀 30 年代開始，在天后廟四周興起風水看相，小小榕樹下，有超過 50 家的風水攤檔。由於地道色彩濃厚，因此廟街又被稱為「平民夜總會」。

其實這裏也被成為「男人街」，因為大部分攤檔主要售賣男性用品為主的產品，如牛仔褲、鋼筆、腕錶、電子產品和玩具等，這裏同時也是美食天堂，包括海鮮、煲仔飯、「拿渣麵」等地道美食，深受遊客歡迎。由於真實地反映出香港人的生活文化，因此不少著名電影如《新不了情》、《食神》等電影也在這裏取景。



The name of Temple Street was from the nearby Tin Hau Temple. As day turns to night, the tranquil Temple Street changes into a nightmarket with hundreds of outdoor vending booths. Fans of Cantonese opera gather here together for improvisational performances. People sing Cantonese opera and Cantonese pop songs alike. Since 1930s, the business of fortune telling became a popular activity and the street now has more than 50 fung shui and fortune telling booths. Rich in local culture, Temple Street is often referred to as the “local people’s nightclub”.

In fact, here is also nicknamed as “Men’s Street” - due to the target audience for products sold here, including denim, fountain pens, watches, electronic gadgets, and toys. This place is also a food paradise. Many local dishes such as claypot rice, seafood delicacies, and cart noodles attract both tourists and locals. Temple Street authentically reflects the local culture of Hong Kong, many well-known movies such as *Endless Love* and *The God of Cookery* were filmed here.

利和秤號的老闆何太是第二代傳人，是全港少數還在賣全手工製作的秤的老字號。父親年輕時在廣州去學師做秤，十七歲滿師後，便移民香港，到現址創業，後來儲夠錢就回鄉娶妻，於 1938 年生下何太，因此據推斷，小店已有超過 90 年的歷史，甚至更久。

何太二戰後移民到港，便紮根在油麻地。七十年代以前是做秤業的黃金時代，街市檔檔都用秤：賣魚的、賣米的、賣臘肉的。十三歲開始，何太便開始學習做秤，雖然當時只售賣八毫子、一元等，非常便宜，但卻終生保用，「我們一把秤可以用一輩子，甚至可以留給孫子！」那如何做生意？原來因為當時經常「走鬼」，秤很容易掉失，所以還是有很多熟客回來光顧。不過隨著後來電子秤的出現，加上八十年代政府推行「十進制」，將舊秤塑造成有「呃秤」現象，並推廣彈弓磅，漸漸少人使用，現在風光不在，何太父親離世，子女也不入行，何太眼睛不太好，但她仍然選擇堅持開鋪，「爸爸當時做秤很有恆心，我也希望能將他學到的技能在世上流傳下去。」

The current owner of Lee Wo Steelyards, Mrs Ho, is the second generation of this shop . It is one of the few remaining shops selling handmade steelyards . When the owner's father was a teenager, he worked in Guangzhou as an apprentice to steelyards crafting. At the age of 17, he immigrated to Hong Kong and opened his own business. After saving up, he returned to his hometown to get married and gave birth to his daughter in 1938. Thus, the shop has existed for more than 90 years!

After WWII, Mrs Ho immigrated to Hong Kong and rooted in Yau Ma Tei. Steelyards were heavily in use during the 70s, when every stall in the adjacent Yau Ma Tei Market used this balance tool to measure fish, rice, and preserved meat. When she was thirteen, she began learning how to make steelyards herself. Costing HK\$0.80-\$1 in the past that are cheap and durable. "A steelyard can last for a lifetime. It can even be passed down to one's grandchildren!"

And how to sustain their business? The main customers of steelyards are illegal street vendors, who easily lost their steelyard when chanced by the police so have to replace the tool at the shop.



利和秤號

Lee Wo Steelyards

Address: 345 Shanghai Street

上海街345號

90年造秤老店

A 90-year old scale shop

善美影室

Sammy Photo Studio

Address: 17 Pak Hoi Street

北海街17號2樓

老式菲林照相館

A traditional analogue photo studio

善美影室，前身尖尖，由戰前已經開始營業，見證著香港六七十年代的发展。那年代，一個家庭每逢添一位新成員，到見工，畢業，都要到影樓拍一張照，是非常重要的事情。

林國盛因會考成績不好，在朋友的介紹下，就到尖尖做學徒，一做就是五十年，跨越半生。尖尖影室的第二代，林國盛的前老闆，願意投放很多資金到尖尖，買了很多當時來說很先進的工具和儀器，又請了學徒，規模在攝影界一時無兩。很多名人也曾慕名到尖尖，包括汪明荃，張敬等都曾到影樓留下倩影。

後來林國盛老闆移民到加拿大，於是他決定接手影樓，改名善美，取其盡善盡美的寓意，到現在，林生還用超過數十年歷史的哈蘇菲林相機為人們拍攝相片，有些舊客會帶自己的兒女來影畢業照，有些甚至還帶自己的孫兒來。影樓可謂見證了幾代人的故事。



Sammy Photo Studio, former Jim Jim Studio, has been in operation before the war, and has observed key economic developments in Hong Kong during the 1960s-70s. In this period, individual wages rose and families found themselves with more disposable income for expenses such as studio portraits. In those days, having a professional portrait taken was a very formal and important, and usually commemorated a special occasion such as a newborn child, a job interview, or a graduation ceremony.

Mr. Lam Kwok Shing has worked at the photo studio for over 50 years. After dropping out of school, he was introduced by a friend to Jim Jim Studio, where he took up an apprenticeship. The owner at the time was the second generation to run the family shop, and he made some significant changes to the business by investing in better modern photography equipment and hired more apprentices. Soon the studio had become one of the biggest names in the fashion industry. It was even patronized by local celebrities such as Liza Wong and Sharla Cheung to have their portraits taken at the studio.

When the owner decided to emigrate to Canada, he gave the shop to Mr. Lam, who now runs the studio. Mr. Lam renamed the business Sin Mei (phonetically similar to "Sammy"), meaning "kind" and "beautiful". The studio still uses decade-old analogue cameras to take portraits. It is common to see older customers bring their children or even grandchildren to take graduation photos or family portraits. In this way, the studio has played a role in capturing multiple generations of Hong Kong people's lives.



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ENGINEERING LIMITED
Tel: 2332 9868

永華臘味行

332

海發
HOI FAT S

華臘味行

Wing Wa Preserved Meats

Address: 332 Shanghai Street
上海街332號

九龍唯一臘味批發行
The only wholesale preserved
meat shop in Kowloon

每逢農曆十二月，天氣漸變寒冷，最適合製作臘味，「臘月」由此而來。途徑油麻地，會看見一間店鋪，門口掛滿了臘腸——這裏就是永華臘味，聽聞是全九龍唯一的臘味批發行。

永華行原本在 2012 年打算結業，後來得現任老闆鄭先生接受才經營至今。他於 99 年由內地來港，最初只是永華行的供應商，後來因緣際會接手，計起來這裏有超過 20 年歷史。上世紀的人不時不吃，所以以往入秋后家家戶戶都會買臘腸來過冬，新年更甚，老闆指出以前的上海街比彌敦道更旺。

除了入冬、新年必買之外，原來臘味同時見證了香港工業的興衰，因為上世紀工業發展蓬勃，因此有不少工會出現：紡織工會、橡膠工會、塑膠工會等，而老闆則會拿臘味來贈送員工。不過隨著年輕人追求健康，而且臘味是季節性食物，生意不及從前，但三十多歲的鄭老闆只樂觀面對，「這一行不會發達，僅夠糊口吧。」



Cold weather at the end of the year means it's time to prepare *lap mei*, also known as traditional Chinese preserved meats. In fact, the calendar term *lap yuet* comes from this tradition, referring to the best month to preserve meat. When walking along the main streets in Yau Ma Tei, you will spot a distinct storefront adorned with hanging *lep cheung* or preserved sausages. This iconic shop is Wing Wah Lap Mei - the only wholesale preserved meat shop in Kowloon. In 2012, Wing Wah Preserved Meats was under threat of closing but managed to survive from a handover to the current owner Mr. Cheng. Mr Cheng moved from mainland China to Hong Kong in 1999, and was originally a supplier to Wing Wah before becoming the owner. Preserved meats are a very common seasonal food eaten during the colder seasons, as well as during festive seasons such as Chinese New Year. Mr. Cheng explained that, in the past, Shanghai Street was more popular than Nathan Road.

Apart from being eaten during cold weather months and Chinese New Year holidays, the preserved meat was served on other special occasions. It was common during the earlier industrial times for working class unions to treat their members with this cherished preserved meat as a gift. However, with today's emphasis on healthy eating and the seasonal nature of this traditional food, the preserved meat business has been in decline.

But Mr. Cheng, who is in his 30s, has not given up hope on the traditional food and instead chooses to face the challenge with positivity, "This is not a business that will make me rich, but at least I'm surviving!"

榮興單車

Wing Hing Bicycles

Address: 250 Ferry Street

渡船街 250 號

超過 50 年的單車店

A 50-year old bicycle shop

"榮興老闆是香港少數還會維修老單車的單車舖。老闆鍾漢強在廣州出生，1965 年父親移民到港，成立了榮興單車，他於兩年後亦移民到港替父親打理生意。

50 年前，單車是香港基層重要的「搵食」及代步工具，當時沒有地鐵，而油麻地處九龍中心點，因此區內足有十多間單車舖。運石油氣、送魚、送報紙……通通都要用上單車。鍾生表示，因為當時有碼頭有可上車的渡海小輪，最遠可以從油麻地踩去筲箕灣，足足踩足全日！

時移勢易，越來越多人擁有汽車，路面窄，車多，以單車代步的少了許多，反倒是多了人以單車作悠閒或運動用途，有見及此，鍾生在店舖都引進不少可以騎山路的單車，而

且由於店內有已經停產的英國送貨單車「客家佬」(Hercules)、「三槍」(British Small Army)等品牌，也吸引了不少古典單車迷來這裏購買。現時不少老街坊或附近居民需要維修單車，都一定到這裏來呢！"

The owner of Wing Hing Bicycles, Mr. Chung Hon Keung, is one of the few remaining masters in Hong Kong who knows how to properly repair old bicycles. It was Mr. Cheung's father who opened the shop after moving to Hong Kong in 1965. Two years later, Mr. Cheung joined his father to help manage the business.

Fifty years ago, without railways, bicycling was the main transportation mean for most of the working class population. With Yau Ma Tei in the center of the Kowloon peninsula, there were over 10 bicycle shops in the district alone. Not only as a means of personal transport, the bicycle was also a key tool for earning a living, as it was used for delivering commodities like gasoline, fish, and newspapers. Mr. Cheung recalled how ferries used to allow bikes onboard, so people would ride their bikes from

Yau Ma Tei all the way to Shau Kei Wan!

As time passed, with the introduction of the automobile and a rising urban population, there was less reliance on bicycles. Riding a bike shifted to an activity of leisure and sport, rather than a means of transportation. To adapt to this change, Mr. Cheung began importing more mountain bikes. However, Wing Hing still attracts customers looking for the original delivery bicycles, and in fact Wing Hing still sells vintage limited edition British brands such as 'Hercules' and 'British Small Army'!

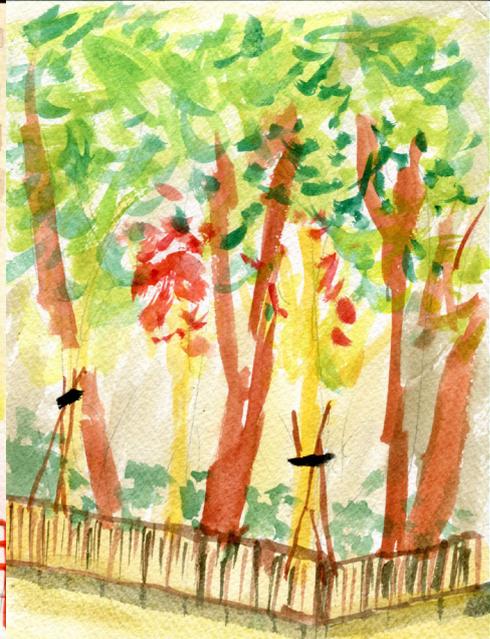


WORKSHOP PROCESS





Artist: Haileys Chan



Artist: Christina Chi

Artist: Chan King Leuk 陳經畧



Artist: Chan King Leuk 陳經畧

