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美荷樓
HERITAGE OF MEI HO HOUSE
生活館

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IPOST41
四十一報



序

靈異怪談，從來都是令人既恐懼又好奇。有人忌諱談及鬼怪，稱之為「啲啲野」；有人熱愛裝神扮鬼，百無禁忌。農曆七月將至，鬼門大開，今期我們以「鬼」為題，在炎炎夏日帶來讓你脊背發涼、毛骨悚然的故事。

每到農曆七月，看到街頭香煙裊裊，又或路過附近球場，看見戲棚搭建，大家始發現「鬼節」的來臨。原來「鬼節」（即「盂蘭節」）以前是石硤尾區一大節日，很多街坊對它印象深刻，更早早為此節日作準備。在專題故事中，就由舊街坊張群好與王家華述說有關盂蘭節的回憶。

在「歷史的聲音」專欄中，曾駐守深水埗警署的區鼎來跟大家講「故仔」。區鼎成為警員後，屢獲擢升，具有豐富歷練，期間他曾被調往不同區域工作，並在各個崗位上有不少奇特見聞，當中最引人入勝的，就要數他在深水埗警署大戰長髮女鬼的親身經歷……

《四十一報》在此提醒大家，膽小者切勿在月黑風高夜閱讀本報。

封面為美荷樓活化前所拍攝的照片。

PROLOGUE

Horror stories are always scary yet manage to stimulate people's curiosity. Some people are afraid of talking about ghosts, calling them “something” while others fear nothing and dress themselves up as ghosts and monsters. The seventh month of the lunar calendar is approaching and the gate to the Underworld will be opened soon. In this issue, we use “Ghost” as the theme to tell you terrifying stories and send chills down your spine in the hot summer.

When the seventh month of the lunar calendar comes, the rising smoke on the streets or the scaffolding of the bamboo theatres in the football grounds nearby reminds you that the Hungry Ghost Festival is just around the corner. Since the Hungry Ghost Festival, also called Yu Lan, was one of the biggest festivals in Shek Kip Mei, many residents were impressed by it. This time our old residents Cheung Kwan-ho and Wong Kar-wah are going to share their memories of Yu Lan to us.

In the “Voices of History”, Au Ting, who was previously posted at Sham Shui Po Police Station, tells us his story. After joining the police, Au Ting was promoted to higher ranks. In this period, he was posted to different districts and was involved in many cases, and so he has the depth and breadth of experience. However, amongst all of the cases, one of the most compelling stories must be his personal experience of fighting with a long-haired female ghost...

We at “Post 41” would like to remind those who are fainthearted, please don't read this issue at midnight.

The cover photos were taken in Mei Ho House before revitalisation.

四十一報

美荷樓
HERITAGE OF MEI HO HOUSE
生活館

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「事頭婆撒錢！唔撒錢今晚比鬼擒！」 “BOSS WOMAN, THROW MONEY! OR YOUR NECK WILL BE GRASPED BY GHOST TONIGHT!”

每逢談到農曆七月，大家腦中肯定會浮現出「七月鬼門開」這句話。其實「鬼節」，即盂蘭節，是中國傳統祭祖的節日之一，傳說農曆七月時鬼魂才可以到人間，所以人們會拜祭祖先，亦有人會超渡孤魂野鬼。香港多處地方有舉辦盂蘭勝會的傳統，此習俗由潮汕人帶來香港，而以前石硤尾徙置區也有很多潮汕人居住，所以盂蘭節在石硤尾區是一大節日。當時在石硤尾「大波地」（接近現在石硤尾邨美山樓、美虹樓及美彩樓一帶）會舉辦大型盂蘭勝會，不單有神功戲表演，亦會派發平安米及進行「福品」競投。善信相信福品可保家宅平安，收得款項用作勝會經費。

不少石硤尾舊街坊對盂蘭節印象深刻，其中一位為張群好。她還記得美荷樓時有自殺事件發生，除了跳樓外，還會有人在廁所及浴室上吊自盡。另亦曾有婆婆晚上去廁所失足跌倒，因無人發現而失救致死，就這樣魂斷廁所。群好憶述有一年張父在盂蘭節下午6點多下班回家，結果在樓梯見到「㗎㗎嘢」行上行落，而她也聽過有鄰居說看到不遠處的喃嘸山（現俗稱嘉頓山）上有鬼光飛來飛去，也見怪不怪了。

Every time Chinese talk about the seventh month of the lunar calendar, the belief that “the gate to the Underworld will be opened” first comes to their mind. Hungry Ghost Festival, also known as Yu Lan, is a traditional Chinese ancestor worship festival. Legend has it that the seventh month of the lunar calendar is when restless spirits roam the earth, so people pay tribute to their ancestors as well as the wandering spirits. The Yu Lan Ghost Festival is organised in many places throughout Hong Kong. The tradition was brought to Hong Kong by people originating from Chiu Chow (Chaozhou) and many of them lived in the Shek Kip Mei resettlement area. Therefore, Yu Lan was one of the major festivals in the area. In the past, a huge Yu Lan Ghost Festival was held in Shek Kip Mei's large football ground (close to Mei Shan, Mei Hung and Mei Choi House of Shek Kip Mei Estate at present location). The content not only included live Chinese opera and Chiu Chow-style drama performance, but also free rice distribution and auspicious objects auction. Worshipers believed the blessed auction items could keep their homes and families safe and the revenue generated was used for the Yu Lan Ghost Festival.

Many Shek Kip Mei residents were deeply impressed by Yu Lan, one of them is Cheung Kwan-ho. She still remembers suicide cases were not rare in Mei Ho House. As well as jumping off the building, there were also some people who hung themselves in the toilet or bathroom. One time an old woman lost her balance and fell in the toilet at night. She died because no one discovered her in time. Also, one year Kwan-ho's father went back home after work at Yu Lan at around 6pm and he saw “something” going up and down the stairs. Kwan-ho also heard some neighbours saw ghost lights on Garden Hill, which is close to Mei Ho House. Such scenarios were no longer surprising to them.



西貢區潮僑街坊盂蘭勝會的神棚 / 1970年代 / 胡炎松先生（香港潮屬社團總會）提供
Sheds for gods worshipping in Sai Kung Yu Lan Ghost Festival of the Hong Kong Chiu Chow Community / 1970s /
Provided by Mr Anven Wu Yim-chung (Federation of Hong Kong Chiu Chow Community Organizations)

「事頭婆撒錢！唔撒錢今晚比鬼捻！」
 “BOSS WOMAN, THROW MONEY! OR YOUR NECK WILL BE GRASPED BY GHOST TONIGHT!”

群好在60至70年代仍住在美荷樓，當時美荷樓每年都會舉行盂蘭節的儀式，好讓這些亡魂能被超渡，她稱：「咁樣住得舒服啲、安全啲。」群好指這並非潮汕人舉辦，只是美荷樓的街坊自發組織。在鬼節前一至兩個月便有統籌呼籲各街坊湊錢，通常家家戶戶都會按能力捐錢，像張家就會捐約2至3元。他們會在前地堂搭棚、打齋，而群好與其他小孩就會幫忙摺金銀衣紙。此外，前地堂背向巴域街位置還會豎立一個約三層樓高的「鬼王」大型紙紮。鬼王，又稱大士王，負責管理亡靈，在場地放置鬼王可確保孤魂不會作亂。當時儀式要辦三天，在舊曆7月14日辦完，並在這天把鬼王燒掉。

Kwan-ho was still living in Mei Ho House in the 60-70s. Every year the Yu Lan ritual was held in Mei Ho House so that the wandering ghosts could be placated. Kwan-ho said, “Then we can live safely and comfortably.” It is the residents of Mei Ho House, instead of Chiu Chow people, who took the initiative of organising the ritual. An organiser appealed for donations one or two months before the Hungry Ghost Festival. Usually, each family would donate some money depending on their financial situation, like the Cheung family who donated around \$2-3. They set up temporary sheds and performed rituals in the front courtyard and children, like Kwan-ho, helped to fold joss paper. A three-storey tall large “zi zaat” (paper effigy) representing the Ghost King was also erected at the front courtyard with its back to Berwick Street. The Ghost King is responsible for managing the ghosts, that’s why placing the Ghost King at the venue could make sure the homeless ghosts would not ruin the event. The whole ritual was held for three days and finished on the 14th day of the seventh lunar month. On the last day, the zi zaat of the Ghost King was burnt.



石硤尾大球場的一角。大球場俗稱「大波地」，當時會舉辦大型盂蘭勝會。 / 1975年 / 高添強先生提供
 This was the corner of Shek Kip Mei large football ground. A huge Yu Lan Ghost Festival was held here. / 1975 / Provided by Mr Ko Tim-keung



在潮州公和堂盂蘭勝會中派贈白米接濟貧民。 / 1970年代初 / 鄭翔奮先生（潮州公和堂盂蘭勝會）提供
 They were distributing rice to the poor in Yu Lan Ghost Festival organised by Chiu Chow Kung Wo Tong. / Early 1970s / Provided by Mr Cheng Cheung-fun (Chiu Chow Kung Wo Tong Yu Lan Ghost Festival)



潮州公和堂盂蘭勝會的經師棚 / 1970年代初 / 鄭翔奮先生（潮州公和堂盂蘭勝會）提供
 Sutra chanting shed in Yu Lan Ghost Festival organised by Chiu Chow Kung Wo Tong / Early 1970s / Provided by Mr Cheng Cheung-fun (Chiu Chow Kung Wo Tong Yu Lan Ghost Festival)

對另一位街坊王家華來說，盂蘭節同樣難忘。他正好生於7月14日，他笑言：「係新曆呀吓，唔係舊曆，舊曆就係鬼節啦。」他小時候最喜歡盂蘭節，因為小孩子最愛玩，所以他們會四處走並叫口號：「事頭婆撒錢！唔撒錢今晚比鬼捻（粵語拼音為「nin2」）」！那時的街坊會燒溪錢，並將一仙、兩仙等硬幣丟出去，小孩就會去撿。所以一到盂蘭節，他們就會到處走，看到有人在拜祭的話，就會在旁邊叫嚷：「燒完未呀燒完未呀？」家華回憶往時，表示這是一個盛大熱鬧的節日，而且收穫也相當豐富，故此覺得很開心，但他們一群人也得「鬥搶」，誰搶到就是誰的，有錢就可以買糖和玩具。而群好則不會去撿硬幣，因為那些錢其實是撒給野鬼，所以張母不許她去撿錢。兩位街坊由不同角度出發，對盂蘭節各有回憶與感受。

Yu Lan was also memorable to another old resident, Wong Kar-wah. He was born on 14 July and he said in a joking manner, “Not the Chinese calendar, but the Western calendar. Otherwise it was on Hungry Ghost Festival.” In his childhood, he loved Yu Lan the most. It was because children were playful, they walked around and shouted, “Boss woman, throw money! Or your neck will be grasped by ghost tonight!” At that time, people burnt joss paper and threw one or two cents into the street. Then children would go to pick the money up. They wandered around during Yu Lan and whenever they saw someone paying respect to ancestors, they called out, “Have you finished? Have you finished?” Kar-wah recalls those memories and thinks it was a lively festival. He felt so happy since he had a fruitful time collecting pocket money as a result. They were a group of children and therefore had to compete with each other for the money which they then used for sweets and toys. Unlike Kar-wah, Kwan-ho did not pick up the money thrown on street. It was because that was actually for the ghosts and her mother did not let her pick up the money. These two residents shared with us the experience and feeling of Yu Lan from different perspectives.

「事頭婆撒錢！唔撒錢今晚比鬼捻！」
“BOSS WOMAN, THROW MONEY! OR YOUR NECK WILL BE GRASPED BY GHOST TONIGHT!”



外國攝影師到潮州公和堂盂蘭勝會拍照。 / 1970年代初 / 鄭翔奮先生（潮州公和堂盂蘭勝會）提供
A foreign photographer was taking photo in Yu Lan Ghost Festival organised by Chiu Chow Kung Wo Tong. / Early 1970s / Provided by Mr Cheng Cheung-fun (Chiu Chow Kung Wo Tong Yu Lan Ghost Festival)

盂蘭節異於清明節及重陽節，除拜祭先人外，還會祭祀遊魂野鬼，相當富有人情味。此節日最初由潮汕人帶來香港，但後來已經不光是潮汕人的「專利」。時至今日，盂蘭節的祭祀活動已是香港的傳統習俗之一，普遍市民會燒街衣讓無主孤魂安息；而盂蘭勝會因應各區特色，做法不一，非常多樣化。香港潮人盂蘭勝會更於2011年獲評定為國家級非物質文化遺產，可見極具文化價值。若你曾覺得盂蘭勝會十分「老套」，何不放下成見，去看看這個保留了本土特色的文化遺產？

Yu Lan is different from Ching Ming and Chung Yeung Festival as people are compassionate enough to pay respect to the wandering spirits in the netherworld and not only to their own ancestors. Yu Lan was originally brought by Chiu Chow people and later it has grown to more than just a regional cultural festival of Chiu Chow. Nowadays, religious activity at Yu Lan is one of the traditional customs in Hong Kong. People burn joss paper on the street to comfort the homeless spirits. In accordance with district characteristics, there are different practices of Yu Lan Ghost Festival and it shows diversity. The Yu Lan Ghost Festival of the Hong Kong Chiu Chow Community was even inscribed onto the national list of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Hong Kong in 2011 and we can see the cultural value of the festival. If you once thought that the festival is too stereotyped, why don't you put aside your prejudices and try to experience this piece of cultural heritage with local characteristics?



1. 在西貢區潮僑街坊盂蘭勝會中派金豬福品。 / 1970年代 / 胡炎松先生（香港潮屬社團總會）提供
Gold pigs and auspicious objects were distributed in Sai Kung Yu Lan Ghost Festival of the Hong Kong Chiu Chow Community. / Early 1970s / Provided by Mr Anven Wu Yim-chung (Federation of Hong Kong Chiu Chow Community Organizations)
2. 長沙灣街坊潮籍盂蘭勝會 / 2015年 / 胡炎松先生（香港潮屬社團總會）提供
Cheung Sha Wan Yu Lan Ghost Festival of the Hong Kong Chiu Chow Community / 2015 / Provided by Mr Anven Wu Yim-chung (Federation of Hong Kong Chiu Chow Community Organizations)

深水埗「猛鬼差館」兩呎以下——埋藏著誰的秘密？ TWO FEET UNDER SHAM SHUI PO'S HAUNTED POLICE STATION: WHOSE SECRET WAS BURIED UNDERGROUND?

「你哋而家想聽咩故仔呢？鬼故你哋又聽過未？深水埗差館嘅鬼故……」1927年出生的區鼎，原名為區家鼎，在2015年接受訪問時已年近九旬，聲如洪鐘，親述了六十多年前一樁光怪陸離的事件。他在1948年進入警校受訓，在短短三年間，只有23歲的區鼎已由警員被擢升至警長，然後在深水埗警署工作三年。那時，深水埗警署同僚間有一些「潛規則」需要遵循：南昌街有一後巷全是賣白粉的，若隨便闖進，「道友」不輕易放人走。除此之外，深水埗警署也有「猛鬼差館」之稱，一直有不少鬼故流傳，而警署內也有一個地方切忌胡亂前往，那就是——

少爺仔自食其力考「花腰」

區鼎在香港仔出生，不過在20歲前總是在香港仔與家鄉廣州兩邊走。在五年級時，因日軍侵略香港，他就走難回廣州。當時廣州淪陷於汪精衛政權，區鼎在約14歲時便要當兵，加入汪精衛政權的軍隊。和平後父親沒有回香港，在廣州做生意，區鼎便協助父親打理生意。

後來由於不想打「老豆工」，區鼎在1947年計劃在香港找工作。在香港有很多父親的前員工照料他，但他覺得沒有面子，故沒有接受。有

“What kind of stories would you like to know? Have you heard any ghost stories? Let me tell you the ghost story of Sham Shui Po Police Station...” Au Ting was born in 1927 and his original name was Au Kar-ting. The interview with him took place in 2015. At that time he was already in his 90s, but he was still full of energy and described his weird experience of something that happened 60 years ago with his sonorous voice. He entered the police academy in 1948. Within three years, Au Ting, at the age of 23, had been promoted from Constable to Sergeant and then started work in Sham Shui Po Police Station for three years. His colleagues in Sham Shui Po Police Station had to follow some unspoken rules. For example, many people sold heroin in an alley off Nam Cheong Street, so police could not intrude. If, by accident, they did, the drug users would not let them go. Sham Shui Po Police Station is also called a haunted police station because lots of ghost stories circulate among the locals. There was also a room in the police station that they should not intrude...

Self-Sufficient Young Master Applied for Police

Au Ting was born in Aberdeen, but he had to shuttle between Aberdeen and his hometown of Guangzhou before he was 20 years old. When he was in primary 5, he needed to take refuge in Guangzhou due to the Japanese invasion of Hong Kong. During that period, Guangzhou fell into Wang Ching-wei's control, therefore Au Ting served in Wang's army when he was just 14 years old. After the end of the Japanese occupation, his father did not return to Hong Kong and instead did business in Guangzhou. Hence, Au Ting assisted in his father's business.

Due to him not wanting to rely on his father, Au Ting planned to search for jobs in Hong Kong in 1947. There

一天行經窩打老道東方街時，他看到警察訓練學校（現時香港中華基督教青年會的位置），有二千多人在排隊，一問之下發現原來排隊考「花腰」（即警察，因他們皮帶扣呈兩頭蛇形）。區鼎詢問下得知小學程度也可以考警察，於是他也排隊投考。考核時，考官會豎起一枝5呎6吋高的竹量度考生高度，高度不足者便被淘汰；又要求考生唸中文報紙，如唸錯超過13個字便不合格；另外亦要考生選出例句中的正確用字，他都一一通過。

至於為何「區家鼎」為何會改名為「區鼎」，原來和投考警察也有關係。當時有位考官叫他本名區家鼎的時候，他說笑般回答：「我而家都無家可歸。」那位考官隨即說：「咁你就叫區鼎啦！」所以官方記錄中他就叫「區鼎」。

區鼎於1948年12月正式入校受訓，並於翌年3月出學堂，是黃竹坑警校的第一期畢業生。當時警校像一個簡

were many former subordinates of his father to take care of him in Hong Kong, however, for the sake of “face-saving”, he did not accept their offers. One day he was passing by the junction of Waterloo Road and Tung Fong Street and saw the Police College (the Chinese YMCA of Hong Kong is now at this location). Two thousand people were lining up and he found out that they intended to apply for “Faa Yiu” (literally “Flowered Belt” – an old colloquial term meaning “police” which referred to their belt buckles shaped like two snakes). Au Ting knew that someone with only a primary education level could also apply for police, so he followed the crowd and joined the queue. At the time of the interview, the examiner held up a five foot six inch tall piece of bamboo to test the height of the candidates. Those not meeting the height target would be eliminated. The candidates were also required to read a Chinese newspaper and they would be failed if they read more than 13 words incorrectly. In addition, they were also given a sample sentence and had to pick a correct word from it. Finally Au Ting passed all these tests.

The reason why Au Ting changed his name from Au Kar-ting was related to the process of applying to the police as well. “Kar” in his name means “family” in Chinese. One examiner called his original name, he somewhat jokingly



區鼎
Au Ting

深水埗「猛鬼差館」兩呎以下——埋藏著誰的秘密？

TWO FEET UNDER SHAM SHUI PO'S HAUNTED POLICE STATION: WHOSE SECRET WAS BURIED UNDERGROUND?

陋的軍營。區鼎一開始到油麻地警署報到，第二年已經升至「兩劃」的伍長級。其後被調往九龍城警署，一年後，即1951年又升至「三劃」警長。

「兩劃」與「三劃」都是指手臂上的階徽，又可叫「兩柴」和「三柴」。他的升遷速度在當時可謂破紀錄。服務九龍城至1953年後，他再次被調往深水埗欽州街警署任庶務警長，直至1955年。他曾在1953年石硤尾大火後，負責維持輪候物資的災民秩序。在1956年「雙十暴動」期間，他被調往尖沙咀警署，被委任為署理副署長，到1967年動亂時，他已晉升為甲級高級警長（現稱警署警長）。

區鼎善於射擊，曾被提名為「神槍手隊」一員。 / 1970年代 / 區鼎先生提供
Au Ting had a remarkable talent for shooting. He was once appointed as one of the "Sharpshooter's Team". / 1970s / Provided by Mr Au Ting



answered "I am homeless now." The examiner replied, "You are called Au Ting then!" Thus his name was marked "Au Ting" in the official record.

Au Ting started his official training in Dec 1948 in the police college and graduated in March of the following year. He was one of the first batch of graduates. At that time, the police college was like a primitive barracks. After he graduated, he worked in the Yau Ma Tei Police Station and was promoted to two-stripe Corporal. He then was redeployed to Kowloon City Police Station. One year later, in 1951, he was promoted to three-stripe Sergeant. "Two-stripe" and "three-stripe" refer to the badges on the arms. His speedy promotion was in record time. In 1953, he (as Barrack Sergeant) was redeployed again to Sham Shui Po Police Station, located on Yen Chow Street, until 1955. Au Ting was once in charge of maintaining the queuing order for the victims of the Shek Kip Mei Fire of 1953. During the period of the Hong Kong 1956 riots, he was transferred to Tsim Sha Tsui Police Station and was appointed as the acting Deputy Station Sergeant. During the 1967 riots, he was promoted to Staff Sergeant Class I, now known as Station Sergeant.



黃竹坑警察學校的畢業禮 /

1955年8月13日 / 《工商晚報》

The passing out ceremony of the police training school in Wong Chuk Hang / 13 August 1955 / The Kung Sheung Evening News

「鬼故」的序章

區鼎在深水埗警署工作時，有一個「師爺」（即文員）姓李，負責書寫警署的文件。他經常在吃宵夜後在警署的「地圖房」睡覺，並在房裡放被鋪。每當師爺睡覺時，房內經常傳出他的叫聲，雖然所有警察都聽到師爺睡覺時經常會「鬼殺咁嘈」，但從來沒有人會進那間房。

當時區鼎的妻子因病入院，他往往在探望妻子後上班。有一日，區鼎在探訪後回到警署，感到十分疲倦，同僚便著他到那間房睡覺，還好心心地幫他關燈。那房間內有一張英女王伊利沙伯二世的相片、兩張桌子、假火爐，區鼎看著看著英女王就朦朦朧朧地睡著了。睡夢中，他突然看到一個白衣長髮女人站在英女王前，區鼎心想，不是來搞我吧……他心中一邊咒罵著，一邊盤算著如果女鬼過來的話，便一腳踢向她。誰知那女鬼一個轉身，整頭髮便蓋著區鼎。區鼎大吃一驚，不停掙扎。他十分憤怒，覺得自己沒有招惹過她，她應該搞阿李而不是他啊！區鼎聽說過，咬舌頭的血可以驅鬼，於是他照樣向女鬼一噴，女鬼便消失了。

同僚在外面聽到區鼎「鬼殺咁嘈」，便嚷：「今日輪到區鼎喇！」區鼎要面子，便說沒有事發生，只是睡覺壓到手臂，血氣不通。

The Prologue of the Ghost Story

Whilst Au Ting was working in the Sham Shui Po Police Station, there was a clerk surnamed Lee who was responsible for all the clerical work. Lee always took his break in the "Map Room" where he placed a quilt after eating his supper. Whenever Lee slept there, everyone heard his screams. Despite hearing him screaming no one ever dared enter the room.

At that time, Au Ting's wife was hospitalised due to illness and Au Ting would visit her before he went to work. One day he felt so exhausted when he returned to the police station that his colleagues let him sleep in that room and turned off the light for him. There was a photo of Queen Elizabeth II, two tables and also a faux fireplace. Looking at the Queen's photo, he finally fell asleep. While sleeping, he suddenly saw a long-haired woman, dressed in white, standing in front of the Queen. "Is the female ghost coming to torment me?" he thought to himself. He cursed the ghost quietly whilst planning to kick her if she came any closer. However, she didn't come closer but instead turned around and completely covered Au Ting with her long hair. Au Ting was shocked and couldn't stop struggling. At the time, he also felt outraged because he felt he had not provoked the ghost. The ghost should torment Lee but not him! Au Ting had heard that the blood from a bitten tongue could exorcise evil spirits, and so after he spurted out the blood, the ghost disappeared.

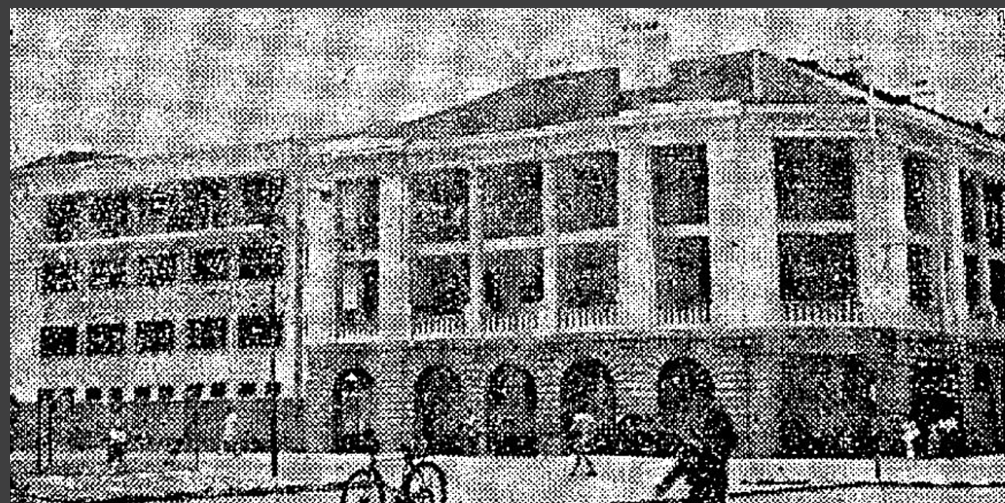
Au Ting's colleagues heard him yelling and said, "It's Au Ting's turn today!" Au Ting responded that nothing had happened for the sake of keeping his pride. He explained that his arm was numb when he awoke.

深水埗「猛鬼差館」兩呎以下——埋藏著誰的秘密？

TWO FEET UNDER SHAM SHUI PO'S HAUNTED POLICE STATION: WHOSE SECRET WAS BURIED UNDERGROUND?

深水埗警署剛完成擴建工程。/ 1954年5月19日 / 《工商晚報》

The expansion project of Sham Shui Po Police Station recently completed. / 19 May 1954 / The Kung Sheung Evening News



深水埗警署現貌

The existing appearance of Sham Shui Po Police Station

「我女朋友搵你」

第二天師爺睡覺時，他迷迷糊糊地走出來，說要找區鼎。區鼎心想，他是想嚇我吧，便叫他回去睡覺，師爺於是回去房間。第三天同樣的事情發生了，師爺又朦朦朧朧的出來找區鼎，道：「搵你呀大佬。」區鼎跟師爺再三確認他不是說笑，但師爺仍然堅持，「我女朋友搵你。」原來是因為他弄髒了她的身子。區鼎記得他從沒向人說過他向女鬼噴血的事，便知師爺並非說笑，便道：「佢死咗咁耐，應該投胎啦！」說罷就趕他離開。

誰知再隔了兩晚，師爺又再出來說他的女友不能去投胎，就是因為區鼎弄髒了她。區鼎見他態度認真，便著他開門見山說清楚她是怎樣死的。師爺帶了區鼎入房，房內有幾個環及幾顆大石。原來深水埗警署以前是日軍憲兵部，被捉來的女人的頸項與手腳被扣在這幾個環上，不能動彈，日軍兵士便把她們強姦，死去的女人便被日軍就地埋葬。這名女鬼便是其中一個受害人，她的骨頭埋藏在深水埗警署地下。當年深水埗警署興建時，已發現的戰俘骸骨都經已被處理掉，但這名女鬼的兩塊盤骨未被發現，她的身子「並不完整」，區鼎向她噴的血使她更髒，所以未能投胎。

“My Girlfriend is Looking for You”

The day after the incident, Lee went to sleep but then emerged dazed and confused and confronted Au Ting. Au Ting thought to himself that Lee just wanted to scare him and so told him to go back to the room and sleep. However, on the third day the same exact thing happened and Lee said to him “She is looking for you!” Au Ting asked again if he was just joking but when Lee once again said with conviction “My girlfriend is looking for you!” Au Ting soon realised that Lee was actually being serious about the whole incident. Lee stated Au Ting had stained the ghost with blood. Only he himself knew this fact and he hadn’t mentioned it to Lee or anyone else for that matter. Au Ting finally responded by telling Lee “Your girlfriend has been dead for so many years, she should move on!” and Lee was forced to leave.

Two days later, Lee confronted Au Ting again and told him that his girlfriend is not able to move on as he tainted her. Au Ting, feeling that Lee was serious, asked him bluntly how his girlfriend died. Lee took Au Ting to a room where there were shackles and very large stones. Lee explained to Au Ting that the Sham Shui Po Police Station was once a base for the “Kenpeitai” (Japanese Military Police Corps) where they captured and raped women in the very room they were standing in, shackling their necks, arms and legs with the chains and shackles around them. Lee further explained that the women who did not survive the soldier’s treatment, were buried right under where they stood and the ghost they encountered, was one of those victims. Lee mentioned that before the construction of the Sham Shui Po Police Station the other victims’ bones were cleared and settled all except for this ghost which had two pelvis bones that remained unaccounted

深水埗「猛鬼差館」兩呎以下——埋藏著誰的秘密？

TWO FEET UNDER SHAM SHUI PO'S HAUNTED POLICE STATION: WHOSE SECRET WAS BURIED UNDERGROUND?

幕後軍師拔刀相助

師爺叫區鼎幫女鬼拿出骨頭、洗乾淨，然後再火化，讓她得以投胎。區鼎說：「我點可以鋤爛差館嘅地，拎佢啲兩舊骨？我只係普通嘅三柴警長，唔得㗎囉。」他自然沒權力這樣做，但之後師爺經常出來央求，區鼎終究心軟，將整件事如實告訴署長。署長是華人，十分凶惡，聽罷把區鼎臭罵一頓，並說如果再提此事便將他降職，甚至革除。區鼎只好另想辦法。他想起有個洋人警司，與他尚有交情。有一天，區鼎碰見那警司，便跟他聊起警署有鬼的事。原來外籍警司以前在香港仔警署工作，警署後方曾是一個行刑場，這名警司也曾遇過靈異事件，故此他相信區鼎的話，更讚許區鼎好心腸，也願意幫忙。

洋人警司說找天請「喃嘸佬」、作作來，喃嘸佬打齋作法，作作負責鋤地執骨。但欽州街兩邊均是民居，區鼎認為如在半夜三更「打叮叮」（即敲響法器的聲音）甚為不妥，便打算著喃嘸佬只需喃誦唸經，不要打響叮叮。外國人警司給區鼎一日時間，叫他星期六晚暗地裡處理，只是鋤地要鋪回一樣的紅色階磚，而外國人警司會叫署長當晚不用留在警署。區鼎便準備妥當，如請人上廣州買地磚等，預備星期六晚行事。

for and would not complete her fully for her to move on and that Au Ting made it even worse with what he did.

The Advisor behind the Scene Lent a Hand

Lee asked Au Ting to help locate the bones, clean them and arrange for their cremation so that the ghost could reincarnate. Au Ting said, "How can I dig the ground of the police station just for two pieces of bones? I am just a Sergeant and I can do nothing." He certainly did not have the power to do so, but Lee always came out to beg him in later days. Au Ting felt some sympathy so he explained the whole matter to Station Sergeant. The Station Sergeant was a ferocious Chinese and chided Au Ting, warning him not to mention this again or he would face demotion or even dismissal. So Au Ting had to resort to other alternatives. He remembered a Superintendent who was a foreigner and they were on friendly terms. One day, Au Ting met the Superintendent and they talked about the ghost in the police station. It turned out that the Superintendent had previously worked in Aberdeen Police Station which had also acted as an execution ground in the past. The Superintendent trusted Au Ting as he too had encountered supernatural incidents before. He even praised Au Ting for his kindness and he was willing to help out.

The Superintendent advised finding a Taoist priest to conduct religious rites and a funeral worker to dig up the ground to retrieve the bones. However, because Yen Chow Street was a busy residential area, Au Ting considered it inappropriate if the priest sounded the religious musical apparatus. Therefore he only planned to ask the priest to chant the sutra without the musical apparatus. The Superintendent gave Au Ting one day and Au Ting had to get things done secretly on Saturday night. In addition,



穿著高級警長制服的區鼎 / 1968年 / 區鼎先生提供

Au Ting wearing the uniform of Staff Sergeant Class I / 1968 / Provided by Mr Au Ting

深水埗「猛鬼差館」兩呎以下——埋藏著誰的秘密？

TWO FEET UNDER SHAM SHUI PO'S HAUNTED POLICE STATION: WHOSE SECRET WAS BURIED UNDERGROUND?

暗黑中鋤地取骨

星期六晚上，區鼎帶著喃嘸佬、佻作進入警署，鋤了約兩呎地，也毫無發現。區鼎心想，既然都鋤開了，那便再鋤深一些有沒有發現。一會兒後，佻作真的有所發現，道：「沙展，有料啲！」拿起了兩塊女性盤骨。佻作看了盤骨，說這是不正經的女人，區鼎便叫他不要多嘴，趕快洗乾淨盤骨。鋪回地磚後，一行人便到海旁作法超渡，燒了元寶蠟燭，將骨頭海葬。

兩、三日後，師爺出來跟區鼎說：「佢話多謝你，佢去咗投胎喇，以後都唔返嚟喇。」事情就此告一段落。現時深水埗警署那間房的鐵環已經被拆除。

看到這裡的你，有沒有起雞皮疙瘩？雖已事隔半世紀，區鼎仍能將整件靈異事件所有細節鉅細無遺地一一述說，毫無懼色。不過，當時知道這件事的人不多，更遑論現在了。反正這個故事，信不信由你。至於深水埗警署其他「猛鬼」傳聞，歡迎你自行發掘……

he requested Au Ting to replenish the same red floor tiles after digging up the ground. The Superintendent would help to arrange for the Station Sergeant to be away for that night. Au Ting was well-prepared, even asking people to buy replacement floor tiles in Guangzhou, and ready to act on the Saturday night.

Dug the Ground and Got the Bones in Darkness

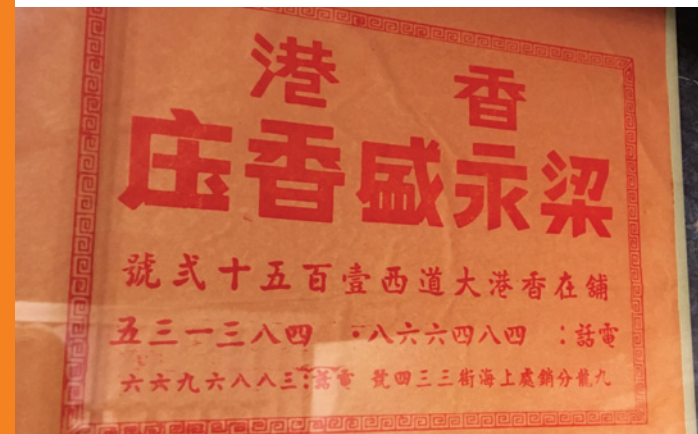
On the Saturday night, Au Ting brought the Taoist priest and the funeral worker to the police station. They started to dig down into the ground for a depth of two feet but discovered nothing. Au Ting thought, since the ground has been dug already, just carry on and see if anything turns up. After a while, the funeral worker said, "Sergeant, I've found something!" and picked up two pieces of pelvis bone. The worker looked at the pelvis bones and told Au Ting she was an "immoral girl". Au Ting quickly warned him not to shoot his mouth off and to just wash the bones well. After replacing the floor tiles, they went to the waterfront to conduct religious rites and burn hell notes and candles. They adopted a sea burial for the bones.

Two to three days later, Lee told Au Ting, "She said thank you. She went to reincarnate and won't be back." This experience had finally come to an end. These days, the shackles inside the room have long since been removed.

Are there any goose bumps raised on your skin after reading this story? Although it happened half a century ago, Au Ting could still tell us this supernatural incident in great detail without fear. Yet only a few of people knew about this matter at the time, not to mention present days. Anyway, it is up to you whether you believe it or not. For other ghost stories in the Sham Shui Po haunted Police Station, you are welcome to explore by yourselves...

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

梁永盛香庄
Leung Wing Shing Joss Stick
Company



來到生活館地下，你會看到一個玻璃櫃裡有很多不同材質的格子組成了一個展板。其實這個設計源於中國早期的習俗「百家布」，雙親會到各家各戶收集布料，給出生滿100天的孩子縫製一件百家衣，寓意以百家之福保佑小孩健康長壽。這塊「布」令人看得目不暇給，充滿昔日居民的集體回憶，包括流行文化、書本、餐廳等。你又有否留意原來其中一格也跟這期的主題有關？

談到「鬼」，必然要說到祭祀。仔細一看，最高一行寫著梁永盛香庄。這是一家於1872年在廣州起家的百年香舖，總店位於皇后大道西。他們現仍堅守傳統的製香工藝，以手工搓香。但原來梁永盛並非創辦人之名，而是指梁家永世昌盛的意思。這裡每一格背後都有饒有意思的歷史，除了梁永盛香庄外，你也可以看看其他的格子，也許會有嶄新的發現！

When you come to the ground floor of Heritage of Mei Ho House, you can see many squares made from different materials form an exhibition board inside a glass display cabinet. This design stems from an early Chinese tradition called "patchwork quilt". Parents would reach out to other families to collect fabrics so that they could sew a patchwork quilt of clothes for their 100-day-old baby. It signifies collecting the good fortune from a hundred families to bless the child to have a healthy and long life. You can see this "patchwork quilt" is full of the collective memories of the old residents, including popular culture, books and restaurants. Have you noticed one of the patches is related to the theme of this issue?

Speaking of "ghosts", religious offerings are one of the crucial elements. Looking carefully at the exhibition board, you will find one of the patches concerns the "Leung Wing Shing Joss Stick Company" in the row on top. It is a century-old incense brand established in 1872 in Guangzhou and the first shop in Hong Kong was located on Queen's Road West. Today, they still stick to the traditional hand-made incense stick technique. However, "Leung Wing Shing" is not, as you may have assumed, the name of the founder. "Leung" is indeed the family name and "Wing Shing" means "ongoing prosperity and success" in Chinese. Every patch here has its own meaningful history. In addition to the Leung Wing Shing Joss Stick Company, you can also take the opportunity to have a look at other patches and perhaps discover a brand that is new to you!

4-6月季度活動回顧 2ND QUARTER (APRIL-JUNE) ACTIVITY REVIEW

「香港國際博物館節2018」特備節目 “HONG KONG INTERNATIONAL MUSEUM DAY 2018” PROGRAMME SERIES

2018年香港國際博物館日的主題是「超連結的博物館：新作為·新人類」。美荷樓生活館期望藉此機會，讓不同年齡層的市民了解公屋歷史及深水埗社區發展，細味今昔變化。

在公眾節目「90後『賞』遊深水埗」中，由一班90後的年輕人成立的「我們的獨家邨」帶領參加者參觀深水埗區的小型商店，促進社區文化交流，並讓他們從中反思社會的消費態度。此外，在《勵德年記》紀念放映會中，觀眾可以觀賞由「城市日記」遠赴倫敦製作的紀錄片，回溯及紀念鄔勵德先生（1912-2018）為香港人所作的貢獻。

另有親子節目「美荷樓『飛越公屋新玩意』親子工作坊」，兒童藝術教育家冰冰姐姐與小朋友暢遊生活館，聆聽公屋故事之餘，更可回顧昔日玩意。參加者再運用廢物發揮創意，設計各式玩具，增加家庭親子樂趣。

The theme of the International Museum Day (IMD) 2018 is “Hyperconnected Museums: New Approaches, New Publics”. The Heritage of Mei Ho House organised a series of programmes to help more Hong Kong people of different ages to understand the stories of public housing and the development of the Sham Shui Po community by taking a closer look at the changes between the past and present.

In the public programme “Post-90s Guided Sham Shui Po Small Shops Tour” led by “Our Unique Village” which was established by a group youngsters born in the 1990s, participants could visit the small shops in Sham Shui Po. It is hoped that the tour could promote cultural exchange in the community and let the participants rethink their attitudes as consumers. Additionally, in the screening of “The Wright Chronicle”, the audience could watch this documentary film produced by “Urban Diary” in the UK to remember the contribution of Mr Michael Wright (1912-2018).

The “Mei Ho House ‘Public Housing Childhood Toys’ Family Workshop” was held during the Museum Day. The art educator, Ms Bing Bing, led a fun tour for children in the Heritage of Mei Ho House. As well as listening to stories about public housing, the children could look back on toys used in the past. Participants then made use of recycled materials to design different toys in creative ways. The workshop was an enjoyable experience for both parents and children.



美荷樓舊居民網絡文化活動： 真·深水埗街坊導賞團—宗教篇 Mei Ho House Alumni Network Activity: Sham Shui Po Kaifong Guided Religious Tour

美荷樓舊居民網絡文化活動：「真·深水埗街坊導賞團—宗教篇」在4月22日（日）順利完成。參加者跟隨海濱文化導賞會的導賞員先後參觀位於元洲街的寶血女修會、建於清朝光緒十七年（即1891年）前的關帝廟和全港唯一以哪吒為主神的三太子廟。除此之外，參加者還欣賞了聖方濟各堂、道教青松仙觀、九龍道德會龍慶堂等等屬於不同宗教團體的建築物，齊齊來認識這區多姿多采的宗教歷史和文化。

The “Sham Shui Po Kaifong Guided Religious Tour” was conducted successfully on 22 Apr (Sun). The participants followed the Kaifong docents of Hoi Bun Heritage Docents Society to visit “Sisters of the Precious Blood” located in Un Chau Street and Kwan Tai Temple which was built in 1891 (the period of Qing Dynasty) and the only temple in Hong Kong which worships Nezha. They also visited St. Francis of Assisi Church, the Ching Chung Taoist Association of Hong Kong Ltd., and Lung Hing Tong to understand different religious buildings in Sham Shui Po district.



YHA美荷樓青年旅舍開放日2018 「童年回憶！經典飛行棋著陸美荷樓」 YHA Mei Ho House Youth Hostel Open Day 2018 “Yesteryear Memories! Retro Flying Chess Lands at Mei Ho House”

由「H型」徙置大廈活化而成的YHA美荷樓青年旅舍，充滿香港人集體回憶，而細數童年懷舊玩具，由60年代開始流行的飛行棋必不可少，隨時代轉變，當年人手木製的飛行棋已變為機械切割的塑膠棋子和棋盤。開放日已於6月23至24日順利舉行，以經典玩具「飛行棋」為主題，是次開放日特設「巨型飛行棋主題玩樂區」，讓訪客在巨型棋盤與親朋好友進行飛行棋大賽！美荷樓生活館於開放日兩天均如常開放，每天更特設十一場廣東話定點導賞團。兩天開放日共錄得5,431人次參觀，謝謝支持！

YHA Mei Ho House Youth Hostel was transformed from an H-shaped resettlement block in which there were lots of collective memories of Hong Kong people. Aeroplane chess is one of the most popular childhood games since 1960s, originally a wood carved chess game, since transformed into plastic chess pieces and board. Open Day was held on 23-24 Jun and was themed on this classic game. A “Huge Aeroplane Chess Playing Zone” was set up for visitors to “stand” on a huge chess board and play with friends. The Heritage of Mei Ho House was open as usual during the Open Day and offered 11 special sessions of the fixed-point guided tour. A total of 5,431 participants were recorded. Thank you for the support!



最新活動 UPCOMING EVENTS

非遺文化 中秋明月伴美荷 Mid-Autumn Festival Celebration at Mei Ho House The Intangible Cultural Heritage of Hong Kong

SEP 15 SAT

中秋對你來說有甚麼意義？是與家人團圓的好日子？還是品嚐月餅的月份？

今年中秋，YHA美荷樓青年旅舍非常榮幸再次獲得深水埗區議會支持，將於2018年9月15日（六）舉辦「非遺文化 中秋明月伴美荷」。藉著中秋節，我們將與各方好友重溫當年過節的盛況，活動更以非物質文化遺產為主題，連繫深水埗區小店，推動、保育及傳承這區的非物質文化遺產（簡稱「非遺」）工藝。中秋節活動分為午間工作坊和中秋晚會。內容及報名詳情如下：

燈籠製作工作坊

Lantern Crafting Workshop

深水埗的紮作店師傅將教授參加者利用簡單的材料，如竹篾和紗紙等，學習紮作此非遺項目，並製作自己的燈籠。

日期 2018年9月15日（星期六）

時間 下午1時30分至4時30分

地點 YHA美荷樓青年旅舍多用途室

合作單位 寶華扎作

對象 任何10歲或以上人士

名額 20人

報名 <https://goo.gl/w573it> _____

費用 費用全免

活動以廣東話進行。



前地堂團圓晚會

Mid-Autumn Night Gathering @ Front Courtyard

在中秋晚會中，街坊及旅客可聚首美荷樓一起賞月團圓，共度歡樂溫馨的晚上。在晚會中，除了能讓參加者品嚐由深水埗舊式小店製作的傳統美食外，更會展現這些舌尖上的「非遺」歷史；另一非遺項目飛機欖與美荷樓息息相關，過去美荷樓亦有飛機欖出現，我們將在晚會中邀請參加者往活化後的旅舍樓層扔飛機欖。另外更設有DIY燈籠工作坊、紮作燈籠展示區、懷舊風火輪玩樂區等，亦有抽獎環節，節目豐富。

日期 2018年9月15日（星期六）

時間 下午7時至9時

地點 YHA美荷樓青年旅舍前地堂

美荷樓生活館將特別開放至下午9時正。

注意事項：

1. 所有活動名額先到先得，額滿即止。
2. 參加者需為美荷樓舊居民網絡成員。免費登記：<https://www.yha.org.hk/hmhh/become-a-member/>
3. 如遇天氣及特殊情况影響，美荷樓生活館保留轉換、更改或取消權利。
4. 如無故取消或缺席，將影響下次參加活動的機會。
5. 場內不得生火。為響應環保，美荷樓生活館不建議使用螢火棒。

美荷樓生活館服務 SERVICE OF HERITAGE OF MEI HO HOUSE



公眾導賞團 Public Guided Tour

廣東話 Cantonese

每日一團 Daily

(休館日除外 except the closed days)

14:30 - 15:15

• 請在 www.yha.org.hk/hmhh 網上預約

Please register in www.yha.org.hk/hmhh

服務對象 TARGET

公眾 / 每團名額20人

Public / 20 people per tour

收費 CHARGE

免費 Free

導賞服務 Guided Tour Service



團體參觀 Group Visit

逢星期二至五 Tuesdays to Fridays

(公眾假期除外 except public holidays)

11:45 - 12:45 / 14:45 - 15:45

星期六、日及公眾假期參觀人數眾多，不設團體參觀

No group visits are allowed on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays

收費 CHARGE

免費 Free

人數 NO. OF VISITORS

16-30人 16-30 people

不設導賞服務 No Guided Tour Service



團體包場參觀 Exclusive Private Group Tour

逢星期一 Mondays

(公眾假期除外 except public holidays)

10:00 - 11:00 / 11:15 - 12:15

逢星期二至日 Tuesdays to Sundays

17:00 - 18:00

語言 LANGUAGE

廣東話 / 英文 / 普通話

Cantonese / English / Mandarin

人數 NO. OF VISITORS

最多50人 Max. 50 people

收費 CHARGE

每位入場費\$20

每位額外導賞服務\$30

每團最低消費\$1000

\$20 / head admission fee

\$30 / head extra guided tour charge

minimum charge \$1000 per group

導賞服務 Guided Tour Service

- 有關團體參觀及團體包場參觀申請，請在 www.yha.org.hk/hmhh 下載表格並以電郵 (hmhh@yha.org.hk) 或以傳真方式 (3755 4378) 遞交

Please download the application form in www.yha.org.hk/hmhh and email to hmhh@yha.org.hk or fax to 3755 4378

開放時間 OPENING HOURS

星期二至星期日 — 上午 9 時 30 分至下午 5 時正
逢星期一 — 休息（公眾假期除外）
農曆年初一至初三 — 休息
平安夜及農曆新年除夕 — 下午 3 時 30 分閉館

Tuesdays to Sundays — 9:30am to 5:00pm
Mondays — Closed (except public holidays)
First three days of the Chinese New Year — Closed
Christmas Eve and Chinese New Year's Eve — Closed at 3:30pm

免費入場 **FREE ADMISSION**

地址 ADDRESS

九龍深水埗石硤尾邨 41 座 YHA 美荷樓青年旅舍地下
（港鐵深水埗站 B2 出口步行約 5 分鐘）
G/F, YHA Mei Ho House Youth Hostel,
Block 41, Shek Kip Mei Estate, Sham Shui Po, Kowloon
(5-min walk from Sham Shui Po MTR Station Exit B2)

☎ (852) 3728 3544 ✉ hmmh@yha.org.hk
🌐 www.yha.org.hk/hmmh 📱 美荷樓生活館 Heritage of Mei Ho House



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黃書盈 Shirley Wong Shu-ying

林若雁 Natalie Lam Yeuk-ngan

鍾可琪 Hoki Chung Ho-ki

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受訪者 Interviewee

區鼎 Au Ting

王家華 Wong Kar-wah

張群好 Cheung Kwan-ho

部分相片提供 Photo Provider

高添強 Ko Tim-keung

胡炎松（香港潮屬社團總會）

Anven Wu Yim-chung (Federation of Hong Kong
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鄭翔奮（潮州公和堂孟蘭勝會）

Cheng Cheung-fun (Chiu Chow Kung Wo Tong
Yu Lan Ghost Festival)

義工 Volunteer

Philip Edward Kenny

張嘉欣 Tori Cheung Ka-yan

劉熹 Lau Hei

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