



鏡蓉書屋

Kang Yung Study Hall





禾坑李氏 Li Clan of Wo Hang



李氏族人遷徙路線圖
Migration route of the Li Clan from
mainland China to Wo Hang

鏡蓉書屋由沙頭角禾坑村李氏族人興建。李族為客家人，遠祖於宋代末年（十三世紀初）定居福建；其後部分族人移居廣東省博羅縣。至1680年代後期，李德華與兒子權林遷居至新安縣（後稱寶安縣）禾坑，並建立禾坑村。

「禾坑」，顧名思義是指種植稻米的谷地。當李德華與李權林遷居禾坑時，得風水名師李三友指點，在禾坑坑口擇地建村，成為日後的上禾坑村。李權林次子的後人其後遷至鄰近地方，並分別約在1730年及1750年建立下禾坑及禾坑大朗二村。

禾坑三村的部分李氏族人自1950年代起已逐漸遷往香港市區或移居海外，如牙買加及英國等地。

The Kang Yung Study Hall was founded by the Li Clan of Wo Hang Village in Sha Tau Kok. The ancestors of this Hakka clan had settled in Fujian province at the end of the Song dynasty (early 13th century), and some of their descendants later migrated to Boluo county in Guangdong province. In the late 1680s, Li Tak-wah and his son Li Kuen-lam moved from Boluo to Wo Hang in Xin'an county (later renamed Bao'an), where they laid the foundations for the village.

Wo Hang literally means "valley of rice". When Li Tak-wah and Li Kuen-lam moved to the area, they took the advice of Li Sam-yau, a *feng shui* expert, and established their village near the mouth of the valley. This village was then called Sheung Wo Hang (Upper Wo Hang). The descendants of Kuen-lam's second son branched out to found two other villages, Ha Wo Hang (Lower Wo Hang) and Wo Hang Tai Long, in around 1730 and 1750 respectively.

Since the 1950s, many members of the Li Clan of these three villages in Wo Hang have moved to urban areas in Hong Kong or even abroad, to places such as Jamaica and the United Kingdom.

1950年代上禾坑鳥瞰圖
An aerial photo showing Sheung Wo Hang in the 1950s



鏡蓉書屋 Kang Yung Study Hall

「鏡蓉書屋」一名可能源出唐代(618-907年)段成式(803-863年)的筆記小說《酉陽雜俎》。故事講述李固言(782-860年)落第遊蜀，遇見一名老婦，老婦預言「郎君明年芙蓉鏡下及第」及「後二紀拜相」。李氏果然在翌年中式，而考題中有「人鏡芙蓉」一題；二十年後，他更成為了宰相。

書屋之名亦可能與鄧蓉鏡(1831-1900年)有關。鄧氏在1871年高中進士，本地部分鄧族的祠堂，皆有鄧蓉鏡的功名牌。書屋取名「鏡蓉」，大抵有鼓勵學生勤奮向學，像李固言及鄧蓉鏡一樣取得功名之意。

「鏡蓉書屋」四字是李培元在同治壬申年(1872年)所題。李氏是當時禾坑一位著名學者，曾任教鏡蓉書屋多年，其中一位學生李長春更取得廣州府學秀才第一名。

新界大部分書屋常兼用作祠堂，鏡蓉書屋則是少數僅作為教學用途的書室。書屋始建於清初，是一間只供五至十名村內子弟就讀的私塾。乾隆年間(1736-1795年)，書屋改建成兩層。1872年再次重修，並可能於同年命名為鏡蓉書屋，但亦有村民相信書屋的命名時間更早。

鏡蓉書屋在培育學生考取生員(秀才)資格方面成績斐然，令書屋成為一所聲名昭著的寄宿學府，吸引不少從大埔、沙田和荃灣遠道前來禾坑求學的學生。

書屋其後改為一所鄉村小學，直至1986年夏季最後一批學生離校後才正式結束。

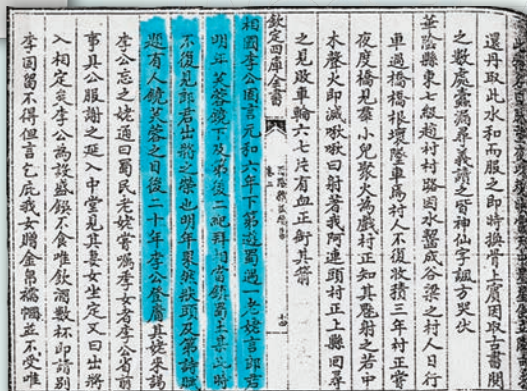


鏡蓉學校全體學生合影

1950年7月鏡蓉學校全體學生合照
Students of the Kang Yung School, July 1950

唐代段成式《酉陽雜俎》中有關李固言的故事。

The legend of Li Guyan as described in the anecdote *You Yang Za Zu* written by Duan Chengshi of the Tang dynasty



“Kang Yung” literally means “mirror and hibiscus”, and it is thought that the name that the Li Clan gave to their study hall (*Shu Uk*) may have originated in a legend described in the anecdote *You Yang Za Zu* written by Duan Chengshi (803-863) during the Tang dynasty (618-907). After failing the civil service examination, a would-be official named Li Guyan (782-860) travelled to Sichuan, where he met an old woman who foretold that Li would succeed in the examination the following year under a hibiscus-shaped mirror and ascend in 20 years’ time to the post of prime minister. Sure enough, Li was ranked first in the following year’s examination, in which candidates were asked to write on a topic about “Hibiscus-shaped mirror”; the prophecy was fulfilled 20 years later when Li became prime minister.

Another possible reason for the naming of the study hall was the success of Tang Yung-kang (1831-1900), who was awarded the grade of *jinshi* in 1871. The honorary plaques of Tang Yung-kang are found in some ancestral halls of Tang clans in the territory. This event would have had a tremendous impact, and some assumed that the Kang Yung Study Hall might be named to inspire students to emulate Tang Yung-kang’s success as well as that of Li Guyan.

The four Chinese characters for “Kang Yung Shu Uk” above the main entrance were written by Li Pui-yuen in the *renshen* year of the Tongzhi reign (1872). Li was a famous Wo Hang scholar who spent many years teaching at the study hall and who notably coached one of his pupils, Li Cheung-chun, to the first place in the district examination (*xiucai*) in Guangzhou.

In contrast to most study halls in the New Territories, which were also used as ancestral halls, the Kang Yung Study Hall is a rare example of one that was built solely for teaching purposes. The study hall was originally established in the form of a *sishu* (private study hall) during the early Qing dynasty, catering for five to ten students from the clan. It was then converted to a two-storey building during the Qianlong reign (1736-1795). The study hall was renovated again in 1872 and probably received its name Kang Yung Study Hall the same year, but some villagers have suggested the name was in use earlier.

Renowned for its achievements in preparing students to qualify as *shengyuan* or *xiucai* in the civil service examinations, the boarding study hall attracted students from as far afield as Tai Po, Sha Tin and Tsuen Wan.

The study hall was later converted into a primary school, which closed when the last pupils departed in the summer of 1986.

建築特色 Architectural Features

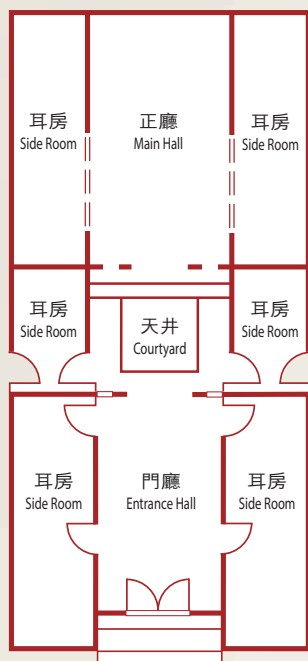


正門「鏡蓉書屋」門額

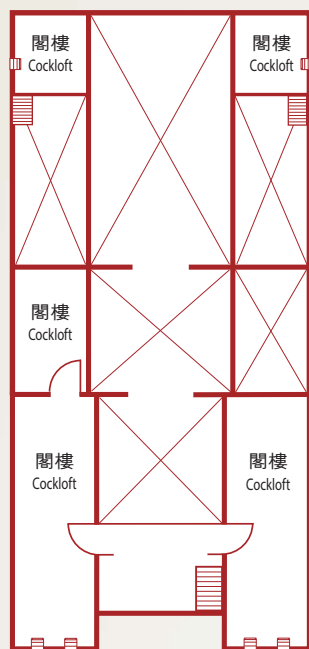
The fascia above the main entrance with the name of Kang Yung Study Hall

鏡蓉書屋是一座兩層高的兩進建築，中間為天井。書屋呈長方形，以青磚砌成，屋內則以未經燒製的泥磚和夯土作間隔。除了正門裝飾比較華麗外，整座書屋的建築設計以簡單實用為主。下層房間是課室和老師休息室，閣樓房間則供學生寄宿。正門門額題於同治壬申年（1872年），顯示書屋曾於該年重修。

A two-storey building with two halls separated by an open courtyard, the Kang Yung Study Hall is a rectangular structure built with grey bricks; the internal partitions are constructed of unfired mud bricks and rammed earth. Its architecture is simple and functional, with the exception of some fine decorations at the entrance. The rooms on the ground floor were used as classrooms and teachers' common rooms, while the cocklofts provided accommodation for boarding students. The inscriptions on the fascia above the entrance were dated 1872, which indicated a renovation was carried out in the same year.



地下平面圖
Ground floor plan



閣樓平面圖
Cockloft plan



正門上的壁畫及文字

Murals and calligraphy above the main entrance

繫樑下面
雕刻精美的雀替
A decorative joint bracket
under the tie beam



牆頂的壁畫
Murals at the top of a wall



書屋正廳掛有孔子畫像
A portrait of Confucius hangs in the main hall



修復工作 Restoration Works



維修工程進行中
Restoration in progress

鏡蓉書屋於1991年4月列為法定古蹟，受《古物及古蹟條例》保護，修復工程隨即於1992年展開，由建築署及古物古蹟辦事處負責監督，至1993年中完成，同年10月2日舉行重修竣工開光典禮，書屋隨即開放給市民參觀。

The Kang Yung Study Hall was declared a monument in April 1991 and is now protected under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance. A full restoration was carried out in 1992 under the supervision of the Architectural Services Department and the Antiquities and Monuments Office. The restoration was completed in mid 1993. The rehabilitation ceremony was held on 2 October in the same year and the study hall has been open to the public ever since.



修復前後的門廳
The entrance hall before and after restoration



修復前後的正廳及天井
The main hall and courtyard before and after restoration



修復前後的外貌
The facade before and after restoration



公共交通 Public Transport

九巴 Kowloon Motor Bus (KMB)

78K 上水 — 沙頭角
Sheung Shui — Sha Tau Kok

專線小巴 Green Minibus (GMB)

55K 上水站 — 沙頭角 (順隆街)
Sheung Shui Station — Sha Tau Kok (Shun Lung Street)

56K 粉嶺站 — 鹿頸
Fanling Station — Luk Keng

以上交通資料只供參考，如有更改，以有關交通機構或運輸署公布為準。

The above transport information is for reference only, and is subject to change in accordance with the transport companies or the Transport Department.

地址 Venue

新界沙頭角上禾坑

Sheung Wo Hang, Sha Tau Kok, New Territories

開放時間 Opening Hours

每日上午九時至下午一時及下午二時至五時

星期二、聖誕日、聖誕翌日、元旦日及農曆新年初一至三休息

9am-1pm and 2pm-5pm daily

Closed on Tuesdays, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day and the first three days of the Chinese New Year

查詢

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Antiquities and
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