



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

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。至一六八〇年代後期，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，並分別約在一七三〇年及一七五〇年建立下禾坑及禾坑大朗二村。

雖然李氏族人現時仍居於禾坑三村，但部分村民自一九五〇年代起已逐漸遷往市區，更有部分移居海外，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 county), where they laid the foundation 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.

Descendants of the Li clan still reside in these three villages in Wo Hang today, although since the 1950s many have moved to urban areas in Hong Kong and even abroad, mostly to Jamaica and the United Kingdom.

一九五〇年代上禾坑鳥瞰圖
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（六一八至九〇七年）段成式（八〇三至八六三年）的筆記小說《酉陽雜俎》。故事講述李固言（七八二至八六〇年）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（一八三一至一九〇〇年）有關。鄧氏在一八七一年高中進士，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十一年（一八七二年）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。

新界大部分書室常兼用作祠堂，鏡蓉書屋則是少數只作為教學用途的書室，充分反映了禾坑李氏族人重視文教的傳統。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（一七三六至一七九五年），書屋改建成兩層。一八七二年再次重修，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。

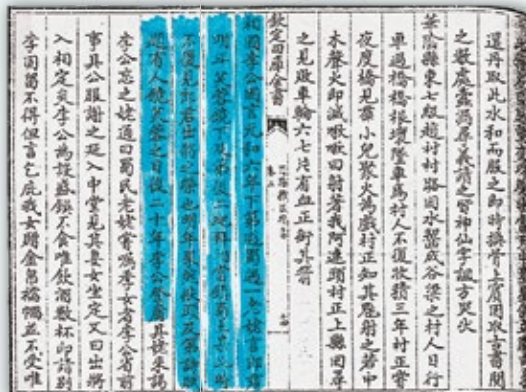
鏡蓉書屋在培育學生考取生員（秀才）資格方面成績斐然，令書屋成為一所聲名昭著的寄宿學府，吸引不少從大埔、沙田和荃灣遠道前來禾坑求學的學生。

書屋其後改為一所鄉村小學，直至一九八六年夏季最後一批學生離校後才正式結束。



一九五〇年七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 province, 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 twenty years 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 poem entitled “Hibiscus-shaped mirror”; the prophecy was completed twenty years later when Li became the 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 degree 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 it is assumed that the Kang Yung Study Hall was named to inspire students to emulate Tang Yung-kang’s success as well as that of Li Guyan.

The four Chinese characters “Kang Yung Shu Uk (鏡蓉書屋)” that can be seen above the main entrance were written by Li Pui-yuen in the 11th 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 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 that was built solely for teaching purpose. It served as vibrant testimony to the respect and commitment that the Li clan devoted to scholarship. 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, although some villagers have suggested the name was in use earlier.

Earning renown for its achievements in preparing students to qualify 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 rural primary school, which was then closed when the last pupils departed in the summer of 1986.

建築特色

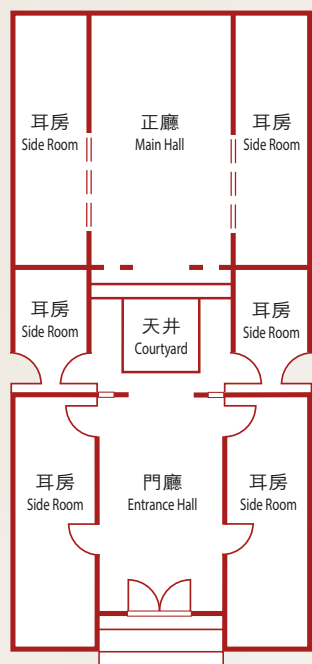
Architectural Features



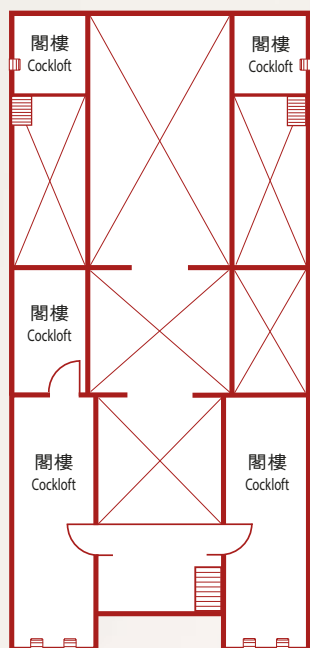
正門寫有「鏡蓉書屋」的門額
The inscriptions above the main entrance "Kang Yung Study Hall"

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，主要以青磚砌成，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。正門門額上的題字顯示，書屋在同治十一年（一八七二年）進行過一次大規模的維修工程。

A two-storey building with two halls separated by an open courtyard, the Kang Yung Study Hall is a rectangular structure mainly 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. As the inscriptions above the entrance indicate, a major renovation was carried out in the 11th year of the Tongzhi reign (1872).



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



樑下雕有蝠鼠的雀替
Decorative joint brackets with bat carving patterns under the beam



牆頂的壁畫
Murals under the roof



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



修繕工作 Restoration Works



維修工程進行中
Restoration in progress

鏡蓉書屋於一九九一年四月列為法定古蹟，受《古物及古蹟條例》保護，修繕工程隨即於一九九二年展開，由古物古蹟辦事處及建築署負責統籌及策劃，至一九九三年中完成，同年十月二日舉行重修竣工典禮，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 organised by the government was carried out in 1992, with the project planned and supervised by the Antiquities and Monuments Office and the Architectural Services Department. The restoration was completed in mid-1993, and a rehabilitation ceremony was held on 2 October that year. 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



修復前的正立面
The façade before restoration



修復後的正立面
The façade after restoration



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以上資料只供參考，如有更改，以有關機構公布為準。

The above information is for reference only, and is subject to change in accordance with the announcement of the relevant organisations.

地址 Venue

新界沙頭角上禾坑鏡蓉書屋

Kang Yung Study Hall, Sheung Wo Hang, Sha Tau Kok, New Territories

開放時間 Opening Hours

星期一、三至日 上午9時至下午1時及下午2時至5時

星期二（公眾假期除外）、聖誕日、聖誕翌日、元旦日及農曆年初一至初三休息

Monday, Wednesday to Sunday 9 am - 1 pm & 2 pm - 5 pm

Closed on Tuesdays (except public holidays), Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day and the first three days of the Chinese New Year

查詢 Enquiries

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