

宗祠與書室 Ancestral Halls and Study Halls



大埔大埔頭村敬羅家塾
*King Law Ka Shuk, Tai Po Tau Tsuen,
Tai Po*



大埔頭村是由鄧氏族人鄧敬羅於明朝(1368-1644)建成，而位於該村的敬羅家塾，又稱流光堂，則由鄧氏第十三代族人玄雲、梅溪及念峰公所建，以紀念該村的開基祖敬羅公。家塾屬三進式的建築，由兩個庭院分隔。該建築物既是祠堂，亦作書塾之用。二十世紀初，更曾經是啟智學校的校舍。學校在日治時期(1941年至1945年)停辦，至戰後重開，並於1953年遷往新校址。敬羅家塾仍作祠堂之用，較隆重的祭祖儀式，會在主要的節日(包括農曆新年、清明節及重陽節)進行。每年正月，鄧氏亦會在祠堂內吃盆菜，以慶祝土地誕及大王誕。

敬羅家塾是大埔區保存最好的古建築書院之一。家塾的全面復修工程於2001年完成，該項復修工程曾獲得聯合國教科文組織亞太區2001年文物古蹟保護獎優異項目獎。

Tai Po Tau Tsuen was established by Tang King-law during the Ming dynasty (1368-1644). King Law Ka Shuk, also known as Lau Kwong Tong, was built by three 13th generation members of the village, Yuen-wan, Mui-kai and Nim-fung, to commemorate their founding ancestor, King-law. The study hall was a three-hall structure with two courtyards. It served both as a study hall and an ancestral hall. A Kai Chi School was run there in the early 20th century. The school was reopened after the Japanese Occupation (1941-1945) and moved to its new premises in 1953. King Law Ka Shuk remains to be an ancestral hall nowadays. Special offerings are made at the major festivals, including the Chinese New Year, the Ching Ming Festival and the Chung Yeung Festival. Basin meals will be held at the ancestral hall in celebration of the birthdays of the Earth God and Tai Wong in every first lunar month.

King Law Ka Shuk is one of the best preserved study halls in Tai Po. A full restoration was completed in 2001 and the restoration work was given an Award of Merit by the UNESCO in the Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards for Culture Heritage Conservation in 2001.

01 敬羅家塾鳥瞰圖。圖中可見家塾屬三進式的建築
Aerial view of King Law Ka Shuk. The building can be seen as a three-hall structure



02 原設在敬羅家塾天井兩側的女兒牆，
經修復後放在廂房供遊人觀賞
The parapets in the middle courtyard of King Law
Ka Shuk was restored and reinstated in the side
rooms for display

03 檐板上的花卉裝飾
Fascia board decorated with flower motifs

04 屋頂及牆上裝飾
Decorations on the roof and wall

05 裝飾華麗的神龕
Richly embellished altar

06 敬羅家塾內貌
Interior view of King Law Ka Shuk



宗祠與書室 Ancestral Halls and Study Halls

上水廖萬石堂
*Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall,
Sheung Shui*



上水廖萬石堂建於1751年，以紀念廖氏族人廖剛及其四個兒子，他們均於宋朝(960年至1279年)任官，每年各自獲穀物薪俸二千石，薪酬合共萬石，祠堂的名稱就是由此而來。廖氏先祖原籍福建，於明代(1368年至1644年)遷居上水雙魚河，子孫其後散居附近一帶。祠堂屬三進兩院式建築，整座建築裝飾華麗，灰塑、木刻、壁畫、泥塑等比目皆是，題材多為傳統吉祥圖案。祠堂選用了舊日較為珍貴的建築材料紅粉石，彰顯了廖氏族人的財富及地位。1932年，祠堂曾用作鳳溪學校的校址，直至1974年學校遷往新校舍。祠堂於1994年由政府斥資進行重修後回復本來的面貌，並列為法定古蹟。

The Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall was constructed in 1751 to commemorate Liu Kong and his four sons. Man Shek allegedly refers to the five Lius each earning two thousand *shis* of grains each year as high officials in the Song dynasty (960-1279). The founding ancestors of the Liu lineage of Sheung Shui came from Fujian and settled in the plains of the Sheung Yue River during the Ming dynasty (1368-1644). This typical three-hall two-courtyard building is richly embellished with plaster mouldings, wooden carvings, and murals of auspicious motifs and pictures. The use of red sandstone, a kind of precious building materials in the olden days, further enhances the architectural merit of the building and demonstrates the wealth and prestige of the clan. In 1932, the ancestral hall was used by Fung Kai School. The school moved to its new premises in 1974 and the ancestral hall was restored to its original appearance in 1994 with funds from the Government and was declared a monument ever since.

01 2006年於廖萬石堂舉行的祭祖儀式
Ancestor worshipping in Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall, 2006



02 祠堂垂脊上的博古及瑞獸
Gable ridge decorated with geometric design and auspicious animal

03 墀頭上以山水為題的裝飾
Chitou decorated with landscape motifs

04 山牆上各種裝飾
Gable wall decorated with various motifs

05 祠堂正脊上的裝飾
Decorated main ridge of the Hall

06 廖萬石堂內貌，2004
Interior view of Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall, 2004

07 廖萬石堂內部飾有以山水為題材的壁畫
Interior of Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall decorated with landscape mural



宗祠與書室 Ancestral Halls and Study Halls

上水河上鄉居石侯公祠

*Hau Ku Shek Ancestral Hall, Ho Sheung Heung,
Sheung Shui*



居 石侯公祠位於上水河上鄉，是由侯氏建於清乾隆二十七年（1762年）或以前，以紀念十七世祖侯居石。居石侯公祠是傳統的三進式建築，中進為擺放供奉歷代祖先的神龕。此外，居石侯公祠選用了大量紅粉石，以及後進山牆的鑊耳設計，是同類建築物較為罕有的。祠堂除用作村民祭祖及舉行傳統儀式的場所，亦曾作學校用途，為族中子弟提供教育。

The Hau Ku Shek Ancestral Hall is located at Ho Sheung Heung, Sheung Shui. It was probably built by the Haus in the 27th year during the Qianlong reign (1762) of the Qing dynasty, or before, to commemorate the 17th generation ancestor, Hau Ku-shek. The Ancestral Hall is built in a traditional three-hall plan. An altar is erected in the middle hall where the sacrificial tablets of the ancestors are enshrined. Also, the extensive use of red sandstone and the *wok yee* design of the gable walls at the end hall are rare. The Hau Ku Shek Ancestral Hall was used by villagers in Ho Sheung Heung to worship their ancestors, hold traditional festivals and as a school for the children in the village.

01 祠堂內貌
Interior view of the Hall



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- 02 居石侯公祠屬三進式建築
The Ancestral Hall is built in a three hall plan
- 03 卷草翹角正脊
Ridge with curled up ends in grass shape
- 04 華麗的建築裝飾
Colourful architectural decorations
- 05 祠堂山牆及屋脊上裝飾
Decorations on the gable wall and ridge of the ancestral hall



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宗祠與書室 Ancestral Halls and Study Halls

粉嶺龍躍頭松嶺鄧公祠
*Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall,
Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling*



松嶺鄧公祠，又稱萃雲堂，坐落於粉嶺龍躍頭祠堂村，乃龍躍頭鄧族的宗祠。祠堂村是龍躍頭五圍六村之一，而該祠堂約於1525年由鄧氏建成，以紀念開基祖鄧松嶺公。祠堂屬三進兩院的建築，建築物內外均飾有以吉祥圖案為題材的精緻木刻、彩塑、陶塑及壁畫。松嶺鄧公祠是本港規模最宏大及保存最好的祠堂之一，亦是鄧族祭祖及舉行慶典的中心。每逢農曆正月，鄧氏族人會在祠堂享用盆菜，以慶祝過去一年添丁，此習俗稱「點燈」。十年一度的龍躍頭太平清醮，鄧氏亦於祠堂以盆菜宴客。

此外，祠堂曾於1947年用作龍山學校校舍，至1956年學校遷往新校舍，祠堂再沒有作學校用途。松嶺鄧公祠的全面維修工程於1992年展開，工程在古物古蹟辦事處及建築署監督下進行。祠堂其後被列為法定古蹟，並成為龍躍頭文物徑內的文物建築之一。

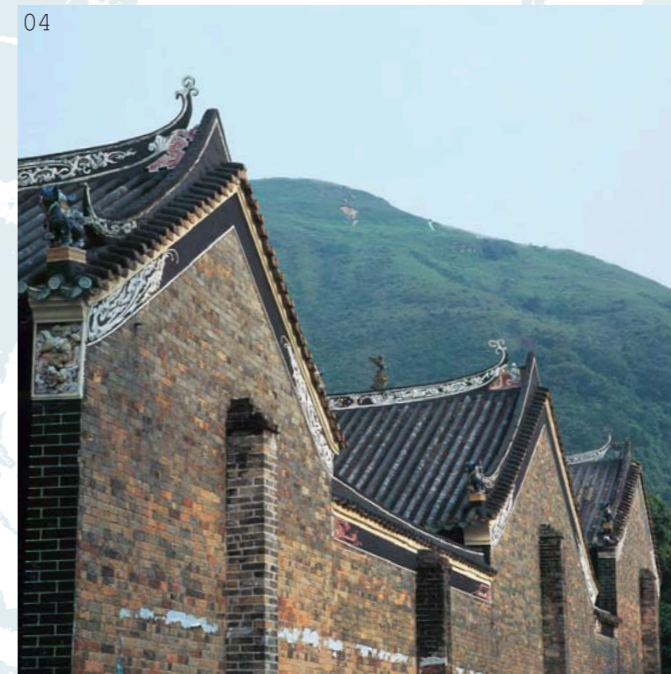
The Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall, also known as Sui Wan Tong, is located at Tsz Tong Tsuen, Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling. It has been the main ancestral hall of the Tang lineage at Lung Yeuk Tau. Tsz Tong Tsuen is one of the Five Wais (Walled villages) and Six Tsuens (villages). The hall was erected in 1525 to commemorate their founding ancestor, Chung-ling. This three-hall two-courtyard ancestral hall is exquisitely decorated with fine wooden carvings, polychrome plaster mouldings, ceramic sculptures and murals of auspicious Chinese motifs. It is also one of the most beautiful and best preserved ancestral halls in Hong Kong and a core centre of the clan where major functions and celebrations are held. Basin meals will be served at the Lunar New Year to celebrate the birth of male descendants in the previous year, locally known as *dim dang*. During the Ta Chiu Festival, which is held once every ten years, basin meals are also served at the hall.

The hall housed the Lung Shan School in 1947 and was closed down in 1956 when the school moved to new premises. A major restoration was carried out in 1992 under the supervision of the Antiquities and Monuments Office and the Architectural Services Department. It was later declared as a monument and has become part of the built heritage of the Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail.

01 松嶺鄧公祠鳥瞰圖
Aerial view of Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall



- 02 以木刻裝飾的樑架
Wooden truss decorated by wooden carvings
- 03 松嶺鄧公祠正脊
Main ridge of Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall
- 04 祠堂屬三進兩院的建築
The hall is a three-hall two-courtyard structure
- 05 松嶺鄧公祠之屋脊及山牆裝飾
Ridge and gable wall decorations of Tang Chung Ling Ancestral Hall



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宗祠與書室 Ancestral Halls and Study Halls

元朗屏山鄧氏宗祠
*Tang Ancestral Hall, Ping Shan,
Yuen Long*



位 於元朗屏山的鄧氏宗祠，由五世祖鄧馮遜興建，是屏山鄧族的祖祠，至今已有一百七十多年歷史。鄧氏宗祠是全港最大的祠堂之一，屬三進兩院式的建築，建築物三進大廳上的樑架雕刻精美，刻有各種動植物和吉祥圖案，屋脊飾有石灣鰲魚和麒麟。用於柱子，外牆及天井的紅粉石，亦甚具建築特色。後進祖龕供奉着鄧族先祖神位。祠堂曾先後於1991年及1999年進行復修，至今保留着清代建築的模式。宗祠現仍用作屏山鄧族祭祖、慶祝節日、舉行各種儀式及父老子孫聚會等用途。1993年，屏山文物徑開幕，該祠是文物徑沿線古蹟之一。

The Tang Ancestral Hall is located at Ping Shan, Yuen Long. It was built by Tang Fung-shun, the 5th generation of the Tang clan of Ping Shan some 700 years ago and is the main ancestral hall of the clan. It is one of the largest ancestral halls in Hong Kong with a gorgeous plan of three halls and two courtyards. The wooden brackets and beams of the three halls are elegantly carved with auspicious Chinese motifs. The main ridges and roofs are decorated with fine Shiwan dragon-fish and pottery unicorns. The use of red sandstone at the columns, external walls and open courtyard adds architectural merits to the building. Ancestral tablets are located at the altar at the rear hall. Renovations were made in 1991 and 1999 and the present building is still a Qing style ancestral hall. It is used regularly for worship and celebrations of traditional festivals and ceremonies, as well as a meeting place for the Tang clan. The Tang Ancestral Hall is one of the monuments along the Ping Shan Heritage Trail opened to the public in 1993.

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- 02 樑架及駝峰
Wooden truss with camel humps
- 03 祠堂內貌
Interior view of the Hall
- 04 牆上壁畫裝飾
Mural on the wall
- 05 祠堂屋脊飾有石灣鰲魚和麒麟
The ridges and roofs of the hall decorated
with Shiwan dragon-fish and pottery unicorns

宗祠與書室 Ancestral Halls and Study Halls

元朗屏山愈喬二公祠
*Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall, Ping Shan,
Yuen Long*



愈 喬二公祠座落於屏山鄧氏宗祠旁邊，建於十六世紀初期，以紀念鄧族第十一世祖鄧

世賢(號愈聖)和鄧世昭(號喬林)。二公祠的結構和規模與鄧氏宗祠相若，為三進兩院式建築。二公祠除用作祠堂外，於1931年至1961年曾為達德學校的校址。

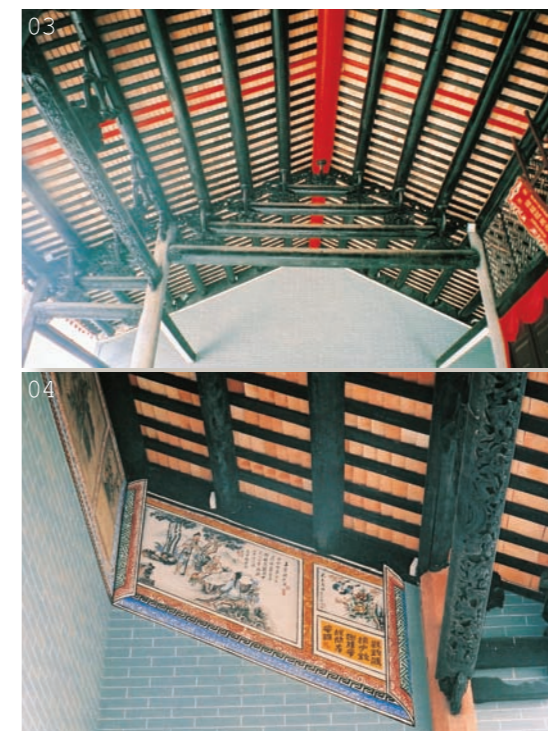
據祠堂正門石額所載，清光緒年間（1875至1908年）建築物曾進行大規模修葺，但基本上仍保持原來的結構和特色。此外，祠堂的入口曾於1940年代被大火破壞，直至1995年才得以全面復修。1993年，屏山文物徑開幕，該祠是文物徑沿線古蹟之一。

The Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall situated adjacent to the Tang Ancestral Hall was constructed in the early 16th century to commemorate two 11th generation members of the clan, Yu-shing and Kiu-lam. It is a three-hall structure with two internal courtyards. The layout and design of the Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall is identical to the Tang Ancestral Hall. Apart from serving as an ancestral hall, it was used as the premises of Tat Tak School from 1931 to 1961.

A major renovation of the building probably took place during the Guangxu reign (1875-1908) of the Qing dynasty as indicated by the engraved characters on the stone tablet above the main entrance. Most of the original structure and features of the building remain intact. The entrance was destroyed in a fire in the 1940s and left dilapidated until a full restoration took place in 1995. The Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall is one of the monuments along the Ping Shan Heritage Trail opened to the public in 1993.

01 愈喬二公祠修復前的面貌
Yu Kiu Ancestral Hall before restoration

- 02 卷草翹角正脊
Main ridge with curled ends in grass shape
- 03 以木雕裝飾的橫樑
Horizontal beam decorated by wood carving
- 04 牆上壁畫
Mural decoration on the wall
- 05 屋面及牆上分別以瑞獸及草龍為題材的裝飾
Roof and wall decorated by auspicious animals and grass dragon motifs respectively



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宗祠與書室 Ancestral Halls and Study Halls



元朗廈村鄧氏宗祠

Tang Ancestral Hall, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long



鄧氏宗祠又名友恭堂，是廈村鄧族為了紀念鄧洪贊和鄧洪惠兩位祖先而興建。鄧氏宗祠屬三進兩院式的清代民間建築，後院建有兩個廂房，祖先神位供奉在後進明間的木神龕內。宗祠的主要建築結構是以青磚牆和石柱支撐木構瓦片天面，樑架上裝有優美精緻的斗拱。宗祠的前中後進和廂房均裝有以花卉圖案裝飾的精美簷板，部分橫樑雕刻了精巧的傳統中式吉祥圖案。

鄧氏宗祠是廈村鄧族重要的祭祀和節慶活動場所，每年的春秋二祭和點燈等宗族傳統習俗仍然在宗祠內舉行。此外，宗祠也是舉行廈村十年一屆打醮儀式的重要場地。

The Tang Ancestral Hall, alias Yau Kung Tong, was constructed by the Ha Tsuen Tang clan to commemorate their two ancestors, namely Tang Hung Chi and Tang Hung Wai. The ancestral hall is a three-hall-two-courtyard Qing vernacular architecture, having two side chambers built in the second courtyard. The ancestral tablets of the Tangs are placed in a timber altar at the main bay of the rear hall. The building structure was built with green brick walls and stone columns supporting the timber-framed and tiled roof. Fine and delicate brackets are fixed onto the truss system. Exquisite fascia boards with floral patterns are found in the three halls and the side chambers, while some of the beams are elaborately carved with traditional Chinese propitious motifs.

The Tang Ancestral Hall has played an important role in launching religious and ceremonial events of the Tang clan in Ha Tsuen. Traditional clan activities, such as the Spring and Autumn Equinox and the Ceremony of Lighting Lanterns, still take place in the hall every year. Moreover, the hall is also an important venue for holding the rituals of the decennial Dajiao festival at Ha Tsuen.

宗祠與書室 Ancestral Halls and Study Halls



元朗新田麟峯文公祠

*Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall, San Tin,
Yuen Long*



麟 峯文公祠位於新田蕃田村，是為紀念文氏先祖文麟峯而建的家祠，約建於17世紀末。文氏是新界的主要宗族之一，據文氏族譜所載，文氏先祖源自四川，南宋時輾轉移至江西及廣東。據說當時其中一位族人文天瑞與宋末名將文天祥有血緣關係，而文氏族人文世歌是最先定居新田的。祠堂屬傳統的三進兩院式建築，前廳掛有「吐書堂」匾額。位於正廳的神樓，飾有精美的木刻圖案。此建築物曾先後在1987及1995年進行修復工程。

Situated in Fan Tin Tsuen of San Tin, the Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall was built in honour of Man Lun-fung. It is believed that this branch hall was built at the end of the 17th century. The Man clan is one of the major clans in the New Territories. According to the clan's genealogy, the ancestor of the Man clan originated from Sichuan and then migrated to Jiangxi and Guangdong during the Song dynasty. One of the clan members at that time was Man Tin-shui who was believed to be a blood related brother of Man Tin-cheung, a famous patriot at the end of the dynasty. Man Sai-gor was the first settler of the clan in San Tin. The building followed the traditional style with three halls and two open courtyards. A board marked "To Shu Tong" is hung at the entrance hall. There is an altar embellished with delicate wood carvings at the main hall. The hall was fully restored in 1987 and 1995.

01 祠堂屬三進兩院式建築
The building has three halls and two courtyards

- 02 卷草翹角正脊
Ridge with curled up ends in grass shape
- 03 麟峯文公祠內貌，神龕置於中進
Interior view of Man Lun Fung Ancestral Hall
with the altar in the main hall
- 04 屋頂上裝飾
Decorations on the roof
- 05 山牆及翹角垂脊
Gable wall and gable ridge with curled ends



宗祠與書室 Ancestral Halls and Study Halls



元朗山廈村張氏宗祠
*Cheung Ancestral Hall, Shan Ha Tsuen,
Yuen Long*



元朗屏山山廈村的張氏宗祠建於1815年，由該族第二十二代的張炳南、張志廣、張耀晃和張瑞一興建。祠堂自1930年代起曾作鄉村小學用途，於1940年更成為華封學校的校址。學校除供山廈村的子弟入讀外，亦有來自唐人新村、馬田村及其他鄉村的學生，當時約有學生60人。隨着新校舍於1958年在欖口村附近落成及於1964年完成擴建工程，祠堂已逐漸失去作為教學之所的功用，但仍不失其作為宗祠的重要性。每逢主要節日及嫁娶，張氏族入定必到祠堂拜祭祖先，此外慶祝添丁的「點燈」習俗，亦在祠堂進行，並於祠堂對外空地設盆菜宴享用。其後，張氏宗祠於1999年進行復修，並由建築署及古物古蹟辦事處負責監督。

The Cheung Ancestral Hall in Shan Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, was constructed in 1815. It was built by Ping-nam, Chi-kwong, Yiu-fong and Shui-yat of the 22nd generation. The hall was used as a primary school in the 1930s and housed the Wah Fung School in 1940. There were around 60 students who came from Shan Ha Tsuen, Tong Yan San Tsuen, Ma Tin Tsuen and other areas. It ceased to be the site of a school when the new premise was established in 1958 and extension work of the School was completed in 1964. But the role of the building as the major ancestral hall of the Cheungs of Shan Ha Tsuen remains important. Ancestral worship is still carried out during major traditional festivals and wedding. The *dim dang* ceremony, literally "lighting the lantern ceremony", is also practised in the ancestral hall to celebrate the birth of male descendants. Basin meals are prepared and served during these major events at the open space outside the hall. Restoration of the building took place in 1999 monitored by the Architectural Services Department and Antiquities and Monuments Office.



02

02 牆上彩繪
Painting on the wall

03 不同主題的建築裝飾
Architectural decorations with various motifs

04 祠堂內貌
Interior view of the Hall

05 牆上壁畫
Murals on the wall

06-07 卷草翹角正脊
Main ridge with curled ends in grass shape



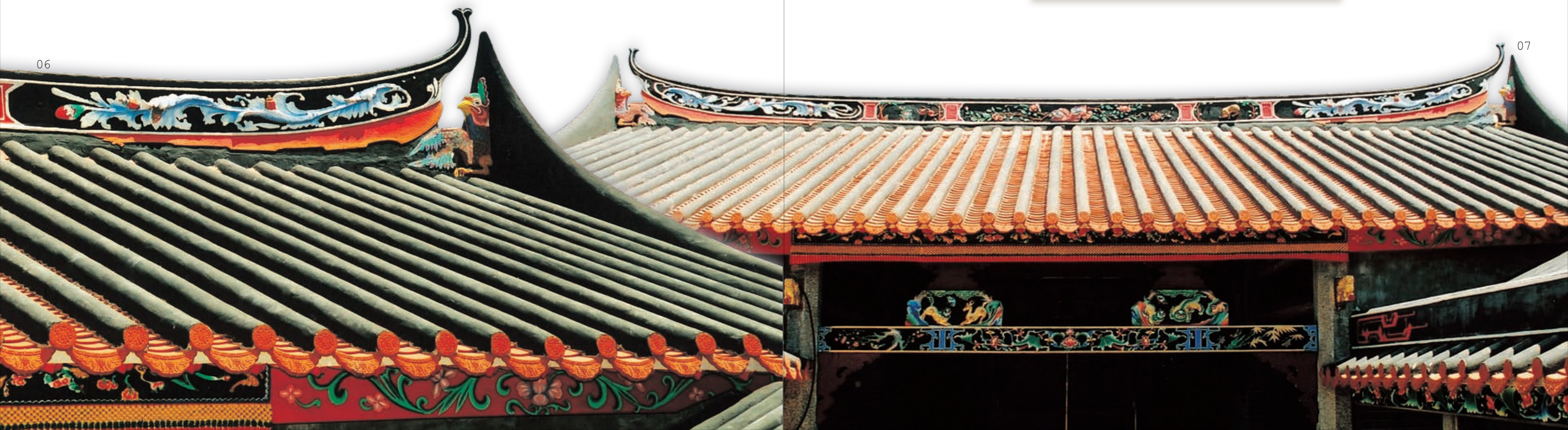
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宗祠與書室 Ancestral Halls and Study Halls

元朗八鄉元崗村梁氏宗祠
*Leung Ancestral Hall, Yuen Kong Tsuen,
Pat Heung, Yuen Long*



梁氏宗祠由八鄉元崗村梁族興建，建成至今已約二百年。梁氏族源於廣東東莞，在十七至十八世紀期間遷至新界，及後定居元朗八鄉並建立元崗村。

梁氏宗祠是典型的清代兩進式建築。祠堂的正面牆身以花崗石和磚建造，牆頂配有雕刻精美的封簷板和中式壁畫，外觀莊嚴。屋脊的灰塑裝飾以梅花、牡丹、蓮花與鰲魚等瑞獸和吉祥圖案為主題，山牆也有精美的草尾灰塑裝飾。祠堂後進明間置有神龕，安放歷代祖先的神位。

由於新界鄉村不斷發展，元崗村內很多舊村屋已被重建或拆卸，梁氏宗祠是村中少數僅存的歷史建築物。宗祠現時仍用作舉行祭祀、點燈、秋祭等傳統儀式，同時也是梁氏族人議事的地方。

Built by the Leung clan in Yuen Kong Tsuen, Pat Heung, the Leung Ancestral Hall has a history of about 200 years. The Leungs originated from Dongguan of Guangdong Province. They migrated to the New Territories during the 17th and 18th centuries, and finally settled in Pat Heung, Yuen Long and established Yuen Kong Tsuen there.

The Leung Ancestral Hall is a typical Qing vernacular building having a layout of two halls and one courtyard. The building is characterized by its solemn façade constructed of the granite block base and the brick wall completed with finely carved fascia boards and traditional Chinese murals on the top. The roof ridges are decorated with plastered motifs of auspicious animals and patterns like plums, peony, lotus and dragon fish, and its gable walls are adorned with delicate leafy mouldings. The wooden altar housing the ancestral tablets is placed at the main bay of the rear hall.

Due to rural development in recent years, many old houses in Yuen Kong Tsuen have either been rebuilt or demolished. The Leung Ancestral Hall is among a few historic buildings remaining there. At present day, the Leung Ancestral Hall is still used to hold traditional ceremonies such as ancestral worship, lantern ceremony and autumn ancestral worship, and as a meeting place for clansmen.

01 復修前的梁氏宗祠
Leung Ancestral Hall before restoration



02-04 屋脊以「鯉躍龍門」為主題，配以花卉、博古和動物等裝飾
Ridge decorated with the theme of "carp leaping into the dragon's gate"
complemented by various motifs, such as flowers, geometric design and animals

05 祠堂內院
Courtyard of the Hall

06 山牆上灰塑圖案裝飾
Gable wall decorated by plastered relief pattern

07 後進神龕安放歷代祖先神位
Wooden altar housing the ancestral tablets at the rear hall

宗祠與書室 Ancestral Halls and Study Halls

元朗錦田水頭村二帝書院
*Yi Tai Study Hall, Shui Tau Tsuen,
Kam Tin, Yuen Long*



二帝書院位於錦田水頭村，由錦田鄧氏興建，約建於清道光末年(1821至1850年)。書院既作教學之所，亦供奉文昌和關帝，以庇佑族中子弟高中科舉。隨着科舉制度被取消，該書院遂改作為一間約有三十多個學生的小學。其後，新的學校在錦田陸續建成，書院被空置及改為村民存放農具的地方。

二帝書院為兩進式建築，由庭院分隔，而位於主樓外的前院以白磚砌成，故又名為白石巷，而各庭院則為子弟研習武術的地方。因白石巷的緣故，二帝書院的學生有「白石巷子弟」之稱。1994年，書院在政府的資助下進行修繕工程，並於修復後開放予公眾參觀。

The Yi Tai Study Hall situated at Shui Tau Tsuen, Yuen Long, was built by the Tangs at the end of the Daoguang reign (1821-1850) of the Qing dynasty. The building was built to accommodate two immortals, Man Cheong and Kwan Tai (Chinese literary and martial gods respectively) and used as a study hall. Students and scholars worshipped the two immortals, hoping to receive their blessings for success in academic and military achievements. With the termination of the Imperial Civil Service Examination, the study hall was converted to a primary school with about 30 students. The building was left vacant and used for the storage of farming implements as new modern schools were built in the Kam Tin area afterwards.

The study hall is a two-hall building with an internal courtyard. The front courtyard outside the main building was constructed with white stone and known as Pak Shek Hong (White Stone Lane). Students practised martial arts in those courtyards. Due to the name of White Stone Lane, students of the study hall were called "White Stone Lane Students". The study hall has been opened to the public after a full restoration in 1994.



01 二帝書院於1992年被列為法定古蹟
Yi Tai Study Hall was declared a monument in 1992



- 02 前院以白石砌成，故被名為「白石巷」
The front courtyard constructed by white stone is known as "Pak Shek Hong (White Stone Lane)"
- 03 二帝書院內貌
Interior view of Yi Tai Study Hall
- 04 書院內供奉文昌和關帝，以庇佑族中子弟高中科舉
Man Cheong and Kwan Tai are worshipped in the study hall, expecting their blessing for success in academic and military achievements
- 05 外牆以草龍為主題的裝飾
Exterior wall decorated by grass dragon motif

宗祠與書室 Ancestral Halls and Study Halls



沙頭角上禾坑鏡蓉書屋

*Kang Yung Study Hall, Sheung Wo Hang,
Sha Tau Kok*



鏡蓉書屋位於沙頭角上禾坑的客家村內，是一所專為教學用途而建的書室。書屋是由該區祖籍福建的李姓客家人於清初建成，至清乾隆年間(1736年至1795年)重建，以容納更多學生。當時亦有來自大埔、沙田及荃灣地區的學生，為在科舉中考取功名作準備。隨着科舉制度被取消，該書室其後轉為一所教授現代科目的小學，並改名為鏡蓉學校。至1986年，該書屋已再沒有作學校用途。樓高兩層的鏡蓉書屋屬兩進式的建築，以青磚、泥磚及夯土築成，課室設於正廳。該建築物於1993年獲政府資助進行復修，其後開放予公眾參觀。

The Kang Yung Study Hall is situated in the Hakka village of Sheung Wo Hang in Sha Tau Kok. It was first built by the Li clan originated from Fujian in the early Qing dynasty for educational purposes. The building was rebuilt during the Qianlong reign (1736-1795) of the Qing dynasty to cater for an increased number of students. The students came from Tai Po, Sha Tin and Tsuen Wan and most hope to achieve success in the Imperial Civil Service Examination. After the abolition of the Examination, the study hall was converted into a primary school teaching modern subjects. It was renamed as Kang Yung School. It was closed in 1986. The two-storey building is built of green bricks, mud bricks and rammed earth in a two-hall plan. The main hall served as the main teaching room. A restoration was made in 1993 with funds provided by the Government and the Study Hall was subsequently opened to the public.



01

01 鏡蓉書屋修繕前之面貌
Kang Yung Study Hall before restoration



02 以各種題材及圖案裝飾的牆及檐板
Wall and fascia board decorated with various motifs and patterns

03 書室內之壁畫
Murals on the wall of the Study Hall

04 鏡蓉書室屬兩進式建築
The Study Hall is built in a two-hall plan

宗祠與書室 Ancestral Halls and Study Halls



元朗八鄉上村植桂書室
*Chik Kwai Study Hall, Sheung Tsuen,
Pat Heung, Yuen Long*



植桂書室建於1899年以前，由聚居於八鄉的黎氏族人黎金泰所建，屬香港典型的中國傳統書室。書室原為教育村中子弟而建，自1930年代開始也作祭祖用途。書室曾於二次世界大戰時停辦，戰後重開並易名為「永興學校」，為學生提供現代教育。書室後來改作幼稚園，但已於數十年前停辦。植桂書室也是村民舉行會議和傳統儀式的場所，如春秋二祭和婚嫁喜事等。

植桂書室屬兩進一天井的清代傳統建築。書室正面以花崗石塊和青磚築砌，屋頂簷下是雕刻精美的斗栱、駝峰和花崗石支柱。書室後進明間置有精美的木製神龕，供奉黎氏歷代祖先神位。

Chik Kwai Study Hall, a typical traditional Chinese study hall in Hong Kong, was built before 1899 by Lai Kam Tai of the Lai clan in Pat Heung, which had settled in the Pat Heung area for hundreds of years. The Study Hall was originally built for educating young clansmen in traditional classics and was also used for ancestor worship starting from the 1930s. Operation of the school ceased during World War II, but resumed afterwards as Wing Hing School for providing modern education. It was later used as a kindergarten, which was closed decades ago. The Study Hall also served as a venue to hold clan meetings and traditional rituals, such as wedding ceremonies and ancestor worship at spring and autumn equinoxes.

Chik Kwai Study Hall is a typical example of traditional two-hall-one-courtyard building of the Qing dynasty. The impressive facade of the green-brick study hall is distinguished by the solemn granite-block wall base and the overhanging roof supported by ornamental brackets, camel humps and granite columns. A beautifully crafted wooden altar is placed at the main hall of the Study Hall for accommodating the soul tablets of the ancestors of the Lais.