

李氏源流

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，辛勤耕作，並建立村落。

History of the Li clan

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. During the late 1680s, Li Tak Wah and his son, Li Kuen Lam, moved from Boluo to the fertile valley of Wo Hang in Xin'an county (later renamed Baoan), where their hard work laid the foundations for the establishment and continued prosperity of the village.



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

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 others have moved to urban areas in Hong Kong and even abroad, mostly to Jamaica and England.

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

禾坑建村

「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。李權林次子的後人其後遷至鄰近地方，並約在1730年及1750年分別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1950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。

Establishment of the Village in Wo Hang

Wo Hang literally means “rice valley”. When Li Tak Wah and Li Kuen Lam moved to Wo Hang, 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 the second son of Kuen Lam branched out to establish two other villages, Ha Wo Hang (Lower Wo Hang) and Wo Hang Tai Long, in around 1730 and 1750 respectively.

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鏡蓉書屋

「鏡蓉書屋」一名可能源出唐代段成式的筆記小說《酉陽雜俎》。故事講述李固言落第遊蜀(四川)，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。

書屋之名亦可能與粉嶺龍躍頭的鄧蓉鏡有關。鄧氏在1871年高中進士，成為該處二百年來第一位取得進士的學者。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(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曾取得廣州府學秀才第一名。

新界大部分書屋都兼用作祠堂，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世代重視文教的傳統。書室始建於清初，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)，書室改建成兩層。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應該更早。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。



源自唐代段成式《酉陽雜俎》中李固言的故事
Legendary about Li Guyan as described in the anecdote *You Yang Za Zu* written by Duan Chengshi in the Tang dynasty

Kang Yung Study Hall

“Kang Yung” literally means “mirror and hibiscus”, and it is therefore thought that the name that the Li clan gave to their study hall may have originated in a legend that was described in the anecdote *You Yang Za Zu* written by Duan Chengshi during the Tang dynasty (618–907). After failing the civil service examination, a would-be official named Li Guyan 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 a poem entitled “Hibiscus-shaped mirror”. The prophecy was completed 20 years later when Li became prime minister.



李長春以一篇名為「量」的文章，在廣州童試中取得秀才一名。
Li Cheung Chun, a member of the clan, came first in the *tongshi* (district examination) with an essay “Liang”.

A more immediate, and possibly more likely, reason for the naming of the study hall was the success of a scholar, Tang Yung Kang from Lung Yeuk Tau in Fanling, who in 1871 became the first candidate from the area for over 200 years to pass the higher-level palace examination and be awarded the grade of *jinsi*. This event would have created a tremendous impact, and it is safe to assume 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.

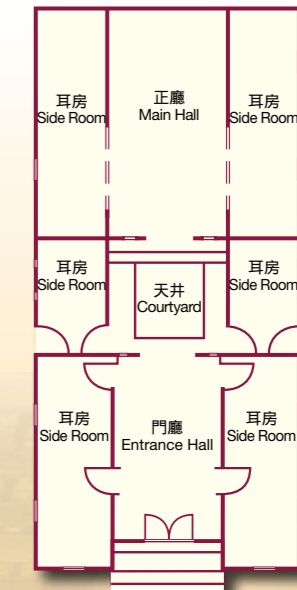
The four Chinese characters “Kang Yung Shu Uk” that can be seen above the main entrance were inscribed by Li Pui Yuen in the 11th year of the Tongzhi reign (1872). Li was a famous Wo Hang scholar who spent many years teaching at the study hall and who notably coached one of his students, Li Cheung Chun, to first place (*xiucai*) in the district examination in Guangzhou.



1950年7月鏡蓉學校全體學生合照
Photo of students of the Kang Yung School taken in July 1950

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. It served as vibrant testimony to the respect and commitment that generation after generation of the Li clan devoted to scholarship. The hall was originally established in the form of a *sishu* (private school) 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 believe the name was in use earlier. Earning renown for its achievements in preparing students to qualify as *shengyuan* or *xiucai* in the civil service examinations, the boarding institution attracted students from as far as Tai Po, Sha Tin and Tsuen Wan.

The study hall was later converted into a primary school before it was closed after the last group of students departed in the summer of 1986.



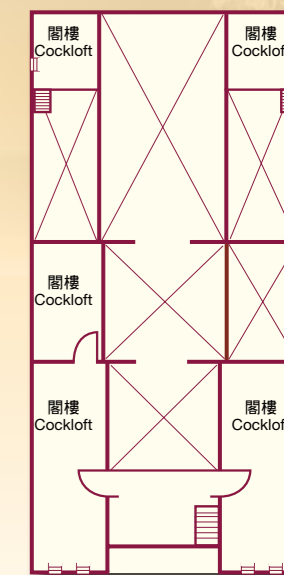
地下平面圖
Ground floor plan

建築特色

鏡蓉書屋是一座兩層高的兩進建築，中間為天井。書室呈長方形，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，閣樓房間則供寄宿生住宿。正門門額上的題字顯示，書屋在同治十一年(1872年)進行過一次大規模的維修工程。

Architectural Features

The Kang Yung Study Hall is a two-storey building with two halls and an open courtyard in between. It is a rectangular structure built with green bricks, while 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 were designed to accommodate boarding students. As the inscriptions on the fascia above the entrance indicate, a major renovation was carried out in the 11th year of the Tongzhi reign (1872).



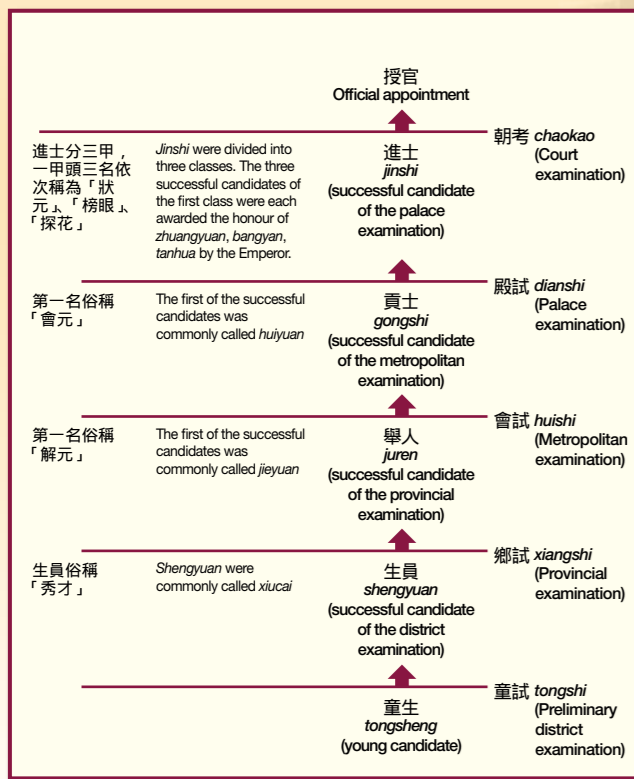
閣樓平面圖
Cockloft plan

清代科舉制度

清代科舉考試分為鄉試、會試及殿試三級。考生必須通過童試，取得生員資格(即秀才)才可參加鄉試。鄉試每三年在各省省城舉行一次。

鄉試合格者稱為舉人。舉人除了已經具備做官的資格外，亦可以參加在京師舉行的會試。凡能夠通過會試的則稱為貢士，並且可以準備參加殿試。

通過殿試者稱為進士。進士分三甲，試畢由皇帝御批第一甲頭三名，依次稱為狀元、榜眼及探花，並且授翰林院之職。其他進士如欲授官或進院，則須參加朝考，以定出身。



清代科舉制度表
A chart showing the civil service examination system in the Qing dynasty

Civil Service Examination System in the Qing Dynasty

The civil service examination system in the Qing dynasty consisted of three levels: *xiangshi* (provincial examination), *huishi* (metropolitan examination) and *dianshi* (palace examination). However, even before taking the *xiangshi*, which was held in the provincial capitals every three years, candidates had first to pass the *tongshi* (preliminary district examination) and then gain the *shengyuan* degree (or *xiucai*).

Successful candidates in the *xiangshi* were known as *juren* and were eligible to take up positions in local government and to sit for the *huishi*. Candidates who passed the *huishi* would be awarded the title of *gongshi* and were eligible to take the *dianshi*.

Successful candidates in the *dianshi* were granted the honour of *jinsshi*, a degree that was divided into three classes. Only three candidates were admitted to the first class, and their order of honour was determined by the Emperor himself. They were then appointed to the *Han Lin Yuan* (Royal Academy). The *jinsshi* scholars in the other two classes had to sit a further court examination, the *chaokao*, to decide what appointments they would receive in the civil service.



鏡蓉書屋修葺前的外貌
The main entrance of the Kang Yung Study Hall before restoration



修復前的山牆
Gable walls of the building before restoration



修復前的正廳及天井
View of the main hall and courtyard before restoration



修復後的山牆
Gable walls of the building after restoration

修繕工作

鏡蓉書屋於1991年4月列為法定古蹟，修繕工程隨即於1992及1993年展開，由建築署及古物古蹟辦事處負責統籌及策劃，本地承建商負責工程，至1993年中完成，書屋隨即開放給市民參觀。

Restoration

The Kang Yung Study Hall was declared a monument in April 1991. A full restoration organized by the government was carried out in 1992 and 1993, with the project planned and supervised by the Architectural Services Department and the Antiquities and Monuments Office. The restoration work was carried out by a local contractor and completed in mid 1993, and the study hall has been open to the public since then.



修復後的外貌
Restored facade of the building



正廳上的裝飾，下面擺放雕有蝙蝠的雀替。
The decorations on the main hall, with a decorative joint bracket



正門上及屋頂內的壁畫及文字
Murals and calligraphy above the main entrance and under the roof top



公共交通 Public Transport

九巴	78K	上水總站——沙頭角
專線小巴	55K	上水站——沙頭角(順隆街)
KMB	78K	Sheung Shui B/T — Sha Tau Kok
Macabix (Green)	55K	Sheung Shui Station — Sha Tau Kok (Shun Lung Street)

* 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。
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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
逢星期二、元旦日、農曆新年年初一至初三、聖誕日及聖誕翌日休息
9:00 am - 1:00 pm and 2:00 pm - 5:00 pm daily
Closed on Tuesday, New Year's Day, the first three days of the Chinese New Year, Christmas Day and Boxing Day

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