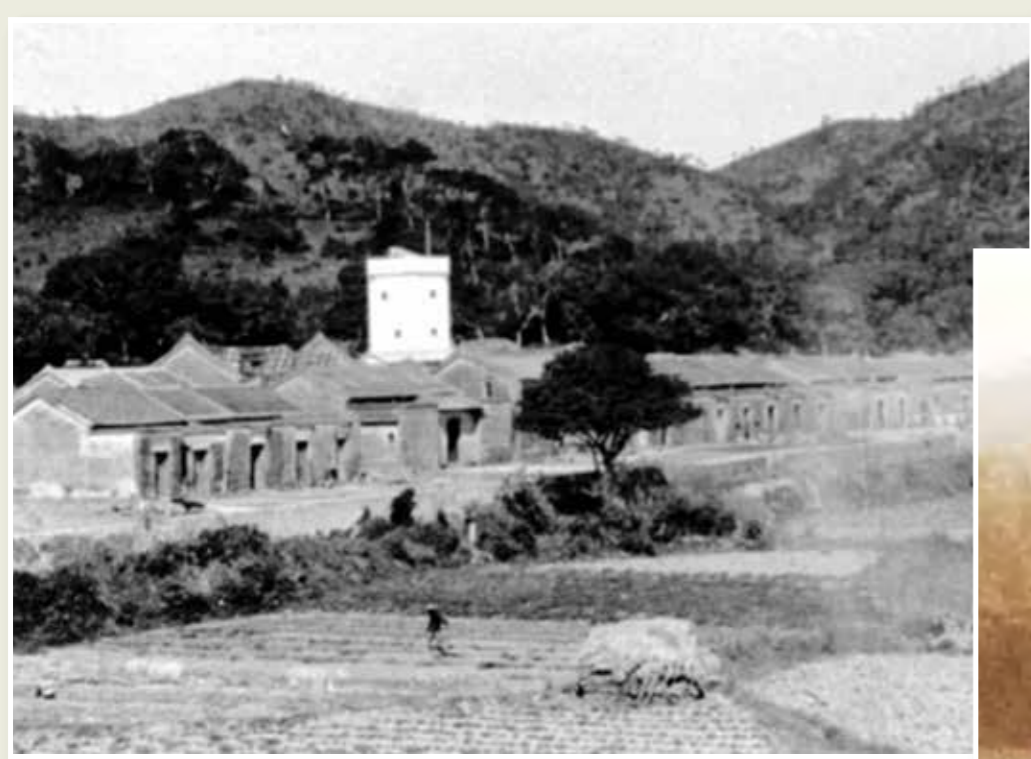


大埔頭鄧族

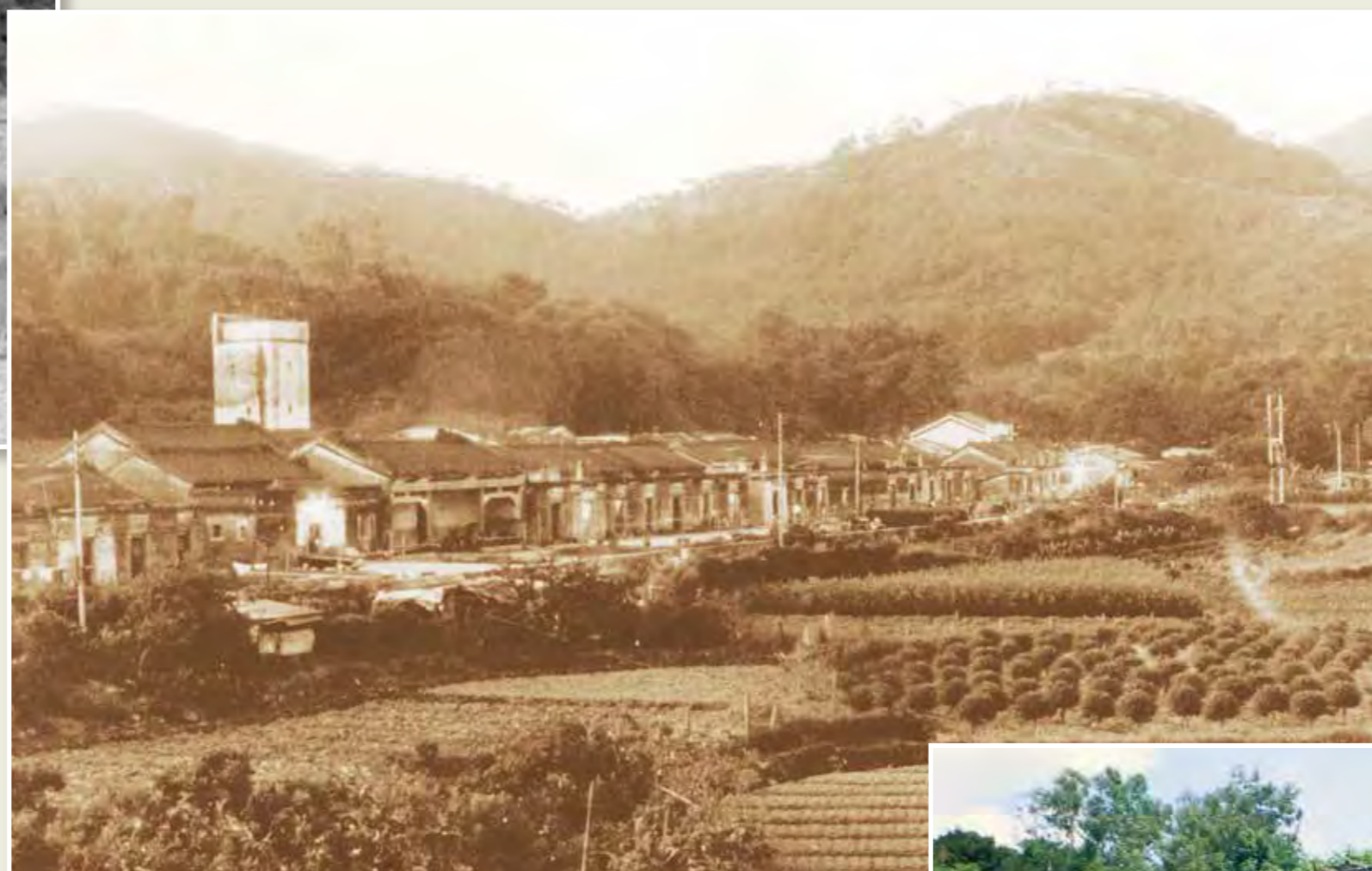
Tang Clan in Tai Po Tau

敬羅家塾位於大埔大埔頭村，是該村鄧族的祠堂及家塾。新界鄧族祖籍江西，後遷居錦田，再分支到龍躍頭、厦村、大埔及屏山等地。鄧元亮房一支於十三世紀時遷居至大埔頭，建立了水圍和大埔頭村。大埔頭村曾築有一座三層高的更樓，作為守衛之用，但於1980年代拆卸。

Situated in Tai Po Tau Tsuen in Tai Po, King Law Ka Shuk is the ancestral and study hall of the local Tang clan. Originally from Jiangxi province, the clan first settled in Kam Tin and later spread out to Lung Yeuk Tau, Ha Tsuen, Tai Po and Ping Shan. A branch of the lineage of Tang Yuen-leung settled in Tai Po Tau in the 13th century and founded the village named Shui Wai and Tai Po Tau Tsuen. A three-storey watchtower was built in Tai Po Tau Tsuen for defence purposes, but it was demolished in the 1980s.

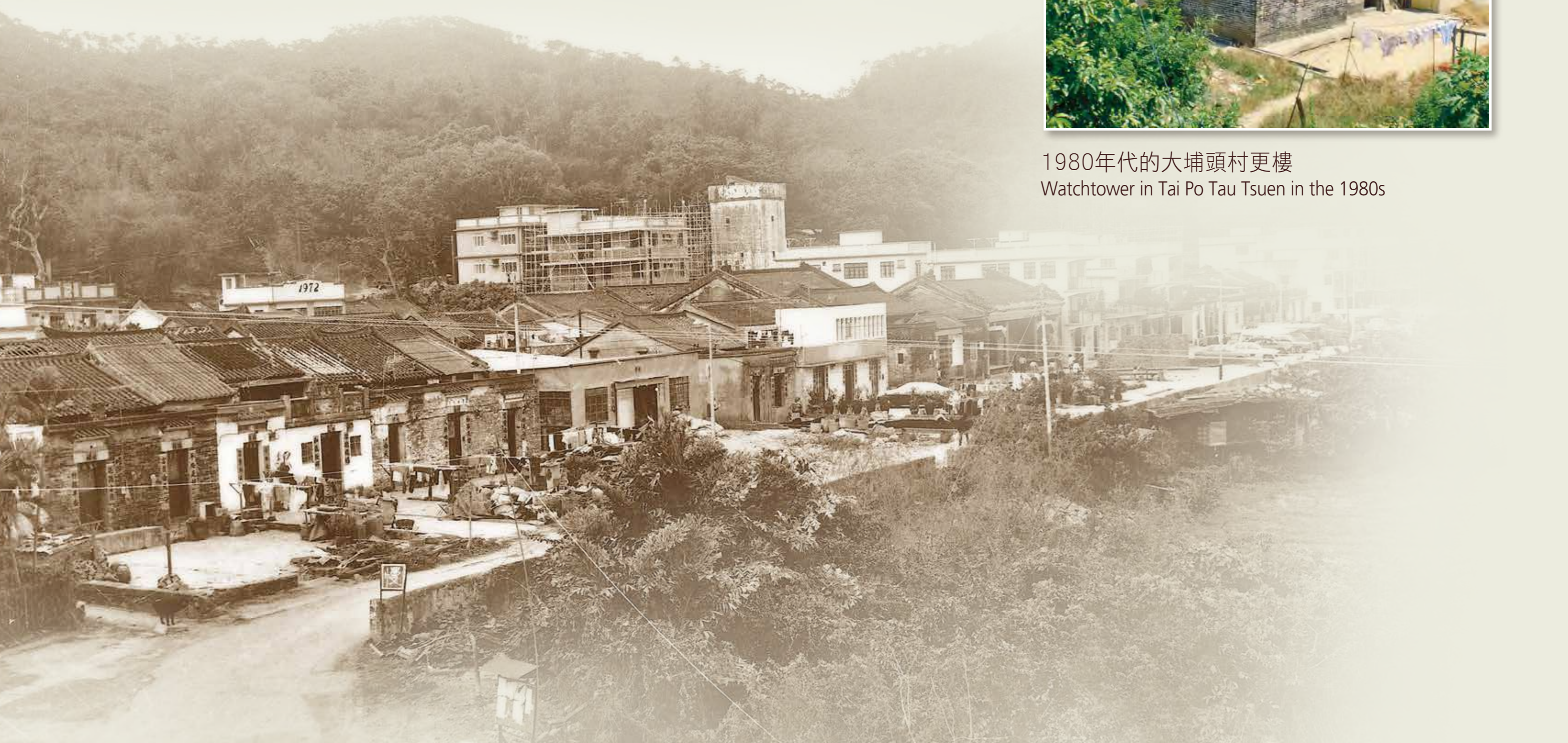


1927年的大埔頭村 (歷史檔案館提供)
Tai Po Tau Tsuen in 1927 (courtesy of the Public Records Office)



1960年代初的大埔頭村 (鄧掀波先生提供)
Tai Po Tau Tsuen in the early 1960s (courtesy of Mr Tang Hin-po)

1970年代的大埔頭村
Tai Po Tau Tsuen in the 1970s



1980年代的大埔頭村更樓
Watchtower in Tai Po Tau Tsuen in the 1980s



敬羅家塾

King Law Ka Shuk

敬羅家塾確實的建造年份已無從稽考，但據村民相傳，它是在明朝（1368-1644年）時由第十三代鄧氏族人玄雲、梅溪、念峰所建，以紀念第十代先祖敬羅公。敬羅公更獲尊稱為大埔頭鄧族流光堂第一代先祖。

敬羅家塾原作書室之用，就讀子弟一度多達四十人，以傳統「卜卜齋」形式教學。敬羅家塾的左邊閣樓曾用作老師及未婚子弟宿舍。除作教學用途外，家塾亦是族人聚會和舉行傳統節慶活動的地方。家塾也曾用作啟智學校校舍，隨著該校於1953年遷出，家塾復作祠堂用途。

敬羅家塾於1998年8月21日列為古蹟。

The exact year that King Law Ka Shuk was constructed cannot be ascertained, but the villagers believe it was built by the clan's 13th generation ancestors Tang Yuen-wan, Tang Mui-kai and Tang Nim-fung during the Ming dynasty (1368-1644) to commemorate their 10th generation ancestor Tang King-law, who was revered as the first generation ancestor of Lau Kwong Tong of the Tang clan in Tai Po Tau.

King Law Ka Shuk was originally used as a study hall. Accommodating up to 40 students, it adopted the traditional teaching method known as "bok bok chai". The cockloft on the left was once a dormitory for teachers and single students. In addition to being a study hall, King Law Ka Shuk also served as the venue for clan meetings and traditional festive functions. The premises later housed Kai Chi School, which was then relocated in 1953, and since that time King Law Ka Shuk has been used solely as an ancestral hall.

King Law Ka Shuk was declared a monument on 21 August 1998.



1978年的敬羅家塾
King Law Ka Shuk in 1978

2003年舉行的大埔頭太平清醮
The Taiping Qingjiao festival of Tai Po Tau in 2003



1990年代的敬羅家塾
King Law Ka Shuk in the 1990s



建築特色

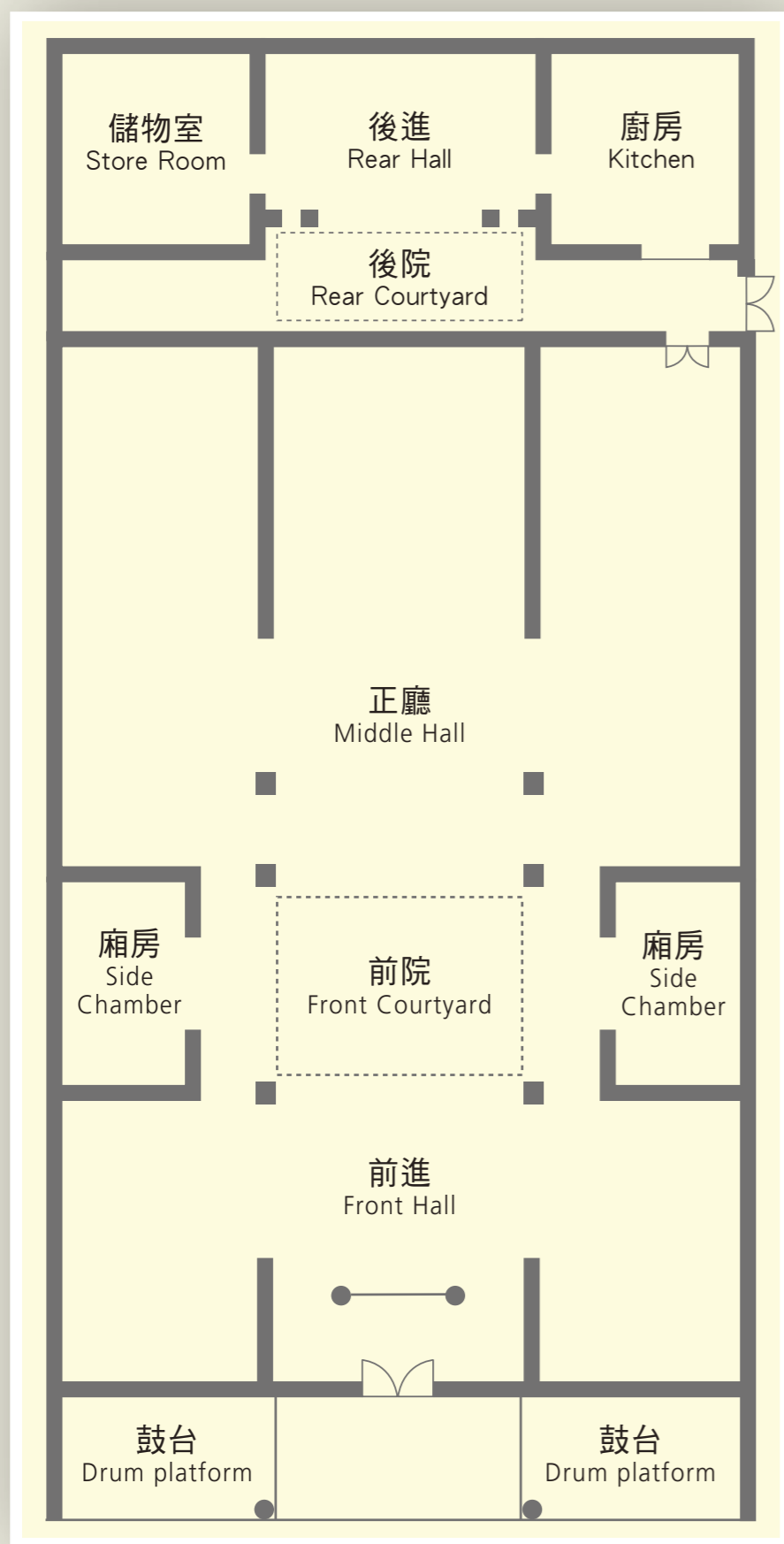
Architectural Features

敬羅家塾是中國傳統的三進兩院式建築，裝飾典雅樸實。正脊及牆頭飾有幾何圖案的灰塑，而屋內的檐口板則以花草圖案為點綴。門前建有兩個鼓台，鼓台上各有兩支花崗石柱承托屋頂。家塾中進正廳有一座雕刻精緻的神龕，是於1932年特地從廣州訂製，分六層安放鄧族先祖木主。

正門水磨石額「敬羅家塾」四字，出自著名書法家鄧爾雅先生（1884-1954年）的手筆。鄧爾雅的父親鄧蓉鏡是東莞鄧氏後人，於清同治十年（1871年）獲欽點為「翰林院庶吉士」。

King Law Ka Shuk is a traditional Chinese three-hall, two-courtyard building. Although its design is primarily functional, it incorporates several elegant ornamental features: its roof ridges and wall friezes are decorated with geometric plaster mouldings, while the internal fascia boards are patterned with leafy and floral motifs. The building is fronted by two drum platforms, each with two granite columns supporting the roof. Placed in the main chamber of the middle hall is a beautifully carved six-level altar, which was specially made in Guangzhou in 1932 to house the soul tablets of the clan's ancestors.

Above the main entrance is a terrazzo tablet with moulded Chinese characters reading "King Law Ka Shuk", which were written by a well-known calligrapher, Tang Yi-nga (1884-1954). His father, Tang Yung-kang, was a descendant of the Tang lineage of Dongguan and was made a scholar of the Hanlin Academy in the 10th year of the reign of Tongzhi (1871) in the Qing dynasty.



敬羅家塾平面圖
Floor plan of King Law Ka Shuk



水磨石額上「敬羅家塾」四字為著名書法家鄧爾雅的題字。
The four characters "King Law Ka Shuk" on the terrazzo tablet were written by Tang Yi-nga, a well-known calligrapher.



正脊及垂脊的幾何圖案灰塑
Geometric plaster mouldings on main ridge and gable ridge

測繪紀錄

Cartographic Survey

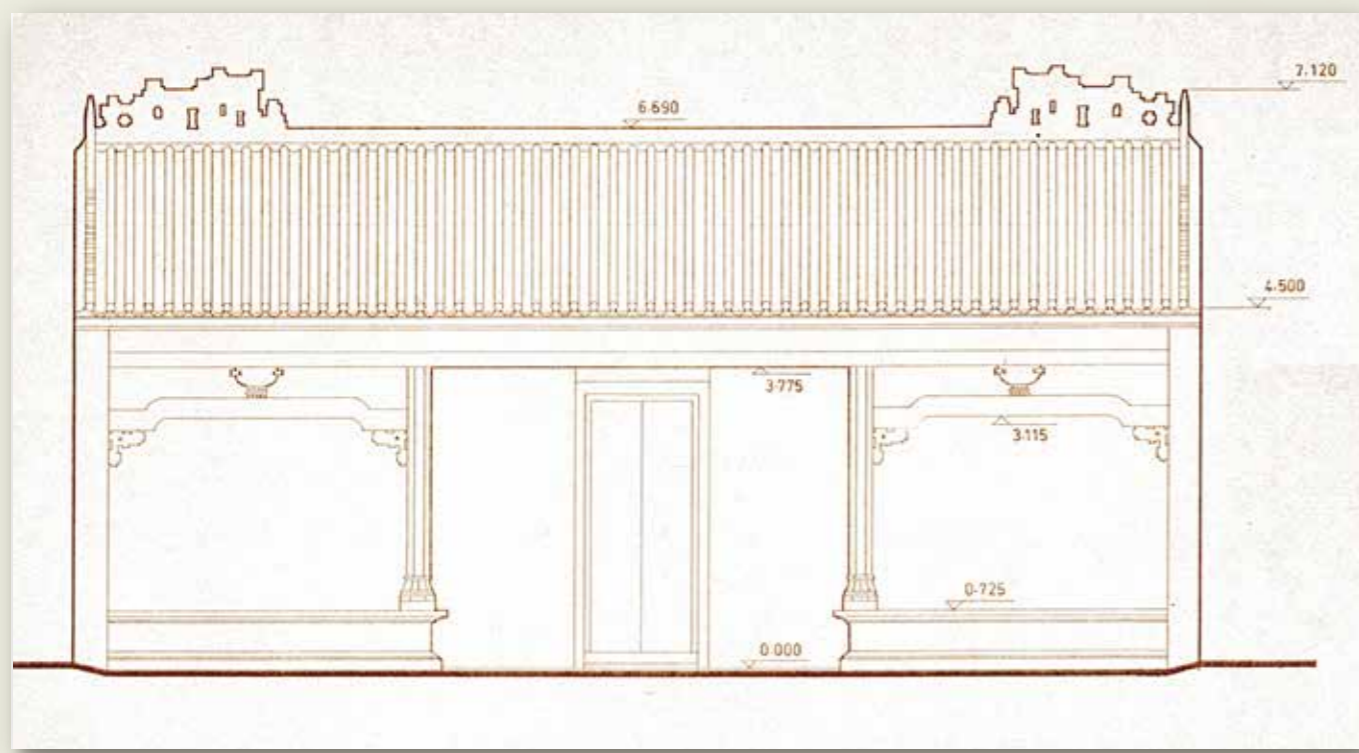
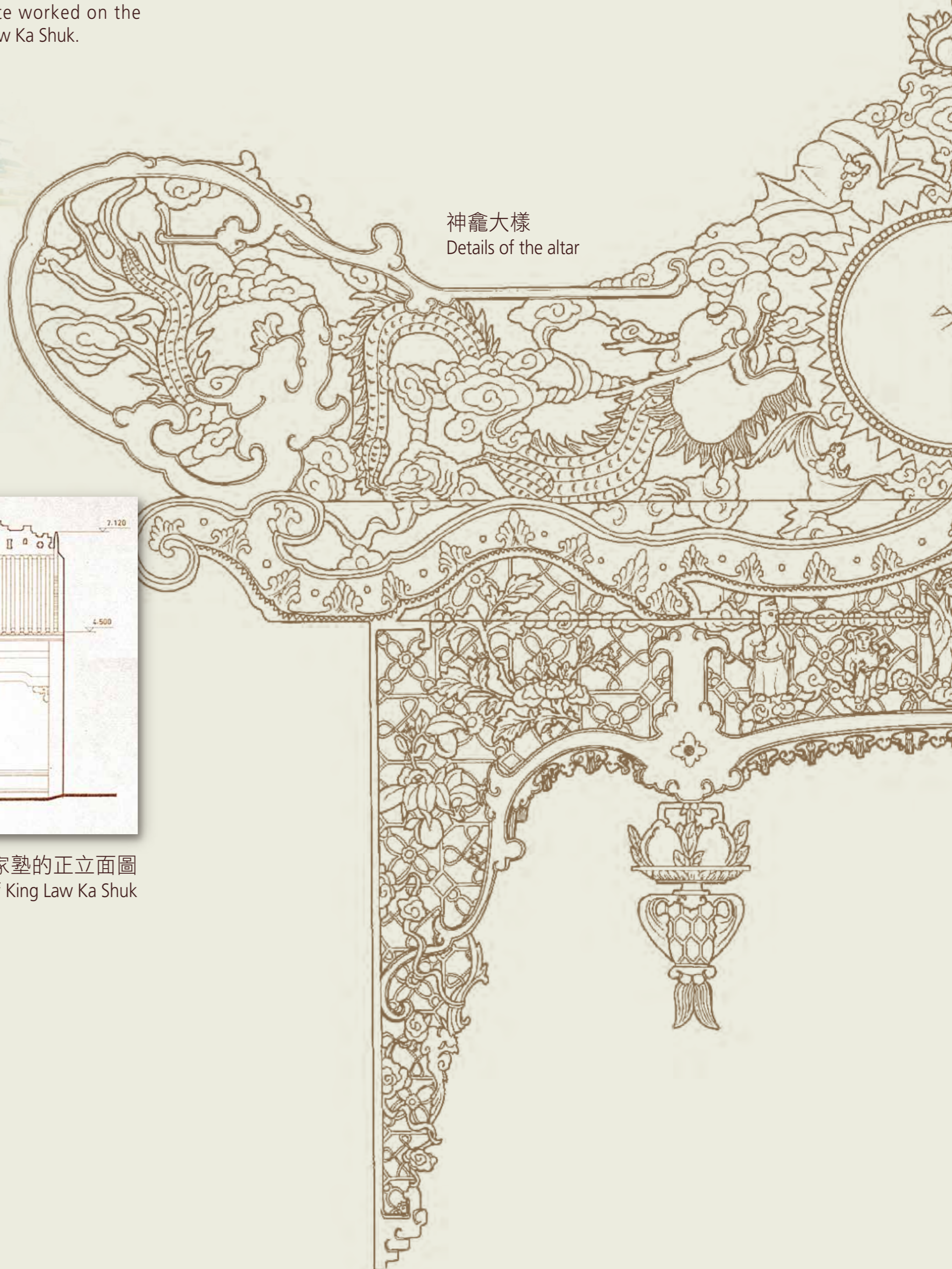
為了確保敬羅家塾在全面修復前能有精確的記錄，並讓進行修繕工程專家對家塾的建築方法、物料、設計及功能等有更深入的了解，古物古蹟辦事處邀得廣東省文物考古研究所在1998年9月來港為建築物進行詳盡的測量，並繪製詳細的測繪圖及修復設計施工圖。

廣東省文物考古研究所在敬羅家塾進行了一個月的實地測量，將其建築特點如屋頂、結構、門窗、牆頭灰塑圖案、神龕等一一記錄，然後再繪製測繪圖及修復設計施工圖。在測繪過程中，研究所人員、村中父老、古物古蹟辦事處及建築署互相交流意見及心得，以求修復工程達致最理想效果。

To ensure that King Law Ka Shuk was properly documented before it was restored and to gain a better understanding of the construction, materials, design and functions of the building, the Antiquities and Monuments Office (AMO) commissioned the Guangdong Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology (Institute) in September 1998 to conduct a detailed cartographic survey and record of the building and to produce a conservation plan that would serve as the basis for the restoration.

The on-site survey took a month to complete, as the Institute's experts analysed and recorded all of the building's architectural characteristics, including the roofs, structures, windows and doors, wall frieze moulding patterns and altar. They subsequently produced a full set of measured drawings and plans for the restoration works. During the cartographic and building survey, the Institute, the villagers, the AMO and the Architectural Services Department (ArchSD) met regularly to exchange views and opinions on how to best conduct a high-quality restoration of the building.

廣東省文物考古研究所人員為敬羅家塾繪製測繪圖。
An expert from the Institute worked on the measured drawings of King Law Ka Shuk.



敬羅家塾的正立面圖
Front elevation of King Law Ka Shuk

修復工程

Restoration Works

經過詳細研究及與村民磋商後，古物古蹟辦事處決定把敬羅家塾回復至清代建築樣式，並聘請何樂文博士擔任工程顧問。

敬羅家塾最近一次重修於1932年進行，當時使用大量現代建築物料如三合土和鋼筋。這次工程除修復建築物外，還將現代物料拆除，並進行改善工程，例如加裝照明設備、於中進右側增設一座神龕及改善廚房設備及重鋪前院地面。

敬羅家塾的全面修復工程於1998年11月3日正式動工，由香港政府資助，並由古物古蹟辦事處及建築署監督，至2001年1月竣工。

After detailed study and discussions with the villagers, the AMO decided to restore King Law Ka Shuk in the architectural style of the Qing dynasty and commissioned Dr Trevor Holmes as the consultant for the project.

Previous restoration work on King Law Ka Shuk back in 1932 had employed modern building materials such as concrete and steel. In addition to restoring the building, the main objectives of the project included the removal of modern materials and carrying out improvement works. For example, lighting systems were installed, a new altar was set up in the right side bay of the middle hall, the kitchen facilities were upgraded and the front courtyard was relaid.

The full restoration commenced on 3 November 1998, funded by the government and monitored by the AMO and the ArchSD, and was completed in January 2001.



修復前敬羅家塾的內貌
Interior of King Law Ka Shuk before restoration



安裝主樑
Installation of the ridge purlin

1999年6月3日舉行的上樑儀式
Ceremony to raise the ridge purlin on 3 June 1999



修復工程

Restoration Works

敬羅家塾修復前，天面有多處裂縫，所有木樑桁均被白蟻蛀蝕，牆壁因長期潮濕而變得十分殘破。除修復破舊部分外，亦要將現代建築物料小心拆除，例如鑿去鼓台上的上海批盪，改以花崗石鋪築，但卻保留鼓台原有的紅砂石；以傳統木製繫樑及簷口板，更換正面的三合土繫樑和簷口板；拆除正面的鐵窗，以青磚修補牆身；以及拆卸天井兩側廂房的三合土屋頂，改為重鋪傳統的金字瓦頂等。古物古蹟辦事處亦採納廣東省文物考古研究所專家的意見，拆除中進兩旁後加的閣樓，又為擋中重新加裝屏門及櫺隔。

修復工程除復原敬羅家塾的清代樣式外，同時亦保留部分1930年代較為精緻的部分，以供緬懷。其中前院兩側廂房的女兒牆是1932年維修時加建的，由於手工精湛，在是次修復工程中，修復人員小心把它們拆下，修復後鑲嵌在兩旁廂房的青磚牆上，以見證建築物的修復歷史及供遊人欣賞。

Before the restoration, the roofs of King Law Ka Shuk were prone to serious leaks. All the wood beams and purlins were infested with termites, and the walls were in a poor condition as a result of rising damp. While these defects were repaired, the incongruous modern building materials were carefully removed: the Shanghai plaster on the drum platforms was replaced with granite, while the original red sandstone was retained; the concrete tie beams and fascia boards at the main facade were exchanged for traditional wooden elements; the steel windows on the facade were taken out and the openings were sealed with grey bricks; and the flat concrete roofs of the two side chambers of the front courtyard were dismantled and traditional Chinese pitched roofs were erected in their place. The AMO also accepted the advice of the Institute to remove the recently added cocklofts in the side rooms of the middle hall and to install new panel doors for the "dong chung" (the screen door behind the main entrance) and a wooden lattice screen above.

Although the restoration aimed to restore King Law Ka Shuk to the architectural style of the Qing dynasty, some of the outstanding features added in the 1930s were retained to bear witness to the building's history. In particular, the two parapets decorated with fine plaster mouldings of the side chambers in the front courtyard, which had been added in 1932, were carefully removed, restored and installed in the grey brick walls of the two side chambers.



利用青磚封閉正面窗戶
Sealing the window on the facade with grey bricks



重鋪前進天面
Rebuilding the roof of the front hall

修復後的女兒牆安放在廂房的牆壁，以見證修復歷史。
The restored parapet was installed on the wall of the side chamber as a record of the repairs.

修復前的前院廂房及女兒牆
The side chamber and parapet of the front courtyard before restoration



修復工程

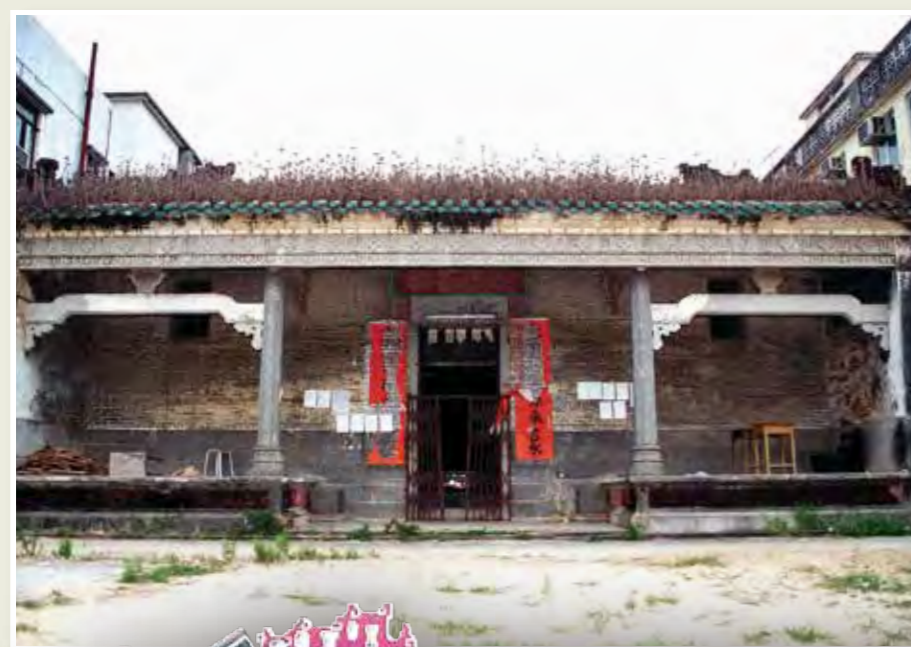
Restoration Works

至於建築物的文物及裝飾，古物古蹟辦事處盡量把它們修復，以保持原貌。敬羅家塾的歷史文物中以鄧族在1932年重修祠堂時於廣州訂製的神龕最為突出。神龕雕工精細，保存良好。古物古蹟辦事處邀請了英國的修復專家漢約翰先生來港，為神龕進行修復工作。除進行全面的清潔外，還修補破損的部分，復原木刻的色彩和重鋪金箔，使神龕回復昔日光彩。其他的歷史文物如匾額、神主牌和木對聯等，亦一一仔細修復。

在工程進行期間，村民代表均有出席工程人員每周的工作會議及參與視察工程進度，並提出寶貴的意見。

The antiques and decorations of the building were carefully restored to their original state. The altar, which had been specially ordered from Guangzhou by the Tang clan during the restoration in 1932, is well maintained and, with its intricate craftsmanship, is the most exquisite relic at King Law Ka Shuk. The AMO commissioned an experienced conservator Mr John Hurd from the United Kingdom to restore the altar and other relics. He and his team thoroughly cleaned and then repaired, restored and re-gilded the altar to return it to its original splendour. Other relics, including historic name boards, soul tablets and wooden couplets, were also carefully restored.

During the restoration, representatives from the village attended the weekly meetings of the restoration team to inspect the progress of the project and provide valuable suggestions.



修復前後的敬羅家塾
King Law Ka Shuk before and after restoration



修復前後的神龕
The altar before and after restoration

古物古蹟辦事處代表與鄧族村民就修復工程進行定期會議。
The representatives of the AMO and the Tang clan had regular meetings on the restoration projects.

2001年2月12日的開光典禮
Rehabilitation ceremony on 12 February 2001



傑出成就

Outstanding Achievements

2001年，敬羅家塾的修復工程榮獲聯合國教科文組織亞太區文物古蹟保護獎的優異項目獎。評審團認為該工程既能顯示優秀的建築修復技術，亦使歷史建築於修復後重現其社會功能。修復工程在獲得社區參與及適當的文物修復規劃下進行，在回復這座歷史建築原貌的同時，亦保留部分於1930年代加建的現代建築元素。

The King Law Ka Shuk restoration project won the Award of Merit of the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards for Culture Heritage Conservation in 2001. In its judgment, the selection panel cited the project's application of best-practice methodology in renovation and its demonstration of the value of restoring and conserving a historic building for use by the community. Implemented with a balanced approach and strong community involvement, the restoration represents an ambitious extrapolation that set out to return the historic building to its original state while integrating some of the more modern elements from the 1930s.



敬羅家塾的修復工程榮獲聯合國教科文組織亞太區文物古蹟保護獎的優異項目獎。

The King Law Ka Shuk restoration project won the Award of Merit of the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards for Culture Heritage Conservation.



2002年3月17日於敬羅家塾舉行的頒獎典禮
The award was presented during a ceremony at King Law Ka Shuk on 17 March 2002.

鄧族父老手持獎項在敬羅家塾門前合照
Elders of the Tang clan celebrating the award in front of King Law Ka Shuk

