

清代北新竹地區開發之再檢討

The Development of North Hsin-Chu Area in Ching Dynasty

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摘要：就整體中國而言，台灣的開發實屬後期。雖於荷據時期，即有部份漢人，受荷人招募，跨海抵台，但是人口數量十分有限。大批漢人移入台島，則須於清滅明鄭之後。但是台灣漢人歷經十八、十九兩世紀後，族群分佈卻明顯地出現分類聚居的現象。此一社會結構特質學界很早即曾注意到，但是多缺乏堅強完整的實證研究。歷經多年來學界對此現象大致有數種說法。今以北新竹地區的開墾過程及聚落籍屬為觀察樣本，以檢視各派論點是否合理；若非，則希望以北新竹地區為個案，找尋能適用解釋台灣客民移墾聚居的答案，進而詮釋台灣社會住民結構變動之因。

關鍵詞：客家、原鄉意識

Abstract : Taiwan was developed rather late compared with other areas of Mainland China. Some Mainland Chinese were recruited in the period when the Hollanders occupied the island, but mass immigration did not occur until the Ching Dynasty destroyed the troops of Chung Cheng-kung. Through 18 and 19 centuries, the Chinese residents in the island had appeared to live in cluster by lineage. Although some hypotheses have been suggested, none of them gained solid support from empirical study. Through the present review of the history of the development of Hsin-chu Area and the clustering of the Hakka in this area, the author would like to explain why immigrants would live in cluster by their different lineage, and further to identify factors of the changes of social structure, especially that of habitants, in early Taiwan.

Key words : Hakka, Nostalgic complex