

跨時代的空間認知轉換：以新竹十塊寮地區為例 (1885-1905) *

楊森豪**、賴進貴***

摘要

本文以「小地理」取徑 (microgeographical approach) 來討論清代臺灣最基層自然庄的空間內涵，並分析清代官員與訴訟兩造如何透過土地業主權的訴訟過程，來理解自然庄的地理空間。首先，透過檢視〈淡新檔案〉22513 案，筆者從文本中分析訴訟兩造訴訟策略的形成及其轉變，這種轉變過程是在訴訟兩造與官府間三方面的互動中逐漸形成，帶有相當的策略性與機遇性。其次，筆者探究本個案所使用的地圖資料，說明繪製者的目的與使用策略為何。這些地圖資料，對「十塊寮庄」皆有相同的外部空間範圍，顯示清代基層的「庄」有一明確（但模糊）的空間界線存在。此外，不同繪製者在地圖內部呈現不同的空間訴求，使訴訟兩造與官府三方面在其中建構不同的法律空間 (legal geography) 想像，來爭奪正當性以獲得最大訴訟利益。

關鍵字：淡新檔案、古地圖、地圖使用、訴訟地理

* 本文的完成利用數位典藏中心「THDL」等資料庫，特此說明。

** 國立臺灣大學地理環境資源學系博士班學生，Email: harbin.yang@gmail.com。

*** 國立臺灣大學地理環境資源學系教授。

Spatial Cognition between (Pre)modern Regimes: A Case Study on Shi-Kuai-Liao Village in Hsin-Chu City (1885-1905)

Sen-hao Yang^{*}, Jinn-guey Lay^{**}

Abstract

The paper takes a microgeographical approach to discuss the geography of a nature village, Shi-Kuai-Liao, in Qing Taiwan and to analyze how the officials, plaintiffs and defendants had the spatial cognition of the nature village where the land was in dispute. First, the paper examines a lawsuit, No. 22513, in Tan-Hsin Archive to trace how the plaintiffs and defendants in the lawsuit formulated the strategies which were highly variable and contingent and depended on the interaction between the officials, plaintiffs and defendants. Second, the paper explores the map-makers and map uses of the eight maps in the lawsuit case. The similar borders drawn by the officials, plaintiffs and defendants showed that the nature village has the distinct, and the virtual, borders in Qing Taiwan. In addition, the minute differences inside the maps delivered the discourses of legal geographies between the officials, plaintiffs and defendants to calculate the largest interests in the lawsuit.

Keywords: Tan-Hsin Archives, Antique Map, Map Use, Legal Geography

^{*} Ph.D Student, Department of Geography, National Taiwan University, Email: harbin.yang@gmail.com.

^{**} Professor, Department of Geography, National Taiwan University.