

新竹考棚的歷史地景及其文化脈絡*

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摘要

竹塹城為北台文學之冠，考生濟濟，考棚原址在南門區域，西側有明志書院，東側有孔廟學宮（今大成街），北有關帝廟，廟中亦設有義學及書房。由考棚、書院、儒學／文廟、武廟、經館五者，在清領時期，儼然形成一考學聚落。彼時毗連之考棚邊街及考生賃屋之巷弄，至今猶存「試院巷」、「書院街」、「中巷」（諧音「包中」）之舊名，此外，亦沿用昔日具有建物地緣的街道名，如「大成街」（原孔廟大成殿崇聖殿牆後）、「文昌街」（原孔廟前）等。

本文以新竹考棚／試院作為指標性研究的核心節點，主要取徑地方性景點建物等物質性生產的過程，而以街道的命名（考棚邊街等）、再生產之新空間（中巷文化區）、區域邊界的劃分（新竹南門區域），以及相關地方史料文獻，重新考察新竹南門區域文化地圖及其所形成極具特色的文教考學聚落，並藉此勘知生產地方性的地方主體，是如何與地方化的時間空間，展開其綿密的互動，並串連起區域社會的生活特質。

關鍵詞：考棚、中巷、關帝廟、明志書院、新竹南門、地方學

* 本文初稿宣讀於國立屏東大學人文社會學院主辦「2021年第二屆屏東學學術研討會：地方學的形塑與發展」（2021.12.03-04）。承蒙特約講評廖振富教授多所指教，復蒙學報匿名審查者惠賜卓見，裨益良多，本文已重新修訂並增補若干資料，謹深致謝忱。本論文為科技部多年期專題研究計畫：「消失的歷史地景：以塹城南門區域考棚、郵便局與新竹寺為考察」（MOST109-2410-H-007-077-MY2）之部分成果。謝謝清華大學台灣文學所陳信穎和林皓淳、清華大學華文文學所陳敬鴻、竇奕博同學協助檢索資料。

Historical Landscape and Cultural Context of Hsinchu Examination Hall

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Abstract

Hsinchu was the seat of Chinese literature in northern Taiwan. Due to its high number of examinees, the examination hall was set in the South Gate area. On the west side was Minchi Academy, on the east side was Confucius Academy (Dacheng Street today), and on the north side was Guandi Temple, which established a public school and built a study hall. The examination hall, a academy, a Confucian temple, another temple enshrining famous generals, and a private school combined to form an examination-oriented settlement during the Ching ruling period. The side streets of the examination hall and the alleys where the examinees rented temporary housing have left their legacy in today's street names, such as "Examination Lane," "Academy Street," and "Zhong Lane." Some street names have been adopted from architectural structures of the past; Dacheng Street is located by the rear wall of Dacheng Hall in the Confucius Temple, while Wenchang Street is located in front of the Confucius Temple.

This paper focuses on the Hsinchu examination hall as its baseline study, and explores the process of material production in relation to the buildings of local sites. Based on the names of streets - such as Kaopeng Bian (Examination Hall Side) Street, new spaces of re-production (Zhong Lane Cultural District), divison of area border (Nanmen District in Hsinchu) and related local

historical materials, it re-examines the cultural map of Hsinchu Nanmen District, as well as its distinctive cultural and educational examination settlement. Thus, it probes into the entwined interaction between local subjects and localized time and space while it strings together regional lifestyle characteristics.

Keywords: Examination Hall, Zhong Lane, Guan Di Temple, Mingchi Academy, Nanmen of Hsinchu, Locality

