

大潭寮許姓宗族與聚落之研究

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本文的研究對象：大潭寮聚落，是今臺南縣七股鄉的最北端的村落。大潭寮許姓宗族的渡臺祖——許侃德公源於福建省漳州府詔安縣，於明鄭時期入墾大潭寮西南方約 1 公里處的後港西聚落，是詔安許姓移墾臺灣者之中最早的。侃德公派下子孫，在乾隆初年即已任務性的西拓大潭寮成庄，然後在古臺江內海不斷的陸浮的過程中，陸續由聚落分支移入而落地生根，在大潭寮聚居形成同一血緣的新宗族，形成一個以許姓為主的「字姓村」。

臺灣少有對地方性小家族進行研究的，最大的限制在於文獻上的不足。本研究利用田野調查法，搭配聚落周邊相關研究的研讀、歷史地圖的判讀與再製、官方檔案的解密（官報、鹽務檔、地政及戶政等簿冊）和未出版的私家文書的運用（族譜、帳冊和地契等文書）等研究方法進行整合研究。

研究中將大潭寮宗族與聚落的發展分為七個階段，重新詮釋不同歷史階段大潭寮聚落的自然環境變化與實質空間發展的過程，重建了許姓宗族的移墾、生根、進一步外拓的許姓家族史，以及探討大潭許家人如何與周遭不同族群的相處，在面對利益衝突，或歷史、社會、與時勢的挑戰時又是如何應對。最後，將之置於一個人文生態的分析

架構中討論。

在研究報告中，可以完整的觀察到一個聚落的生老病死，也看到一個聚落由字姓村轉變成為多姓村的過程。並發現在大潭寮聚落的發展，呈顯出一個位於內海邊緣、具有位於國家邊區傳統漢人社會的特殊性有四：一、具有封閉的地域族群關係；二、代表性宗族力決定地方事務；三、世代遺傳的打帶跑移墾性格；四、官方呼之則來，揮之則去的「宿命論」，一切全須靠人民自己的努力。

Abstract

The study is focused on Datan-liao, the northernmost village in Chi-Ku Township, Tainan County. The immigrant of Hsu lineage is Hsu Kan Te who first lived in Zhangzhou Zhao-An in Fujian Province. Hsu Kan Te immigrated to Taiwan in 17th century. His offspring expanded and formed a new consanguineous lineage in this single family name character village.

Studies on small sectional family in Taiwan are rare due to inadequate documents. This study based on a human biology structure integrates government reports, census records, estate records and private writings along with field study and historical documents. And then reinterprets the natural surroundings and spatial development in Datanliao and restores the history how Hsu lineage immigrated, settled down and expanded. Furthermore the study discusses how the Hsu family dealt with different groups and how they faced the history challenges.

The study provides an observation of complete history of this settlement and how the single family name character village turned into a multiple family name character village. There are four specific characteristics in this settlement:

1. A self-contained regional group relationship.
2. The consanguineous power leads local affairs.

3. Generation to generation immigrant nature.
4. A self-dependent destiny.