

# 居延漢簡

漢帝國的防衛線

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小方盤城 Yu-men Gate

## 居延漢簡

王國維稱譽二十世紀初的中國學術界有四大發現，其中之一是漢（西元前206-西元220年）晉（265-420）遺簡。

民國十九年，中國和瑞典學者合組的西北科學考察團在甘肅額濟納河沿線調查漢代的烽燧遺址。該年四月廿八日，西北科學考察團團員瑞典考古學家貝格曼（Folke Bergman）在額濟納河下游附近的博羅松治（蒙語義為灰墩），編號P9的漢代塢堡中，發現了346枚簡牘，開啟此後沿河遺址一萬餘漢簡出土的先聲。出土較多的地點還有A8破城子、A32金關、A33地灣、A35大灣。由於這一帶屬漢代張掖郡的居延或肩水縣，出土簡牘被統稱為居延漢簡。

漢代邊塞遺留下來的這些簡牘文書，內容十分豐富。它們直接、生動地記錄了大約從西漢中晚期至東漢初，當地軍民在軍事、法律、教育、經濟、信仰以及日常生活各方面活動的情形，為漢代史研究打開了一片新天地。

## HAN DYNASTY WOODEN SLIPS FROM EDSÉN-GOL

Wang Kuo-wei, the great scholar of late Ch'ing and early Republic, called the discovery of inscribed wooden slips from the Han (206 B.C.-220 A.D.) and Chin (265-420) periods one of the four great academic discoveries in early twentieth century China.

In 1930, Chinese and Swedish scholars of the Sino-Swedish Scientific Expedition investigated Han beacon structures along the Edsen-gol River in Kansu Province. On April 28th of that year, a team member, Swedish archaeologist Folke Bergman, discovered 346 pieces of wooden slips at Han fortress P9 at

Boro-tsonch (which in Mongolian means "ash mound") in the lower reaches of the Edsen-gol River. Following this discovery, more than 10,000 Han wooden slips were found at sites such as A8 Mu-durbeljin, A32 Limes Gate, A33 Ulan-durbeljin, and A35 Taralingin-durbeljin. Since this region belonged to the District of Chü-yen or Chien-shui of Chang-yeh Commandery during the Han dynasty, the excavated wooden slips are referred to as "Han Chü-yen wooden slips."

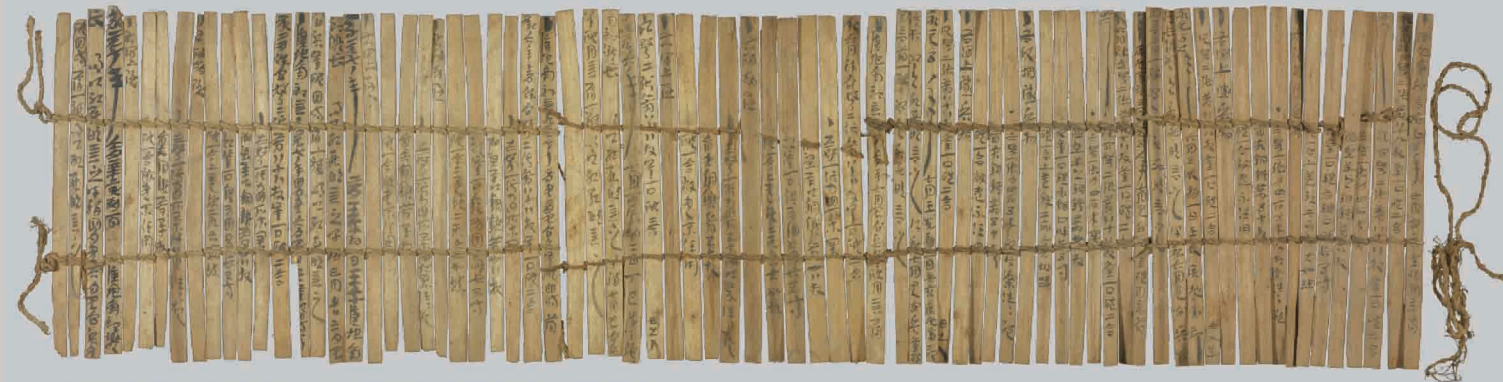
These slips provide a rich new source of information for the study of Han dynasty history. They vividly reflect aspects of the military and legal systems, educational practices, economy, beliefs and everyday life of local military personnel and civilians from approximately the mid-Western Han to the early Eastern Han.



貝格曼(Folke Bergman, 1902-1946)

## 壹、帝國防衛線

漢武帝（西元前140-87年）為了對抗匈奴，數度派軍出塞，大敗匈奴，奪取河西之地，建立武威、張掖、酒泉、敦煌四郡。他除了移民墾殖邊地，更在北及西北方遍置烽燧、郵驛，派兵屯田戍衛。戍守居延的官兵，除了邊地的騎士，還有很多是來自內郡的戍卒、田卒和刑徒。



廣地南部永元五年至七年官兵釜礮月言及四時簿  
Monthly and Seasonal Records of Military Supplies from the  
Kuang-ti South Platoon in the Yung-yüan Era (93-95A.D.)



## Border Defense

Emperor Wu (r.140-87 B.C.) repeatedly sent troops across the frontier to fight the Hsiung-nu. After many campaigns, he finally defeated them, conquering the land west of the Yellow River, and established four commanderies there: Wu-wei, Chang-yeh, Chiu-ch'üan and Tun-huang. Apart from sending settlers into the frontier land, he also built beacon structures and post stations all over the North and Northwest, and stationed soldiers in these regions to guard the border and engage in farming. Aside from frontier horsemen, troops guarding Chü-yen also included garrison soldiers, pioneers and criminals from interior prefectures.

# 居延漢簡

HAN DYNASTY WOODEN SLIPS  
FROM EDSÉN-GOL

Opening date: 2015.10.21  
Venue: Han Dynasty Wooden Slips from Edsen-gol  
(Room 201)



敦煌西部塞牆 Ramparts west of Tun-hung



## 貳、邊塞和內郡的關係

為了有效支援邊塞的防衛，迅速得到邊關的警訊並傳達命令，漢代（西元前206-西元220年）在內郡與西北邊塞之間修築道路，設置郵驛。為了支應邊防的需要，主持國家財務的大司農和內地各郡國，不斷將內地的兵卒、糧食、裝備、錢財送往邊塞。邊塞的戍卒和內郡的家人，相隔萬里，有很多書信往來。大自國家政令，小至個人生活，都可以在遺簡中看見痕跡。

## Center and Periphery

In order to effectively support the defence of frontier fortresses with quick communications, as well as warning and commands signals, the Han dynasty (206 B.C.–220 A.D.) built roads and established post stations between the interior prefectures and principalities and the northwestern frontier fortresses. Furthermore, the imperial Minister of Finance and the interior prefectures and principalities continuously sent soldiers, foodstuffs, equipment and money to the frontier fortresses. Garrison soldiers and their families were separated by thousands of miles and wrote frequently to each other. Much information from government orders to mundane details of personal lives can be found in the wooden slips.



元康五年詔書  
Imperial Edict of 61 B.C.

## 參、日常生活

居延漢簡中有關吏卒日常生活的資料十分豐富，真實記錄了吏卒家庭的構成、日常的衣食住行、疾病醫療和宗教信仰、債務爭訟和鬥殺逃亡等等。

## Daily Life

The Edsen-gol Han dynasty wooden slips contain abundant data on the daily lives of officials and soldiers. They are highly reliable records of their family structures, clothes, food, housing and travel, illnesses and treatments, religious beliefs as well as debts, litigation, quarrels, disappearances and killings.



永光二年予候長鄭赦寧冊  
Report on Granting Officer Cheng She Leave of  
Absence Due to the Death of His Father, 42 B.C.

## 肆、文化傳播

河西本是匈奴等游牧民族活動的地區。自漢武帝（西元前140-87年）奪取河西，即大量移民，設郡置縣，派兵屯守，中原地區的文化自然也就向河西流播。這樣的流播反映在居延、敦煌等邊防線遺留的大量漢人文物上。展覽內容以農業屯墾和書籍殘文、詩歌簡、教育遺物等為代表。

## Cultural Dissemination

When Emperor Wu (r.140-87 B.C.) conquered the land to the west of the Yellow River, large numbers of Han settlers settled there, displacing local nomadic tribes. Prefectures and districts were established and soldier farmers were sent to guard the frontier. Large quantities of objects belonging to Chinese cultural relics of farmer-soldiers, including books, poetry on wooden slips and educational materials were left in frontier defence towns like Chū-yen, Tun-huang. Their presence clearly indicates the spread of Chinese culture.

## 伍、邊塞的人

居延位於漢代（西元前206-西元220年）的西北邊境，屬於武帝（西元前140-87年）所置河西四郡中的張掖郡。為了鞏固西北邊防，自武帝開始不斷遷徙關東的貧民和罪犯到邊郡去。此外，郡國的成年男子也有輪番到邊地戍守的義務。征夫、罪犯因種種原因，有不少就在邊地落戶，這些人構成了邊塞人口的主體。由於地處邊陲，漢人和羌、匈奴、西域各民族頗多接觸來往，因此在居延出土的文書裡也可以看見不少非漢人的消息。

《漢書·地理志》說自武威以西，「其民或以關東下貧，或以報怨過當，或以誅逆亡道，家屬徙焉，習俗頗殊。」從他們遺留的簡牘文書中，還可以尋繹出一些不一樣的生活面貌。



桃符  
Wooden Talismans

## Residents of the Frontier Fortresses

Chū-yen belonged to Chang-yeh, one of four commanderies west of the Yellow River established by Emperor Wu of the Han (r.140-87 B.C.) in the northwest frontier. In order to consolidate the northwest frontier defence, paupers and criminals east of the Han Ku Pass were sent to the frontier. Men from all over the empire also took turns as frontier garrison soldiers. A large number of these men settled there permanently. Han Chinese came into close contact with the Ch’iang, the Hsiung-nu, and various other people in the regions west of Tun-huang; hence, records excavated at Chū-yen contain considerable information regarding the non-Chinese who lived in the region.

The “Records of Geography” in the *Han Shu* states that “the residents [form west of Wu-wei] were the poorest from the east of Han Ku Pass. Some were prone to excessive acts of vengeance; others were rebellious and unjust. They and their families, each with greatly differing customs and habits, were transferred here.” They left behind wooden slips from which differing lifestyles may be pieced together.