從漢簡看漢代識字教育

漢代的識字教育稱為「小學」，進階教育則為「大學」。東漢崔寔《四民月令》說：正月、八月時，「命幼童入小學，學書篇章」，即指學習識字書《蒼頡》、《急就》，以及計數的九九術、計算時日干支的六甲等等，其中識字可說是最重要的課程。

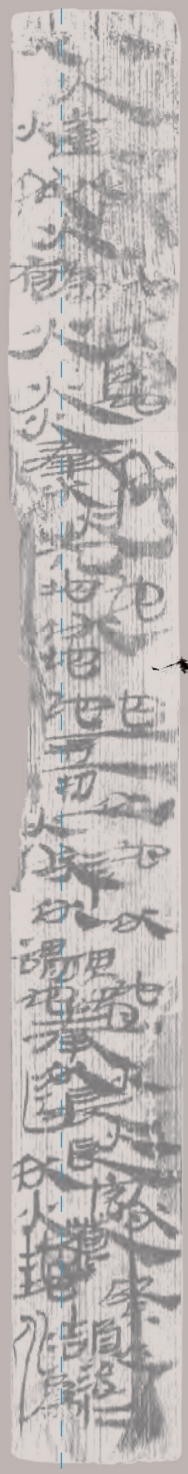
在居延、敦煌漢簡中有很多練習抄寫《蒼頡》、《急就》、九九、六甲的殘簡，也發現了一支頗為完整的毛筆，證明西漢中期至東漢初期邊塞吏卒曾利用守邊的機會，接受初級的教育。

本展覽展示居延出土，以隸書、草書、篆書練習書寫《蒼頡》、《急就》、六甲干支和九九的簡、牘和觚為主，另精選若干書跡優美的簡牘，以饗書法愛好者。

In the Han dynasty, basic literacy instruction was known as *xiaoxue* (the minor learning), while more advanced education was called *daxue* (the great learning). In *Simin yueling* (*Monthly Instructions for the Four Classes of Peoples*), Cui Shi wrote that in the first and eighth months, "young children were to enter *xiaoxue* and study written texts." This is referred to learning from primers such as *Cangjie* and *Jijiu* (*The Handy Primer*), as well as studying multiplication tables and *liujia* (the sexagenary cycle) used to calculate dates. Of these subjects, literacy was regarded as the most important.

Numerous fragmentary slips from Juyan and Dunhuang contain exercise copying passages from *Cangjie* and *Jijiu*, multiplication tables, and the sexagenary cycle. A relatively well-preserved writing brush was also discovered. Together, these finds indicate that from the middle of the Western Han to the early Eastern Han (2nd century BCE-1st century CE), clerks and soldiers stationed on the frontier took the advantage of their posting to acquire a basic education.

This special exhibition features Han wooden slips, tablets, and *gu* (polyhedral tablets) excavated at Juyan that were used to practice copying the *Cangjie* and *Jijiu*, the sexagenary cycle, and multiplication tables in clerical, cursive, and seal scripts. It also includes a selection of slips and tablets notable for their exquisite calligraphy, especially for the enjoyment of calligraphy enthusiasts.



中央研究院歷史語言研究所
歷史文物陳列館
Museum of the Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica

小學之道

The Way to Literacy

Han Dynasty Literacy Education as Revealed by Wooden Slips

展覽地點｜歷史文物陳列館 二樓201室
開館時間｜每週三、六、日｜09:30-16:30
逢國定假日、選舉日及連假不開放
地址｜臺北市南港區研究院路二段130號
電話｜02-2652-3180

0 展覽說明 | Exhibition Description

1 毛筆與習字留痕 | Writing Brush and Traces of Writing Practice

2 六甲干支 | The Sexagenary Cycle
九九術 | Multiplication Tables

3 字書 | Primers

4 習字簡 | Writing-Practice Slips

5 隸書 | Clerical Script

6 草書 | Cursive Script

7 篆書 | Seal Script

山東沂南漢畫像石墓，刻畫官員頭上簪著毛筆，腰間掛書刀（削）

A Han dynasty stone carving from Yinan county, Shandong, depicts an official with a writing brush pinned in his hair and a writing knife hanging from his waist.