Study on Family Exit-entry Certification in Bamboo Slips of the Han Dynasty in the Northwest China

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Abstract—The family exit-entry certification in the Bamboo Slips of the Han Dynasty in the northwest is used by the families of the soldiers in the northwestern side of the Han Dynasty to enter and exit the checkpoint. The elements of the family exit-entry certification are the official residence, position, name, date, the status of the family members, age and the cattle and carriages they carry. According to the bamboo slips, the soldiers were in the position of beacon tower under the leadership of the Tuota Houguan. Tuota Houguan is under the jurisdiction of Jiannshui Duwei, the beacon tower is located in the north of the Jiannshuijin checkpoint. Zhaowu Country and Lude Country are in the southeast of Jinguangana checkpoint. The family members of the soldiers must use the family certification to exit and entry Jinguangana checkpoint to Tuota Houguan. If their conditions conform to the rules, they could pass the checkpoint. Otherwise, they couldn’t pass the checkpoint. The family members of the soldiers could go to Jinguangana to visit their relatives by family exit-entry certification. This was conducive to the soldiers in the northwest frontier under harsh natural conditions to secure the northwest frontier of the motherland. At the same time, it embodied the humanistic care of the Han government for the officers and their families, and was conducive to the smooth progress of the strategy of the Han Empire's frontier fortress.

Keywords—Bamboo Slips of Han Dynasty; Fu; family exit-entry certification; Houguan

I. INTRODUCTION

In 1930, more than 10,000 Han bamboo slips were unearthed in Juyan by the Northwest Scientific Investigation Mission of China and Sweden. From 1972 to 1974, the cultural relics department of Gansu Province made great achievements in the ruins of the fourth tower, Pochengzi, Jiaqiu Houguan and Jianshui Jinguangana. Besides the old and new Juyan Bamboo Slips of Han Dynasty, there were also Dunhuang Xuanquan Bamboo Slips and Jianshui Jinguangana Bamboo Slips, which became an important part of the Bamboo Slips of Han Dynasty in the Northwest.

At present, the main research results about "Fu" and "family exit-entry certification" in Qin and Han Dynasties are as follows. Li Juming's "Exit-entry Certification, Biographies and Exit-entry Records in Han Bamboo Slips", [1] divides the "Fu" into two categories: one is "exit-entry certification of officials' families"; the other is temporary exit-entry certificates with confidentiality, and analyses the similarities between the two types of "Fu" in the form of bamboo slips. Dating Xiu's "Fu and Zhi of Han Dynasty" [2] analyses three types of "Fu" in Juyan bamboo slips of Han Dynasty, including "family certification of entry and exit", and divides them into public and private categories according to their contents. Huang Yanping's "Study on family certification of exit and entry in the frontier of Han Dynasty — Taking the Northwest Han Bamboo Slips as an example" [3] analyses the family exit-entry certification, the reasons for not seeing the family certification of exit and entry of ordinary soldiers, and the structural problems of the border families in the middle and late Western Han Dynasty reflected by family exit-entry certification. On the basis of the above-mentioned articles and from the perspective of document administration, this paper tries to analyze the relevant problems of family exit-entry certification in the Hexi of Han Dynasty, in order to have a glimpse of the usage of family exit-entry certification in Hexi of Han Dynasty. If there is anything improper, anyone can correct it.

II. "FU" AND FAMILY EXIT-ENTRY CERTIFICATION IN BAMBOO SLIPS OF HAN DYNASTY

A. Fu

Jinguangana checkpoint adopted the six-inch "Fu".

This entry-exit certification is a six-inch character with a hundred teeth engraved on it, ranging from one to thirty...

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them. Starting from the first tooth, the teeth were on the left side. They moved from Juyan area to Jinguan area. If the serrated teeth could fit together, they would be released.

In "Shuowen Jiezi", it says, "Fu" is a symbol of information. In the Han Dynasty, six inches long bamboo was used to make a "Fu". If half of the "Fu" is identical with the other half, it shows conformity. In "Shiji · Fengchan Shu", "Qin Dynasty takes October in winter as the beginning of every year. They advocate black, and weights, measures and so on are named after six." Zhang Yan commented: "Water is in the north." The color is black, and the water ends with six, so the length of six inches is the length of "Fu", and the six steps is the length of the ruler." "Shiji · Biography of First Emperor of Qin Dynasty" also notes: "it always takes the six as the units of time, and the things used by the "Fu" and law are six inches long."

"The Rites of Zhou · Hostage" says: "the 'Fu' with teeth, originates from the evidence used to investigate the market." Zheng commented: "Ji likes the investigation. A Text comes from a market voucher for trading, which has two lines written on both sides of the voucher with letters inscribed on both sides. Duan Yucai explained to the "quan": "Each side holds a wooden slip and carves its teeth on it. If the teeth of the two wooden slips can match, it is correct, so carving marks are left and right." "Yupian" writes: "Fu refers to the Fuijue used in military diplomacy, etc. Fuijue is divided into two parts, each side holding one side as a relic." The carved teeth of the "Fuquan" are used for matching, that is to say, "matching for doing" as mentioned in the simplified text. At the same time, the rugged teeth also play a role in distinguishing between left and right. According to "left residing official, right moving to Jinguan" in the bamboo slips, people can see that the exit-entry certification of the bamboo slips of Northwest Han Dynasty is left-handed.

The above mentioned "exit-entry certifications are signed without signature, indicating that they are not only for long-term use by one person, but are issued to one person when needed, and can be reused after they are used up and returned." [6] And the system of exit-entry certification is also found in "Hanguan Jiegu". It writes: "Everyone who lives in the palace has a registered permanent residence and has this 'Fu'. This 'Fu' is made of wood and is two inches long. According to their official position, Latte Seal divides the "Fu" into two halves. For those who want to enter or leave the palace gate, the gatekeeper checks their household registration and the fused teeth. If the fused teeth match, they are released." According to Mr. Li Junming's research, there are four types of "Fu" in the Northwest Han bamboo slips: exit-entry certification, officials and family exit-entry certification, daily records and Jinghou character. Among them, the copy of the official's family exit-entry certification is as follows:

In the sixth day of the eleventh month of the fourth year of emperor yongguang's reign (40 BC), his wife, Sun Diqing, is 21 years old in the Wansui of Zhaowu County.

Wang Nv, the youngest daughter, is 3 years old.

It is the "Fu" of the youngest daughter who is the eldest grandson of Tuota Hou Chang Yanshou. The name is Er, and 9 years old. They all have dark skin (see "He Xiao" 29.1).

B. Family Exit-entry Certification

(1) 甘露元年丁丑月戊午 北部侯长给 警言之 彦移家属出入金关言 名 73EJT37:175

On November 27, the first year of Emperor Xuan of the Han Dynasty (53 B.C.), a soldier named Huzhong in Guangdi, said to his superiors that he was going to submit a name book, which was about the name of the family members of the officials who entered and exited the Jinguan checkpoint.

(2) 建平元年五月甲子男戊午 北部侯长给 警言之 彦移家属出 73EJT37:152

On the eighth day of 1898, the first year of Emperor Ai of the Han Dynasty (6 B.C.), the Northern Houzhang, named Xuan, reported to his superiors that he had moved the family exit-entry certification of the officials to Jianshui Jinguan and let the families of the officials in Jianshui Jinguan enter and leave as usual.

The above two pieces of bamboo slips are from the same exploration site of Jinsu in Jianshui, both of which have clear chronology and belong to the written documents. Example (1) of the bamboo slips recorded that in the first year of Emperor Xuan of the Han Dynasty (53 B.C.), a soldier named Huzhong in Guangdi, said to his superiors that he was going to submit a name book of family members entering and leaving the Jinguan checkpoint. Example (1) of the bamboo slips recorded that in the first year of Emperor Ai of the Han Dynasty (6 B.C.), Xuan, the northern Houzhang submitted a family exit-entry certification to the Jinguan of Jianshui. The bamboo slips should be family exit-entry certification submitted to Jianshui Houzhang by the Northern Houzhang. Subordinates should report to their superiors that the family members listed in the bamboo slips correspond to the actual situation of entry and exit, that is, "exit-entry laws".

(3) 景德侯佐司马封里长 夫妻女女年三女年 73EJT37:175

In the second year of Jianping Emperor (5 B.C.), the family exit-entry certification is used by the Shenzhang of of Bianchuli, Zhaowu County. His wife is 35 years old. The youngest daughter is 4 years old. The youngest son is one year old. There is a bullock cart and four cows at home.

(4) 子女年六 建平二年家属符 73EJT37:755

In the second year of Jianping Emperor (5 B.C.), the family exit-entry certification is used by the son. He is 16 years old. Zhao, one of the daughters, is 20 years old. Qing, one of the daughters, is 20 years old. Jiao, one of the daughters, is 20 years old. Junyang, his wife, is 23 years old. Junlai, one of the daughters, is 8 years old. Qin, one of his sons, is 3 years old.
In the fourth year of Jianping Emperor (3 B.C.), there is ... in family exit-entry certification.

The above three cases are all from Exploration Site 37 of Jiushui Jinguang, and all the records are the family exit-entry certification during the period of Emperor Aidi of Han Dynasty. In Han bamboo slips, sons and daughters are called "children", while younger brothers and sisters are "younger brothers" (弟). In "Etiquette · Sangfu", "Fathers name their children three months after their birth." Zheng Xuan commented: "The word "children" (孩) can refer to both son and daughter." [8] In "Mencius · Wanzhang", "Mizi's wife and Zilu's wife are brothers. They are women, and called brothers (弟)." [9] In "Shiji · Guan Cai Shijia", Cai Hou is angry, and married his sisters to other people." In "Suo Yin", "Brother refers to female brother." The bamboo slips have different title for the female and male in the different ages. Generally speaking, those over the 15 years old are danan (older man) and danv (older women); those between 7 years old and 14 years old are shinan and shinv; and those between 1 year old and 6 years old are weishinan and weishinv. Among the three bamboo slips, danv include Zhi (35 years old) and Zhao (20 years old); shinan include Junlai (8 years old) and Jiao (13 years old); weishinan include Hou (4 years old), Qing (2 years old) and Qin (3 years old); danan include Lin (16 years old); and weishinv include Xiao (1 year old). According to Yongtian Yingzheng's research, "the distinction of this age group is consistent with the age distinction of tax and oral tax at that time."

In the first month of the first year of Emperor Jianping (6 B.C.), family exit-entry certification are inscribed with Luqin, the Tuota Shangshang Suizhang, and Lu Qin's wife, Lu Dujun, who is 22 years old, in the Changlei of Lude County. The common feature of the above five cases is that the time is "the first month", and the style of the documents is the same. According to "History of the Han Dynasty · Geographic Records", Zhaowu County and Lude County are all counties under the jurisdiction of Zhaoye Town. The origins of the official's family members are all from Zhaowu County and Lude County. Zhaowu County is located in the southeast of Jinguan. In Example (6), the family members of Luqin, Tuota Shashang Suizhang, must enter and exit Jinguan when they go to Tuota Houguan. Therefore, family member must use family exit-entry certification when passing the checkpoint.

In the twelfth month of the fourth year of Yongshi period (13 B.C.), family exit-entry certification are inscribed with Song Jua, the Tuota Longtai Suizhang, and Song Jua's wife, Song Duijun, who is 22 years old, in the Changlei of Lude County. Zidang, the little son, is 9 years old. Li, the little daughter, is 4 years old.

From the first month to the twelfth month the fourth year of Emperor Jianping (3 B.C.), the family exit-entry certification is used by the unknown man aged 13 years old. Xinchang, the little brother, is 24 years old, and is from Yichunli of Zhaowu County. From the first month to the twelfth month the fourth year of Emperor Jianping (3 B.C.), the family exit-entry certification is used by the unknown man aged 13 years old. Chang is 5 years old. He has 2 horses at home.

In the first month of the third year of Emperor Yangshuo (22 B.C.), family exit-entry certification are inscribed with Sun Qian, the Tuota Jiaonan Tingzhang, and Sun Qian's wife, Sun Qian, who is 25 years old, in the Shouguili of Lude County. Zidang, the young son, is 2 years old. And his skin is black.

In the first month of the fourth year of Emperor Jianping (3 B.C.), family exit-entry certification are inscribed with Zhang Peng who comes from Qianjinli of Dichi Country, the Tuota Shoujuegng Suizhang, and Zhang Peng's mother, Xu Dujun, who is 50 years old, in the Tingli of Yanping County. Zhang Yun, one of the brothers, is 20 years old. And he is from Dangfuli, Lude County. Lin, another brother, is 18 years old, and has two cars and four cattle.

The above five cases are all from the same exploration site. Five of them all record the "Fu" in the period of Emperor Aidi of the Han Dynasty. Example (10) is the third year of Emperor Cheng of the Han Dynasty, that is, 22 B.C. The common feature of the above five cases is that the time is "the first month", and the style of the documents is the same. According to "History of the Han Dynasty · Geographic Records", Zhaowu County and Lude County are all counties under the jurisdiction of Zhaoye Town. The origins of the official’s family members are all from Zhaowu County and Lude County. Zhaowu County is located in the southeast of Jinguan. In Example (6), the family members of Luqin, Tuota Shashang Suizhang, must enter and exit Jinguan when they go to Tuota Houguan. Therefore, family member must use family exit-entry certification when passing the checkpoint.

In the first month of the fourth year of Yongshi period (13 B.C.), family exit-entry certification are inscribed with Song Jua, the Tuota Longtai Suizhang, and Song Jua's wife, Song Duijun, who is 22 years old, in the Changlei of Lude County. Zidang, the little son, is 9 years old. Li, the little daughter, is 4 years old.

From the first month to the twelfth month the fourth year of Emperor Jianping (3 B.C.), the family exit-entry certification is used by the unknown man aged 13 years old. Xinchang, the little brother, is 24 years old, and is from Yichunli of Zhaowu County. From the first month to the twelfth month the fourth year of Emperor Jianping (3 B.C.), the family exit-entry certification is used by the unknown man aged 13 years old. Chang is 5 years old. He has 2 horses at home.

In the first month of the third year of Emperor Yangshuo (22 B.C.), family exit-entry certification are inscribed with Sun Qian, the Tuota Jiaonan Tingzhang, and Sun Qian's wife, Sun Qian, who is 25 years old, in the Shouguili of Lude County. Zidang, the young son, is 2 years old. And his skin is black.
Example (11) occurred in the fourth year of Emperor Chengdi of the Han Dynasty, that is, 13 B.C. The other three bamboo slips were all built in the fourth year of the period of Emperor Aidi of Han Dynasty, that is, 3 B.C. The four cases mentioned above are classified into one group because of their similar style of writing. The above examples show that the contents of family exit-entry certification include official’s office site, position, name, date, family members’ native place, age and the cart they carry. It can be seen that the exit-entry date is one of the elements of family exit-entry certification.

In Lu Yong's family exit-entry certification, the Tuota Quhe Tingzhang, who come from Yichunli of Zhaowu Country, the family exit-entry certification is used by wife Yang, aged 23. Qing lv, the little daughter, is 3 years old. There is a bullock cart and two cows at home.

In August of the third year of Wufeng (55 B.C.), Xing, Tuota Saiwei, asked his superiors to send his family members to Lude County to do some private affairs. Instead of using family exit-entry certification, official credentials have the date of the family exit-entry certification.

The family exit-entry certification of an official (A copy of family exit-entry certification of an official on the B side)

Example (15) recorded the information of the wife, daughter and cattle of Tuota Quhe Tingzhang, but did not have the date of the family exit-entry certification. Example (16) recorded that in the third year of Emperor Xuan of the Han Dynasty (55 B.C.), Xing, Tuota Saiwei, asked his superiors to send his family members to Lude County, Zhangye Town, Jinguan checkpoint to deal with some things. The writing style is official. Example (17) is fragment. The meaning of the text is not clear, but the A and B sides of the text clearly bear the words "family exit-entry certification", which belongs to family exit-entry certification.

According to the above bamboo slips, the officials in the family exit-entry certifications are as follows: Shenzhang of Tuota Zhizuo, Bianchuli of Zhaowu Country; Lu Qin, Tuota Shashang Suizhang; Chen Jian, Tuota Shoujiang Suizhang; Sun Zhang, Tuota Jiaonan Tingzhang; Zhang Peng, Tuota Houshi, Qianjinli of Dichi; Song Juanzhi, Tuota Tongdao Tingzhang; Yu Xian, Tuota Nanbu Houshi; Wang Bing, Tuota Shian Tingzhang; Lu Yong, Tuota Quhe Tingzhang, Yichunli of Zhaowu Country. No matter where the above officials serve, they all belong to Tuota Houguan, and Tuota Houguan is under the jurisdiction of Jianshui Duwei, while Tuota Houguan belongs to Jianshui Jinguan, located in the north of Jianshui. Zhaowu County or Lude County is located in the southeast of Jinguan, and the family members of officials must use family exit-entry certification to enter and exit Jinguan when they go to Tuota Houguan.

Jianshui Jinguan is a checkpoint under the jurisdiction of Jianshui Duwei of Zhangye County in the Han Dynasty, and it is one of the northwest border gates in the Han Dynasty. Jianshui Jinguan in Han Dynasty was located on the East Bank of Heihe River, 152 kilometers northeast of Jinta County, Gansu Province, 7 kilometers away from Dongdawan City. "Jinguan" means "being impregnable". Its geographical position is particularly important. It is an important barrier for the Han government to resist the Huns. It is a necessary place for people to enter Juyan area. It is also the throat for people to enter and exit Hexi Corridor and communicate between North and south. In such an important Guanjin fortress, Jianshui Duweifu must check in time and in detail the family members who enter and leave the checkpoint. If their conditions confirm to the rules, they could pass the checkpoint. On the contrary, they are detained for further investigation.

III. FAMILY MEMBERS OF OFFICIALS VISIT RELATIVES BY FAMILY EXIT-ENTRY CERTIFICATION

The rank of Houguan is the same as that of the county. The Zhici of Houguan Zhangguanhou is 600 dan, which is the same as that of the county. "Han Shu - Bai Guan Gong Qing Biao" contains: "County magistrates are all officials of the Qin Dynasty, governing the county where they are located. If more than 10,000 households are under the jurisdiction of the county magistrate, the salary range from 600 to 1000 dan. If less than 10,000 households, they are called county magistrates, and their salaries range from 500 to 300 dan." [12] For the discussion of the size of Houguan, Mr. Chen Mengjia believes that "Hou refers to Houzhang and Suizhang in the Houguansai." [13] According to the study of Japanese scholar Yongtian Yingzheng, "Houguan are not only the living center of the public and private economy in the border military area, but also a military base." [14] The family members of the soldiers go to visit the relatives in Houguan, which is the manifestation of humane concern for the soldier in the northwest fortress by Han government. This is conducive to defending the northwest frontier of the motherland by securing the officers in the northwest frontier fortress under harsh natural conditions.

IV. CONCLUSION

The family exit-entry certification in Han bamboo slips are the "Fu" used by the family members of the soldier in the northwest of Han Dynasty. The family members in the family exit-entry certification contain the wife, children, parents, brothers and other direct relatives of the soldiers; the contents of family exit-entry certification include the place, position, name, data, origin, age, and cattle they carry, of which the data is the most important element of family exit-entry certification.

No matter where the officials serve, they all belong to Tuota Houguan, and Tuota Houguan is under the jurisdiction of Jianshui Duwei, while Tuota Houguan belongs to Jianshui Jinguan, located in the north of Jianshui. Zhaowu County or Lude County is located in the southeast of Jinguan, and the family members must use family exit-entry certification to
enter and exit Jinguan when they go to Tuota Houguan. Considering the importance of Jinguan, Jianshui Duweifu needs to check the family members who exit and entry the checkpoint in details and in time. If their conditions confirm to the rules, they could pass the checkpoint. On the contrary, they are detained for further investigation. The family members could go to Houguan to visit their relatives by family exit-entry certification. It was conducive to the soldiers in the northwest fortress under harsh natural conditions to secure the northwest frontier of the motherland. It embodied the humanistic care for the officers and their families by Han government, and was conducive to the smooth progress of the strategy of the Han Empire's frontier fortress.

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