

冯其庸著

增订本

曹雪芹家世新攷
續集





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文化艺术出版社

曹雪芹家世新考(增订本)

冯其庸 著

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文化藝術出版社 出版

(北京前海西街 17 号)

新华书店北京发行所经销

北京印刷二厂印刷

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开本 850×1168 毫米 1/32 印刷张 22.375 字数 560,000 插页 63

1997 年 8 月北京第 1 版 1997 年 8 月北京第 1 次印刷

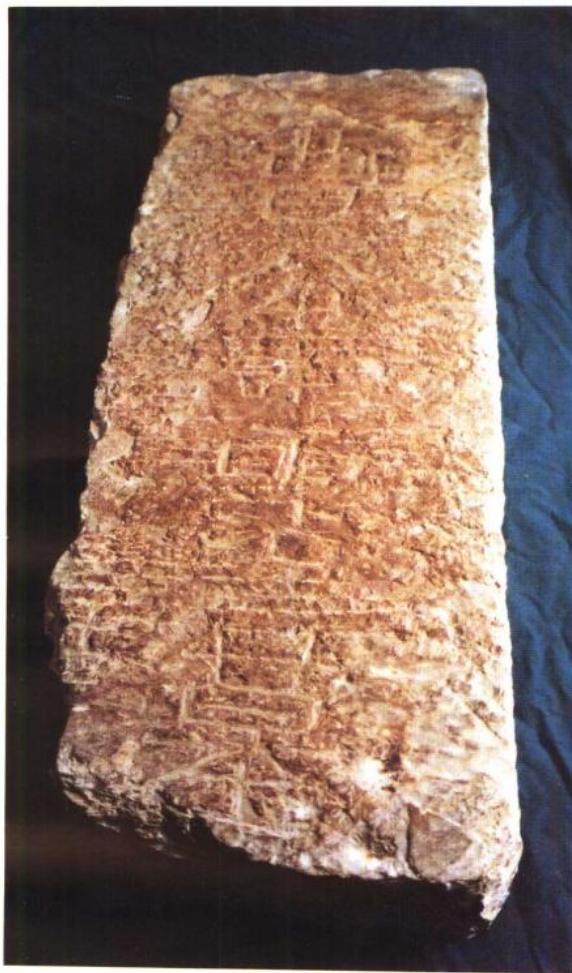
印数,0,001—2,500 册

ISBN 7-5039-1612-5/G·239

定 价:58.00 元



作者近影



1968年北京通县张家湾出土之曹雪
芹墓石，正面刻：“曹公讳霑墓”，左下端刻
“壬午”两字，略残。



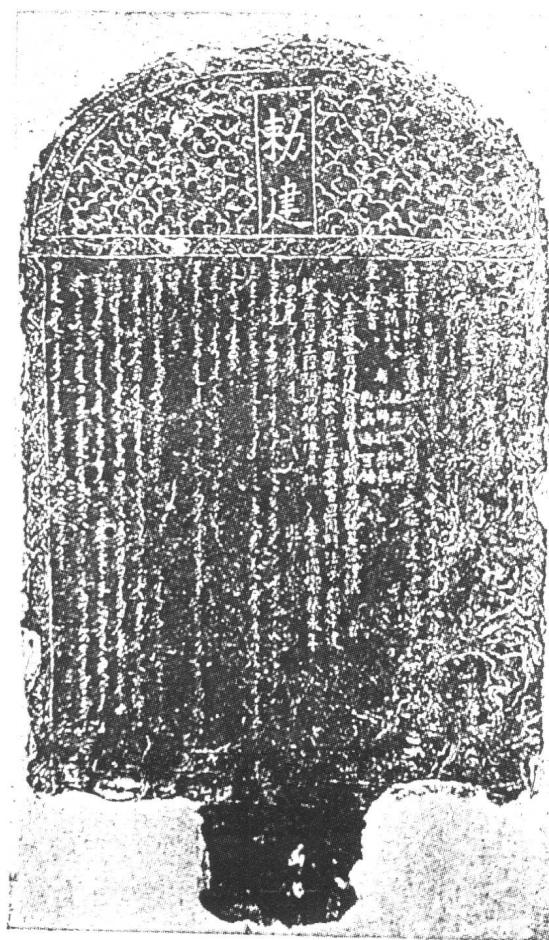
努尔哈赤于天命六年(1621年)攻下辽阳后,次年开始兴建东京城,当时曹振彦在辽阳,归附了后金,被编入佟养性的汉军“乌真超哈”(炮兵)部队。曹振彦应是目睹或参与东京城的建筑的。



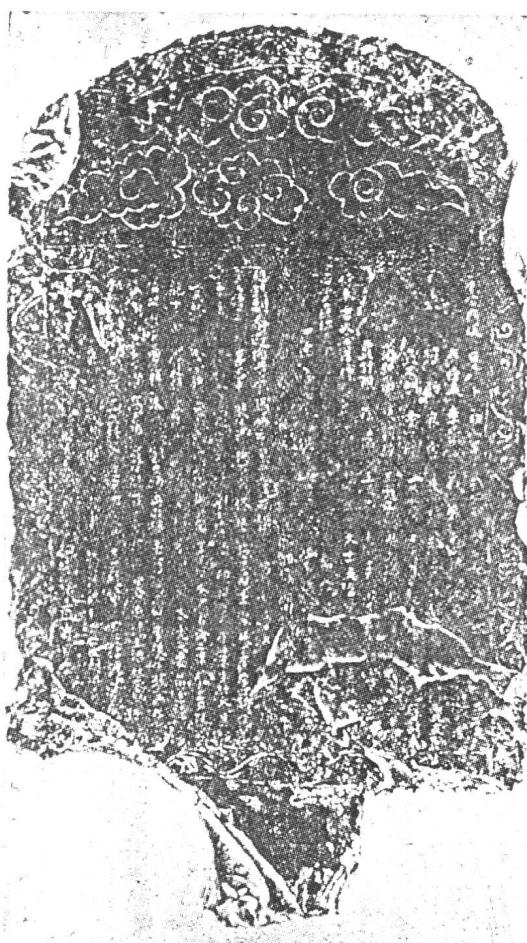
辽阳白塔

始建于金大定初年(1161年左右),为金世宗完颜雍为其母贞懿皇后李氏所建的垂庆寺塔,至今已有八百多年的历史,仍保持原状。

辽阳白塔是一个历史见证,天命六年(1621年)努尔哈赤攻下辽阳时,它身经了这场历史风云的变幻。曹雪芹的高祖曹振彦在辽阳时,他肯定见过白塔,也可能还到过垂庆寺,因为有他题名的喇嘛庙和玉皇庙都离此不远。



天聪四年四月大金喇嘛法师宝记碑碑阳



天聪四年四月大金喇嘛法师宝记
碑碑阴题名

大金喇嘛宝记碑碑阴题名细部



曹振彦题名特写

曹振彦
馬志祥
曹振彦
蔡一平
張

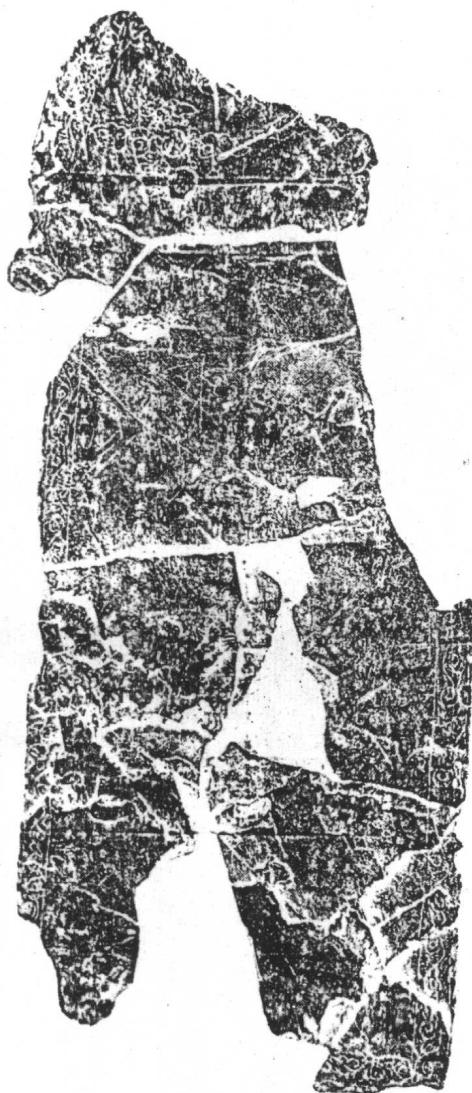
鄭文炳
冉啟傑
王之哲
馬志祥
曹振彦
蔡

(ID:611)

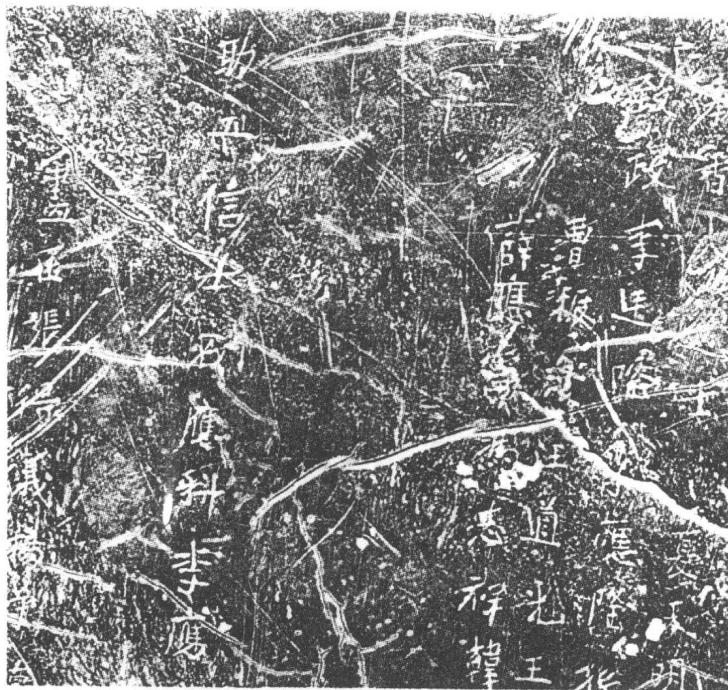


天聪四年九月玉廟碑碑阳拓本

天聪四年九月玉皇庙碑碑阴题名



天聪四年九月玉皇庙碑题名细部



玉皇庙碑碑阴曹振彦题名特写



1. The first stage was characterized by rapid and large-scale increases in mortality, particularly among males, due to famine and disease. This was followed by a period of relative stability, with smaller fluctuations in mortality rates.

2. The second stage involved a gradual decline in mortality rates, accompanied by a shift in the age structure of the population, with a higher proportion of older individuals.

3. The third stage was characterized by a long-term decline in mortality rates, with a significant reduction in the death rate for all age groups, particularly among the elderly.

4. The fourth stage involved a period of relative stability in mortality rates, with a low death rate for all age groups, and a stable age structure.

5. The fifth stage involved a final period of decline in mortality rates, with a very low death rate for all age groups, and a stable age structure.

6. The sixth stage involved a final period of stability in mortality rates, with a very low death rate for all age groups, and a stable age structure.

7. The seventh stage involved a final period of decline in mortality rates, with a very low death rate for all age groups, and a stable age structure.

8. The eighth stage involved a final period of stability in mortality rates, with a very low death rate for all age groups, and a stable age structure.

9. The ninth stage involved a final period of decline in mortality rates, with a very low death rate for all age groups, and a stable age structure.

10. The tenth stage involved a final period of stability in mortality rates, with a very low death rate for all age groups, and a stable age structure.

11. The eleventh stage involved a final period of decline in mortality rates, with a very low death rate for all age groups, and a stable age structure.

12. The twelfth stage involved a final period of stability in mortality rates, with a very low death rate for all age groups, and a stable age structure.

13. The thirteenth stage involved a final period of decline in mortality rates, with a very low death rate for all age groups, and a stable age structure.

14. The fourteenth stage involved a final period of stability in mortality rates, with a very low death rate for all age groups, and a stable age structure.

15. The fifteenth stage involved a final period of decline in mortality rates, with a very low death rate for all age groups, and a stable age structure.

16. The sixteenth stage involved a final period of stability in mortality rates, with a very low death rate for all age groups, and a stable age structure.

17. The seventeenth stage involved a final period of decline in mortality rates, with a very low death rate for all age groups, and a stable age structure.

18. The eighteenth stage involved a final period of stability in mortality rates, with a very low death rate for all age groups, and a stable age structure.

19. The nineteenth stage involved a final period of decline in mortality rates, with a very low death rate for all age groups, and a stable age structure.

20. The twentieth stage involved a final period of stability in mortality rates, with a very low death rate for all age groups, and a stable age structure.

天聪七年(明崇祯六年,1633年),孔有德、耿仲明遣宣乞降疏满文原本。送此乞降疏者为五庆堂曹氏上祖曹绍中,他是孔有德的部下。《五庆堂谱》十世有他的名字和简历。

管梅勒者即爲梅勒章京官甲喇者即爲甲喇章京管牛录者即爲牛录章京官護軍纛額烏即爲旗軍統領官護軍甲喇額真即爲護軍叅領其瀋陽城稱曰天眷盛京赫圖阿刺城曰天眷興京毋得仍襲漢語舊名俱照我國新定者稱之若不遵新定之名仍稱漢字舊名者是不奉國法恣行悖亂者也察出決不輕恕○以故牛录章京布顏圖子多禮喀襲職○墨爾根戴青貝勒多爾袞屬下旗上率諸貝勒各官拜

太宗文皇帝錄 卷十八
鼓牛录章京曹振彥固有功加半個前程○
乙丑新附副將尚可喜來朝見
上率大貝勒代善及眾貝勒滿洲蒙古漢人各
官出迎十里外

天行三跪九叩頭禮畢御黃幄可喜遙行五拜

禮近前復拜二次抱

上膝見畢退行一拜禮後與代善行一拜禮抱
見其餘眾貝勒各以齒序抱見次可喜所屬

天聪八年甲戌(明崇禎七年,1634年),《清太宗實錄》中关于曹振彥的記載。