

主编 蒋宝府

# 曹州巾幗集传

齊魯書社

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主編 蔣寶府

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只留清氣滿乾坤

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# 序

中华民族有五千多年的悠久历史。博大精深的中国文化,是中华民族延续和发展的精神支柱,是人类文明史上的一颗璀璨的明珠。

曹州,即今山东菏泽,地处中原腹地,黄河之滨,苏、鲁、豫、皖四省交界处,是一块古老的地方。奔腾不息的万里黄河,给这块古老的土地平添了无限奇瑰的色彩,孕育了这里的古代文明,也造就了广袤无际的千里沃野。

远在新石器时期,就开始有人类在这里休养生息,创造了物质文明和精神文明。我国古代最著名的三位部落首领尧、舜、禹曾主要活动在这一地区,至今,境内仍有尧王墓等百余处名胜古迹。

“唯有牡丹真国色,花开时节动京城”。菏泽是闻名中外的牡丹之乡,民风淳朴,物华天宝,人杰地灵,历代前贤、名流辈出,可从古今典籍中窥见一斑。曹州巾帼不让须眉,千百年来同男子汉一样,顶天立地,敢作敢为,既有北方人敦厚朴直、生性豪爽的气质,又具有东方女性温文尔雅,知书达理的性格。但自古迄今,系统地记载和研究曹州巾帼人物,为其著书立说,尚属空白。为总结历史,惠今利后,使人们、特别是年轻一代进一步了解家乡,热爱家乡,增强民族自信心和自豪感,熟悉鲁西南妇女发展史,蒋宝府、徐光璞、张进谷等同志编写了《曹州巾帼集传》一书,将菏泽一地历代妇女的功勋业绩、动态轨迹载入史册,实在是大有必要,他们为当地做了件好事,可谓功莫大焉。

众所周知,在我国漫长的封建社会,妇女处于社会的最低层,社会制度的压抑,封建礼教的桎梏,习惯势力的羁绊,致使她们的聪明才智无法正常施展。即使偶然崭露头角,也难免遭到非议、歧视,甚至迫害。在那压抑、禁锢女性的社会里,纵使智慧非凡、才华横溢的才女,在某一方面取得卓然不群的成就,也难于得到当时社会的认可。“三纲五常”、“女子无才便是德”等封建传统,极大地阻碍着女性的成才与进步。不难想象,在此逆境之下,女性要想有所作为,绝非易事。

重压之下有抗争,茫茫寒夜有明星。韶光绵延数千载,曹州大地上不断涌现出不甘命运摆布、敢于直面人生、独领风骚、卓有建树的女性,虽为数不多,但其作用绝不可低估。在漫长的封建社会里,历史长河中寥若晨星的女英,闪射出特别耀眼的光芒。在浩如烟海的历史典籍中,留下了一

个个鲜活的面容。夏商时期,汤妃有莘氏,贤惠明智,勤于治内,佐助汤攻灭夏桀,平定天下,以德高誉广而被后世奉为母仪典范。春秋战国时期,倾国倾城的西施,舍身自我,为国为民,留下千古佳话。周代陶荅子妻,劝夫为吏廉明,遏止贪欲,孝敬老人,而名载青史。汉刘邦的宠妃戚姬,被认为是我国第一位女诗人。她的诗《子为王,母为虏》,抒发了其对受尽折磨的奴隶生活的悲愤及对远在异邦儿子的深深思念,成为千古绝唱。汉刘邦之妻吕后(名雉)在秦末群雄并起的年代里,与刘邦在患难中奋斗创业,终得天下。刘邦登基后,叛乱频仍,她辅佐朝政,平息叛乱,在复杂的政治环境下,磨炼成为一个坚强而有胆力的女杰。明太祖的马皇后,佐夫开创帝业,辅君治国安邦,其功绩永垂千秋。唐代贾孝女,年15,父为族人玄基所杀,她抚育幼弟自立,其弟后刺杀玄基,她又请求代弟死。其所作所为,令人感慨不已。

在近现代社会时期里,曹州巾帼也和男子汉一样为国尽忠,敢洒一腔热血,其感人事迹惊天地,泣鬼神。抗日战争时期,李冉这位女共产党员,被捕后大义凛然,血染大地。郭俊卿女扮男装,从戎报国,在攻打平泉、承德等多次战斗中,屡立战功,1950年受到毛泽东和朱德的接见,被中央军委授予“全国特级女战斗英雄”、“现代花木兰”等称号。

毛泽东同志曾说过:妇女是半边天。在社会主义革命和社会主义建设时期,曹州巾帼更是在工业、农业、科技、文化、体育等不同岗位上,发挥其聪明才智,为人类社会的进步,奉献赤诚。著名爱国人士何思源之女何鲁丽,为国是鞠躬尽瘁,呕心沥血;著名作家郭良蕙,蜚声文坛,享誉中外;抗日名将赵登禹之女赵学芬,忠诚党的教育事业,誉满京城;豫剧名角马金凤、崔兰田,士兵歌唱家彭丽媛等,名扬神州;全国武术冠军张玉萍,威震华夏;著名雕塑家张得蒂,其作品屡获国内外殊荣;党的十三大代表张冬莲先进事迹传遍牡丹之乡;全国“五一”劳动奖章获得者葛珠芹,在身患重病的情况下,为党的教育事业奉献一片丹心……

《曹州巾帼集传》的辑录人物,大都是曹州女性在各个历史发展时期的代表性人物。她们为国家、事业和家乡的政治、经济、文化、科学的发展做出了贡献,在菏泽、山东乃至全国的历史发展中占有一席之地。她们的思想、作为,是当时社会政治、经济、文化发展的反映。本书的编者历经年之久,查阅和参考了正史、别史、野史、笔记、杂录、公私文簿、地方史志等大量的文献资料,对历代众多的曹州巾帼人物,进行了认真地整理爬梳,采取资料的态度是审慎的,评介人物的观点是正确的。书中广采众家,融为一体,详略得当,力避抵牾,既有史料性,又有可读性,是一部具有一定学术价值

的鲁西南妇女发展史。当然,由于本书是一部拓荒之作,编者水平又不尽一致,对人物选录、简介难免出现一些疏漏和错误。但其仍不失为一部寓思想性、科学性、知识性于一体的学术著作。它的编写与出版,无疑会对曹州巾帼人物的总结、研究将起到一个提纲挈领、抛砖引玉之作用,定会促使今后有更多的同志来关注、致力于此项工作。

改革激起冲天浪,不尽春潮滚滚来。社会在发展,科技在进步。随着时代前进的步伐,我国妇女以“自尊、自信、自立、自强”的精神拼搏、奋起,已成为一支重要的不可忽视的力量。我们愿更多优秀的巾帼人物在古老富饶的中华大地上孕育、成长;我们愿新中国的女性们,勇敢地挑起历史的重任,继承和发扬光荣的革命传统,进一步发扬“四自”精神,敢于迎接新的挑战,在社会这个大舞台上与男性一起继续谱写更加绚丽的篇章!“漫云女子不英雄,万里乘风独向东”。中国妇女,将与我们伟大的时代同步腾飞!

北京师范大学历史系教授

何兹全

2001年10月

# Preface

Chinese nation has a long history of more than five thousand years. The broad and profound Chinese culture is the spiritual prop of the continuation and development of Chinese nation and also a bright pearl in human history.

Caozhou, now Heze in Shandong Province, lies in the middle of the Central Plains along the middle and lower reaches of Huanghe River. This ancient land lies on the common boundary of Jiangsu, Shandong, Henan and Anhui. The great Huanghe River bred the ancient civilization here and has been fertilizing the vast expanse of plain and adds much beauty to the land.

In New Stone Age, man began living here and created both material culture and spiritual civilization. Emperors Yao, Shun and Yu, the three most famous tribe leaders in ancient China, once acted in this area. Even now, there are over one hundred monuments and sights such as Emperor Yao's Tomb.

"Only the peony is national beauty. When in full bloom, it stirs the capital." Heze is the world-famous "native place of peony". The customs and morals of the people are simple and kind. There are abundant treasures of earth and jewellery of heaven. It's a place propitious for giving birth to great men, and celebrities have been appearing one after another. This can be seen from the ancient and modern books and records.

For millenniums, just like men, Caozhou women have been standing firm and unyielding and acting with courage and determination. They have both the honest and forthright nature of the northerners and the gentle and sensible character of the oriental women. But now, it's still a space in studying Caozhou women systematically and writing books for them. In order to sum up history and to make people, especially the young people, know more about their hometown and love it, increase their national confidence and the sense of national pride and be familiar with the women development history, Jiang Baofu, Xu Guangpu and Zhang Jingu have written the book "Biographies of Caozhou Famous Women", which records the achievements and developments of Heze women through the ages. It's a great contribution.

As everyone knows, in the long feudal society of China, women were at the bottom of the society. The suppression of the society, the shackles of the feudal ethical code and the trammels of the force of habit stopped them from putting their intelligence and wisdom to good use. Although they sometimes showed a bit of their brilliant talents, it was hard for them to avoid reproach, discrimination and even persecution. In that society, even if the intelligent and brilliant women made preeminent achievements in a certain field, it was hard to be approved by that society. The feudal traditions, such as "the three cardinal guides and five constant virtues" and "Ignorance is a woman's virtue.", greatly hindered the women from making progress and achievements. It's not hard to imagine that it was exceedingly difficult for women to accomplish something.

Where there is oppression, there is resistance. There are some bright stars in the dark cold sky. For thousands of years, outstanding women, who were unwilling to be at the mercy of destiny, who were brave enough to face life, and who made leading achievements in a certain field, had continuously come to the fore. Their role

can not be undervalued, though there were not so many of such women. In the long feudal society, the outstanding women appeared as sparse as morning stars, a few but brilliant. Their features appear distinctively in the tremendous amount of historic books. In Xia and Shang Dynasties, Shen, one of Tang's imperial concubines, who was virtuous and wise and diligent in managing internal affairs, helped Tang destroy Jie of Xia Dynasty and rule the whole country. She was looked upon as the model mother because of her noble character and high prestige. In the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period, Xishi, the famous beauty who caused cities and kindoms to fall, sacrificed herself for her motherland and her people. That's a forever much - told story. In Zhou Dynasty, Tao Dazi's wife persuaded her husband to be an honest official, to prevent the wish of avarice and to show filial obedience. Her deeds caused her name to shine in the pages of history. In Han Dynasty, Qi Ji, Liubang's favourite concubine, who is regarded as the first poetess of China, wrote the poem "Son the King, Mother the Captive," expressing her grief and indignation to the painful slave life and her deep longing for her son who was far away in a foreign country. The story became a peak of poetic perfection through the ages. At the end of Qin Dynasty, Empress Lu, Liubang's wife, shared hardships with Liubang to strive to conquer the country. After Liubang ascended the throne, armed rebellions appeared here and there. Empress Lu assisted Liubang in managing state affairs, and put down the rebellions. She planned to kill Han Xin to maintain the basis and killed Peng Yue to remove the future trouble. Under the complicated political circumstances, she went through the mill and became a firm and brave heroine. In Ming Dynasty, Empress Ma, Emperor Taizu's wife, helped her husband to found the empire and manage state affairs and bring peace and stability. Her merits are immortal. Empress Dowager Wenhui was a politician at the end of Tang Dynasty. Her son Zhu Wen ever joined the Huangchao Uprising. In Tang Dynasty, when Jia Xiaonu was 15 years old, her father was killed by Xuanji, their classman. She nurtured her younger brother to stand on his own legs. Later her brother killed Xuanji. She asked for death instead of her brother. What she did was really moving. In South Song Period, Liang Hongyu, the famous general Han Shizhong's wife, assisted her husband in fighting, and boosted the morale of the soldiers. . . . .

In modern times, Caozhou women were as loyal to the country as men and willing to shed blood. Their deeds startled the heaven and moved the earth. In the War of Resistance Against Japan, Liran, a female Party Member, was arrested. But she faced the enemy bravely and died a heroic death. Another heroine, named Guo Junqing, disguised as a man and joined the army to dedicate herself to the service of her homeland. She made achievements many times in the battles of assailing Pingquan and Chengde etc. In 1950, she was honored with the title of "National Special Class Combat Heroine". and "Hua Mulan in Modern Times".

Mao Zedong once said, "women are half of the sky." During the period of socialist revolution and construction, Caozhou's courageous women showed their great wisdom, talents and deep devotion for the progress of human society in various posts of agriculture, industry, science & technology, sports and so on. The noted patriot Mr. He Siyuan's daughter, Ms. He Lili, now the Vice - Chairwoman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, spares no efforts in the performance of her duty and exerts herself to the utmost for the country; the famous writer, Guo Lianhui, enjoys a high reputation both at home and abroad; Ms Zhao Xuefen, the daughter of the well - known anti - Japanese aggressors general Mr. Zhao Dengyu, devotes herself to the educational cause and has won her fame in Beijing; Yu Opera actress, Ma Jinfen, actor Cui Lantian, the singer Peng Liyuan and so on are well - known all over the country; Zhang Yuping won the championship of the national martial arts matches for several times, which was a sensational run; the famous sculpturer Mr. Zhang Detti, the Professor of the Central College of Arts won many honors because of his artistic works; the model deeds of Ms. Zhang Donglian who was once the representative of the 15th National Party Congress are spread among

the local people in the hometown of peony; Ms. Ge Zhuqin, the winner of the National May 1 Labor Medal, stuck to her work as a teacher even though she was in serious condition.

"Biographies of Caozhou Famous Women" collects most of the representative figures of women in Caozhou in different historic periods. They made great contribution to the development of politics, economics, culture, and science for the hometown and the country. They occupy a certain position in the development of Heze, Shandong and even the country. Their thoughts and deeds reflect the social development of politics, economics and culture at that time. The editors of this book spent a few years, looking up the files of authorized history, special history, unofficial history, notes, essays, and local historical records. The careful and serious collection and selection of women heroines were made with prudent attitude and right viewpoints. The book absorbs the merits of many other books and tries to avoid self-contradiction in the use of words. No doubt it is a highly readable and highly valued scholarly book of women's history in Southwest Shandong in this respect. It is inevitable that errors and carelessness may appear in introducing and selecting women characters. But it still remains a highly scholarly book combined with ideological, scientific and knowledgeable contents. Undoubtedly the publication will encourage more and more people to devote themselves to the study of women in Caozhou.

The reform arouses soaring waves, and the endless spring tide rolls and rolls. The society is developing and science & technology is advancing. As times goes on, carrying on the spirit of self-striving women will become a very important and unneglected force. We wish more and more excellent women heroines be bred and grow up in our ancient and abundant land. We wish more and more women bravely shoulder the historical responsibility and inherit and carry on the glorious revolutionary traditions and the four-self spirit and compete peacefully with men in the big stage and continue to compose more brilliant and illustrious chapters.

Who says women are not heroic, they ride the wind ten thousand miles to the east. The Chinese women will rise rapidly together with the great times.

He Ciquan  
Professor of History  
Beijing Teachers' University  
Oct. 1, 2001



# 凡 例

一、本书所辑为上起夏商、下至现当代的曹州巾帼人物。包括客居海外他乡有一定资历的巾帼人物；曾在菏泽侨居、工作过具有影响的代表人物；历史虽无资料记载但在民间极具影响的人物。对于现当代人物收录的要求为：

1. 党政及有关部门科级以上干部中的杰出人物；
2. 专业技术人员中具有副高级职称以上的代表性人物；
3. 市级以上的“三八”红旗手、山东省富民劳动奖章、山东省五一劳动奖章、全国劳模、人大代表、政协委员、党代表等殊荣获得者；
4. 在经济改革中崭露头角，率先勤劳致富的女强人、女能人；
5. 在其他方面，具有显著成绩，影响极大的人物。
6. 为勉励后进，辑录了部分青少年中的佼佼者。

二、文字要求：

1. 文字内容包括所辑人物之姓名(曾用名)、出生年月、祖籍、客籍、主要任职简历、取得的主要成就(突出事迹、获奖、学术论著等情况)；

2. 文字用语体文、记述体。叙述表达实事求是，尊重历史，力求语言准确精练；

3. 所辑人物称谓，一般直书其名，对当代年事已高者，必要时可加称其先生、女士等；

4. 旧纪年一般加注公元纪年，辛亥革命后一般用公元纪年。

三、对入选者的生卒年份，一般用生于××××年，或卒于××××年。对于只知生年而不知卒年者，或者只知其卒年而不知其生年者，用“？”号代之。

四、选录人物的排列顺序为：

1. 按历史年代的先后顺序划分排序；
2. 同一历史时代者，按其姓氏笔划编排；
3. 对纵跨两个时代的人物，依其所在时代影响的大小，进行断代划分。

五、考虑到本书的专业性和学术性，主要介绍入典者在某些方面的经历及其所取得的成就，其他方面不作详述。

六、对入典者中的部分专业技术人员、理论研究人员，选择其代表作附