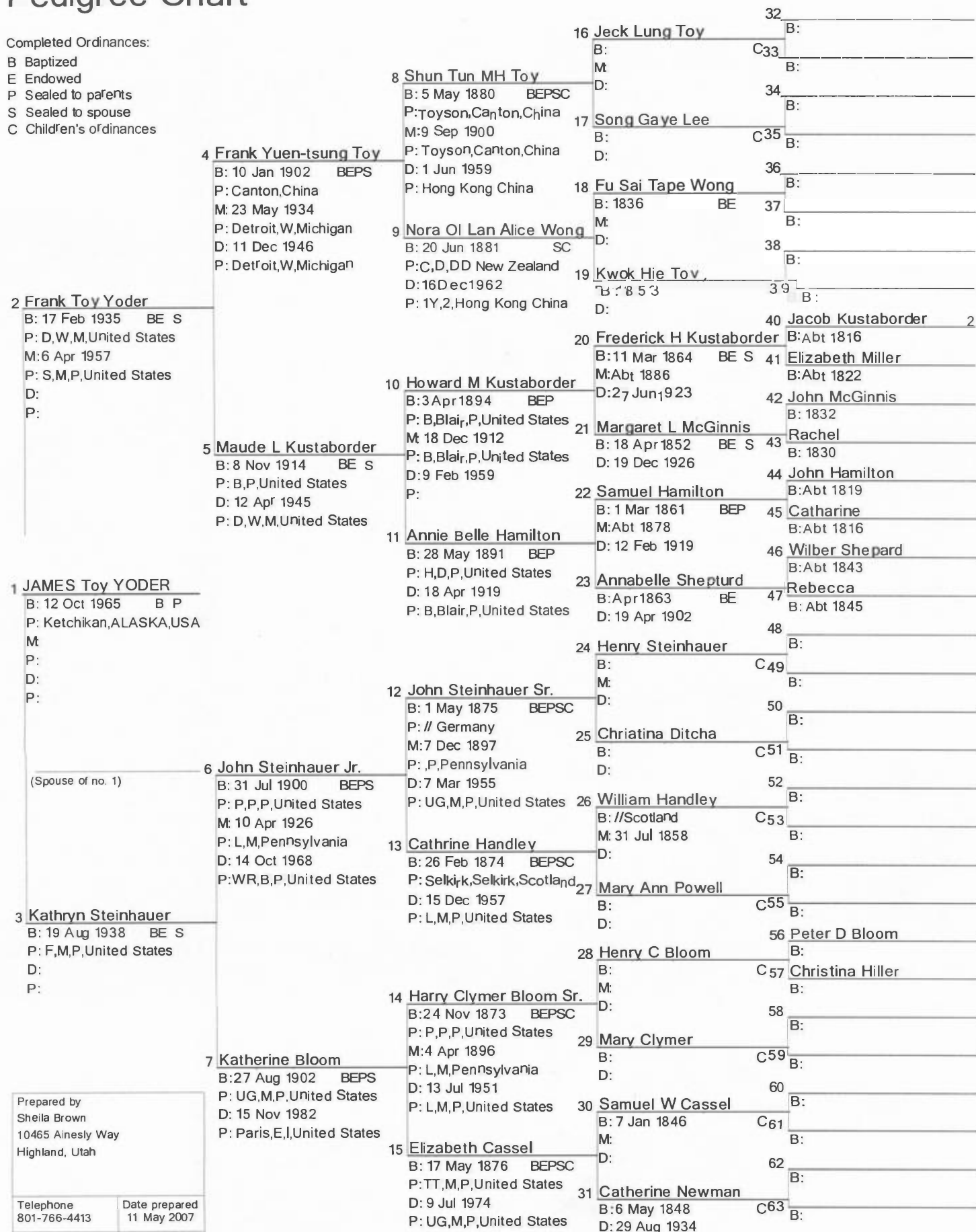


Pedigree Chart

Chart no. 1

Completed Ordinances:

- B Baptized
- E Endowed
- P Sealed to parents
- S Sealed to spouse
- C Children's ordinances



Prepared by
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 10465 Ainesly Way
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Date prepared
 11 May 2007

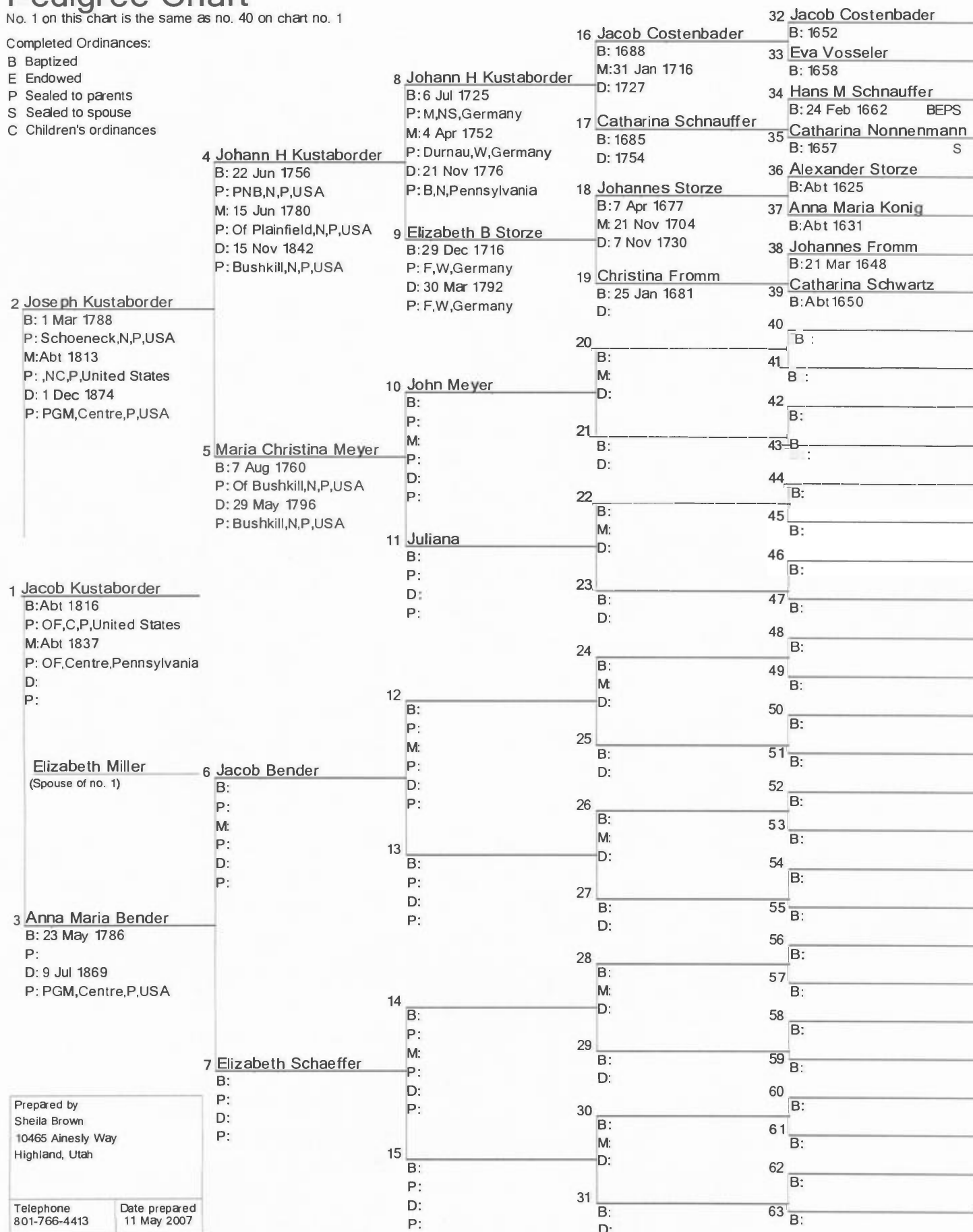
Pedigree Chart

Chart no. 2

No. 1 on this chart is the same as no. 40 on chart no. 1

Completed Ordinances:

- B Baptized
- E Endowed
- P Sealed to parents
- S Sealed to spouse
- C Children's ordinances



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Date prepared
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K JOHANN HEINRICH (HEINRICH) KOSTENBADER

Johann Heinrich Kostenbader is the progenitor of the only known Kostenbader Family in Pennsylvania until the mid-nineteenth century. A family originally located early on in Northampton, Columbia, Union, Carbon and Centre Counties, PA. He settled in what is now Bushkill Township, Northampton County, PA. circa 1752-54. Following German custom he was always known as Johann Heinrich or Heinrich, but never as Johann or John.

He was born in Malsheim in the Duchy of Württemberg on July 6, 1725. He was the son of Jacob and Catharina <Schnauffer> Costenbader. Malsheim is just west of Stuttgart, Germany. The records of Schoeneck Moravian Church (preserved in the original German script at the Moravian Archives, Bethlehem, PA.) show Heinrich Kostenbader died November 21, 1776 and is most likely buried in the church cemetery. As extensive as these records are they fail to provide his life's story or vital statistics as was the custom for Moravian members. Fortunately, they do provide his wife Elizabeth Barbara (nee) Storze's life's vital statistics. She was born December 29, 1716 in Frickenhausen in the Duchy of Württemberg and died March 30, 1792. Frickenhausen is about 20 miles southeast of Stuttgart. She was the daughter of Johannes & Christina <Fromm> Stortz. Heinrich & Elisabeth were married April 4, 1752 at the Lutheran Church in Dürnau in the Duchy of Württemberg. Dürnau is about 30 miles east of Stuttgart. A copy of the original, a transcription and a translation of Elisabeth's death record are provided on the following pages. A diary entry seems to suggest that Elisabeth was buried in Gott Acker, that is God's Acre (Schoeneck Moravian Cemetery). No marker has been found for Heinrich or Elisabeth. Schoeneck is a village located just north of Nazareth, PA. Schoeneck, that is Schöen Eck, is German for beautiful corner.

Heinrich was one of seven original petitioners from what was then Plainfield Township to the Moravian Church in 1754 for a regular pastor for them. This is in spite of the fact that he was not actually a member of the Moravian faith. Diary entries from the Nazareth Moravian Church show Moravian pastors for this group, usually at Franz Clewell's house, held services as early as the spring of 1755. One such entry from July 4, 1756 included a reference to the baptism of Heinrich's son after the services (see Johann Heinrich Kostenbader Jr <K-3> for this entry). The Congregation at Schoeneck was formally started in 1762. Heinrich & Elisabeth became Societät (associated) members of the Congregation on January 23, 1763 and became full members on December 30, 1768. The Diary, Reports, Memorabilia, Registry, Letters, Catalog (church membership) & Protocol (Council) records for the Schoeneck Moravian Church show numerous entries concerning the Kostenbadars from 1762 to 1801. They are fairly regular entries except from 1772 to 1784 when the Schoeneck Church records were very poorly kept. Such entries were usually small references to the Kostenbadars such as these from the 1765 diary: *"Visited Brethren Clewell and Kostenbader, they were busy in their fields"* or *"Visited Kostenbadars, they had a little fight, I brought them back together again"*. Another entry from November 17, 1776 (just a few days before Heinrich's death) reported that Brother Kostenbader was *"Pleitzlich Kranck"* (suddenly sick).

At the time Johann Heinrich & Elisabeth settled, circa 1753, in what was then known as "The Plains" (later called Plainfield Township, from which Bushkill Township was later formed in 1803) it was considered the frontier. Moravian missionaries were busy trying to convert the local Indians to Christianity. During the French & Indian War 1754-1763, this area was under constant Indian attack or threat of attack. The Kostenbadars were among many families who took refuge in Nazareth. Heinrich & family appeared under the name of John Henry Costenbader on at least two lists of refugees receiving aid and protection in Nazareth in 1756. A similar Moravian record from January 26, 1756 lists the Joh. Heinr. Kostebaders with one little daughter.

His descendents go by spellings of Kostenbader, Kostenbauder, Costenbader, Kustanbauter, Kustenbauter and Kustaborder. Like any surname Kostenbader can be found spelled in various forms, depending of course who was doing the spelling: Kostenbather, Gostenbader, Kustenborder, Custenberger, Kostebader, Kosdenborder, Kustinborder, Custabader, Custenbider, Costterbader, Custonbedder, Kostebar, Kostebeder, Custenbarrer, Custenbowder, Kastebarter, Kostenbarter, Kustebather, Custinbotter, Kustherberder, Kustoborder and many many similar spellings. One Moravian pastor in 1762 even used the spelling of Costen Pater. Kostenbader is a very distinct name; one that is rare and not easily mistaken for another name no matter how variantly spelled. Don't be fooled by the "TH" in these spellings. In German "TH" is pronounced with a "DT" sound rather than the "F" sound of English.

Children of Johann Heinrich & Elisabeth Barbara <Storz> Kostenbader

	<u>born</u>	<u>died</u>	<u>buried</u>
K-1 Elisabeth *	pre 1755	circa 1817	
K-2 (daughter)**		(stillborn)	
K-3 Johann Heinrich *	6-22-1756	11-15-1842	Schoeneck Mor. Cem+ Schoeneck, PA.

K-3

JOHANN HEINRICH (HEINRICH, HENRY) KOSTENBADER (Jr)

The third child of J. Heinrich & Elisabeth B. <Storze> Kostenbader. A son born June 22, 1756 in Plainfield (now probably Bushkill) Township, Northampton County, PA., died Nov 15, 1842 in Bushkill Township, Northampton County, PA. He married Maria Christina Meyer on June 15, 1780. Christina was born August 7, 1760 in "Kingstown" near Philadelphia, died May 29, 1796. Christina may have been the daughter of John & Juliana Meyer. Where Kingstown was has not been determined. Strangely enough but a contrary Catalog record (church membership list) from 1792 shows Christina was born near the Blauen Berg (Blue Mountain, which is near Bushkill Township and far from Philadelphia). Heinrich's tombstone can be found in the corner of Schoeneck Moravian Cemetery nearest the road intersection in Schoeneck, PA. near Nazareth. A photographic copy appears on a following page. A diary entry from the Schoeneck Moravian Church would suggest that Christina is also buried in Gott Acker, that is God's Acre (Schoeneck Moravian Cemetery).

The baptism for Heinrich was found in a diary entry dated July 4, 1756 from the Nazareth Moravian Church:

"Br. Haidt predigte bey Franz Clevell, û taufte eines dartige kirch - Kindes Heinr. Costenbaders Söhnlein Heinrich"

Which means:

"Brother Haidt preached at Franz Clewell's and baptized at the service Heinrich Kostenbader's infant son Heinrich"

Heinrich became a Societät (associated) member of the Schoeneck Moravian Church on Dec 26, 1768. Christina became a Societät member on June 5, 1785. They became full members on Sunday April 9, 1786.

As was the custom, Heinrich had twice asked for church permission to remarry and find a new mother for his children after Christina's death. Apparently, however, he never remarried.

It seems that by 1800 the Kostenbaders had ended their close connection to the Moravian Church. In 1801 the Schoeneck Moravian Church Council had expressed concern that the Widower Kostenbader had for some time, at least the last two winters, withdrawn from the Congregation and was no longer sending his children to school or church. After 1800 the Kostenbaders rarely appeared in Moravian records and largely appeared in the records of Salem Reformed Church, Moorestown, PA.

Heinrich was a Bauer und Zimmerman (farmer and carpenter) in Bushkill Township, Northampton County, PA. and later in life was known as a "gentlemen". He was a Revolutionary War veteran. He is recorded as having served in Captain Jacob Heller's (3rd) Company, 2nd Battalion, Northampton County Militia 1780, 1781 and 1782 under the spelling of Henry Custenbater.

On the following pages are their children; copies, transcriptions and translations of Christina's life story from the Memorabilia records and death registry entry of the Schoeneck Moravian Church; Henry's inventory and tombstone.

Children of Johann Heinrich & Maria Christina <Meyer> Kostenbader

	<u>born</u>	<u>died</u>	<u>buried</u>
K-3-1 Johannes (John) *	10-1-1780	6-30-1851	Salem Cem+ Moorestown, PA.
K-3-2 Jacob* (Johan Jacob)	12-8-1782 1775+	3-21-1837	Emmanuel's Ref. Cem+ Mainville, PA.
K-3-3 Elisabeth*	10-10-1783 10-9-1782+	10-25-1868	Salem Cem+ Moorestown, PA.
K-3-4 Henry* (Johan Heinrich)	9-14-1785	8-27-1853	St Peters Cem+ West Milton, PA.
K-3-5 Joseph*	3-1-1788	12-1-1874	Pine Grove Mills Cem+ Pine Grove Mills, PA.
K-3-6 Catharina*	1-11-1790	9-20-1838	Union Cem+ Catawissa, PA.
K-3-7 Daniel* (Nathanael)	4-28-1792	4-21-1872	
K-3-8 Rosina*	11-23-1793		
K-3-9 Sarah*	4-23-1796	9-9-1877	Emmanuel's Ref. Cem+ Mainville, PA.

K-3-5

JOSEPH KUSTENBORDER or KUSTENBAUTER

The fifth child of J. Heinrich & M. Christina <Meyer> Kostenbader. A son born March 1, 1788, died Dec 1, 1874. He married Anna Maria Bender. She was born May 23, 1786, died July 9, 1869. They are buried in Union Cemetery, Pine Grove Mills, PA.

Maria was the daughter of Jacob & Elizabeth <Schaeffer> Bender. Joseph's sister Elisabeth Kostenbader <K-3-3> married Maria's nephew Peter Hahn. See "The Hahn Family Connections" for more connections. Joseph's first cousin Salome Weber <K-1-2> married Maria's brother Martin Bender.

Joseph lived in Northampton County until 1838 when he moved to Fergason Township, Centre County, PA. He was a farmer, weaver and basketmaker.

It is interesting to note that Joseph and his descendents commonly spelled their name in several divergent ways. Even individual members of this line would spell their names several different ways. Just such an example is Joseph's tombstone has the spelling of Kustenborder, while his wife Maria's tombstone next to his has the spelling of Kustenbauter. The most common spellings were Kustaborder, Kustanborter, Kustenborder, Kustenbauter, and Kustenbauder. Joseph's line is the only whose spelling varied so greatly from the original spelling. All others went by the spellings of Kostenbader, Kostenbauder or Costenbader. Joseph's line has not been thoroughly researched. Much of the information on his line has been pieced together with many gaps and uncertainties.

Children of Joseph & A. Maria <Bender> Kustenborder

	<u>born</u>	<u>died</u>	<u>buried</u>
K-3-5-1 Jacob*	ca 1806		
K-3-5-2 George*	7-17-1814	4-21-1901	Union Cem Pine Grove Mills, PA.
K-3-5-3 Maria Christina	9-13-1817		
K-3-5-4 Joseph*	2-26-1820		Nebraska?
K-3-5-5 John*	2- -1822	10-5-1891	Gatesburg Cem Gatesburg, PA.
K-3-5-6 William Henry*	8-13-1823	1893	Kansas
K-3-5-7 Mary* (Maria Anna)	12-12-1824	7-25-1903	Union Cem+ Pine Grove Mills, PA.
K-3-5-8 Thomas*	9-6-1826	6-29-1912	New Pine Grove Mills Cem Pine Grove Mills, PA.
K-3-5-9 Leha Eliscinda	4-23-1830		

K-3-5-1

JACOB KUSTABORDER

The first child of Joseph & Maria <Bender> Kustaborder. A son born circa 1806. He married Elizabeth Miller. She was born circa 1814. Jacob was a farmer in Centre County, PA.

Children of Jacob & Elizabeth <Miller> Kustaborder

	<u>born</u>	<u>died</u>	<u>buried</u>
K-3-5-1-1 Elizabeth	ca 1837		
K-3-5-1-2 John*	4- -1840		
K-3-5-1-3 Mary	ca 1841		
K-3-5-1-4 William	ca 1844		
K-3-5-1-5 Samuel*	3-14-1848	2-12-1935	Elmwood Cem Chanute, KS.
K-3-5-1-6 Julian	ca 1856		
K-3-5-1-7 Amelia	ca 1858		
K-3-5-1-8 James I. *	5-7-1862		
K-3-5-1-9 Frederick*	3- -1865		

K-3-5-1-9

FREDERICK KUSTABORDER

The ninth child of Jacob & Elizabeth <Miller> Kustaborder. A son born March__, 1865. He married Margaret _____. She was born April__, 1861. Frederick lived in Antis Township, Blair County, PA.

Children of Frederick & Margaret <____> Kustaborder

	<u>born</u>	<u>died</u>	<u>buried</u>
K-3-5-1-9-1 Bertha E.	10-	-1888	
K-3-5-1-9-2 Edward S.	1-	-1890	
K-3-5-1-9-3 Carrie	8-	-1891	
K-3-5-1-9-4 Howard M.	4-	-1894	


washingtonbrown@hotmail.com

Printed: Saturday, April 14, 2007 5:07 PM

From: Tim Gruber <timarg@rcn.com>
Sent: Friday, April 13, 2007 6:11 PM
To: "Michael Brown" <washingtonbrown@hotmail.com>
Subject: FW: Johann Heinrich Kostenbader son of Jacob

From: Tim Gruber [mailto:timarg@rcn.com]
Sent: Sunday, October 29, 2006 8:19 PM
To: Sarah C Blackmon hughes
Cc: Janet Loengard (J.Loengard@verizon.net); Joanne and Charles Rush; Dale Berger
Subject: Johann Heinrich Kostenbader son of Jacob

Great news. Thanks to Sarah we now have something on the origins of the first Johann Heinrich Kostenbader who came to Philadelphia in 1752. Sarah pointed out a marriage she found in the LDS IGI file from the Evangelische Kirche, Duernau Goeppingen, Donaukreis, Wuerttemberg. This record, which was added to the IGI in 2002, shows a marriage dated April 4, 1752.

I got in contact with someone who is familiar with the records of this church and happens to live in Salt Lake City. Kathy was nice enough to look at the record for me:

"Johann Heinrich Kostenbader, zimmer-handwerck. father, deceased, Jacob Kostenbader, gewesener burgerlich. Inwohner, zimmermann of Malmsheim, leonberger amts. I think a zimmer-handwerck is an apprentice (of course the zimmer is a carpenter) [zimmer-handwerck means in the carpentry trade], Gewesener is retired (I may have misspelled it) I think a burgerlich Inwohner is a citizen. Of course the town is Malmsheim in the Leonberg district.

The wife: Elisabetha Barbara Stortze, daughter of Johannes Stortz of Tischardt, Neuffer amts. The second "t" in the name Stortze can be added or left out, depending on the whim of the writer. She evidently was from Tischardt which is near to Frickenhausen.

The record looks entirely too good to be a coincidence or that there was another couple with the identical names married in the same year and not far from Frickenhausen. Her father's name is correct and Johan Heinrich's occupation also is the same. Although more information would be nice I feel strongly enough we could put this one in the bank.

I will be ordering some microfilms Kathy has recommended I look at. With luck we might be able to have

<http://by128fd.bay128.hotmail.msn.com/cgi-bin/getmsg?curmbox=00000000%2d0000%2...> 4/14/2007

even more generations going back. At the very least we should be able to get when and where Johann Heinrich was born.

Tim



washingtonbrown@hotmail.com

Printed: Monday, April 16, 2007 8:12 AM

From: Tim Gruber <timarg@rcn.com>
Sent: Friday, April 13, 2007 6:15 PM
To: "Michael Brown" <washingtonbrown@hotmail.com>
Subject: FW: More on Johann Heinrich Kostenbader in Germany

From: Tim Gruber [mailto:timarg@rcn.com]
Sent: Wednesday, December 13, 2006 8:10 AM
To: Dale Berger; Janet Loengard (J.Loengard@verizon.net); Sarah C Blackmon hughes
Cc: 'Rick1550@aol.com'; 'dianne_winter@grandecom.net'; 'mhoff1@unLedu'; 'mjinscoe@3n.net';
 'We4Skate@aol.com'; 'john@kostenbader.com'; 'fry_virginia@bah.com'; 'MM9265@verizon.net';
 'elsie@iocnet.net'; 'dicarter07@hotmail.com'; 'cdavidson@houston.rr.com'; Thomas & Tiffany Poth
 (tkrpoth@yahoo.com)
Subject: More on Johann Heinrich Kostenbader in Germany

Hi all Kostenbader cousins

I've come across some more exciting information on the Kostenbader Family in Germany.

As I reported before thanks to Sarah we now have a record from Germany of Johann Heinrich and Elisabetha's marriage. From this record I was able to find that Johann Heinrich was from a town called Malmshelm (I misspelled it in the last email). His father was Jacob Costenbader 1688-1727 and his mother Catharina 1685-1754.

Thanks to the power of the internet, a lucky guess on my part and some helpful people I was able to find information on Jacob's parents. He was born in Tuningen near Villigen in the Swartzwald Baar District in Baden-Wurttemberg, Germany to Jacob Costenbader and Eva Vosseler. Tuningen is 65 miles south of Stuttgart and about 35 miles north of Switzerland. Eva was born in 1658 in Tuningen and died Dec 8, 1733 also in Tuningen. Her parents were Hans and Eva Vosseler. Jacob was born in 1652 in Tuningen and died in 1713 also in Tuningen. His parents were Christian and Maria Costenbader. Christian was born in 1618 and died in Tuningen on March 1, 1676. Maria was born in 1615 and died in Tuningen on April 8, 1684. I don't know where Christian was born.

So thanks to Sarah we can now trace to the Kostenbader/Costenbader Family back to a Christian Costenbader born in 1618. The information is clear enough that we can be fairly certain we have the facts straight. I doubt I'll be able to find information going any further back. I should be able to find more information on the people we all ready know about.

<http://by128fd.bay128.hotmail.msn.com/cgi-bin/getmsg?curmbox=00000000%2d0000%2...> 4/16/2007

From: Tim Gruber <timarg@rcn.com>
Sent: Friday, April 13, 2007 6:12 PM
To: "Michael Brown" <washingtonbrown@hotmail.com>
Subject: FW: Kostenbader Cousins

From: Tim Gruber [mailto:timarg@rcn.com]
Sent: Saturday, January 06, 2007 10:44 AM
To: Dale Berger; Janet Loengard (J.Loengard@verizon.net); Sarah C Blackmon hughes
Cc: 'Rick1550@aol.com'; 'dianne_winter@grandecom.net'; 'mhoff1@unLedu'; 'mjinscoe@3n.net';
'We4Skate@aol.com'; 'john@kostenbader.com'; 'fry_virginia@bah.com'; 'MM9265@verizon.net';
'elsie@iocnet.net'; 'dicarter07@hotmail.com'; 'cdavidson@houston.rr.com'; Thomas & Tiffany Poth
(tkrpoth@yahoo.com); 'Mary Ross'
Subject: Kostenbader Cousins

Hi again Kostenbader cousins:

First we have a new name to add to the list of Kostenbader/Costenbader Cousins. Mary Ross descends from Johann Heinrich's older brother Hans Michael Costenbader (b.1716) through the Gwinner Family in Malsheim. She is one of two Costenbader/Kostenbader relatives I found who are related to Johann Heinrich rather than descended from him as the rest of us do.

I'm still making progress on the ancestry of Johann Heinrich. I found the marriage of his parents from a church record from a town called Renningen, which is immediately southeast of Malsheim. This marriage is dated January 31, 1713. Basically it says Jacob Costenbader, son of Jacob Costenbader of Tuningen to Catharina Schnauffer, daughter of Hans Michael Schnauffer of Renningen. This confirms the connection to the Costenbadars from Tuningen. It also means Catharina's maiden name was not Kneer as I was given to believe. The Schnauffer Family has a long history in the Malsheim-Renningen area. According to others who have researched the name there it goes back to a Viet Schnauffer who was probably born sometime around 1500. I haven't had enough time to confirm their research.

I also found in the Renningen church records the birth of the first child of Jacob and Catharina. The child was Catharina born May 9, 1713 and died Jan 5, 1715. No your math is off and the dates are correct. Catharina was 5 months pregnant when she married Jacob and this was mentioned in the marriage and baptismal records.

Johann Heinrich Kostenbader's (1725-1776) ancestry looks something like this (this is also true of Hans Michael Costenbader's ancestry as well):

F= Jacob Costenbader 1688-1727 lived in Renningen and Malsheim

M= Catharina Schnauffer 1685-1754 (see below)

GF= Jacob Costenbader 1652-1713 lived in Tuningen

GM= Eva Vosseler 1658-1733 (d/o Hans & Eva Vosseler)

GGF= Christian Costenbader 1618-1676 lived in Tuningen

GGM= Maria _____ 1615-1684

His Schnauffer ancestry looks like this:

GF= Hans Michael Schnauffer 1662-1715 lived in Renningen

GM= Catharina Nonnenmann 1659-1716 (d/o Lorentz Nonnenman)

GGF= Hans Schnauffer 1642-1719 lived in Renningen

GGM= Anna Olpp 1640-1680 (d/o Michael Olpp)

GGGF= Tobias Schnauffer 1601-1691 lived in Renningen

GGGM= Catharina _____ 1601-1666

GGGGF= Hans Schnauffer b. 1574 lived in Renningen

GGGGM= Barbara Schaubert

GGGGGF= Veit Schnauffer b. 1540

GGGGGM= Agnes _____

GGGGGGF= Velt Schnauffer

I'll supply the details later on. I'm also still trying to research Elisabeth Barbara Stortz's ancestry (Johann Heinrich's wife). Some of the records from Frickenhausen however are some of the most difficult to read I've encountered.

Tim Gruber

From: Tim Gruber <timarg@rcn.com>
Sent: Friday, April 13, 2007 6:13 PM
To: "Michael Brown" <washingtonbrown@hotmail.com>
Subject: FW: Kostenbader-Stortz Connections

From: Tim Gruber [mailto:timarg@rcn.com]
Sent: Tuesday, February 27, 2007 7:19 AM
To: 'Rick1550@aol.com'; 'dianne_winter@grandecom.net'; 'mhoff1@unl.edu'; 'mjinscoe@3n.net'; 'We4Skate@aol.com'; 'john@kostenbader.com'; 'fry_virginia@bah.com'; 'MM9265@verizon.net'; 'elsie@iocnet.net'; 'dicarter07@hotmail.com'; 'cdavidson@houston.rr.com'; Thomas & Tiffany Poth (tkrpoth@yahoo.com); Dale Berger; Janet Loengard (J.Loengard@verizon.net); Sarah C Blackmon Hughes
Subject: Kostenbader-Stortz Connections

Howdy Kostenbader Cousins

I'm sorry to say I haven't made enough progress on the Kostenbader side of our ancestry to make a report. The fact that many of the records are missing or were destroyed (mostly in the 30 Years War 1618-1648) means we may never be able to go further back. There may be other records out there that our Kostenbader ancestors may appear on but frankly it's starting to get expensive for me to order any more microfilm rolls to look at.

The good news is that I have been able to make progress on the Stortz Family. Just as a reminder our immigrant ancestor Johann Heinrich Kostenbader 1725-1776 married Elisabetha Barbara Stortz on April 4, 1752 in Dumau, Germany. From the Schoeneck Moravian Church records we know that Elisabetha Barbara was born December 29, 1716 in Frickenhausen in the Duchy of Wurttemberg to Johannes Stortz and Christina Fromm. As I reported before there is in deed a record of her birth in the Frickenhausen Evangelische Kirche (Lutheran Church) that matches exactly the information from Schoeneck.

Unfortunately, unlike the Kostenbader information I reported earlier, I can't be as certain about the lineage going back from Elisabetha Barbara as I was from Johann Heinrich. With her side I can say the information is reasonably correct rather than certain. Most of the difficulty is because the pastor of the Frickenhausen Church from 1673 to 1715 had such bad handwriting and writing habits. This has required considerable analysis of the handwriting and the records on my part. Even so the records have been some of the most difficult to read I've ever seen.

Johannes Stortz (Storz) was born April 7, 1677 in Tischartd and died Nov 7, 1730 in Tischartd. Tischartd is a small town immediately southwest of Frickenhausen. I don't know what his normal occupation was but he was listed as a Richter. A modern equivalent I believe would be a combination of town councilman and justice of the peace. He is also listed as a musketeer in the Reischach Regiment of Wurttemberg. Unlike the Hollywood portrayal of a musketeer as a sword swinging Errol Flynn like swashbuckler a musketeer was actually an operator of a musket. I don't know much about this regiment except it did fight in the War of Spanish Succession 1701-1714 and Johannes was a musketeer in this regiment during this period. This was a major European war involving most of Western Europe including France, Spain, England, Austria, Portugal, what is now Italy, Germany and the Low Countries.

Johannes' parents were Alexander Stortz (Storz) and Maria (Anna Maria) Konig. Alexander was born circa 1625 and died June 9, 1690 in Tischartd. I found their marriage of June 19, 1659 in the Kohlberg Evangelische Kirche records. Kohlberg is the town immediately south of Tischartd. This record indicates Alexander was a widower when he married Maria. I know nothing of his first wife or where Alexander was originally from.

Maria was born in the Hornberg District circa 1631 and died June 18, 1688 in Tischartd. The Hornberg District was dissolved in 1857 but the town still exists and is about 50 miles west of Tischartd in the middle of the Schwarzwald (Black Forest). Her father was Hans (Johannes) Konig who was from the Kunzing Valley. I have not been able to determine where this valley was.

Johannes Stortz seems to have married Christina Fromm on Nov 21, 1704. I say seems because the record was so poorly written I've had a very hard time figuring out what it says. I've even had someone in Germany look at it and he couldn't do any better with it than I did. I believe Christina was born Jan 25, 1681 in Frickenhausen. I have not been able to find her death record. Her parents would have been Johannes Fromm (Fromb) and Catharina Schwartz. In most of the records the spelling of Fromb was used. I've been assured by knowledgeable people that the spelling of Fromb is interchangeable with Fromm.

Johannes Fromm seems to have been born March 21, 1648 in Oberboihingen and died Dec 26, 1718 in Frickenhausen. Oberboihingen is on the other side of Nuringen from Frickenhausen. He was also a Richter. His parents may have been Jerg (Georg) and Christina Fromm of Oberboihingen. He married Catharina Schwartz on Nov 28, 1671 in Frickenhausen.

Catharina was born circa 1650 and died Feb 28, 1719 in Frickenhausen. Her parents were Georg Schwartz and Maria (Anna Maria) Kegel. They were married Oct 28, 1641 in Frickenhausen. I don't know when Georg was born or died. Maria born circa 1615 and died Feb 2, 1690 in Frickenhausen. She was the daughter of Hans (Johannes) Kegel who was also from the Kunzing Valley.

I hope to find more to confirm my conclusions when more microfilm rolls come in.

I've gathered quite a bit on information on the people and their families we're related to. Down the road I'll send out a gedcom file (an electronic genealogy file) to those who want it.

Tim Gruber

#1 (16th Generation)

Wife's last name: Huang (m) / Wong (c)

born: April 25th, 1707

died: Sept. 23rd, 1749

Wah Shet (c) Hua Xu (m)

born: Sept. 14th, 1704 @ 8 pm

died: Nov. 26th, 1738 @ 12 pm

#2 (17th Generation)

Wife's last name: Huang (m) / Wong (c)

born: Oct 14th, 1734

died: Jan 16th, 1814

Bong Shi (c) Bang Ri (m)

born: July 12th, 1732 @ 4 pm

died: May 13th, 1810

#3 (18th Generation)

Wife's last name: Wu (m)

born: Aug. 9th, 1762 @ 10 am

died: Sept. 21st, 1835 @ 2 pm

Jueng Boon? Zhang Ben (M)

born: Aug. 25th, 1760 @ 6 am

died: Nov. 20th, 1819 @ 8 pm

*He may have a brother or a sister but no record.

1st son of Bong Shi #17

#4 (19th Generation)

wife's last name: Wu (m)

daughter of Rong Xiang from Ken Tang

born: Sept. 26th, 1786 @ 8am

died: Aug 4th, 1856 @ 6 pm

Jee Sum (c) Zi Shen (m)

2nd son of Jueng Boon ?/ Zhang Ben

born: Oct 5th, 1749 @ 6 am

died: Sept. 2nd, 1842 @ 4pm

#5 (20th Generation)

(1st) Wife last name: Wu (m)

5th daughter of Yi Rong from place He Zhou

born: June 18th, 1796 @ 6pm

died: March 10th, 1842 @ 12pm

*Tin Yiek (c) Tian Yi (m)

born: Oct. 2nd, 1807 @ 2pm

died: Feb. 1st, 1873 @ 12 am

(2nd) Wife last name: Li (m) Lee (c)

* Tin Yiek(c) Tian Yi (m)

4th daughter of Yi Guang who is from Yin Po of Heng Tang

born: Aug 14th, *1842 @ 4pm (*dt copied wrong in china when copied from the original document)

died: May 17th, 1863 @ 10 pm

(3rd) Wife last name: Li (m) Lee(c)

Who is daughter of Chang Pan from Gu Can of Ken Shan

born: Nov. 14th, 1829 @ 6am

died: Oct. 26th, 1893 @ 4 am

#6 (21st Generation)

Wife's last name: Wu (m)

Jai Lung (c) Ji Long (m)

she is the 1st daughter of Bing Ren who is from Jiang Jua
village of Tie Cong

1st son of Tin Yiek and son of the 1st wife

sur name: Guo Shu

born: Jan 27th, 1830 @8am

born: Sept 22nd, 1832 @ 8 am

died: Jan 21st, 1902 @ 4 am

died: Jan 1st, 1902 @ 2 am

#7 (21st Generation)

Wife's last name: Huang (m)

Sing Lung (c) Bi Long (m) Xi Long (m)

Daughter of Ting Ju who is from Gan Bian

2nd son of Tin Yiek and son of the 1st wife

born: April 11th, 1832 @ 10 am

1st sur name: Sheng Long(m) 2nd sur name: Guo Zhong

died: July 18th, 1902 @ 8 pm

born: May 5th, 1836 @ 4 pm

died: Aug. 22nd, 1896, @ 2am

#8 (21st Generation)**(1st) Wife last name: Wu (m)****5th daughter of Gui Ming who is from Yin Pai Di****born: Nov. 25th, 1844 @ 4 am****died: Aug 27th, 1891 @ 10 pm****(2nd) Wife last name: He(m)****born : Nov. 17th, 1874 @ 12 am****died: July 8th, 1943 @ 10 am****#9 (21st Generation)****Wife's last name: Wu (M)****Daughter of Tian Pan who is from Shui Lou Xiang Bei****born Sept. 16th, 1852 @ 2pm****died: Aug. 14th, 1921 @ 8 am****#10 (21st Generation)****Wife's last name: Wu (m)****Daughter of Yu Zhao who is from Ju Tou****born: Feb. 28th, 1873 @ 4 pm****died: April 16th, 1943 @ 8am****Gai Lung (c) Kai Long (m)****3rd son of Tin Yiek , son of 2nd wife****sur name: Guo An****born: Aug. 25th, 1843 @ 8 am****died: Aug. 8th, 1900 @ 10 am*****Zhi Long (m) Vick Lung Jick Lung (c)****4th son of Tin Yiek , son of 3rd wife****1st sur name: Guo Hui 2nd sur name: Fang Liu****born: Aug. 11th, 1851 @ 6 am****died: Nov. 29th, 1911 @ 10 am****Yueng Lung(c) Yang Long(m)****5th son of Tin Yiek, son of 3rd wife also****sur name: Guo Nian*****born: May 10th, 1865 @ 8 pm (2nd May in this yr)*****died: June 11th, 1941 @ 10 am (2nd June in this yr)**

#11 (22nd Generation)**Wife's last name: Lei (m)****1st daughter of Lia Cheng (m) who is from Liang Bian (m)****born: Sept. 12th, 1860 @ 2 pm****died: Dec.31st, 1924 @4 pm****Wing Hung (c) Rong Xiong (m)****1st grandson of Tin Yiek, Father is 1st son of Tin Yiek,****He is 1st son of his father Jai Lung****sur name: Ting Xi (m)****born: Aug 20th, 1857 @ 8 am****died: Aug 12th, 1929 @ 10 am****#12 (22nd Generation)****Wife's last name: Lee (c)****Yo Po who is from Cao Meng (m)****born: Oct. 4th, 1863 @ 8 pm****died: Sept 7th, 1947 @ 6 pm****Jung Hung (c) Zhong Xiong (m)****Grandson of Tin Yiek, Father is 1st son of Tin Yiek****he is 2nd son of his father Jai Lung****sur name: Ting Biao (m)****born: Dec. 7th, 1859****died: May 9th, 1937 @ 2pm****#13 (22nd Generation)****Wife's last name: Lee (c)****Daughter of Zu You (m) who is from Dong Tou Jiu Wu (m)****born: March 4th, 1874****died: 1933****Quan Xiong (m) Cheung Hung (c)****Grandson of Tin Yiek, father is 1st son of Tin Yiek****he is the 3rd son of his father Jai Lung****born: March 20th, 1866, @ 2 pm****died: after 1912 (no other information)**

#14 (22nd Generation)**Wife's last name: Liu (m)****born: May 4th, 1874****Hui Hung (c) Xu Xiong (m)****grandson of Tin Yiek, father is 1st son of Tin Yiek****he is 4th son of his father Jai Lung****born: Jan 20th, 1873****died: May 30th, 1893 @ 10 am****#15 (22nd Generation)****(1st) wife last name: Huang (m)****1st daughter of Shi Ding who is from Guan Tian****born: June 12th, 1865 @ 6 am****died: Nov.17th, 1902 @ 12 pm****Sai Hung (c) Shi Xiong (m)****Grandson of Tin Yiek, father is 2nd son of Tin Yiek****he is 1st son of his father Sing Lung / Sheng Long(m)****sur name: Ting Qi****born: April: 18th, 1865 @ 12 am****died: after 1912 (don't know exactly what year)****(2nd) wife last name: Liu (m)****2nd daughter of Wei Guang (m) from Heng ____? Shan Tou(m)****born: Oct 5th, 1883 @10 am****died: March 28th, 1906 @ 2 pm****(3rd) wife last name: Liang (m)****born: Oct. 5th, 1883 @ 10 am****died: Jan 30th, 1930 @ 4 pm**

#16 (22nd Generation)**(1st) wife last name: Chen****(no other record)****(2nd) wife last name: Liang (m)****born: Sept. 13th, 1878****died: (no record)****(3rd) wife last name: Liang (m)****born: Sept. 2nd, 1878****died: no record)****#17 (22nd Generation)****(1st) wife last name: Lee (c)****Engaged and died before marriage****(2nd) wife last name: Liang****No other record****(3rd) wife last name: Liang****No other record****Foo Hung (c) Fu Xiong (m)****grandson of Tin Yiek, Father is 3rd son of Tin Yiek****He is 1st son of his father Gai Lung****sur name: Ting Qi****born: July 15th, 1867, @ 10 am****died: after 1912****Pui Hung (c) Pei Xiong (m)****grandson of Tin Yiek, father is 3rd son of Tin Yiek****He is 2nd son of his father Gai Lung****sur name: Ting Lie****born: Aug. 14th, 1869 @ 10 am****died: after 1922**

#18 (22nd Generation)

No wife information

Jiong Xiong (m) ____? Hung (c)

Grandson of Tin Yiek, father is 3rd son of Tin YiekHe is 3rd son of his father Gai LungBorn: Sept. 26th, 1875 @ 2 pmdied: March 15th, 1899**#19 (22nd Generation)**(1st) wife last name: Lei (m)born: Oct 5th, 1885 @ 8 pmdied: June 12th, 1913 @ 10 pm(2nd) wife last name: Lee (c)born: Nov. 5th, 1896 @ 2 pm

Moved to Malaysia City of ____?

No record of death because she moved

Fing Hung (c) Fang Xiong (m)

grandson of Tin Yiek, father is 3rd son of Tin Yiekhe is the 4th son of his father Gai Lungsur name : Ting Chi (m)born: Nov. 11th, 1885 @ 2 Pm

no record of death

#20 (22nd Generation)

Wife's name: Huang Ai Lan (m) / Nora or Alice Wong

Daughter of Pu Shi(m) who is from Guan Bian He Li (m)

born: June 20th, 1881 @ 6 pmdied: Dec. 16th, 1962

*Mun Hung (c) Wan Xiong

his father is 4th son of Tin Yiek,he is 1st son of his father Zhi Long(m) / Jick Lung (c)1st sur name: Ting ____? 2nd sur name: Bo Xuan (m)born: May 5th, 1880 @ 2 pmdied: June 1st, 1959 @ 2 pm

*Due to the way they are written months and days may be figured from this point on – on the current American calendar instead of the Chinese lunar calendar, as the dates have been up to this time. this is why there was a note for example on #8 Gai Lung who died on Aug 8th 1900 it was the 2nd Aug. in 1900 because the Chinese used the lunar calendar at that time.)

#21 (22nd Generation)**(1st)wife name: Lei (Light) Jin (gold) Zhu (pearl or like)****1st daughter of Tian Xue from Guang Yang (m)****born: Dec. 24th, 1885, @ 12 am****died: Oct 19th, 1916 @ 2 am****(2nd) wife name: Liu Shi Ju****born: Oct. 3rd, 1894 @ 4 am****No record of death****#22 (22nd Generation)****(1st)wife name: Lei, Feng Shun (m)****1st daughter of Shao Xue (m) from Qiao Lin Li****born: Sept. 4th, 1895 @ 6 pm****died: Feb. 11th, 1929 @ 6 pm****(2nd)wife name: Li, Hao Qin****2nd daughter of Gen Zu (m) from Tie Lu Keng Jing Bian (m)****born: Dec. 27th, 1909 @ 2 am****No record of death****Yick Hung Yi Xiong****his father 4th son of Tin Yiek****he is 2nd son of his father Zhi Long/Jick Lung/Vick Lung****sur name: Ting Heng (m)****born: Oct 16th, 1885 @ 6 pm****died: after 1912****Hor Hung (c) He Xiong (m)****his father is 4th son of Tin Yiek****he is 3rd son of his father Zhi Long /Jick Lung****1st sur name: Ting Ke(m) 2nd sur name: Pai Yu (m)****born: Oct 11th, 1893 @10 pm****no record of death**

#23 (22nd Generation)**(1st) wife last name: Lei (m)****born: Nov. 23rd 1912 @ 10 am****died: Dec. 13th, 1943 @ 10 am****(2nd) wife last name: Lee (c)****born: Nov. 29th, 1919 @ 4 am**
No record of death**Gai Xiong (m) Koi Hung (c)****his father is 5th son of Tin Yiek****he is the 1st and only son of his father Yueng Lung****Sur name probably: Zhao Ji (m) Ting Hang (c)****Born: Dec 18, 1912 @ 10 am****no record of death*****Yuk Ying (c)****Father is 5th son of Tin Yiek****She is the only daughter of her father Yueng Lung (no record of birth or death)****She is the sister to Gai Xiong / Koi Hung above****#24 (23rd Generation)****No record of wife****Jia Bin (m)****Who is 1st son of Jai Lung (c),****1st son of his father Rong Xiong (m)****born: Oct 6th, 1889 @ 8 pm****died: Aug. 10th, 1911 @ 6 pm****#25 (23rd Generation)****No record of wife****Yu Huang (m)****Who is 2nd son of Jai Lung****2nd son of his father Rong Xiong (m)****born: Nov. 1st, 1909 4 pm****No record of death**

#26 (23rd Generation)**Wife's name: Wu, Hi Fe (m)****Born: March 2nd, 1907 @ 8am****No record of death****Jie Yao (m) Yuk Him (c)****who is 2nd son of Jai Lung #6****the only son of his father Zhong Xiong #12****Sur name: Yuk Him (c)****born: June 17th, 1902 @4 am****No record of death****Last known is living in Detroit****#27 (23rd Generation)****Wife's last name: Lei****No record of birth or death****Jie Ying (M)****who is the 3rd son of Jai Lung (c)****The only son of his father Quan Xiong (m)****Sur name: Bin Xiong (m)****born: June 16th, 1902 @ 12 am****No record of death****#28 (23rd Generation)****Wife's name: Hui Zhen Huang (m)****1st daughter of Dao Sao who was from Gang Chang An Li****born: April 19th, 1896 @ 2 am****Jie Xiang (m)****who is the only son of Sing Lung****1st son of his father Shi Xiong****1st sur name: Yuk Lin (c) 2nd sur name: Ding Zhou (m)****born: Aug. 9th, 1893 @ 8 pm****No record of death**

#29 (23rd Generation)

No record of wife

Jie Liang (m)

2nd son of his father Shi Xiong (m)

Who is the only son of Sing Lung (c)

born: Dec. 23rd, 1895 @ 4 amdied: Jan. 28th, 1918 @ 2 pm**#30 (23rd Generation)**

No record of wife

Jie Liu (m)

3rd son of his father Shi Xiong (m)

Who is only son of Bi Long (m) / Sing Lung (c)

born: July 13th, 1899 @ 6pm

No record of death

#31 (23rd Generation)

Wife's name: Jin Hao Lei (m)

Jie Han (m)

Who was from Tang Mian Xian ...?

4th son of his father Shi Xiong (m)

No record of birth or death

sur name: Yuk Hir (c)born: Nov. 3rd, 1909 @ 8pm

No record of death

Pg 1 of #1

Fong Yu

(not found in final page of girls GE #1 of #1 daughters of Shi Xiong)

The sister of Jie Xiang #28, Jie Liang #29, Jie Liu #30, Jie Han #31 who are the sons of Shi Xiong(m)

The only daughter of her father and 5th child of her father Shi Xiong (m)

No record of birth or death

#32 (23rd Generation)

Wife's name: Qing Ai Lei (m)

born: Oct. 17th, 1908 @ 12 pm

No record of death

Jie Cheng (m)

who is the 1st son of Gai Long (m)

the only son of his father Fu Xiong (m) / Foo Hung (c)

Sur name: Yu Peng (m) / Ting Qiborn: Oct. 24th, 1904 @ 12 am

No record of death

#33 (23rd Generation)

no record of wife

Yu Shu (m)

the only son of his father Pui Hung (c) / Pei Xiong (m)

who is the 2nd son of Gai Long (m)born: Dec. 5th, 1910 @ 10 pm

no record of death

#34 (23rd Generation)

No record of wife

*Hou Jie (m) Yuk How (c)

1st son of his father Wan XiongWho is 1st son of Zhi Long / Vick LungSur name: Yuk How (c)born: Oct. 6th, 1901 @ 8 am

No death record

#35 (23rd Generation)

Wife's name: Hui Fen Huang (m)

born: June 13th, 1917 @ 6 am

No record of death

Hao Jie (m)

2nd son of his father Wan Xiong (m)who is 1st son of Vick LungSur name: Yuk Yum (c)born: Oct. 15th, 1903 (no death record)

#36 (23rd Generation)

No record of wife

Yuk Yee (c) Yu Yi (m)

3rd son of his father Wan Xiong #20born: Feb. 2nd, 1914 @ 2 am

No record of death

#37 (24th Generation)

QunYan / Quan Ngha

1st daughter and 4th child of her father Wan Xiong #20

No record of birth or death

#38 (24th Generation)

Qun Le (m) / Quan Lick (c)

No record of husband

2nd daughter and 5th child of her father Wan Xiong #20

No record of birth or death

#39 (24th Generation)

No record of wife

We Jie

1st son of his father Yi Xiong, who is 2nd son of Vick Lungsur name: Yuk Hon (c)born: Dec. 6th, 1905 @12 am

No death record

#40 (24th Generation)

Fung Yim (c) Feng Yin (m)

No record of husband

1st daughter and 2nd child of her Yi Xiong XiongBorn : Aug 4th, 1909 @ 2 am

no other record

#41 (24th Generation)

Fing No (c) Feng Nu (m)

No record on husband

2nd daughter and 3rd child of her father Yi Xiong

No other record

#42 (24th Generation)

Fung Mei © Feng Mei (m)

No record of husband

3rd daughter and 4th child of her father Yi Xiong

No record of birth or death

#43 (23rd Generation)

Wife's name: Ji Mei Wu (m)

Nai Jie (m)

3rd daughter of Yu Yi who was from He Zhou Sheng Li1st son of his father He Xiong (m)

born: after 1912

who is 3rd son of Vick Lung

no death record

1st sur name: Yuk Man (c) 2nd sur name: Huo Quan (m)born: Oct. 20th, 1916 @ 4 pm

No death record

#44 (23rd Generation)

Wife's name: Yin Wen Chen

Guang Jie (m)

Who is from Chen Bian (m)

2nd son of his father He Xiong

born: after 1912

sur name: Yuk Gumborn: Aug. 2nd, 1918 @ 4 pm

No record of death

#45 (23rd Generation)

Wife's name: Xiu Ming Xue

Who was from Jiang Le Chang (m)

No record of birth or death

San Jie (m) English name: Leo

3rd son of his father He Xiong1st sur name: Yuk Ling (c) 2nd sur name: Shang Ru (m)born: Jan 25th, 1922 @ 4 am

No death record

#46 (23rd Generation)

Wife's name: Fei Ai Kuang (m)

Who was from Chong Yun

No birth or death record

Hua Jie (m)

4th son of his father He Xiong1st sur name: Yuk Lock 2nd sur name: Xia Yunborn: Nov. 5th, 1925 @ 10 am

No death record

#47 (23rd Generation)

Fung Che (c) Feng Ci English name: Dorthy

5th child of her father He Xiong, 1st daughter of her father

born: 1931 (no record of death)

#48 (23rd Generation)

No record of wife

Yuk Tat (c) Yu Te English name: Thomas

6th child of his father He XiongSur name: Yun Fengborn: May 4th, 1937 @ 4 am

No record of death

#49 (23rd Generation)**Fung Ying (c)****no record of husband****7th child of her father and,****2nd daughter of her father He Xiong****born: Aug. 18th, 1941****No record of death****#50 (23rd Generation)****No record of wife****Zhen Xin (m)****1st son of his father Gai Xiong****Who is only son of Yueng Lung****born: Oct. 30th, 1951 @ 12 am****No death record****#51 (23rd Generation)****No wife record****Shu Xin (m)****2nd son of his father Gai Xiong****Who is the only son of Yueng Lung****born: Oct 24th, 1954 @ 8 pm****No record of death****#52 (23rd Generation)****No wife record****Zuo Xin (m)****3rd son of his father Gai Xiong****Who is the only son of Yueng Lung****born: Jan. 16th, 1959 @ 8 pm****No record of death**

#53 (24th Generation)

No record of wife

Fu Kang (m)

Son of Jie Yao / Yuk Him (c) #26

No other record

#54 (24th Generation)

No record of wife

Song Bai (m)

Son of Jie Ying #27

No other record

#55 (24th Generation)

No record of wife

Fa Yuan (m) Fat Yueng (c)

Son of Jie Xiang # 28

Last known was living in Detroit

#56 (24th Generation)

No record of wife

Jing Qing (m) English name: Joe

Son of Jie Han / Yuk Hir #31

Has one sister (no other record)

#57 (24th Generation) *to find her look on GE Pg #1

Shu Xia (m) Suk Yin (c)

Daughter of Jie Han #31

Sister of Jing Qing #56

#58 (24th Generation)**No record of wife****Fa Ying (m)****1st son of Jie Cheng #32****born: March 13th, 1937 @ 10 pm****no other record****#59 (24th Generation)****No record of wife****Zhong Ying (m)****2nd son of Jie Cheng # 32****Born: Nov. 11th, 1944 @ 10 am****No other record****#60 (24th Generation)****No record of wife*****Fa Lan (m) English name: Frank****(this is Frank Toy Yoder Sr.)****1st son of Hou Jie or Yuk Hou # 34****No other record****#61 (24th Generation)****Li Lian (m) English name: Li Lian****no record of husband****Daughter of Hou Jia / Yuk Hou #34****2nd child of her father (no other record)**

#62 (24th Generation)

No record of wife

Luo Ba (m) English name: Robert

2nd son of Hou Jie / Yuk Hou #343rd child of his father (no other records)**#63 24th Generation**

No record of wife

Li Wen (m) English name: Raymond

3rd son of Hou Jie / Yuk Hou #344th child of his father (no other records)**#64 (24th Generation)**

No record of wife

Guang Ze (m) Kwong Jack (c)

1st son of Hao Jie #35

Sur name: Yuk Yum

#65 (24TH generation)

Xiao Juan (m) Chen Kuan (c) English name: Betty

no record of husband

2nd child of her father, Hao Jie #35 , 1st daughter

No other record

#66 (24th Generation)

Li Juan (m) Lei Kuan (c) English name: Nora

no record of husband

3rd child of her father, Hao Jie #35, 2nd daughter

No other record

#67 (24th Generation)

No record of wife

Zhong Ze (m) Jung Jack (c)

2nd son of Hao Jie #354th child of his father (no other record)**#68 (24th Generation)**

Yan Juan (m) Yem Kuan (c)

no record of husband

5th child of her father, Hao Jie, #35, 3rd daughter

No other records

#69 (24th Generation)

Xiao Juan (m) Shiu Kuan (c)

no record of husband

6th child of her father, Hao Jie #34, and 4th daughter

No other record

#70 (24th Generation)

Qi Juan (m) Chai Kuan (c)

no record of husband

7th child of her father, Hao Jie #34, and 5th daughter

No other record

#71 (24th Generation)

No record of wife

Yang Ze (m) Young Jack (c)

8th child of her father, Hao Jie #34, and 3rd son

No other record

#72 (? Generation)

No record of wife

Bai Qian (m) Pek Him (c)

1st son and 1st child of his mother Qun Le #38

No other record

#73 (? Generation)*to find her look on GE Pg #1

Hui Fang (m) Wai Fong (c)

no record of husband

2nd child and 1st daughter of her mother Qun Le #38

no other record

#74 (? Generation)

No record of wife

Bai Li (m) Pek Lee (c)

3rd child of and 2nd son his mother Qun Le #38

No other record

#75 (? Generation)

No record of wife

Bai Xian (m) Pek Hin(c)

4th child and 3rd son of his mother Qun Le #38

No other record

#76 (? Generation) *to find her look on GE Pg #1

Hui Zhen (m) Wai Van (c)

no record of husband

5th child and 2nd daughter of her mother Qun Le #38

No other record

#77 (? Generation)

No record of wife

Bai Chang (m) Pek Chueng (c)

6th child and 4th son of his mother Qun Le #38

No other records

#78 (? Generation)* to find her look on GE Pg #1

Hui Qiong (m) Wai King (c)

no record of husband

7th child and 3rd daughter of her mother Qun Le #38

No other record

#79 (24th Generation)

No record of wife

Ke Ren (m) Hor Yan (c)

1st son of Nai Jie / Yuk Man #43**#80 (24th Generation)**

No record of wife

Li Ren (m) Rup Yan (c)

2nd son of Nai Jei / Yuk Man # 43**#81 (24th Generation)**

No record of wife

Jian Ren (m) Kin Yan (c)

3rd son of Nai Jei / yuk Man # 43**#82 (24th Generation)**

Wen Xiu (m) Man Show (c)

no record of husband

4th child and 1st daughter of her father Nai Jei / Yuk Man #43

#83 (24th Generation)

Chun Jie (m) Suan Kit (c)

no record of husband

1st child and 1st daughter of Guang Jie / Yuk Gum #44**#84 (24th Generation)**

No record of wife

Zhuo Ren (m) Chuek Yan (c)

2nd child and 1st son of Guang Jie / Yuk Gum # 44**#85 (24th Generation)**

Li Zhu (m) / English name: Katherina

no record of husband

1st child and 1st daughter of San Jie #45**#86 (24th Generation)**

No record of wife

Zhao Rong (m) English name: Eddie

2nd child and 1st son of San Jie #45**#87 (24th Generation)**

No record of wife

Wei Fu (m) Way Foo (c)

1st child and 1st son of his father Hua Jie #46**#88 (24th Generation)**

No record of wife

Wei Hong (Xiong ?) (m) Way Hung (c)

2nd child and 2nd son of his father Hua Jie # 46

#89 (24th Generation)

No record of wife

Wei Liang (m) Way Lueng (c)

3rd child and 3rd son of his father Hua Jie # 46**#90 (24th Generation)*you will find them on GE Pg #1**

No record of wife

Hua Fa (m) English name: Henry

1st child and 1st son of his mother Feng Ci # 47**#91 (24th Generation)*you will find them on GE Pg #1**

No record of wife

Hua Ye English name: Victor

2nd child and 2nd son of his mother Feng Ci #47**#92 (24th Generation)*you will find them on GE Pg #1**

Yue Hao (m) English name: Bonnie

no record of husband

3rd child and 1st daughter of her mother Feng Ci #47**#93 (24th Generation) *you will find them on GE Pg #1**

No record of wife

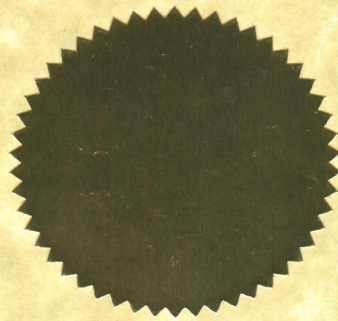
Hua Fu (m) English name; Timmy

4th child and 3rd son of his mother Feng Ci #47**#94 (24th Generation)*you will find them on GE Pg #1**

No record of wife

Hua Chao (m) English name: Ronel

5th and child and 4^h son of his mother Feng Ci #47



蔡氏宗譜
Chai Last name genealogy

子丑寅卯辰巳午未申酉戌亥
0AM 2AM 4AM 6AM 8AM 10AM 12pm 2pm 4pm 6pm 8pm 10pm
12AM ↑

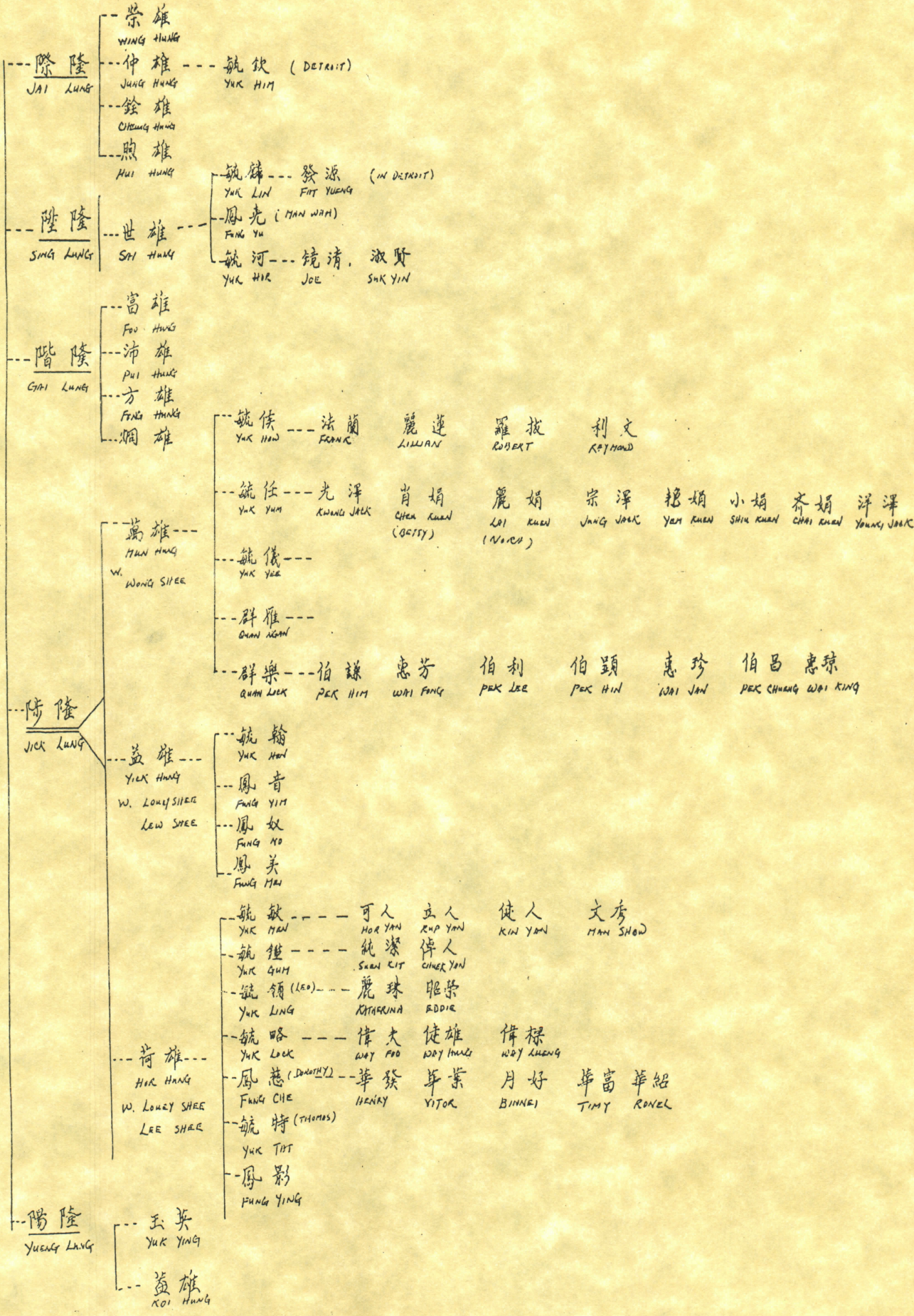
華恤
WAH SHUT

邦瑞
BONG SHI

彰本
CHANG BOON

資深
JEE SIM

天英
TIN YICK



十六世 卒但翁生于康熙甲申年九月十四戌時
姚黃氏生于康熙丁亥年四月廿五日
終于乾隆己巳年九月廿二日

十七世 邦瑞翁生于雍正壬子年七月十二日酉時
終于嘉慶庚午年五月十二日
姚黃氏生于雍正甲寅年拾月十四日
終于嘉慶甲戌年正月十七日

十八世 邦瑞公長子
彭本翁生于乾隆庚辰年八月廿五日卯時
終于嘉慶己卯年七月廿日戌時
姚伍氏生于乾隆壬午年八月九日巳時
終于道光乙未年九月廿日未時

十九世 彭本公次子
資溪翁生于乾隆己巳年十月初五日卯時
終于道光壬寅年九月二日申時
姚伍氏肯堂榮輝公之女
生于乾隆丙午年九月廿日辰時
終于咸豐丙辰年八月四日酉時

廿世 資溪之次子
天英翁生于嘉慶十二年十月二日未時
終于同治十二年癸酉二月二日午時
姚伍氏河洲胡榮公第五女
生于嘉慶丙辰年六月十七日酉時
終于道光壬寅年三月廿日午時

橫塘銀波意撰第四女
姚李氏生于道光壬寅年七月廿四日申時
終于同治二年五月十七日亥時

廿世 鶴山右奎鄉田蕃之女
姚李氏生于道光九年己丑七月廿七日卯時
終于光緒十八年癸亥十月廿六日寅時

廿二世 天英公長子 降國如係伍氏批生
際隆翁生于道光十二年九月廿二日辰時
終于光緒廿二年正月二日丑時
姚吳氏鎮冲江華村顯仁之長女
生于道光庚寅年正月廿七日辰時
終于光緒十八年正月廿九日寅時

天英公次子李國忠係促氏生
陸隆翁 生于道光十六年五月五日申時
終于光緒廿六年八月廿二日丑時

廿二世

姚黃氏 甘迎廷据公之女
生于道光十二年四月七日巳時
終于光緒三十五年七月十六日戌時

陽隆翁 天英公三子 李國恩係李氏生
生于道光癸卯年八月廿五日辰時
終于光緒庚子年閏九月八日巳時

廿二世

姚伍氏 銀排地貴明公之女
生于道光廿四年十月廿五日寅時
終于光緒廿七年九月廿七日亥時

姚何氏 生于同治十三年十月十七日午時
終于民國廿二年七月十六日巳時

廿二世

陽隆翁 天英公四子 李國惠係柳氏生
生于咸豐辛亥年八月廿九日卯時
終于宣統二年辛亥年九月九日巳時

姚李双桂 水樓曰北天樂公之女
生于咸豐二年壬子九月十六日丑時
終于民國九年八月十四日戌時

廿二世

陽隆翁 天英公五子 李國余係姚氏生
生于同治己丑年閏五月初十日戌時
終于民國二十二年六月廿七日巳時

姚伍氏 豐次子劉公之長女
生于同治庚午年二月廿七日申時
終于民國二十二年四月十六日辰時

廿二世

崇雄翁 際隆公長子 李廷熙
生于咸豐七年丁巳十月廿日辰時
終于民國十八年己巳七月廿日巳時

姚席氏 良迎康成之長女
生于咸豐十年庚申九月十二日未時
終于民國十二年己丑十月廿六日申時

廿二世

仲雄翁 際隆公次子 李廷熙
生于咸豐九年己未十月初七日
終于民國二十六年二月廿九日未時

姚李氏 草蘭詔設之長女
生于咸豐癸亥年十月廿日戌時
終于民國二十六年七月廿三日酉時

廿二世

銓雄翁 際隆公三子 李廷熙
生于同治五年丙寅三月廿日未時
終于民國

姚李氏 東次昭慶祖詔之女
生于同治甲戌年三月廿日酉時
終于民國二十二年

廿二女

熊雄 生于同治十二年癸酉正月廿
终于光緒十七年癸巳三月廿巳時
熊氏 生于同治甲戌二月初四日

廿二女

世雄 翁 生于同治四年己丑月十六日午時
终于民國
熊氏 生于同治己丑年六月十二日卯時
终于光緒廿六年十月十八日午時

熊氏 生于光緒九年癸未十月初五日巳時
终于光緒廿二年正月二月初四日未時
熊氏 生于光緒九年癸未十月初五日巳時
终于民國十年十二月十七日申時

廿二女

熊氏 生于光緒九年癸未十月初五日巳時
终于民國十年十二月十七日申時
熊氏 生于光緒九年癸未十月初五日巳時
终于民國十年十二月十七日申時

廿二女

熊氏 生于光緒九年癸未十月初五日巳時
终于民國十年十二月十七日申時
熊氏 生于光緒九年癸未十月初五日巳時
终于民國十年十二月十七日申時

廿二女

熊氏 生于光緒九年癸未十月初五日巳時
终于民國十年十二月十七日申時
熊氏 生于光緒九年癸未十月初五日巳時
终于民國十年十二月十七日申時

熊氏 生于光緒九年癸未十月初五日巳時
终于民國十年十二月十七日申時
熊氏 生于光緒九年癸未十月初五日巳時
终于民國十年十二月十七日申時

廿二世

萬雄翁 涉隆公長子 諱廷璣 號伯萱
生于光緒六年五月初五日未時
終于一九二九年一月一日

姚黃愛蘭 涉隆公次子 諱廷璣 號伯萱
生于光緒七年五月初五日未時
終于一九二九年一月一日

廿二世

益雄翁 涉隆公次子 諱廷璣 號伯萱
生于光緒七年五月初五日未時
終于一九二九年一月一日

姚雷金珠 涉隆公次子 諱廷璣 號伯萱
生于光緒七年五月初五日未時
終于一九二九年一月一日

繼劉仕菊 生于光緒廿年九月十五日酉時

荷雄 涉隆公三子 諱廷璣 號伯萱
生于光緒十九年十月十五日亥時

先雷重順 喬林里韶學公長女
生于光緒廿年七月十六日酉時
終于民國六年正月二日酉時

繼李好珍 諱於坑井邊根祖公次女
生于宣統元年十月十五日酉時

葉益雄 陽隆公之子 兆基
生于民國九年十月初十日巳時

先雷氏 生于民國九年十月十五日巳時
終于民國廿六年十月十七日巳時

繼李氏 生于民國二年十月初六日寅時

傅祥 世雄公長子 號麟 字定國
生于光緒十九年六月十五日戌時

妻黃惠貞 登國堂安里道紹長女
生于光緒廿二年九月初五日

傅良 世雄公次子
生于光緒廿二年十月初五日寅時
終于民國六年十二月十六日未時

傅遠 世雄公三子
生于光緒廿五年九月初五日寅時

世雄公四子
傑漢 生于宣統元年九月廿一日戌時

妻雷金好 生于

崇雄公長子
嘉賓 生于光緒廿五年九月十二日戌時
終于宣統二年正月十六日酉時

崇雄次子
毓煒 生于宣統元年九月十九日申時

仲雄公之子毓欽
傑耀 生于光緒廿五年五月十二日酉時

生于光緒三十三年正月十八日辰時
妻伍惠芬

龍雄公之子龍能
傑盈 生于光緒廿九年五月十一日酉時

龍氏 生于

富雄公之子毓鵬
傑程 生于光緒廿九年九月十一日午時

妻雷情愛 生于光緒廿九年九月廿三日午時

萬雄公次子毓任字公便
豪傑 生于光緒廿九年正月廿五日巳時

生于民國六年四月廿五日卯時
妻黃慧慈

萬雄公長子
侯傑 生于光緒廿九年正月廿四日辰時

妣

毓儀 萬雄公三子
生于民國元年九月初一日酉時

妻

毓樞 沛雄之子
生于宣統二年十月初五日亥時

文傑 益雄公之子
生于光緒卅二年己酉月廿五日酉時

乃傑 荷雄長子 毓敏字海泉
生于民國五年九月廿五日申時

妻伍金美 河洲安盛里于儀之三女
生于民國

光傑 荷雄次子 毓鑑
生于民國七年六月廿六日申時

妻陳銀穩 陳邊
生于民國

三傑 荷雄三子 毓領字如
生于民國十年十月廿六日寅時

妻立薛秀明 曲江樂昌
生于

華傑 荷雄四子 毓畧字俊雲
生于民國七年九月十九日巳時

妻鄭鳳愛 字雲
生于

毓特 荷雄五子 字雲舉
生于民國廿六年三月廿四日寅時

振新 蓋雄之子
生于一九五二年十月初一日酉時

樹新 蓋雄之次子
生于一九五四年九月廿六日戌時

作新 蓋雄之三子
生于一九五五年十二月初一日戌時

福康 傑耀之子
生子

松栢 傑厘之子
生子

發源 傑祥之子
生子

鏡清 傑漢之子
生子

妻

發德 傑程長子
生于民國廿六年二月初日亥時

中德 傑程次子
生于民國廿六年九月廿六日巳時

法蘭 侯傑長子

侯傑次子

侯傑三子

光澤 豪傑長子

宗澤 豪傑次子

并澤 豪傑三子

可仁

立仁乃係次子

達仁乃係三子

倬仁

光係之子

昭榮

之係之子

倬夫

華係之子

倬鴻

華係之次子

倬樑

華係三子

群雁

群樂

鳳玄 生于宣統元年六月十九日丑時

鳳奴

鳳美

鳳慈 生于民國廿年

鳳影 生于民國廿年正月廿日

肖媚

麗媚

嫵媚

小媚

希媚

麗珠

純潔

文秀

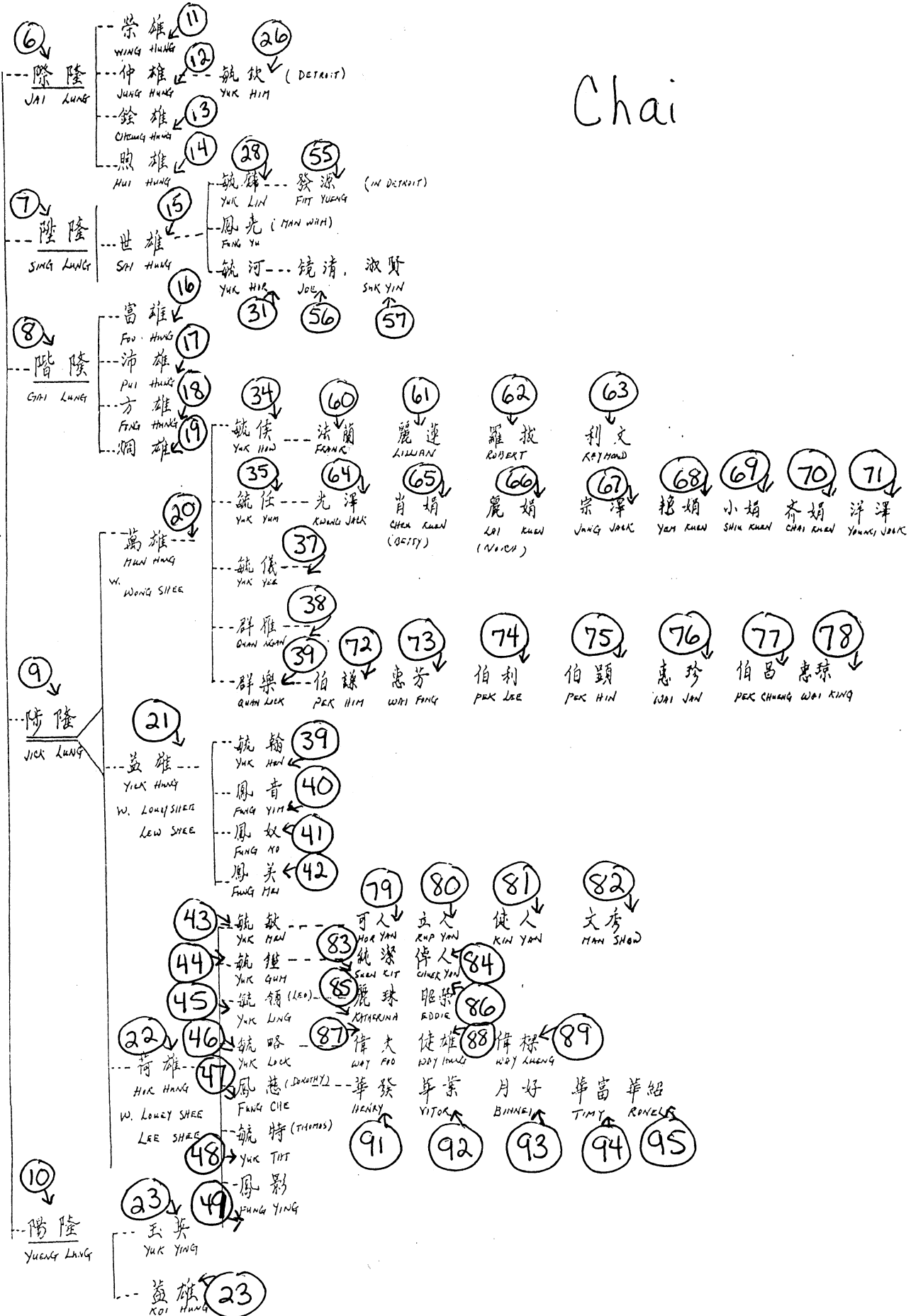
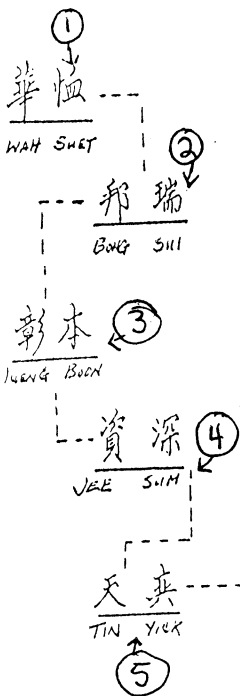
蔡氏宗谱
Chai Lastname
genealogy

子丑寅卯辰巳午未申酉戌亥

0Am 2Am 4Am 6Am 8Am 10Am 12pm 2pm 4pm 6pm 8pm 10pm
12Am



Chai



g 4 91

① →

十六世

率 但翁 生于康熙甲申年九月廿戌時
 终于乾隆戊午年十一月廿六午時
 妻 黃氏 生于康熙丁亥年四月廿五日
 终于乾隆己山年九月廿二日

g 4 71

② →

十七世

邦 瑞翁 生于雍正壬子年七月十二日酉時
 终于嘉庆庚午年五月十二日
 妻 黃氏 生于雍正甲寅年拾月十四日
 终于嘉庆甲戌年正月七日

g 4 81

③ →

十八世

彭 本翁 生于乾隆庚辰年八月廿五日卯時
 终于嘉庆己卯年七月廿日戌時
 妻 伍氏 生于乾隆壬午年八月初九日巳時
 终于道光乙未年九月廿日未時

g 4 61

④ →

十九世

彭 本公次子
 資 深翁 生于乾隆己巳年十月初五日卯時
 终于道光壬寅年九月三日申時
 妻 伍氏 生于乾隆丙午年九月七日辰時
 终于咸豐丙辰年八月四日酉時

g 4 20

⑤ →

廿世

天 英翁 生于嘉庆十二年十月廿二日未時
 终于同治十二年癸酉二月九日午時
 妻 伍氏 生于嘉庆丙辰年六月十六日酉時
 终于道光壬寅年三月廿七日午時

1st wife 伍氏
 2nd wife 李氏 生于道光壬寅年九月廿日申時
 终于同治二年五月十七日亥時

exact of time of day

3rd wife 李氏 生于道光九年己丑年七月廿日卯時
 终于光緒廿年庚寅年正月廿六日寅時

Tells you where or place she was born

This Tells you what time she was born

g 4 10

⑥ →

廿一世

隆 公翁 生于道光廿二年九月廿二日辰時
 终于光緒廿年正月廿二日丑時
 妻 吳氏 生于道光庚寅年正月廿七日辰時
 终于光緒廿年正月廿七日寅時

1st marriage 吳氏

This Tells you when she died

21st G

7 →

廿一

wife

陸生隆一翁

天英公次子，直隸信安縣人，生於道光十六年五月五日申時，終於光緒廿六年八月廿二日丑時。

姓黃氏

甘迥建路公之女，生於道光二十二年四月十五日巳時，終於光緒五十年七月十五日戌時。

陸生隆一翁

天英公三子，諱國恩，係李氏所生，生於道光庚辰年六月廿五日辰時，終於光緒庚子年閏九月一日巳時。

廿一

1st wife

姓伍氏

銀排地貴明公之女，生於道光廿四年七月廿五日寅時，終於光緒十七年九月廿七日亥時。

2nd wife

姓何氏

生於同治十三年十月十七日午時，終於民國二年七月廿一日巳時。

陸生隆一翁

天英公四子，諱國憲，係李氏所生，生於咸豐辛未年八月廿七日辰時，終於宣統三年辛亥年九月九日戌時。

廿一

wife

姓李双桂

北樓德化天機公之女，生於咸豐二年壬子九月十六日巳時，終於民國九年八月十四日戌時。

陸生隆一翁

天英公五子，諱國余，係李氏所生，生於同治己丑年閏五月初五日戌時，終於民國十一年閏六月初五日戌時。

廿一

wife

姓伍氏

鳳英子劉公之長女，生於同治庚午年二月廿七日申時，終於民國三年四月十六日辰時。

陸生隆一翁

陸隆公次子，諱建熙，生於咸豐七年己巳十月廿日辰時，終於民國十一年己巳七月廿日巳時。

廿一

wife

姓雷氏

良迥康姓之次女，生於咸豐十年庚申四月十五日戌時，終於民國十二年己丑十月廿日申時。

陸生隆一翁

陸隆公次子，諱建熙，生於咸豐九年己巳九月初七日辰時，終於民國十一年己巳三月廿九日未時。

廿一

wife

姓李氏

草朝祐沒之長女，生於咸豐癸亥年十月廿日戌時，終於民國十六年七月廿三日酉時。

陸生隆一翁

陸隆公三子，諱建熙，生於同治五年丙寅六月廿日未時，終於民國十一年己巳六月廿日未時。

廿一

wife

姓李氏

東梁明屋祖祐之女，生於同治庚午年三月廿日辰時，終於民國十二年己丑三月廿日辰時。

21st G

8 →

21st G

9 →

21st G

10 →

22nd G

11 →

22nd G

12 →

22nd G

13 →

G pu 88	⑭	女 二 姓	<p>劉雄生于同治十二年癸酉正月廿 终于光緒廿一年癸巳三月廿巳時</p> <p>姚劉氏生于同治甲戌二月初四日</p>
G pu 88	⑮	女 二 姓	<p>劉雄翁生于同治四年己丑正月十六子時 终于民國</p> <p>姚黃氏生于同治己丑年六月十二日卯時 终于光緒廿一年十月十六日卯時</p>
G pu 88	⑯	女 二 姓	<p>姚繼氏 據父女繼廣次女 生于光緒九年癸未十月初五日巳時 终于光緒廿二年癸卯三月初四日未時</p> <p>姚燕氏 生于光緒九年癸未十月初五日巳時 终于民國十一年七月十七日申時</p> <p>富雄翁 階隆公長子諱廷杞 號湘荃 生于同治六年丁卯七月十五巳時 终于民國</p> <p>姚陳氏 未詳</p> <p>姚燕氏 生于光緒戊寅年九月十二日</p> <p>姚梁氏 生于光緒戊寅年九月初一日</p>
G pu 88	⑰	女 二 姓	<p>姚雄翁 階隆公次子諱廷魁 號卓臣 生于同治元年己巳八月十四巳時 终于民國十一年</p> <p>姚李氏 未進門而故</p> <p>姚繼氏 梁氏</p> <p>姚燕氏 梁氏</p>
G pu 88	⑱	女 二 姓	<p>劉雄 階隆公三子 生于光緒己亥年三月十五日</p>
G pu 88	⑲	女 二 姓	<p>方雄 階隆公四子諱熾 生于光緒壬午己酉七月廿未時</p> <p>姚雷氏 生于光緒己酉年十月廿五戌時 终于民國二年癸丑五月廿未時</p> <p>室李氏 生于光緒己酉年十月廿五未時 居南洋吉隆坡華</p>

engaged ahead before married
5 years

1st pu

20

2nd wife

萬雄公前生牙光緒六年五月初五日午時
終于光緒二十六年五月十六日午時
姚黃愛蘭生于光緒七年五月十四日午時
終于光緒二十六年五月十六日午時

2nd pu

21

2nd wife

益雄公前生牙光緒七年五月十四日午時
終于民國九年五月十六日午時
姚雷金珠生于光緒七年五月十九日午時
終于民國五年十月十九日丑時

3rd pu

22

2nd wife

步隆公次子休更號
益雄公前生牙光緒七年五月十四日午時
終于民國九年五月十六日午時
室劉仕菊生于光緒廿年九月十五日午時

4th pu

23

2nd wife

步隆公次子休更號
室雄公前生牙光緒七年五月十四日午時
終于民國九年五月十六日午時
先雷金順生于光緒廿一年七月十六日午時
終于民國六年正月初二日午時

5th pu

24

2nd wife

步隆公次子休更號
室雄公前生牙光緒七年五月十四日午時
終于民國九年五月十六日午時
先雷次生于民國九年十月十七日午時
終于民國廿一年十月十七日午時

6th pu

25

2nd wife

世雄公次子號麟號定國
傅祥生于光緒十九年九月戊時
妻黃意貞生于光緒廿二年九月戊時

7th pu

26

2nd wife

世雄公次子
傅良生于光緒廿一年十月初一日寅時
終于民國六年十二月十六日未時

8th pu

27

2nd wife

世雄公次子
傅凌生于光緒廿五年十月初一日寅時

31) 傑漢 ^{世雄公四子} 生于宣統九年九月廿日戌時
 wife 妻雷金好 ^{塘面坑龍} 生于

24) 嘉賓 ^{榮雄公次子} 生于光緒廿五年九月十二日戌時
 终于宣統二年六月十六日酉時

25) 毓煥 ^{榮雄次子} 生于宣統九年九月九日申時

26) 傑耀 ^{侍雄公之子} 生于光緒廿五年五月十二日寅時
 wife 妻伍惠芬 生于光緒三十三年正月十日辰時

27) 傑盈 ^{銓雄公之子} 生于光緒廿五年五月十二日寅時
 wife 妻雷氏 生于

32) 傑權 ^{富雄公之子} 生于光緒廿九年九月十一日午時
 wife 妻雷情愛 生于光緒廿九年九月廿二日午時

35) 慕傑 ^{萬雄公次子} 生于光緒廿九年一月廿五日己時
 wife 妻黃慧芬 生于民國六年四月廿四日卯時

34) 侯傑 ^{萬雄公次子} 生于光緒廿九年一月廿四日辰時
 妣

23rd

36

wife

毓儀 荷雄公三子
生于民國元年九月初一日申時

妻

23rd

33

毓樞 荷雄之子
生于宣統二年十月初五日亥時

文傑 益雄公之子
生于光緒卅二年己酉九月初五日申時

23rd

43

wife

乃傑 荷雄長子 毓敏字活泉
生于民國五年九月廿五日申時

妻伍金美 河州安威里于倭之三女
生于民國

23rd

44

wife

光傑 荷雄次子 毓鑑
生于民國七年六月廿六日申時

妻陳銀穩 陳邊
生于民國

23rd

45

wife

三傑 荷雄三子 毓領字如
生于民國十年七月廿八日寅時

妻薛秀明 曲江崇昌
生于

23rd

46

wife

華傑 荷雄四子 毓畧字雲
生于民國七年九月十九日巳時

妻鄭鳳愛 中雲
生于

23rd

48

毓特 荷雄五子 字雲峯
生于民國廿六年三月廿四日寅時

23rd

50

振新 蓋雄之子
生于一九五二年十月初一日午時

- 238 樹新 蓋雄之次子
生于西曆一九五四年九月廿一日戌時
- 239 作新 蓋雄之三子
生于西曆一九五四年十二月初一日戌時
- 240 福康 傑耀之子
生于
- 241 松栢 傑顯之子
生于
- 242 發源 傑祥之子
生于
- 243 鏡清 傑漢之子
生于
- 244 妻
- 245 發應 傑程長子
生于西曆一九五二年二月初六日亥時
- 246 中應 傑程次子
生于西曆一九五二年九月廿六日巳時
- 247 法蘭 侯傑長子
- 248 侯傑次子
- 249 侯傑三子
- 250 光澤 侯傑長子
- 251 宗澤 侯傑次子
- 252 洋澤 侯傑三子

孝
 弟
 忠
 信
 義
 廉
 恥
 勇
 節
 孝
 弟
 忠
 信
 義
 廉
 恥
 勇
 節

可仁 乃係長子
 立仁 乃係次子
 達仁 乃係三子
 倬仁 乃係四子
 昭學 乃係五子
 倬夫 乃係六子
 倬鴻 乃係七子
 倬樑 乃係八子

(37) 群雁

(38) 群樂

(40) 鳳音生于宣統九年六月九日丑時

(41) 鳳奴

(42) 鳳美

(47) 鳳慈生于民國二年

(49) 鳳影生于民國廿年六月廿日

(55) 肖媚

(62) 麗媚

(68) 嫵媚

(69) 小媚

(70) 飛媚

(85) 麗珠

(88) 純潔

(92) 文秀

Descendants of Wha Shet Chai

9 Jun 2010

Page 1

1. Wha Shet Chai (b.14 Sep 1704;d.26 Nov 1738) ①

sp: Hung Wong (b.25 Apr 1707;d.23 Sep 1749) 2 sp

2. Bong Shi Chai (b.12 Jul 1732;d.13 May 1810) ②

sp: Huang Wong (b.14 Oct 1734;d.16 Jan 1814) 2 sp

3. Zhang Ben Chai (b.25 Aug 1760;d.20 Nov 1819) ③

sp: Wu (b.9 Aug 1762;d.21 Sep 1835) 3 sp

4. Jee Sum Chai (b.5th Oct 1749 @ 6am;d.2nd Sept 1842 @ 4 pm) ④

sp: wu (b.26 Sep 1786;d.4 Aug 1856) 4 sp

5. *Tin Yiek Chai (b.2 Oct 1807;d.1 Feb 1873) ⑤

sp: 1st wife Miss Wu (b.18 Jun 1796;d.10 Mar 1842) 5 sp

6. Jai Lung Chai (b.22 Sep 1832;d.1 Jan 1902) ⑥

sp: Miss Wu (b.27 Jan 1830;d.21 Jan 1902) 6 sp

7. Wing Hung Chai (b.20 Aug 1857;d.12 Aug 1929) ⑪

sp: Miss Lei (b.12 Sep 1860;d.31 Dec 1924) 11 sp

8. Jia Bin Chai (b.6 Oct 1889;d.10 Aug 1911) ②④

sp: no record of wife (b.no record) 24 sp

8. Yu Huang Chai (b.1 Nov 1909;d.no record) ②⑤

sp: UNKNOWN 25 sp

7. Jung Hung Chai (b.7 Dec 1859;d.9 May 1937) ⑫

sp: Miss Lee (b.4 Oct 1863;d.7 Sep 1947) 12 sp

8. Jie Yao Chai (b.17 Jun 1902;d.no record) ②⑥

sp: Wu Hi Fe (b.3 Mar 1907;d.no record) 26 sp

9. Fu Kang Chai (b.no other record) ⑤③

7. Quan Xiong Chai (b.20 Mar 1866;d.Aft 1912) ⑬

sp: Miss Lee (b.4 Mar 1874;d.1933) 13 sp

8. Jie Ying Chai (b.16 Jun 1902;d.no record of death) ②⑦

sp: Lei (b.No record) 27 sp

9. Song Bai Chai (b.no record) ⑤④

7. Hui Hung Chai (b.20 Jan 1873;d.30 May 1893) ⑭

sp: Miss Liu (b.4 May 1874) 14 sp

6. Sing Long Chai (b.5 May 1836;d.22 Aug 1896) ⑦

sp: Miss Huang (b.11 Apr 1832;d.18 Jul 1902) 7 sp

7. Sai Hung Chai (b.18 Apr 1865;d.Aft 1912) ⑮

sp: 1st wife Miss Huang (b.12 Jun 1865;d.17 Nov 1902) 15 sp

8. Jie Xiang Chai (b.9 Aug 1893;d.no record of death) ②⑧

sp: Hui Zhen Huang (b.19 Apr 1896) 28 sp

9. Fa Yuan Chai (b. no record of birth or death) ⑤⑤

8. Jie Liang Chai (b.23 Dec 1895;d.28 Jan 1918) ②⑨

sp: UNKNOWN 29 sp

8. Jie Liu Chai (b.13 Jul 1899;d.no death record) ③①

sp: UNKNOWN 30 sp

8. Jie Han Chai (b.3 Nov 1909;d.no record of death) ③①

sp: Jin Hao Lie (b.No record of birth;d.no record of death) 31 sp

9. Jing Qing Chai (b.No record) ⑤⑥

Descendants of Wha Shet Chai

9 Jun 2010

Page 2

- 9. Shu Xia Chai (b.no other record) (59)
- 8. Fong Yu Chai (b.no record of birth;d.no record of death) (0)
 - sp: UNKNOWN
 - sp: 2nd wife Miss Liu (b.5 Oct 1883;d.28 Mar 1906) 15sp
 - sp: 3rd wife Miss Liang (b.5 Oct 1883;d.30 Jan 1930) 15sp
 - sp: 2nd wife Miss Li (b.14 Aug 1842;d.17 May 1863) 5sp
- 6. Gai Lung Chai (b.25 Aug 1843;d.8 Aug 1900) (8)
 - sp: 1st wife Miss Wu (b.25 Nov 1844;d.27 Aug 1891) 8sp
- 7. Foo Hung Chai Fu Xiong Chai (b.15 Jul 1867;d.Aft 1912) (16)
 - sp: Chen (b.no record) 16sp
- 8. Jie Cheng Chai (b.24 Oct 1904;d.no record) (32)
 - sp: Qing Ai Lei (b.17 Oct 1908;d.no record) 32sp
 - 9. Fa Ying Chai (b.13 Mar 1937;d.no record) (58)
 - 9. Zhong Ying Chai (b.11 Nov 1944;d.No record) (59)
 - sp: 2nd wife Liang (b.13 Sep 1878;d.no record) 16sp
 - sp: 3rd wife Liang (b.2 Sep 1878;d.no record) 16sp
- 7. Pui Hung Chai Pei Xiong Chai (b.14 Aug 1869;d.Aft 1922) (17)
 - sp: 1st wife Lee (b.no record;d.engaged and died before marriage) 17sp
 - sp: 2nd wife Liang (b.no record) 17sp
- 8. Yu Shu Chai (b.5 Dec 1910;d.no record) (33)
 - sp: 3rd wife Liang (b.no record) 17sp
- 7. Jiong Xiong Chai ____? (b.26th Sept 1875;d.15 Mar 1899) (18)
- 7. Fing Hung Chai (b.11 Nov 1885;d.no record) (19)
 - sp: 1st wife Lei (b.5 Oct 1885;d.12 Jun 1913) 19sp
 - sp: 2nd wife Lee (b.5 Nov 1896;d.no record because she moved to Malaysia) 19sp
 - sp: 2nd wife Miss He (b.17 Nov 1874;d.8 Jul 1943) 8sp
 - sp: 3rd wife Miss Li (b.14 Nov 1829;d.26 Oct 1893) 5sp
- 6. Zhi Long Chai (b.11 Aug 1851;d.29 Nov 1911) (9)
 - sp: Wu (b.16 Sep 1852;d.14 Aug 1921) 9sp
- 7. *Mun Hung Chai (b.5 May 1880;d.1 Jun 1959) (20)
 - sp: Norah or Alice Wong (b.20 Jun 1881;m.9 Sep 1900;d.16 Dec 1962) 20sp
- 8. Frank Yuk Toy (b.10 Jan 1902;d.11 Dec 1946) (34)
 - sp: Maude Lavin Kustaborder (b.8 Nov 1914;m.23 May 1934;d.12 Apr 1945) 34sp
- 9. Fa Lan Toy (b.17 Feb 1935) (60)
 - sp: Kathryn Steinhauer (b.19 Aug 1938;m.6 Apr 1957) 60sp
- 10. Sumi Toy Yoder (b.Dec 1958)
 - sp: Michael Dean Cosgrove Sr (b.21 Apr 1959)
 - 11. Ashley Toy Cosgrove (b.9 Sep 1988)
 - 11. Amber Toy Cosgrove (b.11 Dec 1991)
 - 11. Autumn Toy Cosgrove (b.21 Jun 1993)
 - 11. Michael Dean Jr. Cosgrove (b.9 Jun 1997)
- 10. Frank Toy Yoder Jr
- 10. Sheila Toy Yoder

Descendants of Wha Shet Chai

9 Jun 2010

Page 3

- 10. John Toy Yoder
- 10. James Toy Yoder
- 10. Michael Toy Yoder
- 10. David Toy Yoder
- 10. Kathryen Toy Yoder
- 10. Mark Toy Yoder
- 10. Paul Toy Yoder
- 9. Li Lian Toy (b.no record) (61)
- 9. Luo Ba Toy (b.no record) (62)
- 9. Li Wen Toy (b.no record) (63)
- 8. Hao Jie Chai (b.15 Oct 1903;b.no record) (35)
 - sp: Hui Fen Huang (b.13 Jun 1917;d.no record) 35sp
 - 9. Guang Ze Chai (b.no record) (64)
 - 9. Xiao Juan Chai (b.no record) (65)
 - 9. Li Juan Chai (b.no record) (66)
 - 9. Zhong Ze Chai (b.no record) (67)
 - 9. Yan Juan Chai (b.no record) (68)
 - 9. Xiao Juan Chai (b.no record) (69)
 - 9. Qi Juan Chai (b.no record) (70)
 - 9. Yang Ze Chai (b.No record) (71)
- 8. Yuk Yee Chai (b.2 Feb 1914;d.no record) (36)
- 8. Qun Yan Chai (b.no record) (37)
- 8. Qun Le Chai (b.No record) (38)
 - sp: UNKNOWN
 - 9. Bai Qian Chai (b.no other record) (72)
 - 9. Hui Fang Chai (b.No other record) (73)
 - 9. Bai Li Chai (b.No record) (74)
 - 9. Bai Xian Chai (b.no record) (75)
 - 9. Hui Zhen Chai (b.no record) (76)
 - 9. Bai Chang Chai (b.no record) (77)
 - 9. Hui Qiong Chai (b.no record) (78)
- 7. Yick Hung Chai (b.16 Oct 1885;d.Aft 1912) (21)
 - sp: 1st wife Jin Zhu Lei (b.24 Dec 1885;d.19 Oct 1916) 21sp
 - 8. We Jie Chai (b.6 Dec 1905) (39)
 - 8. Fung Yim Chai (b.4 Aug 1909) (40)
 - 8. Fing No Chai (b.no record) (41)
 - 8. Fung Mei Chai (b.no record) (42)
 - sp: 2nd wife Shi Ju Liu (b.3 Oct 1894) 21sp
- 7. Hor Hung Chai He Xiong Chai (b.11 Oct 1893) (22)
 - sp: 1st wife Feng Shun Lei (b.4 Sep 1895;d.11 Feb 1929) 22sp
 - 8. Nai Jie Chai (b.20 Oct 1916) (43)
 - sp: Ji Mei Wu (b.born after 1912) 43sp
 - 9. Ken Ren Chai (b.no record) (79)
 - 9. Li Ren Chai (b.no record) (80)

Descendants of Wha Shet Chai

9 Jun 2010

Page 4

- 9. Jian Ren Chai (b.no record)
 - 9. Wen Xiu Chai (b.no record)
- 8. Guang Jie Chai (b.2 Aug 1918)
 - sp: Yin Wen Chen (b.Aft 1912)
 - 9. Chun Jie Chai (b.no record)
 - 9. Zhuo Ren Chai (b.no record)
- 8. San Jie Chai (b.25 Jan 1922)
 - sp: Xiu Ming Xue (b.no record)
 - 9. Li Zhu Chai (b.no record)
 - 9. Zhao Rong Chai (b.no record)
- 8. Hua Jie Chai (b.5 Nov 1922)
 - sp: Fei Ai Kuang (b.no record)
 - 9. Wei Fu Chai (b.no record)
 - 9. Wei Hong (Xiong?) Chai (b.no record)
 - 9. Wei Liang Chai (b.no record)
- 8. Fung Che Chai (b.1931)
 - sp: UNKNOWN
 - 9. Hua Fa (b.no record)
 - 9. Hua Ye (b.no record)
 - 9. Yue Hao (b.no record)
 - 9. Hua Fu (b.no record)
 - 9. Hua Chao (b.no record)
- 8. Yuk Tat Chai (b.4 May 1937)
- 8. Fing Ying Chai (b.18 Aug 1941)
 - sp: 2nd wife Hao Qin Li (b.27 Dec 1909)
- 6. Yang Long Chai (b.10 May 1865;d.11 Jun 1941)
 - sp: Miss Wu (b.28 Feb 1873;d.16 Apr 1943)
 - 7. Yuk Ying Chai (b.no record)
 - 7. Gai Xiong Chai (b.18 Dec 1912)
 - sp: 1st wife Miss Lei (b.23 Nov 1912;d.13 Dec 1943)
 - 8. Zhen Xin Chai (b.30 Oct 1951;d.no record)
 - 8. Shu Xin Chai (b.24 Oct 1954;d.no record)
 - 8. Zuo Xin Chai (b.16 Jan 1959;d.no record)
 - sp: 2nd wife Miss Lee (b.29 Nov 1919)

No. 20 Hing Yick Toy
天奕 天 YICK

NO. 21 SHEUNG

Jack LING TOY
陽 隆
SONG GARY LEE

陽 隆

陽 隆

陽 隆

陽 隆

NO. 22

NORAH OI LAN (ALICE) WONG
SHAN TUN MAN HUNG TOY

荷	雄	毓	毓	毓	毓
鳳	鳳	鳳	鳳	鳳	鳳
影	特	慈	略	領	敏

益	雄	鳳	鳳	鳳	翰
鳳	鳳	鳳	鳳	鳳	翰
美	奴	音	奴	音	翰

萬	毓	毓	毓	毓	侯
群	群	群	群	群	侯
樂	儀	儀	儀	儀	侯

Leo Anna

Dorothy

Tom

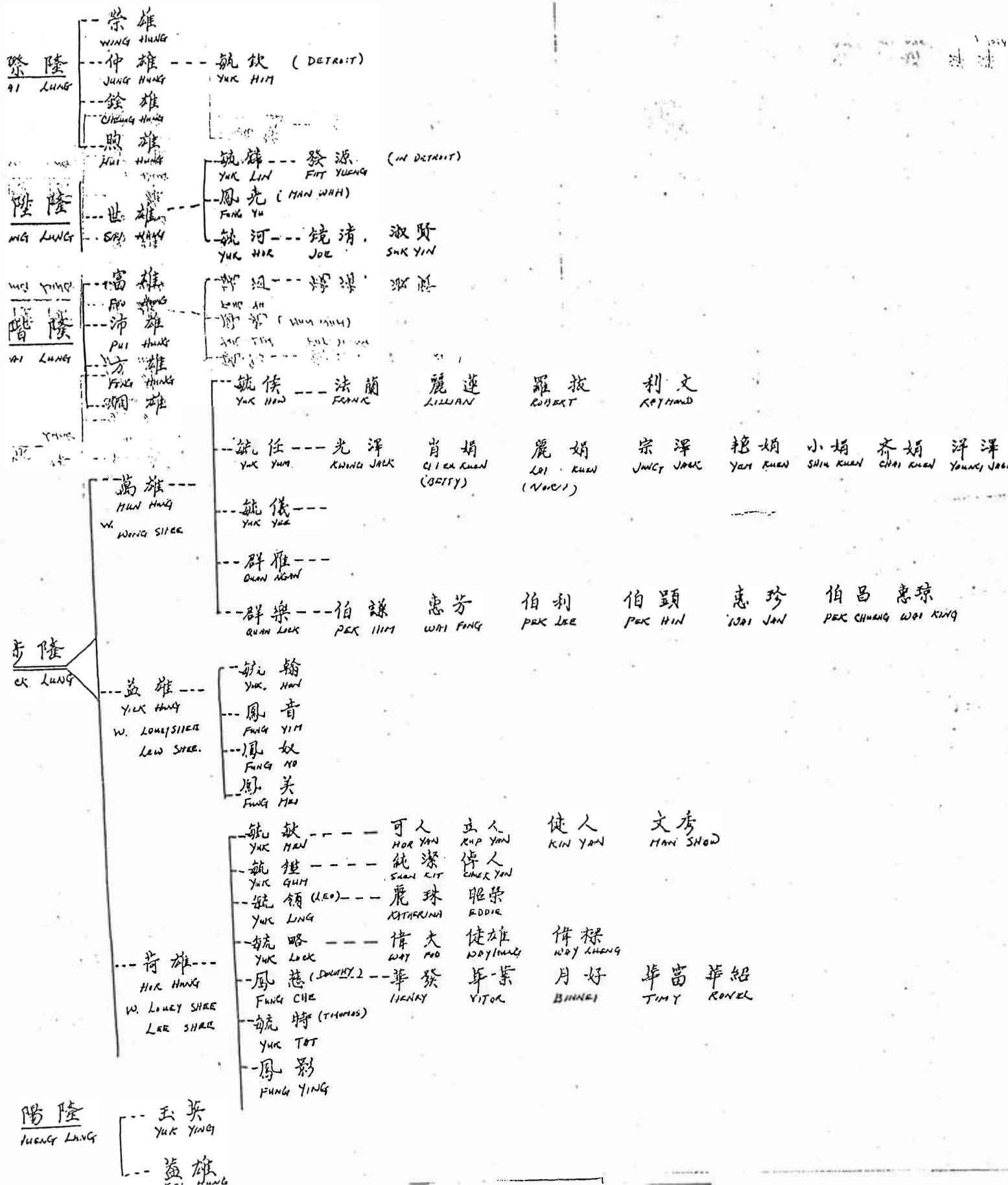
NO. 24

Kathy Eddie

NO. 25

Frank, Lillian, ~~Bob~~
Raymond, Bob

NO. 26



same sheet had to copy
this way due to too large for my
copy mach.

華恆
邦瑞
彭本
資深
天英

際隆 JAI LUNG	崇雄 WING HUNG	毓欽 (DETROIT) YUK HIM			
隆隆 SUNG LUNG	仲雄 JUNG HUNG	毓輝 YUK LIN	發源 (IN DETROIT) FAT YUENG		
階隆 GAI LUNG	銓雄 SUN HUNG	鳳光 (MAN WAH) FUNG YU	鏡清 JOE	淑賢 SHUK YIN	
	世雄 SHI HUNG	毓河 YUK HIR			
	富雄 FU HUNG	毓通 YUK TUNG			
	沛雄 PUI HUNG	毓英 (HUNG HUNG) YUK YING			
	方雄 FANG HUNG	毓侯 YUK HO	法蘭 FRANK	麗蓮 LILLIAN	羅拔 ROBERT
	綱雄 KONG HUNG	毓任 YUK YIN	光澤 KWONG JACK	肖娟 SIO KUAN (GERTY)	麗娟 LOI KUAN (VIOLET)
	萬雄 MAN HUNG	毓儀 YUK YEE			宗澤 JUNG JAEK
	W. WONG SIKEE	群雅 QUAN AGAN			
步隆 YICK LUNG	益雄 YICK HUNG	群樂 QUAN LUK	伯謙 PER HIM	惠芳 WAI FONG	伯利 PER LEE
	W. LOUIS SIEER	毓翰 YUK HAN			伯顯 PER HIN
	LOW SIEER	鳳音 FUNG YIN			
		鳳奴 FUNG NO			
		鳳美 FUNG MEI			
		毓欽 YUK HAN	可人 HOR YAN	立人 KUP YAN	健人 KIN YAN
		毓鍾 YUK CHUNG	純潔 SHEEN KIT	偉人 CHER YAN	文秀 MAN SHOU
		毓領 (LEO) YUK LEUNG	麗珠 LUI CHU	昭昭 CHAU CHAU	

十六世 姚黃氏 生于康熙丁亥年四月廿五日
终于乾隆乙巳年九月廿三日

十七世 邦瑞翁 生于雍正壬子年七月十二日酉時
终于嘉庆庚午年五月十二日
姚黃氏 生于雍正甲寅年十月十四日
终于嘉庆甲戌年正月十六日

十八世 彭本翁 生于乾隆庚辰年八月廿五日卯時
终于嘉庆己卯年七月廿日戌時
姚伍氏 生于乾隆壬午年八月初九日巳時
终于道光乙未年九月廿日未時

十九世 次深翁 彭本公次子
生于乾隆己巳年十月初五日卯時
终于道光壬寅年九月二日申時

姚伍氏 肯堂榮輝公之女
生于乾隆丙午年九月廿日辰時
终于咸豐丙辰年八月四日酉時

廿世 天奕翁 次深之次子
生于嘉庆十二年十月二日未時
终于同治十二年癸酉二月二日午時

姚伍氏 河洲瑞學公第五女
生于嘉庆丙辰年六月十六日酉時
终于道光壬寅年三月廿七日午時

姚李氏 橫塘銀波翁第四女
生于道光壬寅年八月廿日申時
终于同治二年五月十七日亥時

姚李氏 鶴山古香翁長女
生于道光九年己丑十月十四日卯時
终于光緒十七年癸亥十月廿六日酉時

隆翁 天奕公長子 諱國恕 係伍氏所生
生于道光十二年九月廿二日辰時
终于光緒廿二年正月二日丑時

姚吳氏 鎮冲江華翁次女
生于道光庚寅年正月廿七日辰時
终于光緒廿二年正月廿七日酉時

Tell
This is what the person was born
What Time he died
What place he is born
What place he is born

Answers.com™

List of common Chinese surnames

[Wikipedia](#) 



<div> <div>2006/1990</div> <div> <div>Mandarin</div> <div>Pinyin (W-G¹)</div> <div>Other</div> <div>Jyutping</div> <div>HK Gov't²</div> <div>Other</div> <div>Cantonese</div> <div>Fukien</div> <div>Min Nan</div> <div>Peh-ōe-jī</div> <div>Other</div> </div> </div>												
11	14	徐	Xú	Hsü (Hsu)		Ceoi4	Tsui	Chui	Chhî	Chee	Tɔ̃	Seo (서) Rank 13
12	15	孫 孙	Sūn	Sun	Suen	Syun1	Suen	Sun	Sun, Soon	Sng	Tôn Rank 26	Son, Sohn (손) Rank 15
13	16	朱	Zhū	Chu		Zyu1	Chu	Chue	Chu, Chee		Chu Rank 22	Joo, Choo (주) G
14	18	馬 马	Mǎ	Ma		Maa5	Ma	Mah	Má, Be		Mā	Ma (마)
15	23	胡	Hú	Hu		Wu4	Wu	Woo	Hoo, Ô		Hɔ̃ Rank 11	Ho (호)
16	20	郭	Guō	Kuo		Gwok3	Kwok		Koeh		Quách	Kwak (곽)
17	9	林	Lín	Lin		Lam4	Lam	Lum	Lîm	Lim, Liem	Lâm Rank 15	Im, Lim (임, 림) Rank 10 H. (Ja)
18	21	何	Hé	Hê, Ho		Ho4	Ho		Hô		Hà	Ha (하)
19	17	高	Gāo	Kao		Gou1	Ko	Go	Koh		Cao	Goh, Go (고)
20	19	梁	Liáng	Liang		Loeng4	Leung	Leong, Lang, Leng	Niû	Neo	Lɔ̃ng	Yang, Ryang (양, 량)
21	22	鄭 郑	Zhèng	Cheng	Jehng	Zeng6	Cheng		Tēn, Tɿn	Tay, Teh	Tranh Rank 20	Jeong (정) Rank 5
22	32	羅 罗	Luó	Lo		Lo4	Lo	Law, Loh, Lowe	Lô		La	Na (나), La; Ra (라)
23	35	宋	Sòng	Sung	Soong	Sung3	Sung		Sòng		Tɔ̃ng	Song (송) Rank 17
24	29	謝 谢	Xiè	Hsieh	Sheih	Ze6	Tse		Chiā, Siā	Cheah	Tɔ̃	3
25	30	唐	Táng	T'ang (Tang)		Tong4	Tong		Tɔ̃g	Tng	Đɔ̃ng	
<div> <div>Rank</div> <div>Char.</div> <div>Mandarin</div> <div>Cantonese</div> <div>Fukien</div> <div>Min Nan (Hokkien)</div> <div>Peh-ōe-jī</div> <div>Other</div> <div>ese</div> <div>Korean</div> </div>												
2006	1990	T. S.	Pinyin	W-G ¹	Other	Jyutping	HK Gov't ²	Other	Peh-ōe-jī	Other	ese	Korean
26	42	韓 韩	Hán	Han		Hon4	Hon		Hân	Han	Hàn	Hahn, Han (한) Rank 11
27	37	曹	Cáo	Ts'ao (Tsao)		Cou4	Tso		Chô		Tào	3
28	31	許 许	Xǔ	Hsü (Hsu)		Heoi2	Hui, Hooi		Khó	Koh, Khor, Co	Hɔ̃a	Hur, Huh (허)

													(about 300,000)	
29	27	鄧	邓	Dèng	Teng		Dang6	Tang	Dung	Tēng		Đơng Rank 8	3	
30	55	蕭	萧	Xiāo	Hsiao		Siu1	Siu		Siau		Tiêu		
31	34	馮	冯	Féng	Feng	Ferng	Fung4	Fung	Fong	Pâng		Phùng Rank 21	3	
32	25	曾		Zēng	Tseng	Tzeng	Zang1	Tsang		Chan		Tăng, Tang	3	
33	60	程		Chéng	Ch'eng (Cheng)		Cing4	Ching		Thiân ⁿ		Trình		
34	24	蔡		Cài	Ts'ai (Tsai)	Chai	Coi3	Choi	Choy	Chhoà	Chua, Choa, Tjoa	Thái,Sái	Chae (채)	Sai (세)
35	79	彭		Péng	P'eng (Peng)		Paang4	Pang		Phê ⁿ , Phî ⁿ		Bành		
36	51	潘		Pān	P'an (Pan)		Pun1	Poon		Phoa ⁿ	Phua	Phan Rank 6		
37	33	袁		Yuán	Yüan (Yuan)		Jyun4	Yuen		Oân		Viên		
38	41	于		Yú	Yü (Yu)		Jyu1	Yue		Î, Û		Vu		
39	40	董		Dǒng	Tung		Dung2	Tung		Táng		Đơng		
40	61	余		Yú	Yü (Yu)		Jyu4	Yu, Yue	Yee	Î, Û		Đo		
41	36	蘇	苏	Sū	Su		Sou1	So		So•		Tô		
42	11	葉	叶	Yè	Yeh	Yee, Ee	Jip6	Yip	Ip	laop	Yap	Điơp		
43	13	呂	吕	Lǚ	Lü (Lu)		Leoi5	Lui		Lī, Lū	Dy, Dee	Lơ, Lã		
44	62	魏		Wèi	Wei		Ngai6	Ngai		Gūi	Wee	Ngươ, Ngơy		
45	44	蔣	蒋	Jiāng	Chiang	Chung	Zoeng2	Cheung	Chiang	Chiú ⁿ	Cheoh, Chiong	Tơơng		
46	58	田		Tián	T'ien (Tien)		Tin4	Tin		Tiân		Điơn		
47	48	杜		Dù	Tu		Dou6	To	Do	Tō•		Đơ Rank 10		
48	49	丁		Dīng	Ting		Ding1	Ting	Ding	Teng		Đinh Rank 16		
49	28	沈		Shěn	Shen		Sam2	Sum	Shum	Sím		Thơm, Trơm	3	
50	52	姜		Jiāng	Chiang		Goeng1	Keung	Geung	Kiāng, Kiu ⁿ		Khoang	Kang (강) Rank 6	
Rank		Char.		Mandarin			Cantonese			Min Nan (Hokkien (Fukien)/Teochew)		Vietnam-ese	Korean	
2006	1990	T.	S.	Pinyin	W-G ¹	Other	Jyutping	HK Gov't ²	Other	Pe̍h-ōe-jī	Other			
51	65	范		Fàn	Fan		Faan6	Fan		Hoăn		Phạm Rank 5		
52	87	江		Jiāng	Chiang		Gong1	Kong		Kang		Giang		

53	106	傅	Fù	Fu		Fu6	Fu, Foo				Phó		
54	46	鍾 钟	Zhōng	Chung		Zung1	Chung		Chiong, Cheng		Chung		
55	66	盧 卢	Lú	Lu		Lou4	Lo		Lô		Lô, Lô	Noh (노, 로)	
56	75	汪	Wāng	Wang		Wong1	Wong		Ong, Ang		Uông		
57	64	戴	Dài	Tai		Daai3	Tai		Tè		Đái, Đoi		
58	59	崔	Cuī	Ts'ui (Tsui)	Tsuei	Ceo1	Chui		Chui		Thôi	Choi (최) Rank 4	
59	43	任	Rén	Jen		Jam6	Yam	Yum	Jīm		Nhiom, Nhom	Im (임)	
60	38	陸 陆	Lù	Lu		Luk6	Luk		Liook	Loke	Lòc	3	
61	82	廖	Liào	Liao		Liu6	Liu	Lew	Liāu		Liêu, Liou		
62	50	姚	Yáo	Yao		Jiu4	Yiu		Iâu		Diêu		
63	47	方	Fāng	Fang		Fong1	Fong		Png		Phoong	Bang (방) (Je)	Ka
64	56	金	Jīn	Chin	Kim	Gam1	Kam	Gum	Kim		Kim	Kim (김) Rank 1	
65	54	邱	Qiū	Ch'iu (Chiu)	Chiou	Jau1	Yau		Khu, Cu	Khoo/Koo	Khau		
66	69	夏	Xià	Hsia		Haa6	Ha		Hā		Hô		
67	53	譚 谭	Tán	T'an (Tan)		Taam4	Tam	Tom, Ham, Hom	Thām	Tham	Đàm		
68	120	韋 韦	Wéi	Wei		Wai4	Wai						
69	57	賈 贾	Jià	Chia		Gaa2	Ga		Ká		Gĩa		
70	74	鄒 邹	Zōu	Tsou		Zau1	Chow	Chau	Cho		Trâu		
71	78	石	Shí	Shih		Sek6	Sek, Shek		Chiooh		Thach		
72	133	熊	Xióng	Hsiung		Hung4	Hung						
73	99	孟	Mèng	Meng		Maang6	Mang		Bēng		Mơnh		
74	81	秦	Qín	Ch'in (Chin)		Ceon4	Tseun, Tseon, Chun		Chīn		Ton		
75	92	閻 阎	Yán	Yen		Jim4	Yim		Giām		Diēm		
Rank		Mandarin			Cantonese			Min Nan (Hokkien)		Vietnamese		Korean	
		English	Pinyin	W-G ¹	Other	Jyutping	HK Gov't ²	Other	Pech- ōe-jī	Other			
2006	1990	T. S.	Pinyin	W-G ¹	Other	Jyutping	HK Gov't ²	Other	Pech- ōe-jī	Other			
76	63	薛	Xuē	Hsüeh (Hsueh)		Sit3	Sit		Sih		Tiệt		
77	68	侯	Hóu	Hou		Hau4	Hau		Hâu, Jao		Hou		

78	102	雷	Léi	Lei		Leoi4	Lui						
79	70	白	Bái	Pai	Bo, Po	Baak6	Pak		Peoh, Peok	Peh	Bach	Baek (백)	
80	108	龍	Lóng	Lung		Lung4	Lung, Loong						
81	118	段	Duàn	Tuan		Dyun6	Tuen						
82	110	郝	Hǎo	Hao		Kok3	Kok						
83	128	孔	Kǒng	K'ung (Kung)		Hung2	Hung						
84	88	邵	Shào	Shao	Shaw	Siu6	Shiu		Siō		Thiəu	-	
85	76	史	Shǐ	Shih		Si2	Sze		Sú		Sə		
86	89	毛	Máo	Mao		Mou4	Mo		Mô		Mao		
87	94	常	Cháng	Ch'ang (Chang)		Soeng4	Sheung		Siông		Thəong		
88	97	萬	Wàn	Wan		Maan6	Man		Bān		Vən		
89	45	顧	Gù	Ku		Gu3	Gu	Goo	Kò		Cə		
90	86	賴	Lài	Lai		Laaí6	Lai		Lōa		Lai, Loi		
91	130	武	Wǔ	Wu		Mou5	Mo				Vũ, Võ Rank 7		
92	95	康	Kāng	Kang		Hong1	Hong		Khng		Khəong, Khang		
93	71	賀	Hè	He		Ho6	Ho		Hō		Hə		
94	93	嚴	Yán	Yen		Jim4	Yim		Giām		Nghiêm		
95	101	尹	Yǐn	Yin		Wan5	Wan					Yun, Yoon (윤) Rank 8	
96	72	錢	Qián	Ch'ien (Chien)		Cin4	Chin		Chî ⁿ		Tiən	-	
97	84	施	Shī	Shih		Si1	Sze		Si	See	Thi		
98	96	牛	Niú	Niu		Ngau4	Ngau		Gû		Ngəu		
99	67	洪	Hóng	Hung		Hung4	Hung		Âng	Ang	Həng	Hong (홍) Rank 20	
100	80	龔	Gōng	Kung		Gung2	Kung		Kióng		Cung		
Rank		Char.	Mandarin			Cantonese			Min Nan (Hokkien) (Fukien)/Teochew		Vietnamese	Korean	
2006	1990	T.	S.	Pinyin	W-G ¹	Other	Jyutping	HK Gov't ²	Other	Peoh-ōe-jī	Other		
The following are no longer within top 100.													
	26	余	Shé	She		Se4	Sheh	Shai	Sia		Xà	3	
	39	麥	Mài	Mai		Mak6	Mak	Muk	Beoh	Beh	Məch	3	
	73	莊	Zhuāng	Chuang		Zong1	Chong		Chng		Trang		
	77	路	Lù	Lu		Lou6	Lo		Lō		Lə		
	83	黎	Lí	Li		Lai4	Lai		Lê		Lê Rank 3		
	85	付	Fù	Fu		Fu6	Foo		Pò		Phó		

	90	邢	Xíng	Hsing		Jing4	Ying		Hêng		Hình	
	91	倪	Ní	Ni		Ngai4	Ngai		Gê		Nghê	
	98	陶	Táo	T'ao (Tao)		Tou4	Tou	Tow	Tô		Đào	
	100	葛	Gě	Kê, Ko		Got3	Kot		Kat		Cát	
		鄭	Kuang	Kwang (Kwong)		Kwong4					Kwong	

1. Unofficial versions of Wade-Giles transliterations, (with diacritics removed) appear in parentheses. Currently, Wade-Giles is used primarily to romanize Taiwanese names, and often appears (erroneously) without the diacritics.
2. This is the romanization used most often by the Hong Kong Government in transliterating names for birth certificates and identity cards. It is an unsystematic method based on the Meyer-Wempe system, with all the aspiration marks and diacritics gone.
3. None or very few in South Korean 2000 census (foreigners' households not included). Only indicated for Chinese 40 most common surnames, not checked for Chinese 41-100. Names 1-40 whose Korean rank or number is not indicated have more than 1.000 bearers according to the census, but are not among the most common 16 names.

See also

- [Chinese compound surname](#)
- [List of Korean family names](#)
- [List of common Chinese surnames in Singapore](#)
- [Vietnamese names](#)

References

- [Newest 100 Surnames \(Chinese news article\)](#) for the most update information, 2006.
- [Zhongwen.com: Top 200 Chinese Family Names: For the top 100 family names, 1990.](#)
- [Alphabetical list of Chinese surnames](#)
- [LIN Yu-tang Chinese-English Dictionary of Modern Usage](#): For pinyin and link to Cantonese Jyuping transliteration.
- [Look up all surnames from LIN Yu-Tang dictionary](#) (Big5 font required)
- [Yahoo! Hong Kong](#): For the family names in popular Cantonese transliteration.
- [Get a Chinese name](#)
- [Email with a Chinese name](#)
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Chinese surname

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A **Chinese surname**, **family name** (Chinese: 姓; pinyin: xìng) or **clan name** (氏; pinyin: shì), is one of the hundreds or thousands of family names that have been historically used by Han Chinese and Sinicized Chinese ethnic groups in mainland China, Taiwan, and among overseas Chinese communities. The colloquial expressions *lao bai xìng* (老百姓; lit. "old hundred surnames"), or *bǎi xìng* (百姓, lit. "hundred surnames") are used in Chinese to mean "ordinary people", "the people," or "commoners." (百家姓 *bǎi jiā xìng*) is also used to call the list of one hundred most common surnames.

See Hundred Family Surnames (Normally it is the one when Chinese refer to Hundred Surnames)

See List of common Chinese surnames (yearly update) for the 100 most common surnames for recent years.

Chinese family names are patrilineal, passed from father to children. (In cases of adoption, the adoptee usually also takes the same surname.) Chinese women, after marriage, typically retain their birth surname. Historically, however, only Chinese men possessed xìng (family name), in addition to shì; the women had only the latter, and took on their husband's xìng after marriage.

Contents

- 1 Origin of surnames
- 2 Distribution of surnames
- 3 Surnames at present
 - 3.1 Examples of variations in romanisation
- 4 Usage
- 5 The sociological use of surnames
- 6 Differences between xìng and shì (姓 vs. 氏)
- 7 See also
- 8 External links

Origin of surnames

Prior to the Warring States Period (5th century BC), only the royal family and the aristocratic elite could generally take surnames. Historically there was also difference between *xìng* and *shì*. *Xìng* were surnames held by the immediate royal family. They generally are composed of a nǚ (女, meaning "female") radical which suggests that they originated from matriarchal societies based on maternal lineages. An other hypothesis has been proposed by sinologist Léon Vandermeersch upon observation of the evolution of characters in oracular scripture from the Shang dynasty through the Zhou. The "female" radical seems to appear at the Zhou period next to Shang sinograms indicating an ethnic group or a tribe. This combination seems to designate specifically a female and could mean "lady of such or such clan". The structure of the *xìng* sinogram could reflect the fact that in the royal court of Zhou, at least in the beginning, only females (wives married into the Zhou family from other clans) were called by their birth clan name, while the men were usually designated by their title or fief.

Prior to the Qin Dynasty (3rd century BC) China was largely a feudal society. As fiefdoms were divided and subdivided among descendants, so additional sub-surnames known as *shì* were created to distinguish between different seniority of lineages among the nobles though in theory they shared the same ancestor. In this way, a nobleman would hold a *shì* and a *xìng*. After the states of China were unified by Qin Shi Huang in 221 BC,

surnames gradually devolved to the lower classes and the difference between *xing* and *shi* blurred.

Shi surnames, many of which survive to the present day, generally share twelve paths of origin:

1. From *xing*: These were usually reserved for the central lineage of the royal family, with collateral lineages taking their own *shi*. Of the six or so common *xing*, only Jiang(姜) and Yao(姚) have survived as frequently occurring surnames.
2. From royal decree by the Emperor, such as Kwong (鄭).
3. From state names: Many commoners took the name of their state, either to show their continuing allegiance or as a matter of national and ethnic identity. Common examples include Song (宋), Wu (吴), Chen(陈). Not surprisingly, due to the population size of the peasantry, these are some of the most common Chinese surnames.
4. From the name of fiefs or place of origin. Fiefdoms were often granted to collateral branches of the aristocracy and it was natural as part of the process of sub-surnaming for their names to be used. An example is Di, Marquis of Ouyangting, whose descendants took the surname Ouyang. There are some two hundred examples of this identified, often of two-character surnames, but few have survived to the present.
5. From the names of ancestors: Like the previous example, this was also a common origin with close to 500 or 600 examples, 200 of which are two-character surnames. Often an ancestor's style name would be used. For example, Yuan Taotu took the second character of his grandfather's style name Boyuan (伯爰) as his surname. Sometimes titles granted to ancestors could also be taken as surnames.
6. From seniority within the family: In ancient usage, the characters of *meng* (孟), *zhong* (仲), *shu* (叔) and *ji* (季) were used to denote the first, second, third and fourth eldest sons in a family. These were sometimes adopted as surnames. Of these, Meng is the best known, being the surname of philosopher Mencius, for example.
7. From occupation: These could arise from both official positions, as in the case of Sima (司马), originally akin to "Minister of War". They could also arise from more lowly occupations, as with Tao(陶), meaning "potter" or Wu(巫), meaning "shaman".
8. From ethnic groups: Non-Chinese peoples in China sometimes took the name of their ethnic group as surname. The best example is Hu (胡), which originally referred to all "barbarian" groups on the northern frontier of China.

Distribution of surnames

Surnames are not evenly distributed throughout China's geography. In northern China, Wang (王) is the most common surname, being shared by 9.9% of the population. Next are Li(李), Zhang (张) and Liu (刘). In the south, Chen(陈) is the most common, being shared by 10.6% of the population. Next are Li(李), Huang (黄), Lin(林) and Zhang (张). Around the major crossing points of the Yangtze River, the most common surname is Li(李), taking up 7.7%, followed by Wang (王), Zhang (张), Chen (陈) and Liu (刘).

A 1987 study showed over 450 family names in common use in Beijing, but there were less than 300 family names in Fujian.[1]

(http://www.absoluteastronomy.com/encyclopedia/l/li/list_of_most_common_surnames.htm)

A study by geneticist Yuan Yida has found that of all the people with a particular surname its highest number can be found in a certain province, as seen at right. It does not show the most common surnames in any one province.

Province	Surnames
Guangdong	Liang (梁), Luo (罗),
Guangxi	Liang (梁), Lu (陆),
Fujian	Zheng (郑), Lin (林),
Anhui	Wang (王),
Zhejiang	Mao (毛), Shen (申),

The 55th most common family name "Xiao"(肖) appears to be very rare in Hong Kong. This is explained by the fact Hong Kong uses traditional Chinese characters not simplified Chinese characters. Originally, the surname 蕭 (Xiao) was rather common while the surname 肖 (Xiao) was extremely rare, if not non-existent (it is mentioned only sporadically in historical texts). The first round of simplification in 1956 simplified 蕭 into 萧, keeping 蕭/萧 and 肖 distinct. However the second-round in 1977, which has long been abolished, merged 萧 and 肖 into 肖. Despite the retraction of the second round, some people have kept 肖 as their surname, so that there are now two separate surnames, 萧 and 肖.

Chén (trad 陳, simp 陈) is perhaps the most common surname in Hong Kong and Macau (romanized as Chan) and is also common in Taiwan (romanized as Chen). Fang (方), which is only the 47th most common overall, is much more common in San Francisco's Chinatown in the United States. As with the concentration of family names, this can also be explained statistically, as a person with an uncommon name could move to an unsettled area and leave this family name to large numbers of people.

After the Song Dynasty, surname distributions in China largely stabilised. The Kwong family for example, stabilized in Guangdong during the revolts of the Song Dynasty and migrated from the capital in the north. Villages were often made up of individuals with the same surname, often with a common male ancestor. They usually intermarried with nearby villages, creating clusters of individuals with similar genetic background.

Surnames at present

Of the thousands of surnames which have been identified from historical texts prior to the Han Dynasty, most have either been lost or simplified. In recent centuries some two-character surnames have often dropped a character. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, moreover, some surnames have been graphically simplified.

Although there are thousands of Chinese family names, the 100 most common surnames, which together make up less than 5% of those in existence, are shared by 85% of the population. The three most common surnames in Mainland China are Li, Wang and Zhang, which make up 7.9%, 7.4% and 7.1% respectively. Together they number close to 300 million and are easily the most common surnames in the world.

In a 1990 study, the top 200 family names accounted for over 96% of a random sample of 174,900 persons, with over 500 other names accounting for the remaining 4%.^[2]

(http://www.absoluteastronomy.com/encyclopedia/1/li/list_of_most_common_surnames.htm) In a different study (1987), which combined data from Taiwan and mainland China (sample size of 570,000 persons), the top 19 names covered 55.6% ^[3] (<http://sun-bin.blogspot.com/2005/12/chinese-and-korean-family-names.html>), and the top 100 names covered 87% of the sample. Other data suggest that the top 50 names comprise 70% of the population.^[4] (<http://www.diversity-whatworks.gov.uk/publications/pdf/hmlandregistryculturaldiversity.pdf>)

Most commonly occurring Chinese family names have only one character; however, about twenty double-character family names have survived into the modern time. Some common ones include Sima (司馬, simp. 司

Jiangsu	Xu(徐), Zhu(朱)
	(沈)
Jiangxi	Hu (胡), Liao(廖);
Hubei	Hu (胡)
Hunan	Tan (譚);
Sichuan	He (何), Deng (邓)
Guizhou	Wu(吴)
Yunnan	Yang (杨)
Henan	Cheng (程)
Gansu	Gao(高)
Ningxia	Wan (万)
Shaanxi	Xue (薛)
Qinghai	Bao (鲍)
Xinjiang	Ma(马)
Shandong	Kong (孔)
Shanxi	Dong (董) and Guo (郭)
Inner Mongolia	Pan (潘)
Northeast China	Yu (于)

马), Zhuge (諸葛, simp. 诸葛), Ouyang (歐陽, simp. 欧阳, occasionally romanized as *O'Young*, giving some Anglophones an Irish impression), and Situ 司徒. (There are family names with three or more characters, but those are not ethnically Han Chinese, for example, Aixinjueluo (愛新覺羅, also romanized from the Manchu language as Aisin Gioro, which was the family name of the Manchu royal family of the Qing dynasty.)

Transliteration of Chinese family names (see List of common Chinese surnames) into foreign languages poses a number of problems. Chinese surnames are shared by people speaking a number of dialects and languages which often have different pronunciations of their surnames. The Chinese diaspora into all parts of the world resulted in the Romanization of the surnames based on different languages. As a result, it is common for the same surname to be transliterated differently. In certain dialects, different surnames could be homonyms so it is common for family names to appear ambiguous when transliterated. Example: 鄭/郑 (pinyin:Zheng) can be romanised into Chang, Cheng, Chung, Teh, Tay, Tee, Zeng or Zheng, (in pinyin, Chang, Cheng, Zheng and Zeng are all different names).

Examples of variations in romanisation

Due to the different pronunciation and romanisations, it is generally able to tell whether a Chinese person has origins in mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, or Southeast Asia including Singapore and Malaysia Indonesia. In general people from mainland China, and the younger generation from Singapore will have surnames in pinyin. Those from Taiwan in Wade-Giles romanisation. People from Southeast Asia and Hong Kong usually base their romanisation on Min, Hakka and Cantonese dialects.

There are also people who use non-standard romanisations, eg the Hong Kong media mogul 邵逸夫 Run Run Shaw's surname 邵 is spelt as Shaw, pinyin: Shao. The use of different systems of romanisation based on different Chinese language variants during the 1900~1970 also contributed to the variations.

Eg.

<

Written form	Pinyin	Wade-Giles	Malaysia/Singapore	Hong Kong (Cantonese)
陈/陳	Chen	Chen	Tan	Chan
关/關	Guan	Kuan		Kwan
何	He	Ho	Ho	Ho
黄	Huang	Huang/ Hwang	Ng	Wong
简/ 簡	Jian	Chien		Kan/Gan
金	Jin	Chin	Kim	Kam
林	Lin	Lin	Lim	Lam
王	Wang	Wang	Ong/ Wee	Wong
吴/吳	Wu	Wu	Wu/Ng/ Goh	Ng
許	Xu	Hsu	Kho	Hui
张/ 張	Zhang	Chang	Teo/Chong	Cheung
趙	Zhao	Chao	Chew	Chiu

Malaysia/Singapore/Indonesia: some people use Pinyin or other spellings depends on their origin. Please refer to the [List_of_common_Chinese_surnames](#) for the different spellings and more examples.

Usage

In writing Chinese names, Chinese family names are placed before the given name, e.g. CHEUNG Kwok Wing. Hence the Western concept of first name and last name only creates confusion when used with Chinese names. In Westernized Asian countries or for those residing in the West, often a Western name is chosen, e.g. Leslie Cheung (張國榮). When the Western name and Chinese name are put together, it often becomes hard to tell what the family name is. Using Leslie Cheung as an example, some variants include:

- Zhāng Guóróng — China, transcription using official Hanyu pinyin system, which romanizes Mandarin pronunciation of Chinese characters and adds suprasegmental tone markers.
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- Leslie Cheung Kwok-wing — Hong Kong, hybrid of Western/Chinese.
- Leslie Kwok-wing Cheung — United States among others, use the Chinese given name 'Kwok-wing' as middle name.

Some publications and legal documents will print the family name in small capital letters to allow it to be easily distinguished, e.g. Leslie CHEUNG Kwok Wing. When no official Romanisation exists, translators often will use the transliteration best fit with the locale where the person is originated. For example, the pinyin transcription would be used for a person from Mainland China; Wade-Giles for someone from Taiwan; or a Cantonese-based Romanisation for someone from Hong Kong.

Chinese women usually retain their maiden names after marriage. Outside of Mainland China they will sometimes place their husbands' family names in front of theirs. For example, former Chief Secretary for Administration of Hong Kong, Mrs. Anson Chan is known as CHAN FANG On-sang (陳方安生) where Fang is her maiden name. It is thus, technically possible for a married woman to have a six-character full name if both she and her husband have compounded surnames such as in this hypothetical example: 歐陽司徒美英 or Mrs. Au-Yeung Szeto Mei-ying. Most Hong Kong women retain their own surnames after marriage or choose to be known as Mrs. (husband's surname).

The sociological use of surnames

Throughout most of Chinese history, surnames have served sociological functions. Because of their association with the aristocratic elite in their early developments, surnames were often used as symbols of nobility. Thus nobles would use their surnames to be able to trace their ancestry and compete for seniority in terms of hereditary rank. Examples of early genealogies among the royalty can be found in Sima Qian's *Historical Records*, which contain tables recording the descent lines of noble houses called *shibiao* (Chinese: 世表; pinyin: shìbiǎo).

Later, during the Han Dynasty, these tables were used by prominent families to glorify themselves and sometimes even to legitimise their political power. For example, Cao Pi, who forced the abdication of the last Han emperor in his favour, claimed descent from the Yellow Emperor. Chinese emperors sometimes passed their own surnames to subjects as honours. Unlike European practice in which some surnames are obviously noble, Chinese emperors and members of the royal family had regular surnames except in cases where they came from non-Han ethnic groups. This was a result of Chinese imperial theory in which a commoner could receive the Mandate of Heaven and become emperor. Upon becoming emperor, the emperor would retain his original surname. Also as a

consequence, many people also had the same surname as the emperor, but had no direct relation to the royal family.

The Tang Dynasty was the last period when the great aristocratic families, mostly descended from the nobility of pre-Qin states, held significant centralised and regional power. The surname was used as a source of prestige and common allegiance. During the period a large number of genealogical records called *pudie* (Simplified Chinese: 谱牒; Traditional Chinese: 譜牒; pinyin: pǔdié) were compiled to trace the complex descent lines of clans and their marriage ties to other clans. A large number of these were collected by Ouyang Xiu in his *New History of Tang*.

During the Song Dynasty, ordinary clans began to organise themselves into corporate units and produce genealogies. This trend was led by the poet Su Shi and his father. As competition for resources and positions in the bureaucracy intensified, individuals used their common ancestry and surname to promote solidarity. They established schools to educate their sons and held common lands to aid disadvantaged families. Ancestral temples were also erected to promote surname identity. Clan cohesion was usually encouraged by successive imperial governments since it aided in social stability. During the Qing Dynasty surname associations often undertook extra-judicial roles, providing primitive legal and social security functions. They played important roles in the Chinese diaspora to South-East Asia and elsewhere, providing the infrastructure for the establishment of trading networks. In southern China, however, clans sometimes engaged in armed conflict in competition for land. Of course, clans continued the tradition of tracing their ancestry to the distant past as a matter of prestige. Most of these origin myths, though well established, are spurious.

As a result of the importance of surnames, rules and traditions regarding family and marriage grew increasingly complex. For example, in Taiwan, there is a clan with the so-called "double Liao" surname. The story is that the founder of the clan was adopted and so took the surname Liao, but in honor of his ancestors, he demanded that he be buried with the surname Chen. As a result, his descendants use the surname Liao while alive and the surname Chen after death. In some places, there are additional taboos against marriage between people of the same surname, considered to be closely related. Conversely, in some areas, there are different clans with the same surname which are not considered to be related, but even in these cases surname exogamy is generally practiced.

Surname identity and solidarity has declined markedly since the 1930s with the decline of Confucianism and later, the rise of Communism in Mainland China. During the Cultural Revolution, surname culture was actively persecuted by the government with the destruction of ancestral temples and genealogies. Moreover, the influx of Western culture and forces of globalisation have also contributed to erode the previous sociological uses of the Chinese surname.

Differences between *xing* and *shi* (姓 vs. 氏)

Although they are used interchangeably now, *xing* and *shi* were not the same. One's family name is his/her *xing*, and everyone who has that family name belongs in the same *shi*. Basically, a *shi* is an organisation consisting of families with the same *xing*.

See also

- Chinese clan
- Chinese given name
- Generation name
- List of common Chinese surnames
- Japanese name
- Korean name

- Vietnamese name
- List of Hmong surnames

External links

- Top 19 surnames, and estimated population (<http://sun-bin.blogspot.com/2005/12/chinese-and-korean-family-names.html>), with chart
- List of Chinese surnames (<http://www.geocities.com/Tokyo/3919/atoz.html>)
- Chinese Surnames (Simplified) (<http://lost-theory.org/ocrat/changif/surnames.html>), with sound
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- Chinese Huang Clan (http://www.geocities.com/bx_huang)
- Chinese family name information from the US National Archives (<http://www.archives.gov/research/alic/reference/ethnic-heritage.html#asian>)
- Get a Chinese name (<http://www.mandarintools.com/chinesename.html>)
- Email with a Chinese name (<http://www.chinglish.com/>)

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Categories: Chinese names | Chinese family names | Kinship and descent

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Chinese surname

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3. From state names: Many commoners took the name of their state, either to show their continuing allegiance or as a matter of national and ethnic identity. Common examples include Song (宋), Wu (吴), Chen (陈). Not surprisingly, due to the population size of the peasantry, these are some of the most common Chinese surnames.
4. From the name of fiefs or place of origin. Fiefdoms were often granted to collateral branches of the aristocracy and it was natural as part of the process of sub-surnaming for their names to be used. An example is Di, Marquis of Ouyangting, whose descendants took the surname Ouyang. There are some two hundred examples of this identified, often of two-character surnames, but few have survived to the present.
5. From the names of ancestors: Like the previous example, this was also a common origin with close to 500 or 600 examples, 200 of which are two-character surnames. Often an ancestor's style name would be used. For example, Yuan Taotu took the second character of his grandfather's style name Boyuan (伯爱) as his surname. Sometimes titles granted to ancestors could also be taken as surnames.
6. From seniority within the family: In ancient usage, the characters of meng (孟), zhong (仲), shu (叔) and ji (季) were used to denote the first, second, third and fourth eldest sons in a family. These were sometimes adopted as surnames. Of these, Meng is the best known, being the surname of philosopher Mencius, for example.
7. From occupation: These could arise from both official positions, as in the case of Sima (司马), originally akin to "Minister of War". They could also arise from more lowly occupations, as with Tao (陶), meaning "potter" or Wu (巫), meaning "shaman".
8. From ethnic groups: Non-Chinese peoples in China sometimes took the name of their ethnic group as surname. The best example is Hu (胡), which originally referred to all "barbarian" groups on the northern frontier of China.

Distribution of surnames

Surnames are not evenly distributed throughout China's geography. In northern China, Wang (王) is the most common surname, being shared by 9.9% of the population. Next are Li (李), Zhang (张) and Liu (刘). In the south, Chen (陈) is the most common, being shared by 10.6% of the population. Next are Li (李), Huang (黄), Lin (林) and Zhang (张). Around the major crossing points of the Yangtze River, the most common surname is Li (李), taking up 7.7%, followed by Wang (王), Zhang (张), Chen (陈) and Liu (刘).

A 1987 study showed over 450 family names in common use in Beijing, but there were less than 300 family names in Fujian.^[1]

A study by geneticist Yuan Yida has found that of all the people with a particular surname its highest number can be found in a certain province, as seen at right. It does not show the most common surnames in any one province.

The 55th most common family name "Xiao" (肖) appears to be very rare in Hong Kong. This is explained by the fact Hong Kong uses traditional Chinese characters not simplified Chinese characters. Originally, the surname 蕭 (Xiao) was rather common while the surname 肖 (Xiao) was extremely rare, if not non-existent (it is mentioned only sporadically in historical texts). The first round of simplification in 1956 simplified 蕭 into 萧, keeping 蕭/萧 and 肖 distinct. However the second-round in 1977, which has long been abolished, merged 蕭 and 肖 into 肖. Despite the retraction of the second round, some people have kept 肖 as their surname, so that there are now

Province	Surnames
Guangdong	Liang (梁), <u>Luo</u> (罗), <u>Kwong</u> (鄺)
Guangxi	Liang (梁), <u>Lu</u> (陆)
Fujian	Zheng (郑)
Anhui	Wang (汪)
Jiangsu	Xu (徐), Zhu (朱)
Zhejiang	Mao (毛), Shen (沈)
Jiangxi	Hu (胡), Liao (廖);
Hubei	Hu (胡)
Hunan	Tan (谭);
Sichuan	He (何), <u>Deng</u> (邓)
Guizhou	Wu (吴)
Yunnan	Yang (杨)
Henan	Cheng (程)

two separate surnames, 萧 and 肖.

Chén (trad 陳, simp 陈) is perhaps the most common surname in Hong Kong and Macau (romanized as Chan) and is also common in Taiwan (romanized as Chen). Fang (方), which is only the 47th most common overall, is much more common in San Francisco's Chinatown in the United States. As with the concentration of family names, this can also be explained statistically, as a person with an uncommon name could move to an unsettled area and leave this family name to large numbers of people.

After the Song Dynasty, surname distributions in China largely stabilised. The Kwong family for example, stabilized in Guangdong during the revolts of the Song Dynasty and migrated from the capital in the north. Villages were often made up of individuals with the same surname, often with a common male ancestor. They usually intermarried with nearby villages, creating clusters of individuals with similar genetic background.

<u>Gansu</u>	Gao (高)
<u>Ningxia</u>	Wan (万)
<u>Shaanxi</u>	Xue (薛)
<u>Qinghai</u>	Bao (鲍)
<u>Xinjiang</u>	Ma (马)
<u>Shandong</u>	Kong (孔)
<u>Shanxi</u>	Dong (董) and Guo (郭)
<u>Inner Mongolia</u>	Pan (潘)
<u>Northeast China</u>	Yu (于)

Surnames at present

Of the thousands of surnames which have been identified from historical texts prior to the Han Dynasty, most have either been lost or simplified. In recent centuries some two-character surnames have often dropped a character. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, moreover, some surnames have been graphically simplified.

Although there are thousands of Chinese family names, the 100 most common surnames, which together make up less than 5% of those in existence, are shared by 85% of the population. The three most common surnames in Mainland China are Li, Wang and Zhang, which make up 7.9%, 7.4% and 7.1% respectively. Together they number close to 300 million and are easily the most common surnames in the world.

In a 1990 study, the top 200 family names accounted for over 96% of a random sample of 174,900 persons, with over 500 other names accounting for the remaining 4%. [2] In a different study (1987), which combined data from Taiwan and mainland China (sample size of 570,000 persons), the top 19 names covered 55.6% [3], and the top 100 names covered 87% of the sample. Other data suggest that the top 50 names comprise 70% of the population. [4]

Most commonly occurring Chinese family names have only one character; however, about twenty double-character family names have survived into the modern time. Some common ones include Sima (司馬, simp. 司马), Zhuge (諸葛, simp. 诸葛), Ouyang (歐陽, simp. 欧阳, occasionally romanized as *O'Young*, giving some Anglophones an Irish impression), and Situ (司徒). (There are family names with three or more characters, but those are not ethnically Han Chinese, for example, Aixinjueluo (愛新覺羅, also romanized from the Manchu language as Aisin Gioro, which was the family name of the Manchu royal family of the Qing dynasty.)

Transliteration of Chinese family names (see List of common Chinese surnames) into foreign languages poses a number of problems. Chinese surnames are shared by people speaking a number of dialects and languages which often have different pronunciations of their surnames. The Chinese diaspora into all parts of the world resulted in the Romanization of the surnames based on different languages. As a result, it is common for the same surname to be transliterated differently. In certain dialects, different surnames could be homonyms so it is common for family names to appear ambiguous when transliterated. Example: 鄭/郑 (pinyin: Zheng) can be romanised into Chang, Cheng, Chung, Teh, Tay, Tee, Zeng or Zheng, (in pinyin, Chang, Cheng, Zheng and Zeng are all different names).

Examples of variations in romanisation

Due to the different pronunciation and romanisations, it is generally able to tell whether a Chinese person has origins in mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, or Southeast Asia including Singapore and Malaysia. In general people from mainland China, and the younger generation from Singapore will have surnames in pinyin. Those from Taiwan in Wade-Giles romanisation. People from Southeast Asia and Hong Kong usually base their romanisation on Min, Hakka and Cantonese dialects.

There are also people who use non-standard romanisations, eg the Hong Kong media mogul 邵逸夫 Run Run Shaw's surname 邵 is spelt as Shaw, pinyin: Shao. The use of different systems of romanisation based on different Chinese language variants during the 1900~1970 also contributed to the variations.

Eg.

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黄	Huang	Huang/ Hwang	Ng	Wong
简/ 簡	Jian	Chien		Kan/Gan
金	Jin	Chin	Kim	Kam
林	Lin	Lin	Lim	Lam
王	Wang	Wang	Ong/ Wee	Wong
吴/ 吳	Wu	Wu	Wu/ Ng/ Goh	Ng
许	Xu	Hsu	Kho	Hui
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