

Genealogy of the Lees of Lung Hsi Branch 隴西

The Lee clan came from a family of the name Ying 嬴 (name derived from mother). In the reign of Emperor Tsun Hsu 顓頊 (2450 B.C.), a man of the Kao Yang 高陽 clan (name derived from father) begot Tai Yeh 大業 who begot Nu Hua 女華. Kao Tao 皋陶, son of Nu Hua 女華 was Criminal Judge (official title; Tai Lee 大理) for Emperor Yao 陶 (2297 B.C.). He begot Yi 益 who in turn begot En 恩. Through the dynasties of Hsia 夏紀 (2140-1711 B.C.) and Shang 商紀 (1711-1066 B.C.), descendants of the Kao Yang 高陽 Clan held the title of Tai Lee 大理, and thus named the clan "Lee" after the official title. (Source: Genealogies of Clans from the New Tang History, by Ouyang Hsiu 歐陽修 of Sung 宋).

In the Shang Dynasty 商紀 (1711-1066 B.C.). Lee Ching 理徵 as Court Official with a bestowed rank of Chung Wu Pao 中吳伯. took offense from Emperor Chou (1098 B.C.) because of his straight counsels. As a result, his wife, Chi Ho 契和, had to flee with her son Lee Chun 利真 surviving by eating pears. Thereafter, the name Lee (meaning pears) was adopted. (Source: A Brief History of Clans and Genealogies, by Cheng Chiu 鄭樵 of Sung 宋)

In the eleventh generation, Lao Chun.老君 alias Erh 耳 and Pao Yang 伯陽, got the name Lao Yueh 老聃 because of his lobed ears. A resident of Chu Ren Lane, Lai Village 賴鄉, Ku Province (near Kaifeng of Honan Province), he served Emperor Ping 平王 of Chou 周(770 B.C.) as Chief Astrologer. His teachings on rites and ceremonies were passed on to Confucius; his teachings on morals and values. Tao Te Ching, to Yi Ssu. Secretary of Hsien Ku Pass of Chin. (Source: A Book of History, by Ssuma Chien 司馬遷 of Han 漢). Lao Tze 老子 (Lee Erh) is China's founding philosopher of the highest caliber.

After Lao Tze 老子, in the era of the Warring States (475-256 B.C.). Lee Chung 李宗 served the Kingdom of Wei. He begot Tung 同 who served the Chao 趙 court as general; then Tui 兑 who served as minister; then Chih 躋 who was bestowed the rank of An Yang Chun 安陽君 and had two sons: Yun 雲 and Luo 恪. Luo 恪 bore Hong

洪 who served the Chin 秦 court as teacher to the princes. Hong 洪 begot Hsin Tsu 興族 who served the Chin court as general; then Yun 曇 who served the First Emperor of China (Chin Shih Huang-ti, 221 B.C.) as Censor. Yun 曇 begot four sons: Sung 崇. Pan 辦. Chao 昭 and Chieh 璣. (Source: Genealogies of Clans of the New Tang History).

The descendants of Sung 崇 resided in Lung Hsi 隴西 (Lan Chou of Kansu) and became ancestors to the Lees from the Lung Hsi 隴西 branch. Descendants of Chieh 璣 lived in the Chao County, while nothing was heard of those from Pan 辦 and Chao 昭. (Source: A Brief History of Clans and Genealogies, by Cheng Chiu 鄭樵) Pao Yao 伯祐, son of Sung 崇, Prefect of Lung Hsi 隴西 of Chin with a bestowed rank of Nan Cheng Kung (Duke), begot Yao who was Prefect of Nan Chun (Hupeh) with a bestowed rank of Te Tao Hao (Marquis). His son. Hsin. Supreme General of Chin with a bestowed rank of Lung Hsi Hao (Marquis), begot Chiu 超, who was Supreme General of Han 漢 (206 B.C.) His son. Chiung Hsiang, governor of Ho Tung and Commander of an expeditionary force to subdue the rebellious tribes of Chiang, died in battle at Su Cheng and was posthumously awarded the rank of Grand Marshall. His son, Shang, secretary of Lung Hsi. begot Kuang 廣 who served as Commander-in-chief. (Source: Genealogies and Clans from the New Tang History). Hence, the Lees of Lung Hsi 隴西, a line of famous generals, go down in style and prestige in the official history of the Han dynasty.

Kuang 廣 begot Tang Hu 當戶 who had two sons: Ling 陵 and Ken 敢. Ken 敢 was bestowed the rank of Kuan Nei Hao 關內侯 (Marquis). His son, Yu 禹. begot Cheng Kung 丞公; then Hisen 先 who was Chief Prefect of Peiping; then Chang Tsung 長宗; then Chun Fang 君況 who was a high minister of state; then Pan 本; then Min 明; then Chih Kung 次公, who was Chief Prefect of Pa Chun (Szechuan) and Military Officer against the rebellious tribes from the west; then Kueh 軌 who was Chief Prefect of Lin Wei of the Wei Kingdom; then Lung 隆, who was General; then Ai 艾. who were General of Hsin (265 A.D.) and Chief Prefect of Wei Chun (Anyang of Honan); then Yung 雍. alias Chun Chih 雋熙. who were Chief Prefect of Chih Pel and Tung Kuan (Shantung); then Lun 倫 and Yao 柔. After four generations from Yao 柔

was born Kao 嵩, who was King Wu Chiu of Hsi Liang (Yueh Chih County of Liang Chou, now Kansu). After three generations from Kao 嵩 was born Chih 熙 who moved to Wu Chuan (Anyang of Honan). ancestors of the Lee branch at Wu Chuan. After seven generations was born Yuen, known as Emperor Kao Tsu of Tang (618 A.D.) and Emperor Hsun Yao, who conquered the empires of Bactria and Tangut. This branch of the Lee clan is most illustrious. Yuen's fifth-generation grandson. Wen Tu 文度. Chief Prefect of An Ting, served the county of Wei (Shansi and Honan) with his clansman. Tun Huang 燉煌. He was the original ancestor of the Lee branch at Tan Yang. a descendant of an ancient ancestor Cheng 晟. called King of Hsi Ping Chun (Kansu). (Source: A Genealogy of Prime Ministers from a New Tang History) After Wen Tu 文度 had joined Wei. He begot Chuan 權 who was Censor of Hao Wei and Hao Chin (Kansu) and was bestowed the rank of Tu Hsien Kung (Duke). Several generations later, Chieh. Censor of Lung Chou. begot Kao 嵩 who was Censor of Min Chou. Kao begot Tsu Kung 思恭. Censor of Shao Chou (Kansu) and was bestowed the rank of Chief Governor of Yao Chou; then Yin 欽. who was Supreme General. Through the generations from Chieh to Yin 欽. the Lees served as generals of Kansu.

In the reign of Emperor Teh of Tang 唐德宗(780 A.D.), Cheng 晟, son of Yin 欽. alias Liang Hsi. 良器 of Lin Tang 臨潭 of Shao Chou 居洮 (Kansu). Due to his success in recapturing Chang An (Sian) after subduing Chu Shih 朱泚 and Lee Huai 李懷. was bestowed the rank of Sih Ping Chun Huang 西平郡王(Kansu) and Commander-in-chief. (Source: Biography of Lee Cheng 李晟 from Old Tang History, by Liu Shun 劉昫 of Tsun 晉)

Cheng 晟, born in February of the seventh year in the reign 玄宗 of Emperor Hsien 開元 of Tang 唐(720 A.D.), died in August of the ninth year of the reign 德宗 of Emperor Te 貞元 of Tang 唐(794 A.D.), at the age of 67 and was posthumously bestowed the rank of Chung Wu Huang 忠武王(Loyal Military King).

Cheng 晟 had fifteen sons: Tung 侗, Ssu 偲. Hsieh 偕, Yuan 愿, Chung 聰, Tsung 總, Suan 慇, Peng 憑. Shu 恕, Hsien 憲, Su 愬, Yi 懿, Ting 聽, Shen 碁, and Yin 慤.

Tung 侗 and Ssu 偲 had no official titles and died early. Chung 聰 and Tsung 總 had low government positions and also died early. Yuan 愿, Su 愬, Ting 聽 and Hsien 憲 were "widely known". (Source: Genealogies of Prime Ministers of New Tang History)

In the eleventh year of the reign of Emperor Hsuan Tsung 元和 of Tang Dynasty 唐憲宗(816 A.D.), Su 愬 was honored by the Emperor for his role in conquering Wai 淮西 and capturing Wu Yuan Chieh 吳元濟. He bestowed the rank of Liang Kuo Kung 涼國公(Duke) and named Minister of State among other important titles. He died in the fifteenth year of the reign of Emperor Hsuan Tsung 元和(Yuan He) in Loyang 洛陽, at the age of forty-nine.

Through the reign of the Tang 唐 Dynasty, no family could rival that of the Lees when first Cheng 晟 recaptured the capital of Chang An (Xian) and later Su 愬 conquered Wai to build the empire and bring glory to the land and themselves. (Source: Biography of Lee Shu 李愬 in Old Tang History)

The generations of Lees from Cheng 晟 to Su 愬 helped the Tang Dynasty to prosper, through their godly and unimaginable military prowess and attainments. Their descendants grew and branched out, too numerous to mention. **This clan of Lees from Ancestor Tung 棟 in tracing the origin from its tributaries, and the stem from its branches, should look to Cheng 晟 as the original ancestor.** His descendant Su 愬 begot Yu 裕 who begot Hsuan 宣; then Yang Chang 仰常; then Tse Pu 澤溥. Yang Chang 仰常 had six sons: Chang 滄 of Hsien Yang 咸陽, Po 波 of An Ting 安定, Chung 潑 of Ho Pei 河北, Pang 澎 of Yung Liang 雍涼. Hung 洪 of Eh 鄂 (Hubei province 湖北), and Tse Pu 澤溥. In the final years of the Tang Dynasty (906-907 A.D.), Tse Pu 澤溥 was at his youth but had to flee with his father from bandits and social unrest in Loyang 洛陽. They took up residence in Ku Village of Yu 盱眙 睢寧 River (Chieh An 吉安 of Kiangsi province 江西), and called themselves the people of Yu River.

Tse Pu 澤溥 begot Min Hui 敏惠; then Li 禮; then Su 素; then Chang Tai 翔泰: then Luan 鑾. In the reign of Emperor Hui of Sung Dynasty (1102 A.D.), in face of disturbances by the aborigines of Hainan Island going inland, Luan 鑾 was ordered by the Minister of State to command a navy from Fukien to Guangdong to quell the invaders. His ships followed Chao Chou and moved eastwards to reach the southern lands, but soon high winds and malaria sickened and killed most of his soldiers and generals. Luan 鑾, together with his third son. Hang 桓, while steering a war-junk southwards, met a huge typhoon near Hai Ling Shan 海中山(Hsin Hui 新會) and took refuge at Yu Yang 廣海衛 (Toi Shan 台山). Because of his old age and years of wars miles away from home, he died in the city of Yu Yang 潯陽 and was buried in a wooden coffin from a big tree in Hsin Yang 潯陽. After the death of Luan 鑾, his son Hang 桓 left for Vietnam.

Luan's 鑾 sons Chih 禧 and Yuan 源 still lived in Chieh An 吉安 of Kiangsi Province 江西省. Yuan 源 had four sons: Yin Chu 日楹礎. who served the Sung court as the Officer of War of the Six Boards; Chu Shih 桂碩; Shih Tao 師道; Yao Wen 友開. Their descendants gradually moved from Kiangsi Province 江西省 to Guangdong 廣東省. They were the ancestors of the clans at Shang Shu. Wa Kang 瓦崗, Ho Tang 荷塘 and Lu Tung 鹿洞, recorded by different genealogies. Chih 禧 1058-1123 alias Wu Kiang 梧江. had two sons: Tung 棟 1087-1167 and Tsung 棕. Tung 棟. alias Ren Tang 任堂. was the first ancestor who migrated to Guangdong Province 廣東省. Tung 棟 had three sons: Kan 侃, Hsun 洵 and Tai 怡. Tung 棟 for generations lived in Chieh Shut 吉水, but due to his military duties to the court, he was unable to protect his family from the local bandits in the southern part of Kiangsi 江西省. So he instructed his three sons to migrate south with grandmother and reside in Canton. After some time, the family moved to Liu Chih Lane of Pan Yu. Later after retirement from the army. Tung 棟 joined the family in Guangdong 廣東省 and resided in Chung Pu Siang 中步巷, Li Yi Fang 禮義坊 outside Hsin Hui City 新會城. (Old genealogy recorded location of Li Yi Fang 禮義坊 being in the front of Lung Hsin Temple in the western outskirts of Hsin Hui City 新會城) Hsun 洵 migrated to Tai Kiang 大岡 of Hoiping 開平 where the grave of Madame Tsao 曹 is located.

Their descendants moved to Chung Shan 中山, Hok Shan 鶴山, Toi Shan 台山 and Shun The 順德, until Yang 養 of the ninth generation who was the ancestor of the clan at Tung Hang 東坑.

Summary:

From Kuang 廣 to Yung 雍, the Lees of Lung Hsi 隴西 for generations were famous generals well-known in history of the Han 漢 dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.). Yung's 雍 sons, Lun 倫 and Yao 柔, then split into different clans. Chih 熙 moved to Wu Chuan 武川

. and after five generations. Yuan formed the empire of Tang 唐(618 A.D.). Lun 倫, our Dan Yang 丹陽 ancestor, after five generations, begot Wen Tu 文度 who moved to Lin Shao (Kansu). Then Chih 芝, Chief Prefect of Lung Chou 隴州大守. after five generations. begot Cheng 晟, the Loyal Military King, who helped the Tang court militarily. His descendants then moved from Lin Shao 臨洮(Kansu 江西) to Ching Shao 京兆. (Sian 治 of Shensi 陝西省 Province in the Han 漢 dynasty was called Ching Shao 京兆 and in the Tang 唐 dynasty as Chang An 長安) Su 愬 moved to Loyang 洛陽. and after four generations, in the reign of Chih Tsung 僖宗 of Tang 唐 (873-874 A.D.) Yang Chang fled with his family to Yu Kiang (Kiangsi 江西) from a massacre of Loyang 洛陽 by bandits. After three or four generations, because of social unrest in the last years of the Tang 唐 dynasty (around 907A.D.). the Lees moved from Yu Kiang 盱江 to Chieh Shui 吉水 (Kiangsi 江西) After nine generations, our first migratory ancestor. Ren Tang 任堂 was born. At that time. towards the end of the Northern Sung 北宋 Dynasty (around 1126 A.D.), Emperors Hui 徽 and Yin 欽 were captured by the northern tribes 北狩 and Emperor Kao Tsung 高宗 moved south (Hang Chou) to set up the southern capital. The (Southern Sung) empire (1127-1279 A.D.) was facing attacks from the northern Jurchens and internal dissensions.

Hence our ancestors moved from Chieh Shut 吉水 (Kiangsi 江西) to Nan Hsiung 南雄 (Kuang Tung). from Nan Hsiung 南雄 to Canton 廣州, and from Canton 廣州 to Hsin Hui 新會. My second generation ancestor. Kung Hsin 公遂. Upon instructions from his father, migrated with an elder brother, a younger brother and grandmother Madame Huan 奉母 first to Chung Pu Hang 中步巷, Li Yi Fang 禮義坊, Hsin Hui 新會 and second Tai Kiang 大岡, Hoi Ping 開平. These details, recorded fully in our genealogy, can be verified. Our descendants, on recollection of the difficulties of earlier migrations and knowledge of the cause and effects of prosperity and growth, should respectfully receive the ancestral legacy and make it grow. This is not only the responsibility of individual gentlemen of the Lee clan but also the fortune of the Sung Empire.