

## The Chock/Zhuo Clan of Guan Tang 官塘卓氏



卓 Chock/Zhuo: the character depicts a person standing at the top and preparing to jump, which can be interpreted to mean "outstanding".

### The Origin of the Chock Clan Surname

The Chock 卓 clan descended from the Yellow Emperor, and the 100<sup>th</sup> generation ancestor Mi Xiong 𪛗熊 started the Chu State. Mi Xiong's father, the legendary hero Zhurong 祝融, was also known as the God of Fire.

Even though Chu was only a state, in many ways, it was more like an independent country. Chu people liked the color red. The Chu state lasted for over 800 years. The 71<sup>st</sup> generation ancestor Mi Zhuo 𪛗卓, the son of the King Wei of Chu, was given the name of Chock/Zhuo 卓, and his son Zhuo Hua 卓滑 used this given name as his surname. Therefore, the Chock clan inherited this new surname.

Outside of Asia, the surname is spelled using its Romanized forms: Chock or Zhuo. Chock is the Cantonese pronunciation and Zhuo is the Mandarin pronunciation.

### The House of the Chock Clan



Xi He Tang 西河堂

## Guan Tang Ancestral Temple

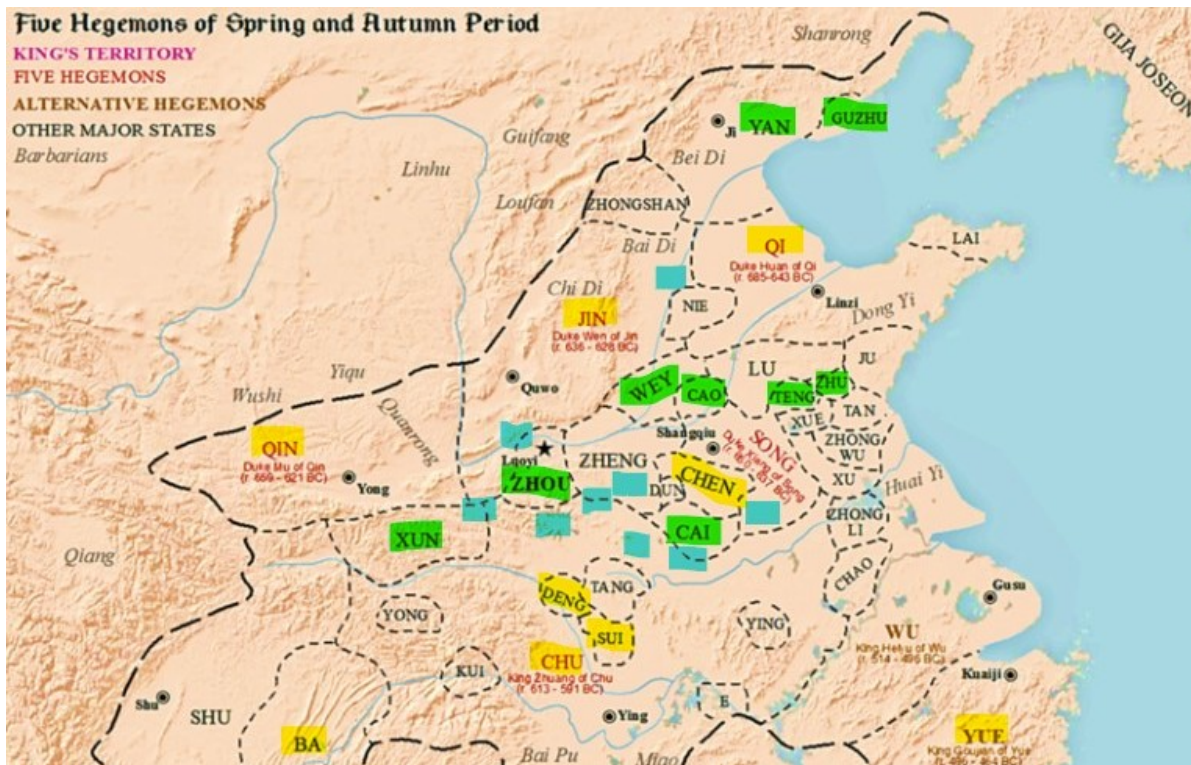
The Guan Tang ancestral temple was named after the 14th ancestor Zhuo Zhen Shan 卓震山. Above the door, from right to left, it reads "The Temple of Mr. Zhuo Zhen Shan".

There are ancestors' names displayed on the interior walls of the temple. Mr. Zhuo Bing Quan 卓柄權 spent years to reconstruct the Chock Zupu burned in the Cultural Revolution, and he inscribed the names.

In January 2019 he wrote his phone number in chalk on the door to guide the clan members who may be searching for their roots to contact him. A tourist passing by that day took a picture and shared it online. We found it through online search and thus found the family records.



## The States related to the Chock Clan



**Yellow**-The direct ancestors' states

**Green**-The relatives' states

**Blue**-The small states of the relatives (state names not showed on the map)

## The Stories of the Chock ancestors:

**58.** Marquess Baode Zhuo Mao 褒德侯卓茂 the 58th ancestor— Zhuo Mao was a prime minister. Once, as he was riding his horse on the street, someone thought that Zhuo Mao's horse was his missing horse. He accused Zhuo Mao of stealing his horse. Zhuo Mao asked how long his horse had been missing. The person said it was more than a month. Zhuo Mao had owned the horse for several years, yet knowing that the man made a mistake, he still let him take the horse away. He felt that this man needed the horse more than he did. Later, the man found his own horse and went to the prime minister's residence to apologize.

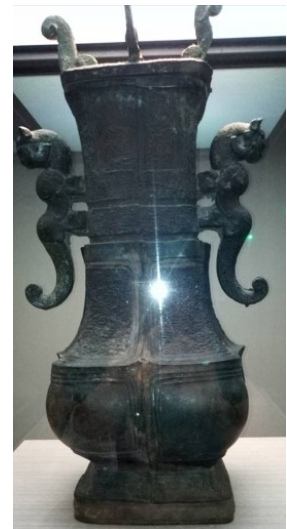
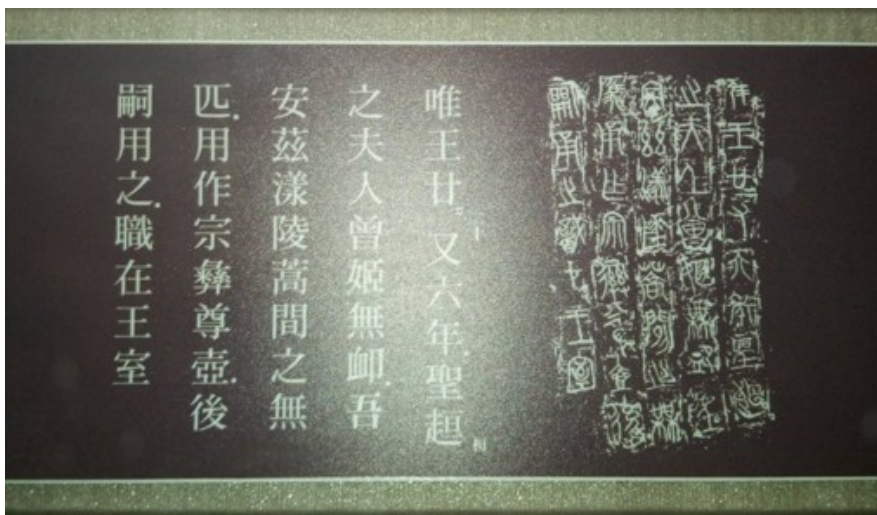


**70.** Zhuo Hua 卓滑 the 70th ancestor—The grandson of King Wei of Chu, was a well-known sage. Once, the royal library caught fire. Everything got saved except the family records of the kings. The King was so upset that he wanted to execute the record keeper. Zhuo Hua begged the king to have mercy for the record keeper, and he rewrote all the king's family records because he remembered them all perfectly. This act was so heroic in preserving the pedigree, the clan thereafter adopted his surname Zhuo as the clan name.



Zhuo Hua begged king to have mercy for the record keeper

**76. Princess of Zeng Ji Wuxu 曾姬無卹** the 76th ancestor—The wife of King Sheng of Chu, raised her young son after her husband was murdered in 402BC. After her son died, during this turbulent time, she bravely helped her young grandson to become a king. She lived to be seventy years old. Her obituary was engraved on a beautiful wine vessel in the year of 26th of King Xuan of Chu. The artifact is in the showcase of the National Taiwan Palace Museum.



**79. King Zhao of Chu(楚昭王)- Ruler of Chu from 515 to 489 BC during the Spring and Autumn Period of ancient China**



In 506 BC, King Helü of the State of Wu led an army to invade Chu. His army was commanded by the military strategist Sun Tzu(孫子), author of The Art of War. The Wu army defeated the Chu army at the historic Battle of Boju, and continued to win several more battles, and captured Ying, the capital of Chu. King Zhao was forced to flee. During the escape he was wounded by a Chu arrow. Chu Minister of State Shen Bao-Xu (申包胥) meanwhile headed for the State of Qin to plead for assistance from their army.

At first, the Qin ruler Duke Ai (哀公 -maternal grandfather of King Zhao) was non-committal in his response but after Shen spent seven days kneeling and wailing in the Qin palace courtyard, Duke Ai was moved by his devotion and agreed to send troops to assist Chu. Thereafter the Wu army retreated, and King Zhao returned to the Chu capital at Ying.

**79. Princess of Yue Miss Mi (芈氏)—The wife of King Zhao and the daughter of King of Yue Gou-Jian**

In 489 BC, King Zhao was very ill. Later he witnessed the inauspicious meteorological phenomenon known as “Clouds like numerous red birds pressing the day to fly” (雲如眾赤鳥, 夾日以飛). Someone told him that the phenomenon which he saw meant that he was going to die soon, but if anyone were willing to sacrifice for him, he would survive. He said that if it were his fate to die, no one should die for him. His wife Miss Mi said that she would save him. Then she killed herself with a sword. Not long afterwards, the king still died during a subsequent battle.



**81. King Gong of Chu(楚共公)-- From 590 to 560 BC, a major power during the Spring and Autumn period of ancient China**



He was born Xiong Shen (熊審) and at the age of 10 succeeded his father King Zhuang of Chu, who was the Hegemon of China. However, in 575 BC King Gong was defeated by Chu's archrival Jin in the Battle of Yanling and Chu's power declined.

## 82. King Zhuang of Chu(楚莊王)--Reigned 613-591 BC, a monarch of the Zhou Dynasty

His personal name was Xiong Lü(熊侶), his ancestral name was Mi (Chinese: 芈), and his posthumous title was King Zhuang. He was one of the five rulers dubbed the Five Hegemons by Xunzi and attempted to wrest control of China from King Ding of Zhou.



According to a legend in the Records of the Grand Historian, for the first three years of his reign Zhuang wasted time in pleasure seeking, but, when challenged by his courtier, reformed his ways.

It had been three years since King Zhuang of Chu ascended the throne, but he had neither issued a decree nor dealt with any state affairs. Furthermore, there were no deeds worth mentioning. All the civil and military officials of the court couldn't understand what the matter was.

One day, a military official quietly asked King of Chu in the carriage:



"Your Majesty, I heard that in the south, there was a big bird dwelling in the hills. Three years passed, it neither flew nor cried. Could Your Majesty tell me the reason?"

King Zhuang of Chu smiled and answered:

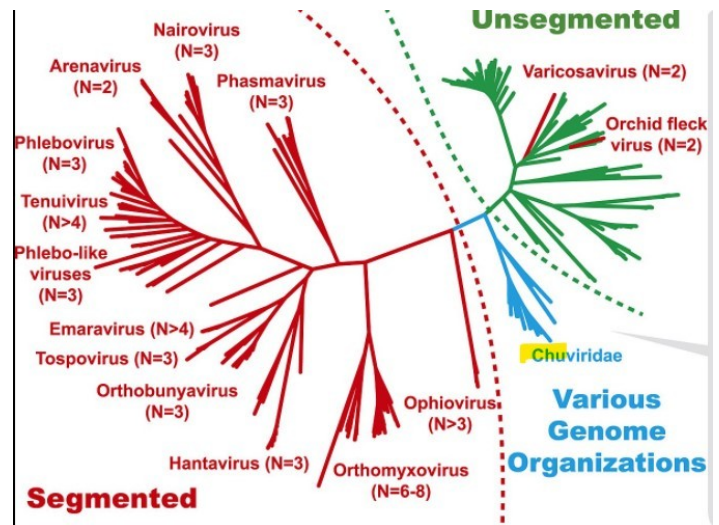
"It didn't spread its wings to fly for three years in order to grow full-fledged. It didn't cry for three years in order to carefully observe the conditions of the people in the world. This bird, once it flies, will soar high into the heaven; once it cries, it will startle the world with a single cry."

Another half a year passed before King Zhuang of Chu began to personally administer state affairs. He abolished ten outmoded rules and regulations, issued nine new policies, sentenced five ministers to death for their evil deeds and promoted six persons with real talents. From then on, the State of Chu became stronger and stronger.

The king made Sunshu Ao (孫叔敖) his chancellor. Sunshu Ao began a series of major dam-works and an enormous, planned reservoir in modern-day northern Anhui province.

In the Battle of Bi, his army defeated the State of Jin. He progressed from a lazy regent to a hegemon in three years.

The virus genus Mivirus is named in his honor. The name Mivirus derives from 𠂔 (Mi), the ancestral name of King Zhuang of Chu during the Spring and Autumn Period, along with -virus the suffix for a virus genus. Chuviridae gets its name from 楚 (Chu), meaning Chu state, added to -viridae the suffix for a virus family. Jingchuvirales is from 荆楚 (Jīngchǔ), a synonym for Chu, along with -virales the suffix for a virus order.



## 82. Princess of Fan Lady Fan(樊姬)

—The wife of King Zhuang

King Zhuang loved hunting and did not take care of his people. Every time, after hunting, he would have a big feast. Lady Fan always refused to eat the meat, because she didn't like him spending all his time partying and hunting. So King Zhuang decided to change his behavior and become a better leader.



**83. King Mu of Chu(楚穆王)-- From 625 to 614 BC**

He was born Xiong Shang Chen (熊商臣) and King Mu was his posthumous title.

Prince Shang Chen was the son of King Cheng of Chu and was the original Crown Prince. In 626 BC King Cheng tried to make his other son Prince Zhi the new crown prince on the advice of his wife Zheng Mao. When Shang Chen learned of his father's plan, he surrounded the palace with his soldiers and forced King Cheng to hang himself. Shang Chen then ascended the throne. He was succeeded by his son King Zhuang of Chu.



**84. King Cheng of Chu(楚成王)--From 671 to 626 BC**



He was born Xiong Yun (熊惲) to King Wen of Chu, and King Cheng was his posthumous title.

In 672 BC Xiong Yun's older brother king Du'ao tried to kill him, and he escaped to the state of Sui (also known as Zeng). He then attacked and killed Du'ao with the help of Sui, and succeeded Du'ao as king of Chu.

Before he was forced to hang himself, he asked his son to provide him a bear paw as the last meal. His son refused because it would take too long to cook. King Cheng died without eating his favorite food.



#### 84. Lady Zheng Mao(鄭瞶)--The primary wife of King Cheng

She is one of 125 women whose biographies are included in the Biographies of Exemplary Women.

Zheng Mao was born to the Ying clan from the state of Zheng, which had fallen into decline after the death of Duke Zhuang(莊公). She was sent with the primary wife as a concubine for King Cheng of Chu (ruled. 671–626 BC).



After she arrived at the Chu palace, the king looked down on the women's quarters and noticed her not looking up no matter what he offered her. He then made her his principal wife. Both she and his chief minister cautioned against the appointment of his son Shang Chen as crown prince. After the king ignored the advice, Shang Chen caused the downfall of the minister. After this, the King wanted to appoint a younger son as heir apparent instead, but now Zheng Mao advised against this, predicting civil war.

Hoping her death would change the king's mind, she committed suicide. Not long after, Shangchen staged a coup d'etat and forced the King Cheng to commit suicide. Shang Chen then ascended the throne as King Mu of Chu.

#### 85. King Wen of Chu(楚文王)-- From 689 to 677 BC

He was born Xiong Zi (熊貲) and King Wen was his posthumous title.

A story of Bian He presents his priceless jade to three kings:

Bian He, a person of the state of Chu, presented King Li of the state of Chu a piece



of stone with jade in it. The court's craftsman examined it and said it was just an ordinary piece of stone. The king thought Bian He had fooled him so he had Bian He's left foot cut off.

Later, after king Wu had succeeded, Bian He once again presented this treasure to the new king. But it was once again judged to be a piece of ordinary stone. And then Bian He's right foot was cut off.



Hearing the news of King Wen's succession, Bian He, holding that piece of stone, cried for three days until his eyes bled and his tears dried up. When this news was spread, King Wen sent people to investigate the reason. Bian He said, "I feel so grieved that the most beautiful jade is mistaken for stone, and a magnanimous gentleman for trickster."

After hearing this, the king had the craftsman open the stone, and flawless piece of jade was found in it. So, King Wen named this priceless jade "He Shi Bi", meaning "The beautiful jade of the He family."

### 85. Princess of Chen Lady Xi Gui(息嬀)—The wife of King Wen and the daughter of Duke Zhuang of Chen

Lady Xi Gui was acknowledged to be the most beautiful woman in her time and was also known as Lady of Peach Blossoms. There is a temple named Lady of Peach Blossom Temple in Huangpi, Wuhan, Hubei, where she was buried.

She was first married to the Marquess of Xi (Xi became part of her name) by the arrangement of her father, Duke Zhuang of Chen, to gain political benefit for her country. King Wen had heard about her. He went to the capital of Xi to meet the Marquess of Xi and insisted to see Lady Xi Gui.



Lady Xi Gui had no choice but to come out to serve King Wen with wine. King Wen was astonished by how beautiful she was. He decided to take over the State of Xi in order to marry Lady Xi himself.

After they got married, Lady Xi never smiled again. They had two sons, one of them was King Cheng of Chu.

## 86. King Wu of Chu(楚武王)-- The first King of the State of Chu

King Wu died in 690BC.

He was the first ruler among Zhou's vassal states to style himself "king"; Chu was one of a few states whereby its rulers declared themselves kings during the Spring and Autumn period. Other states include Wu and Yue.

King Wu married a daughter of the ruler of Deng called Deng Man (鄧曼).

With the power of Chu growing by the day, King Wu became dissatisfied with the title of Viscount and sought to better himself. In the summer of the thirty-seventh year of his reign, 704 BC, Xiong Che declared himself "King", marking Chu's formal independence from the Zhou Dynasty. Subsequent rulers of Chu would all style themselves "King", heralding the start of the vassal kingdoms' usurpation of Zhou supremacy and the decline of the House of Zhou.



86. Princess of Deng Lady Deng Man(鄧曼)—The wife of King Wu, and called the wisest woman of the Spring and Autumn Period in The Commentary of Zuo (an ancient Chinese narrative history)



In 700 BC, the Chu army defeated the State of Jiao, which subsequently became a vassal of Chu. The marshal of the army was Qu Xia, who was the son of King Wu. The following year, King Wu sent Qu Xia to attack the State of Luo. Because of his previous victory, Qu Xia was rather arrogant regarding his ability to wage war. Therefore, Deng Man advised King Wu to call back Qu Xia. By the time the messenger arrived at the war zone, Qu Xia had already suffered a major defeat, and hanged himself because he underestimated the enemy.

King Wu took responsibility for the defeat and pardoned all remaining soldiers who had taken part in the battle.

In 690 BC, before King Wu led his troops on a punitive expedition into the State of Zeng, he had felt uneasy about the action. Deng Man begged him not to go. She said, "Everything starts to fall after it has reached zenith. You have made Chu a great country already. At your old age, you should stay home this time". King Chu disregarded her advice. After crossing the Han River and arriving on the eastern bank, he was suddenly taken ill. He sat down under a tree and died not long afterwards.

The Chu Prime Minister Dou Qi did not hold a funeral, but instead led the Chu army on the advance westward as originally planned. When the Chu army arrived at the capital of the State of Zeng, its rulers capitulated and swore allegiance to Chu. The Chu army withdrew across the Han River where they held a funeral for the late king. Thereafter, his son Xiong Zi ascended the throne as King Wen of Chu.

**97. Xiong Yi (熊繹)**--Reigned 11th century BC, the first viscount of the State of Chu

He was the son of Xiong Kuang and was a descendant of the Yellow Emperor and Zhurong (God of Fire) through his great-grandfather Yu Xiong.

Xiong Yi lived at the time of King Cheng of Zhou (reigned 1042–1021 BC) who wished to honor the most loyal officials of his predecessors King Wu of Zhou and King Wen of

Zhou (King Wu was the son of King Wen, they were your direct ancestors through 80th ancestor Bo Ying's lineage). The king summoned a meeting with Xiong Yi and the other vassal lords at Qiyang where Xiong Yi swore allegiance to the King and became keeper of the Maojue in the order of precedence. Along with the Xianbei clan leader he was also appointed joint guardian of the ritual torch.

At the same meeting, as a result of his ancestors' loyal service to the former kings of Zhou, Xiong Yi received a grant of land (a land full of thorny plants) around Danyang where he built the first capital of Chu. He then began the arduous task of clearing the thorny undergrowth from the foothills of the Jingshan Mountains so that his people could build Chu and make sacrifices to the Zhou king. King Cheng also gave Xiong Yi the hereditary title of Zǐ (子), roughly equivalent to a viscount.



After receiving a title, Xiong Yi was quite happy with his title and the fief. He worked very hard with his people to settle there.

When the next meeting came, because he had spent all his time clearing the thorny foothills, when he showed up at king's meeting, he had neither fancy clothing nor a luxurious carriage. The rest of the vassal state leaders dressed themselves in their best attire to meet with King Kang of Zhou. The king gave each of the three vassal leaders a precious treasure, except for the Chu ruler.

Xiong Yi was disappointed and became determined to make his country great, so no one could look down on his people.

**99. Ruler of Chu Xiong Li (熊麗)-- Reigned 11th century BC**

He succeeded his father Yu Xiong, who was the teacher of King Wen of Zhou, the first king of Zhou. Xiong Li's ancestral surname was Mi (𠂔), but he adopted the second character of his father's name – Xiong, which literally means "bear" – as the royal clan name of Chu, which is now the 72nd most common surname in China.



Xiong Li was succeeded by his son, Xiong Kuang, and his grandson Xiong Yi would later be enfeoffed by King Cheng of Zhou and granted the hereditary noble rank of viscount.

**100. Yu Xiong(鬻熊)--Reigned 11th century BC**

He was also known as Yuzi or Master Yu and was an early ruler of the ancient Chinese state that was later known as Chu. He was an ally and teacher of King Wen of Zhou (reigned 1099–1050 BC). In the Tsinghua Bamboo Slips his name is written as Xuexiong (穴熊, literally translation: cave bear)



**Ancestry**

According to recently decoded records from the Bamboo Slips in Anhui University's collection, which were discovered in the tombs, Yu Xiong descended from the mythical Yellow Emperor and his grandson and successor Zhuan Xu. Zhuan Xu's grandson, Li (黎), was named as the court master of fire by Emperor Ku and given the title Zhu Rong. Later the title became his name. Zhu Rong had six sons. The youngest son, Yu Xiong (also known as Ji Lian), adopted the ancestral surname Mi.

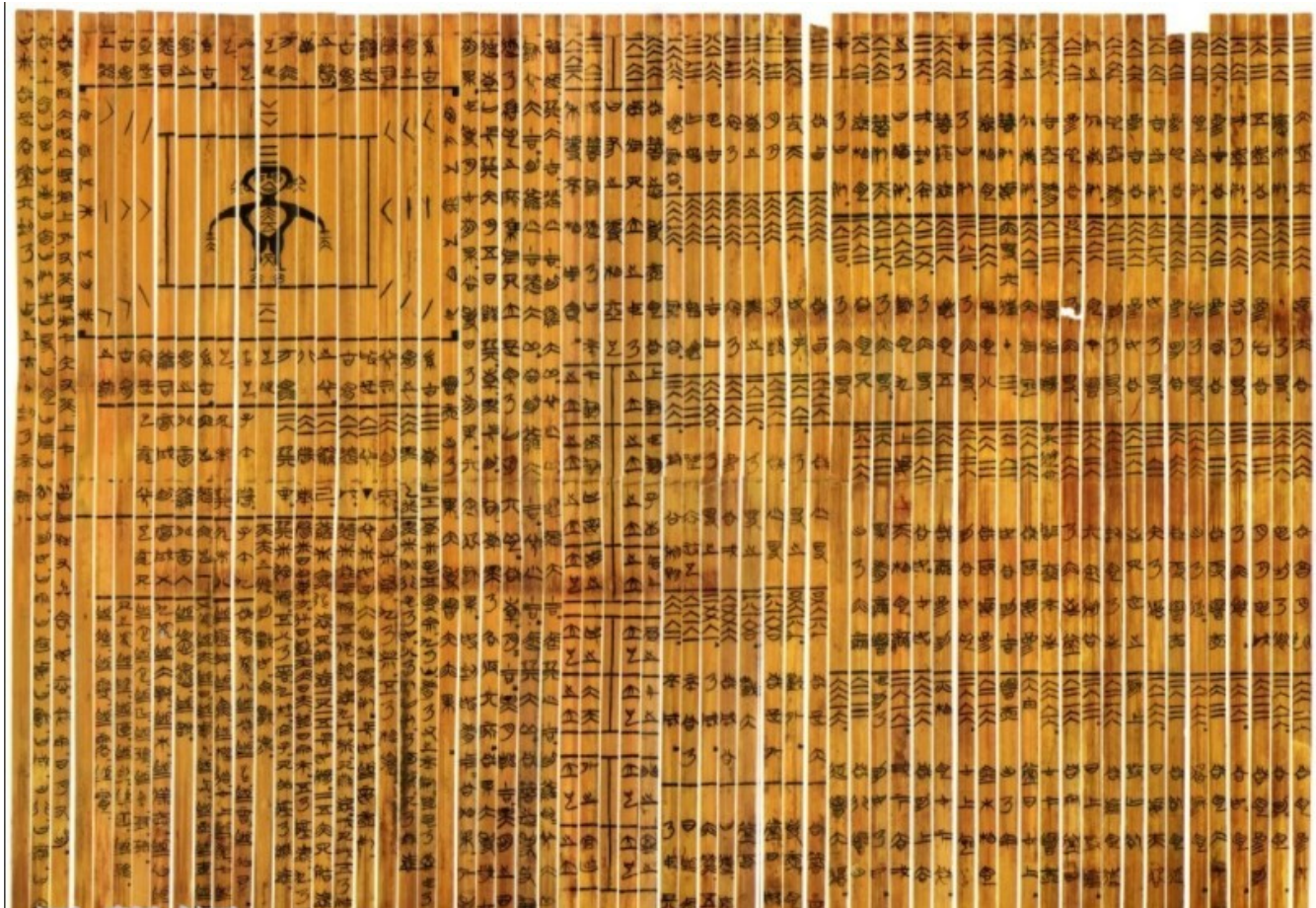
Enfeoffment

Yu Xiong died during the reign of King Wen of Zhou, and was succeeded by his son Xiong Li. After Zhou overthrew the Shang Dynasty, King Wen's grandson, King Cheng of Zhou (who reigned from 1042–1021 BC), awarded Yu Xiong's great-grandson, Xiong Yi, the hereditary title of zǐ (子, roughly meaning "viscount") and the fiefdom of Chu. In the ensuing centuries, Chu developed into one of the most powerful kingdoms of the Spring and Autumn Period.

Yu Xiong also married Princess of Shang Bi Zhui(妣隹), they had two sons.

**100. Bi Zhan(妣湛)--The wife of Yu Xiong**

Original article about Bi Zhan found in the Chu Ju (楚居 meaning the Lives of the Chu People) from The Tsinghua Bamboo Slips:



The chapter of Chu Ju(楚居) of the Tsinghua Bamboo Slips (清華簡)

穴禽遲徙於京宗，爰得妣湛，逆流哉水，厥狀聶耳，乃妻之，生佻叔、麗季，麗不從行，漬自齋出，妣湛賓於天，巫並賅其齋以楚，抵今日楚人。至禽狂亦居京宗。

Translation:

After Xue Xiong (meaning cave bear, also known as Yu Xiong) moved to the Jingzong area, he met a beautiful girl named Bi Zhan. They began dating, and on one occasion, were walking in a river against the current. Bi Zhan had curved ears, which Xue Xiong found alluring, so he married her. She gave birth to his third son, Dou Shu, and his fourth son, Li Ji, (also known as Xiong Li). It was a difficult labor for her to give birth to Li Ji. The witch doctor performed a C-section on her. But unfortunately, she didn't survive. The witch doctor used Chu Grass (a common local thorny grass named Chu Grass) to wrap the stomach of Bi Zhan and buried her. The descendants wanted to remember this great mother. Therefore, they called their clan Chu. This is the origin of Chu. Until the time of Xiong Kuang (son of Xiong Li, grandson of Bi Zhan), all Chu people still lived in Jingzong.



The drawing of the human bagua- in the upper left corner of Chu Ju



## 101. Zhu Rong (祝融)--The God of Fire

Zhu Rong was also known as Li (黎 the great-great-grandson of the Yellow Emperor), is an important personage in Chinese mythology and Chinese folk religion.

In Sima Qian's Records of the Grand Historian (史記 Shi Ji), Zhu Rong is portrayed as a historical person, who held the governmental office of Minister of Fire. Emperor Ku (the great-grandson of the Yellow Emperor) assigned Li as the Minister of Fire. When Li was a child, he was smart but short-tempered. At that time, the people of the Sui ren Clan invented drilling wood to make fire, but it was not convenient to preserve fire. Li especially liked to be close to fire. So, when he was a teenager, he became an expert at managing fire. He was troubled that when the clan needed to travel to another city, the fire could not be preserved for long-distance travel. Li used fire to cook food, and for heating, lighting, driving away beasts and mosquitoes. These skills were rare and valued at that time. Therefore, everyone respected him very much. Once, Li's father took the entire clan on a long-distance migration, and Li saw that it was not convenient to walk with fire. So, he only took sharp stones to be used for drilling wood to make fire.



Once, as soon as everyone had settled down, Li took out the sharp stones, found a large barrel of wood, sat in front of a rocky mountain, and started to make fire. He drilled, drilled, and drilled for three full hours, yet there was no smoke, and Li was very upset. But everyone was waiting for his fire, so he had to drill again. Drilling, drilling, drilling for three more hours, the smoke began to appear. But there was no fire. He was so angry that he stood up and slammed the sharp stone against the rocky mountain. Unexpectedly, the sharp rock that had been used to drill had become very hot. As it hit the rocky mountain, several dazzling sparks appeared with a "click". The clever Li looked at it and quickly came up with a new way to get fire. He picked up some dried hay and tapped two sharp stones against the hay. Sparks splashed on the hay, and smoke appeared. After blowing lightly again, the flames flared up.



Since Li discovered the method for making fire from stones, he no longer had to spend a lot of time drilling into the wood to make fire, nor did he need to do everything possible to preserve the fire. Emperor Ku knew that Li could make an important contribution, so he invited him to be an official who specializes in fire making. Emperor Ku appreciated him very much and said, "Li, let me give you a great name. You shall be known as Zhu Rong. Zhu means bless forever, and Rong is faithful light. May you forever faithfully bless the world with

light." Li was very happy and quickly kowtowed to thank Emperor Ku. From then on, everyone called him Zhu Rong.

People worship Zhu Rong and call him the God of Fire. Zhu Rong was an ancestor to the eight lineages of the royal families of the Chu state. According to the recently released records on the Bamboo Slips in Anhui University's collection, Zhu Rong was the father of the Chu clan leader Yu Xiong.

In modern Chinese, Zhu Rong literally means fire.



A depiction of the Zhu character in oracle bone script. The modern character is 祝.



A depiction of the Rong character in oracle bone script. The modern character is 融.

### 102. Lao Tong(老童)--The father of Zhu Rong

According to the records on the Bamboo Slips in Anhui University's collection, Lao Tong was Zhuan Xu's son. He was born with white hair, like a little old man. Lao Tong in Chinese literally means old child. Zhuan Xu's divination perceived that this white-haired baby would have numerous offspring, and he was overjoyed. So he named him Lao Tong. Lao Tong had four sons: Chong, Li, Wu and Hui. The second son, Li, gave birth to Kun Wu, Shen Hu, Peng Zu, Hui Ren, Yan An, and Ji Lian.



### 103. Zhuan Xu(顓頊)--The grandson of the Yellow Emperor



Zhuan Xu, also known as Gao Yang, was a mythological emperor of ancient China.

In the traditional account recorded by Sima Qian, Zhuan Xu was a grandson of the Yellow Emperor who led the Shi clan in an eastward migration to present-day Shandong, where intermarriages with the Dongyi clan enlarged and augmented their tribal influences. At age twenty, he became their sovereign, going on to rule for seventy-eight years until his death.

Zhuan Xu was subsequently claimed as an ancestor by many of the dynasties of Chinese history, including the Mi of Chu and Yue, the Yíng of Qin (Chu, Yue, and Qin are all your direct ancestors), and the Cao of Wei. He was held by many sources to be one of the Five Emperors of the ancient time.

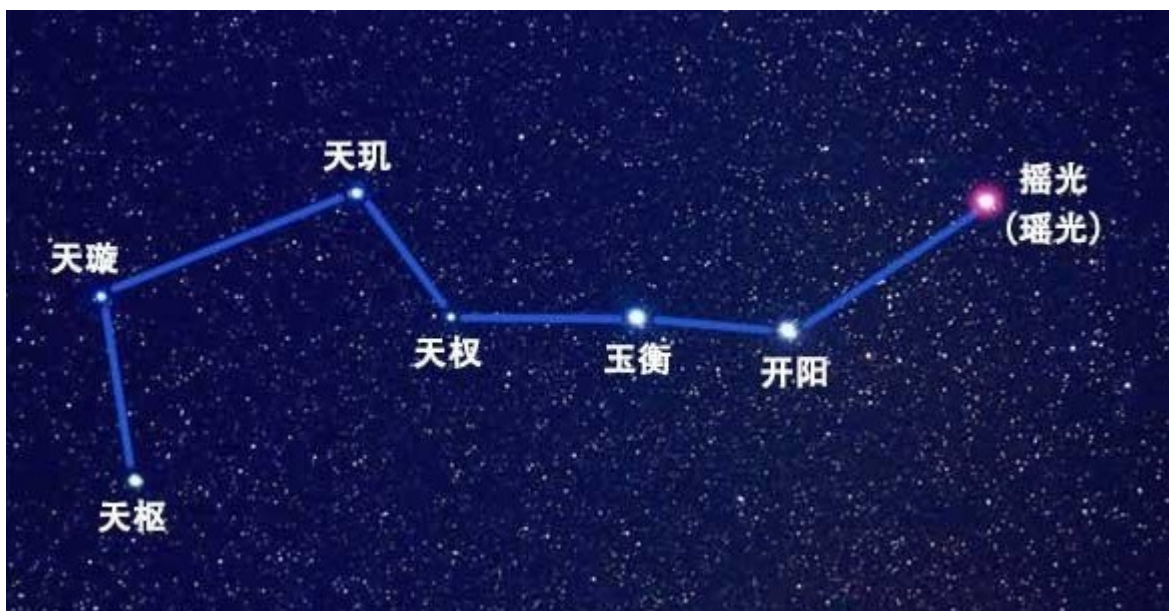
He made contributions to a unified calendar, astrology, religion reforms to oppose shamanism, upheld the patriarchal (as opposed to the previous matriarchal) system, and forbade close-kin marriage. The Bamboo Annals also credit him with composing one of the earliest pieces of music, known as "The Answer to the Clouds".



Zhuan Xu is commonly associated with the extremely important myth of the separation of the Heaven from Earth. According to the Lu Xing chapter of Shang Shu:

"We are told that the Miao... created oppressive punishments which the people into disorder. Shang Di, the Lord on High... surveyed the people and found them lacking in virtue. Out of pity for those who were innocent, the August Lord... had the Miao exterminated. 'Then he charged Chong and Li to cut the communication between Heaven and Earth so that there would be no descending and ascending.'" After this had been done, order was restored, and the people returned to virtue."

In the records, he is also mentioned as the god of the star Alkaid (摇光). His mother dreamed that the star Alkaid flew into her body while she was pregnant. It was considered by many to be a sign of great things to come. Later, when he was only ten years old, Zhuan Xu was designated heir apparent by his grandfather, the Yellow Emperor, to be the next emperor.



The Big Dipper (北斗七星)

**104. Chang Yi (昌意)--The second son of the Yellow Emperor**

The Yellow Emperor had twenty-five sons, two of whom were born to Lei Zu (嫫祖), the eldest son was Xuan Xiao, and the second son was Chang Yi.

According to records, in the 29th year of the Yellow Emperor, Lei Zu gave birth to Chang Yi. In the seventy-seventh year of the Yellow Emperor, Chang Yi descended to the Ruo River of Sichuan. The reason he moved away from his family was because he thought that his brother was more talented than him, and he wanted to abdicate his right to the throne, allowing his brother to accede. After that, Chang Yi married Pu Chang of Shushan as his wife, and gave birth to Gao Yang, the Emperor Zhuan Xu. Later, Chang Yi moved north to the Central Plains and built the city of Changyi (now northwest of Lexi, Henan). His older brother didn't achieve the throne. Instead, the throne passed to Zhuan Xu as the tribal leader after the collapse of the Yellow Emperor.



The purple area was Ruo River where Chang Yi lived for a while

**105. Yellow Emperor (黃帝)**--A deity in Chinese religion, the initiator of Chinese culture

The Yellow Emperor or by his Chinese name Huang Di was one of the legendary Chinese sovereigns and culture heroes included among the mytho-historical Three Sovereigns and Five Emperors and cosmological Five Forms of the Highest Deity.

The Han Dynasty Chinese historian Sima Qian considered the Yellow Emperor to be a more historical figure than earlier legendary figures. Sima Qian's Records of the Grand Historian begins with the Yellow Emperor, while passing over the others.

The Yellow Emperor's cult became prominent in the late Warring States, when he was portrayed as the originator of the centralized state, as a cosmic ruler, and as a patron of esoteric arts. To this day the Yellow Emperor remains a powerful symbol within Chinese nationalism. Traditionally credited with numerous inventions and innovations – ranging from the Chinese calendar to an early form of football – the Yellow Emperor is now regarded as the initiator of Chinese culture.



**105. Lei Zu (嫫祖)**--The wife of the Yellow Emperor, Silkworm Mother

Lei Zu was a legendary Chinese empress. According to tradition, she discovered sericulture, and invented the silk loom, in the 27th century BC.

According to one account, a silkworm cocoon fell into her tea, and the heat unwrapped the silk until it stretched across her entire garden. When the silk ran out, she saw a small cocoon and realized that this cocoon was the source



of the silk. Another version says that she found silkworms eating the mulberry leaves and spinning cocoons. She collected some cocoons, then sat down to have some tea. While she was sipping a cup, she dropped a cocoon into the steaming water. A fine thread started to separate itself from the silkworm cocoon. Lei Zu found that she could unwind this soft and lovely thread around her finger.

She persuaded her husband to give her a grove of mulberry trees, where she could domesticate the worms that made these cocoons. She is attributed with inventing the silk reel, which joins fine filaments into a thread strong enough for weaving. She is also credited with inventing the first silk loom. Lei Zu shared her discoveries with others, and the knowledge became widespread in China.

Lei Zu had a son named Chang Yi with the Yellow Emperor, and he was the father of Emperor Zhuang Xu. And she is a popular object of worship in modern China, with the title of 'Silkworm Mother'.

## **The Pedigree Chart of the Guan Tang Chock Clan**

1. Susan Chock Salgy & Galen Chock
2. George Chock 卓觀芳(1899-1963) married Roberta Florence Bohnker (1930-2012)
3. Chock Chin 卓託先 (1865-1933) married Miss Hee 許氏 (1875-1905)
4. Zhuo An-Hong 卓岸宏 (1826-1894) married Miss Huang 黃氏 (1834-1899)
5. Zhuo Wen-Han 卓文漢 (1789-1846) married Miss Ku 古氏 (1796-1865)
6. Zhuo Ming-De 卓明德 (1762-1826) married Miss Leung 鄭氏 (1767-1801)
7. Zhuo Da-Shi 卓達時 (1707-1770) married Miss Cheng 譚氏 (1719-1777)
8. Zhuo Dai-Jun 卓戴君 (1683-1747) married Miss Tang 唐氏 (1689-1743)
9. Zhuo Wei-Yi 卓惟一 (1645-1712) married Miss Zheng 鄭氏 (1651-1738)
10. Zhuo Chang-Yu 卓昌玉 (1619-1655) married Miss Tang 唐氏 (1618-1692)
11. Zhuo Xian-Chong 卓顯翀 (1587-1621) married Miss Li 李氏 (1588-1624)
12. Zhuo Xi-Zhou 卓希周 (1561-1639) married Miss Li 李氏 (1561-1631)
13. Zhuo Bo-Liang 卓伯良 (1520-1596) married Miss She 佘氏 (1520-1586)
14. Zhuo Zhen-Shan 卓震山 (1487-1551) married Miss Xin 辛氏 (1486-1553)
15. Zhuo Qiao-Luan 卓喬巒 (1459-1510) married Miss Tang 唐氏 (1461)
16. Zhuo Liu-Cheng 卓劉成(1428) married Miss Tang 唐氏 (1430)
17. Zhuo Zu-Gui 卓祖貴 (1401) married Miss Wei 韋氏 (1403)
18. Zhuo Guan-Yang 卓觀仰 (1369) married Miss Liang 梁氏 (1370)

19. Zhuo Guang Yi 卓廣一 (1345) married Miss Huang 黃氏 (1352-1402)
20. Zhuo Feng 卓奉(鳳)(1320-1386)(The 1st ancestor of Guan Tang) married Miss Huang 黃氏 (1322-1387)
21. Zhuo Zhi 卓至 (1292) married Miss Zhao 趙氏 (1296)
22. Zhuo Fu 卓復 (1258) married Miss Liu 劉氏 (1262)
23. Zhuo Gong-Yuan (1227) 卓公遠 married Miss Fang 方氏 (1237)
24. Zhuo De-Yi 卓得一 (1202) married Miss Lin 林氏 (1206)
25. Zhuo Dong 卓棟 (1176) married Miss Ruan 阮氏 (1179)
26. Zhuo Yong-Cheng (1144) 卓用成 married Miss Chen 陳氏 (1148)
27. Zhuo Duan-Xiang (1118) 卓端相 married Miss Lin 林氏 (1120)
28. Zhuo Du 卓杜 (1088) married Miss Zheng 鄭氏 (1094)
29. Zhuo Zhou-He 卓周和 (1049) married Miss Zheng 鄭氏 (1050)
30. Zhuo Zhen 卓珍 (1022) married Miss Lin 林氏 (1023)
31. Zhuo Gong 卓恭 (1006) married Miss Huang 黃氏 (1004)
32. Zhuo Wen 卓文 (984) married Miss Chen 陳氏 (988)
33. Zhuo kuan 卓寬 (959) married Miss Zheng 鄭氏 (959)
34. Zhuo Yan-Min 卓岩民 (918) married Miss Fang 方氏 (922)
35. Zhuo Yun 卓雲 (881) married Miss Zheng 鄭氏 (885)
36. Zhuo Ba-Cui 卓拔萃 (842) married Miss Lin 林氏 (847)
37. Zhuo Ying-Lin 卓應林 (802) married Miss Lin 林氏 (806)
38. Zhuo Yin-Zhiz 卓隱之 (774) married Miss Lin 林氏 (779)
39. Zhuo Zhong 卓仲 (747)
40. Zhuo Bo 卓伯 (722)
41. Zhuo Dong 卓東 (698)
42. Zhuo He 卓河 (662)
43. Zhuo Bian 卓忭 (637) married Princess of Tang Miss Li 唐公主李氏 (641)
44. Mr. Zhuo
45. Mr. Zhuo
46. Mr. Zhuo
47. Mr. Zhuo
48. Mr. Zhuo
49. Mr. Zhuo



50. Zhuo Zhe 卓浙 (287)
51. Zhuo Hong 卓宏 (255)
52. Zhuo Yi 卓禧 (206)
53. Zhuo Shen 卓慎 (157)
54. Zhuo Yan 卓衍 (108)
55. Zhuo Yuan 卓原 (69)
56. Zhuo Yan 卓演 (20)
57. Marquess Fanxiang Zhuo Chong 汎鄉侯卓崇 (13BC)
58. Marquess Baode Zhuo Mao 褒德侯卓茂 (53BC)
59. Zhuo Ji 卓璣 (79BC)
60. Zhuo Ji 卓績 (116BC)
61. Zhuo Chun-Ling 卓春齡 (141BC)
62. Zhuo Yuan-Gong 卓元功 (168BC)
63. Zhuo Yan 卓儼 (197BC)
64. Mr. Zhuo
65. Mr. Zhuo
66. Mr. Zhuo
67. Mr. Zhuo
68. Mr. Zhuo
69. Mr. Zhuo
70. Zhuo Hua 卓滑(338BC) ([The first ancestor who used "Chock" as surname.](#))
71. Mi Zhuo 聿卓 Prince of Chu (361BC)
73. King Wei of Chu Xiong Shang 楚威王熊商 (380BC-329BC)
74. King Xuan of Chu Xiong Liang-Fu 楚宣王熊良夫 (391BC-340BC)
75. King Dao of Chu Xiong Yi 楚悼王熊疑 (408BC-381BC)
76. King Sheng of Chu Xiong Dang 楚聲王熊當(480BC-408BC) married Princess of Zeng Ji Wu-Xu 姬無卹 (423BC-344BC)
77. King Jian of Chu Xiong Zhong (480BC-408BC) 楚簡王熊中
78. King Hui of Chu Xiong Zhang 楚惠王熊章 (505BC-432BC)
79. King Zhao of Chu Xiong Zhen 楚昭王熊軫 (525BC-489BC) married Princess of Yue Miss Mi 芈氏(523BC)
80. King Ping of Chu Xiong Qi-Ji 楚平王熊棄疾(564BC-516BC) married Princess of Qin Bo

Yin 伯贏 (546BC)

81. King Gong of Chu Xiong Shen 楚共王熊審 (600BC-560BC) married Princess of Ba Lady Ba 巴姬 (606BC)
82. King Zhuang of Chu Xiong Lv 楚莊王熊侶 (637BC-591BC) married Princess of Fan Lady Fan 樊姬 (624BC)
83. King Mu of Chu Xiong Shang-Chen 楚穆王熊商臣(657BC-614BC)
84. King Cheng of Chu Xiong Yun 楚成王熊惲 (681BC-626BC) married Lady Zheng Mao 鄭瞽 (679BC)
85. King Wen of Chu Xiong Zi 楚文王熊貲 (725BC-675BC) married Princess of Chen Lady Xi Gui 息媯 (708BC)
86. King Wu of Chu Xiong Che 楚武王熊徹 (760BC-690BC) married Princess of Deng Lady Deng Man 鄧曼 (740BC)
87. Viscount Fenmao of Chu Xiong Xuan 蚡冒熊詢 (781BC)
88. Viscount Xiaobao of Chu Xiong Kan 霄敖熊坎 (800BC)
89. Viscount Ruobao of Chu Xiong Yi 若敖熊儀 (818BC-764BC) married Princess of Yun 鄧夫人 (814BC)
90. Viscount of Chu Xiong Xun 熊徇 (840BC-800BC)
91. Viscount of Chu Xiong Yan 熊嚴 (877BC-828BC)
92. Viscount of Chu Xiong Yan 熊延 (918BC-847BC)
93. Viscount of Chu Xiong Qu 熊渠 (960BC-877BC)
94. Viscount of Chu Xiong Yang 熊楊 (995BC)
95. Viscount of Chu Xiong Dan 熊黜 (1034BC-970BC)
96. Viscount of Chu Xiong Ai 熊艾 (1071BC)
97. Viscount of Chu Xiong Yi 熊繹 (1107BC-1006BC)
98. Ruler of Chu Xiong Kuang 熊狂 (1145BC-1141BC)
99. Ruler of Chu Xiong Li 熊麗 (1186BC)
100. Ruler of Chu Mi Xiong 鬻熊 (1231BC) married Bi Zhan 妣湛 (1222BC)
101. Zhu Rong (God of Fire) 祝融 (1269BC)
102. Lao Tong 老童 married Jieshui Gaogua 竭水高緡
103. Zhuan Xu 顓頊 married Shengfen Nvlu 勝墳女祿
104. Chang Yi 昌意 married Shushan Changpu 蜀山昌僕
105. Yellow Emperor 黃帝 married Lei Zu 嫫祖