

宋氏族譜
SUNG'S GENEALOGY

(香港)
(HONG KONG)

From 1840 to present
第九世(宋琪)至現代

1. 家譜簡表

1. 宋肇雄(始祖)
2. 從浦
3. 萊嶺
4. 崇義
5. 豪受
6. 彥超
7. 朝可
8. 蘭松
9. 學伊
10. 華壽
11. 世雄

- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.
- 16.
- 17.
- 18.
- 19.
- 20.
- 21.
- 22.
- 23.

1. 宋世雄(香山永光堂)
2. 仰石(三子)
3. 彥顯(三子)
4. 秀立(次子)
5. 長勝(三子)
6. 耀元(長子)
7. 惠簡(長子)
8. 仕顯(次子)
9. 郁文(長子)(字協彬、號守愚)宋琪配葉氏
10. 巨川(四子) 配 高氏
11. 英和(嗣子) 子明(汝昌)配 陸潤蓮
12. 華與(獨子) 兆基(根) 配 陸慧英
13. 漢廷 配 鄭佩蘭)
顯廷 配 黃婉媚)
秀屏 適 梁名流)
煜廷 配 陳燕珍)

宋氏家譜

(高祖) (1805- 葉 琪 (1803-1863)
1870) 氏(守愚公)

(曾祖) 趙 梁 潘 漱 (1841- 高 巨 梁 劉 邱 黃 蘇 古 晴
氏 氏 氏 川 1882) 氏 氏 氏 氏 氏 氏 氏 川
(1840- (岳山)
1868)

(祖) (1867-1953) 陸 子 (遷香港住)
同治六年丁卯-癸己 潤 明
蓮 (汝昌) (1867-1934)

(父) 女 陸 子
柳 (1891-1969) 慧 根 (1885-1942)
蟬 1887 (1887-1965) 英 (兆基) (字華興)

(子) 四子 三女 次子 長子
適陳 適梁 適黃 適鄭 長子
燕 明 婉 顯 漢
珍 流 媚 廷 廷
(married 1929) 47 19 85 (1917) (1915) (1915)
1947) (歿) (歿) -98 蘭

(孫) 媳林麗珠 子家榮 媳歐陽仲婉 次子逸韜 婿蔡松光 長女逸麗 四子乃榮 三女曼琪 次女曼珠 媳黃秀英 長子向榮 五子錫榮 媳陳寶蓮 四子恩榮 媳黃慕賢 三子志榮 適葉玉明 次女曼瑛 適屈抗生 長女曼玲
57 47 45 59 50 48-79 46 51 48 47 1945 41

(曾孫) 孫女曉彤 孫女曉雯 外孫女梁信怡 外孫蔡紀恩 孫永耀 長孫永堅 孫尚暉 孫尚智 孫女尚雯 外孫葉聰 外孫女葉慧 外孫屈康偉 外孫女屈康欣
92 85 77 71 79 77 86 84 83 76 72 72 69

2. 祖先傳記 (Biographies of the ancestors)

前 言

香港政府檔案處 (Hong Kong Public Records Office) 存放了我們直系祖先及近親的遺囑，有中文原文及英譯本，可按照年份及檔案號查閱：

Name 姓名	Year when will was made 立遺囑年份	Year when probate was lodged 成政府 PROBATE	Reference number 號碼
宋琪 SUNG KE	同治癸亥年 1863	1864	139 of 1864
葉氏 (宋琪妻) HEEP SHE	同治九年 1870	1875	949 of 1875
宋巨川 SUNG KU CHUEN	同治六年 1867	1881	1359 of 1881
宋晴川 SUNG CHIN TSIUNG (alias SUNG CHING CHUEN)	光緒丁亥十三年 1888	1889	23 of 1889
陸成科 LUK SHING FO	光緒三十年 1904	1905	68 of 1905

按族譜記載，

我們宋家「香山永光堂」始自明初天下既定之世，始宋世雄 (1457-1544) 遷至「香港」(即香山縣，民國後改名中山，今為珠海特區) 吉大(吉帶)鄉，「來香邑貿易煙」。

我們不能確知宋世雄何時遷往香邑，
只可推斷可能和初期中西海上貿易有關，
當時葡萄牙人已東來，尋覓良港

Vasco de Gama 繞過印度東來	1499年
葡人初抵東印度群島（今印尼）	1511年
葡人租借澳門	1557年

族譜中所言“貿易 煙鋪”，頗欠精確，
以當時慣例“煙鋪”是指鴉片煙館，
但十六世紀中期廣東鴉片尚未流行。而菸草（香
煙）亦是發現未久（可倫布到新大陸是1492年，
西方人始學印弟安人吸菸草）。

但宋氏后人如宋琪（九傳）， 宋晴川（十傳）
等則在香港開埠以後經營過鴉片，
而永光堂族譜是宋晴川所修定，
故有此語。宋世雄遷往香邑吉大，與澳門比鄰，
所以九傳至宋琪，在香港開埠之時便遷來香港。

族譜通常沒有記載各祖先的行業，但八世祖會青（配文氏）
生平則註明“置屋一間在省蟠龍南，居住溶光街，
開錦源番鞋鋪”，會青是宋琪伯父， 大概在香港賺了錢，
故能“在省”（廣州市）置業， 並開設西式鞋店，
宋琪生於1803年，八世祖會青能在十九世紀初即有此店鋪，
是頗為特式之事，值得一記。

1839-1842爆發中英鴉片戰爭，簽訂南京條約，
香港成為英殖民地，宋琪移居香港。1844年，
香港人口只有19,463人，華人10,859人（HK Govt Blue Book
1844p.102） 成年男丁只四千余，
我們祖先宋琪乃其中一人。

我們始祖大概是作中西貿易的小商人，
香港開埠後又作洋行買辦，並非傳統士人階級，

所以祖先都沒有什麼功名，
買回來的。

小小官位都是捐回來，

世雄始祖有派名至十二世錄：

意美成方遠 明輝振彩常
英華超世德 嘉齡集貞祥

宋琪應是「彩」字派，

宋巨川應是「常」字派，

但都沒有依族譜排列。很可能不知有此詩。宋晴川修族譜後，
則排了兩代：-

宋子明/汝昌 (字英和) 及宋兆基， 根 (字華興)

和他們同輩的堂兄弟則按「英」字「華」字排。

按族譜宋漢廷等一代應按「超」字排，

但他們以及謫系的宋文田，

文超都沒有排，

更不必談下一代了。

按族譜宋向榮等該是「世」字輩，

宋永堅，

宋尚智等該是「德」字輩，

他們的兒子則是「嘉」字輩。

(如有興致，或可參改?)

始祖的派名未能傳遠，

可見我們不是十分傳統的書香之家。晴川之後僅排了兩代，
也顯示宋家中落，沒有成爲“世家”。

宋琪，字協彬，號守愚

1803 - 1863 (同治癸亥年)

族譜稱他“守愚公”，是“九世祖”。(見表4 Appendix 4)，是宋代遷至廣東省香山縣的第九代謫傳，生於澳門(見守愚公行狀) 妻葉氏，三子：晴川 (1828)，巨川 (1840)，濼川 (1844)。

據他的遺囑記載 (H.K. Govt. Records Office, Probate File No.139 of 1864, 4/134) 他早在1841 年便來香港，從事“貿易，為任洋務”。在遺囑中他把“家居，物業，生理揭項，出入銀兩”全交給葉氏及兒子管理。族譜中注“生平行狀，有守有為，樂善好施”。

宋琪頗為開明，前進，早在同治年間便立遺囑的輩人恐不多見。

他的遺囑原文正楷寫於紅紙上，另有四頁英文翻譯。此外，又另有另一以中文謄抄的稿件，註明

“經手照原書抄白紙：英文則註明“ True translation R.A. Rozario, Interpreter to the Supreme Court” (高等法院傳譯員 Rozario 之翻譯)

宋葉氏，宋琪妻
(1805 - 1870)

她是宋琪原配，丈夫1863年去世後，1864年政府檔案處有她
(或以她的遺孀名義) 申請從速分配遺產的記錄
(1864年7月6日)

葉氏在1870年有簡單的遺囑，說她的“次子 (即巨川)
已故”而三子秀川“俱已長成”。她說明丈夫死後，
“所有家費一切皆系長男晴川一人籌辦”，所以她死後，
“家產物業一概交與長子晴川永遠管業”。
葉氏並不識字，所以遺囑上以“x”作符號。

(Probate No. 949 of 1875 “Heep Shee, deceased”)

宋巨川

(1840-1868)

生卒年從族譜，但香港政府案處則有他的遺囑，
立於1867年2月。

宋巨川是我們的高曾祖父，他廿八歲便死去，
在他父親宋琪死後數年便也棄世，
當時他的母親葉氏仍健在。

他的遺書很簡單，只有四行字，
“將所有餘名下應得之業交與妻宋高氏收管”，
沒有詳述是什麼產業，遺書提及“爲俯 養，
小兒汝昌之用”。當時汝昌只有一歲。

(Probate No. 1359 of 1881, 4/430)

他的夫人宋高氏(1841-1882)資料簡見於族譜，
“番禺小港鄉高諱始榮氏生七女也。”只有簡單的一句。

宋巨川遺書只說“名下應得之業”，
可見他逝世時自己手上沒有什麼產業，
所以要替妻子及幼兒爭取父親遺產。巨川的長兄晴川比他年
長十餘年，而且一早同父親來港謀生，是宋家的掌權人。

宋晴川是很成功的商人，參見宋晴川遺囑 (Appendix 4)

巨川遺囑立於1867，但1881年才成爲PROBATE，
可能是宋高氏患病，爲保障兒子汝昌利益，才入政府檔案。

宋汝昌，字子明，號英和，又名宋昌 (1867-1934)

族譜中汝昌是十一傳，
族譜註明他是“嗣子”，
血緣關係可能不太親，
應寫“繼子”（親生寫“生子”）

是我們的曾祖父，
即收養回來的，
因如是兄弟過繼，

宋汝昌沒有遺囑，他的事跡從其他來源搜得，

1. 薄扶林墳場“宋母梁氏”碑，上有“侄汝昌，汝德”字樣，所以可以從宋母梁氏（宋晴川四夫人）及晴川一派調查
2. 宋汝昌的妻子是陸潤蓮，她是陸家長女，有九個妹妹，兩個弟弟，弟弟排行十一，十二，她父親陸成科因此極器重女婿，事事依賴宋昌。陸成科是“生理日報”及“維新日報”的老闆，在華賢坊（當時高級住宅）亦有產業，他的遺囑（Probate no. 68 of 1905, 4/1754）指明宋汝昌為執行人。
3. 口述歷史來源：宋漢廷，宋顯廷，宋秀屏，宋煜廷均記得一鱗半爪，宋文田（晴川后人）亦有來信（25/5/1989）談及宋昌事跡。

宋汝昌因養父（巨川）早喪，巨川死時亦沒有什麼產業，宋琪（守愚公）的財產都掌握在長子宋晴川手中（參見宋晴川遺囑 Probate No 23 of 1898）。晴川隨父親於1841年來港，作“買辦洋務生意”是Turner & Co 及 Ryrie & Co 的買辦。他立遺囑時產業包括中環，舍利街五所樓宇（1, 3, 5, 7, 9 號）及一所鴉片煙店——兆燻店，遺囑執行人是他的再繼室宋邱氏。（宋漢廷及顯廷記得童年時

曾在舍利街樓宇住過，但不知詳情。舍利街樓宇業主詳見 (Appendix 3 號資料)。

宋汝昌一歲時 (1868) 喪父 (巨川)，十六歲時 (1882) 喪母 (高氏)，很可能要仰賴伯父晴川，而晴川的遺囑 (1888年) 並無片言隻字提及這侄兒。但汝昌娶陸氏，很可能由晴川安排，因他是族長。

此外，宋汝昌與“四伯婆太” (晴川四夫人梁氏) 關係很好，宋文超來信說 “可能梁氏自幼照顧汝昌”，而宋顯廷則提到梁氏只有一女鳳群，嫁與豪門韋氏 (薄扶林基督教墳場“韋門宋夫人之墓”在“宋母梁氏”碑側)，而宋晴川家后人都搬遷往澳門，梁氏無人依靠，汝昌身為宋氏子侄，常為梁氏出頭作主。此說頗有道理，因梁氏墓碑刻了汝昌之名，(晴川派的華芬雖名為“子”，卻非梁氏親生)。

又宋漢廷妻鄭佩蘭回憶，她初嫁入宋門時，每天向祖先牌位上香，亞太 (陸潤蓮，宋汝昌妻) 吩咐另裝清香一??“四伯婆太”。

宋汝昌缺少了父蔭，所以特別要依靠自己的聰明與靈活頭腦。他“可能在澳門讀過書，結婚後受太太鼓勵學英文” (宋秀屏回憶)， “我們家三代都是皇仁書院唸書的” (宋漢廷回憶)，十九世紀來香港懂英文的人不多，政府和洋行都起用很多印度人和葡萄牙，汝昌的“西學”是很好的資本。

《英華人名錄》(Anglo-Chinese Directory)有記載宋汝昌的職業。《人名錄》記載他居住士丹頓街18街, 1883-85在《公和堂》藥房(Kung Wo Drugstore)工作, 任druggist,(當時泛指西藥房店員), 1915年則任職Deacon's律師樓(見附件)。

據HK Records Office 15/94號 Memorial 《HKRS 265 No.11A,541(3)》 Wotton and Deacon律師樓願意以每月十五元的新金, 請宋汝昌作出納員(shroff), 由岳父陸成科一千元作擔保, 日期是1887年6月14日, 那年汝昌正二十歲, 與陸潤蓮結婚剛一兩年(族譜中載陸氏1886年“生女.少殤”), 姻家幫汝昌一把是很在情在理之事。

1904年9月14日律師樓改組, 成爲Deacon, Looker&Deacon, 亦是由陸成科擔保, 宋汝昌續任出納員。

1924年8月2 日有三方面皆表示滿意的文件 (Certificate of Satisfaction), 可見宋汝昌一直在律師樓任職, 家道小康。宋汝昌除正職作律師樓的出納外, 副業是跑馬場的contractor, 據宋漢廷, 顯廷, 煜廷回憶, 當年每月跑馬兩次, 管理入場, 下注, 派彩等都需人手操作。宋汝昌懂英文, 通曉數學, 所印度人U.A.Rumjhan (U.Rumjhan 是Deacon律師樓的總出納, 即汝昌上司) 令他組織管理公眾棚的下注派彩事宜, 每次動員200-300人, 這些人要略懂英文, 並諳亞拉伯數目字, 計數快捷, 每次日薪\$4-\$5, 並供“西式午餐”, 當時是很好的報酬。宋漢廷, 顯廷在十餘歲時都跟過宋汝昌賺馬場的錢。很多在廣州省城的親戚都搭船來幫手。宋汝昌能組織這許多人, 顯然頗有領導才能, 此外, 1904年陸成科病危,

遺囑中指派宋汝昌為執行人，
陸氏擁有“生理 .維新日報”及華賢坊西門牌10號至12號，
“事無大小，
亦歸宋昌主持...待至小兒陸興及歲。”可見陸成科如何倚
重這能幹的女婿。

陸氏死後，宋汝昌入稟高等院，
註明陸氏產業是5197.50港元。汝昌地址變了華賢坊10號
(影件Appendix 1 號) 宋汝昌與陸家關係可想見。

至於他進Victoria College (Queen's
College皇仁書院前身) 就讀多久則不得而知，
但陸成科的兄弟陸敬科則精通英語，曾在中央書院，
中西書院，皇仁等就讀及作老師，1894年出版 English
Grammer，據當時報章所載，
陸敬科是中國財政部長陳錦德及外交部長唐紹儀的英文教師，
1919年還當了廣州市的總翻譯官。宋汝昌之習英語，
可能得力於陸敬科。

宋汝昌1930年中風癱瘓，1934年去世，他薄有積蓄。

宋華興，字兆基，又名宋根

(1885-1942)

宋根是第十二代祖先，是宋汝昌獨子，他是我們的祖父，
有一自梳不嫁的妹妹宋柳嬋（我們的姑婆） 1891-
1969。他的夫人陸愛仙（慧英） 1887-1965，
亦是他母親陸潤蓮的堂妹妹，（陸慧英父親是陸泗科）
所以他的婚事很可能是精明的母親所安排的。

據漢廷，顯廷，秀屏，煜廷等回憶，
宋根“早年在皇仁書院讀書，未能畢業，
便去天津什麼路礦學堂讀書，適逢光緒皇崩（1908），
太學生每朝哭朝停課，沒有讀下去，
回港後便入港府工作直至二次世界大戰”（秀屏信
20/5/1989）

漢廷等敘述宋根曾在皇仁取得獎學金，
後往“唐山工學院，□路交通傳習所”肄業。

“他實在是個普通人，並且是不得志的人，
因他本來不想當公務員，老祖母（陸潤蓮）要他當的，
他其實想做生意，常常對我說退休後，拿了退休金去做生意，
搬開老家，離開家庭的桎梏事與願為，因天不假年！”

（秀屏信，同上）

據香港政府記錄（Govt Blue Book），1911年宋根（Sung
Kan）入核數署當五級文員，年薪480元，
到了1930年遞升至二級文員，年薪2,700元，
另租金津貼240元。1930年政府紀錄他離開香港一個月另十八
日，原來是陪同上司北上辦移交威海衛的手續（交還中國）
“其上司因老子曾北方讀過書，生活過，地理環境熟，
所以叫他同行...

回程時買了一件棗紅色的新花毛葛衣料給我....”

（秀屏信，20.5.1989）

香港政府紀錄宋根在1936年升為一級文員，到了1939年，年薪4,100元，另300元租金津貼，全年沒有請假。(見HK Gov't Blue Book, 1939)

宋兆基的英文不錯，當時算是高級公務員，生活穩定，他的副業不少，

首先是作西藥成藥的生意(漢廷等回憶)。他和十一舅公陸維興合伙組織了「兆伯氏兄弟公司」，賣生油，胃藥，咳藥水，雪花膏，化妝品等等，

輸往廣州等地售賣。他喜歡看有關西藥方單一類書籍，無師自通，可惜經營未能興盛(按當時香港人搞西藥，成藥，化妝品等不少，詳見香港博物館catalogue，

「廣生堂」是其中最成功例子)。宋兆基對西藥的興趣，亦可能來自父親宋汝昌早年經營過西藥房。

同時因為他懂英文，諳政府條例，而當時所有正式文件皆用英文，他又經營過殯儀生意，替主顧領取死亡證，同時售賣棺材，協助殮葬等，或因此關係，他熟識了一些“堂口兄弟”，

使他的殯儀工作較順利。香港淪陷初期，英政府投降而日政府未至，曾大亂數天，而祖居因有“堂口兄弟”的字條貼上而幸免。

日本1941年佔領香港，宋兆基還差數年才領到政府長俸，突然失業，不久染上痢疾，因失醫死去。

宋兆基十分順從母親，每月薪俸悉數奉上母親陸潤蓮，只取回一些作理發零用等。在1932-33年間他曾納有一小妾李氏（無子女，後離去），是他到上海出差核數時認識的。他喜歡玩玩中國樂器，同時又喜歡玩無口電收發機，當時尚未有無口電臺，所以他弄了收音機，也只可聽聽來往船只的電訊。荔枝角道285號物業，在1928年購置，價一萬零500元（漢廷回憶），前任業主是福華銀號，以前現地作過“有成大押”（香港政府檔案 NKIL264號），騎樓是1925年加建的。（詳見附件 Appendix 3）。此外1934年間購入衣局街物業，以宋柳嬋名義購入（NKIL297），又衣局街本劃為農地，所以檔案存於 Colonial Secretariat Office，與荔枝角道物業不同。騎樓在1923年加建。

宋母陸慧英 (1887-1965)

陸氏名愛仙，是陸泗科（建東，煜初）的女兒，排行第三，她的伯父叔父：陸成科和陸敬科都頗有名氣，是早期香港文化界，報業界中國人，她亦讀書識字。

她有五兄弟：湛興，瑞興，倫興，良興（碧山）及萬興，妹妹是愛真。

她嫁與宋兆基（宋根後）（1910年前後），上有精明能幹的婆婆陸潤蓮，下有自梳不嫁的小姑宋柳嬋，日子並不易過。陸氏為人十分隨和平易，事事謙讓，息事寧人。

她生下三子一女：漢廷（1915），顯廷（1917），煜廷（1923）及秀屏（1919），丈夫在抗戰初期，香港淪陷後不久（1942）死去。她隨同兒子及女兒，媳婦等逃難至中國內地。

香港光復後重返祖居

據政府紀錄，荔枝角道285號在1947年7月移在她的名下。陸氏對待子女，寬大堅強而公平，在任何情況下皆幫忙子女。女兒秀屏1947年喪夫，她親自撫養外孫梁逸韜，讓女兒盡心工作。小姑宋柳嬋晚年中風臥病，當時陸慧英已染癌症，但還時常攜帶湯水至法國醫院探望小姑。陸氏寡居廿余年，每月皆可領取小許寡婦金，一定買回家中一包包意米餅，每個孫兒一份。她逝世時共有內外孫子孫女十二人。

附錄鄭氏家譜（鄭佩蘭）

鄭佩蘭（1915生於香港），是鄭綿清（1878-1939）和邵儉從（1876 -1960s）的獨生女兒。鄭綿清另有一兒子鄭均培（1905-1986?），為妾陳氏阿銀所生。

鄭氏宗譜多賴鄭秀暖 -- 鄭綿清三弟綿煜之二女口述。

鄭家是廣東省中山縣烏石鄉人士，

很多人外出“掘金”謀生。〈鄭綿清祖父鄭昌明曾在澳洲雪梨 Sydney 工作多年，八十餘歲逝世。

鄭綿清父親鄭邦和很能幹，十八歲開始作買辦，常往返廣州，香港之間，在廣州新興街（沙面對面）

置有八所店舖。他一向希望能在香港作生意，

因為發展較快。邦和公很年青（37歲）便死去，

他有六個兒子即綿清，綿浩（早歿），綿煜，綿暢，綿吉及綿澤。

鄭邦和死後，他的長子綿清遷往香港，他在香港唸書，在威靈頓街開“生隆洋貨匹頭舖”。1930年代遷居東方街二號。晚年曾在 BLAIR 洋行任經紀買手。

鄭綿清在1900年左右返回廣州，

娶邵儉從。鄭家規矩是男丁在香港賺錢，婦女居於廣州，但1910年左右（？）佩蘭出生前，廣州的舖子遭大火焚燬，所以邵氏亦遷香港。

鄭佩蘭在香港出生。因是獨生女兒，亦受教育，入女子漢文師範學院就讀，

因而認識同窗好友宋秀屏兄長宋漢廷，並與他在1940年結婚。

3. *BIOGRAPHIES OF THE ANCESTORS*

PREFACE

There are three important sources for the history of the **Sung Family**:

1. Documents held in the Hong Kong Public Records Office.
2. The *Sung Family Genealogy* held by Sung Man-tin in the United States.
3. Oral recollections of senior members of the family (Our parents, aunts and uncles).

The Hong Kong Public Records Office has a number of our ancestors' wills on file. These include the Chinese originals as well as English translations. They can be traced according to years and file numbers. (See Table on page giving details of reference numbers)

According to the *Sung Genealogy*, our clan belongs to the Sung Family's branch called 'Hall of Everlasting Light, of Fragrant Hill' [Heung Shan, Wing-kwong Tong] 永光堂. The branch started in early Ming times when the first ancestor **Sung Sai-hung [Song Shi-xiong 1457-1544]** 永興 moved to 'Fragrant Hill County'. The County was renamed Zhongshan in honour of Sun Yatsen in Republican times. Now it lies in the **Zhuhai** Special Economic Zone. Our village was **Kut-tai** 𨋖𨋖 (𨋖𨋖), which is now the busiest business centre of the region. "He came to Fragrant County to trade in opium"-- the Genealogy describes the life of Sung Sai-hung.

We cannot ascertain the exact date of Sung Sai-hung's re-location in Fragrant County. Our conjecture is that it must be linked with early East-West trade. That was the time when the Portuguese were busy seeking a good port in the Orient. Vasco da Gama sailed round India in 1499. The Portuguese arrived in the East Indies in 1511 and obtained the lease of Macao in 1557. Our ancestor's move to coastal China in late 15th century and early 16th century coincided with the blossoming of maritime trade.

However, it is doubtful that he did engage in opium trade that early. Opium smoking was not yet popular in 16th century Guangdong. It is known that his descendants **Sung Kee [Song Qi]** 永基 (9th generation) and **Sung Ching-chuen [Song Qingchuan]** 永清 (10th generation) did engage in opium trading in Hong Kong after 1840s. Since the *Sung Genealogy* was compiled by Sung Ching-chuen's descendants, this link with the opium trade might simply be an assumption of the compiler.

Sung Sai-hung moved to Kut-tai, which is about 20 kilometres north of Macao. That is why his son Sung Kee could move so easily to Hong Kong as soon as it became a British colony.

Normally the profession and trade of the ancestors are not recorded. But the entry on Sung Wui-ching [Huiqing] 永清 (8th generation) reads: "[He] bought a house in Canton, in South Poon-long [Reclining Dragon]. Lived in Yung-Kwong Street. Opened 'Kum Yuan'-- a Western style shoe shop." Wui-ching was Sung Kee's uncle. Opening a western style shoe shop in early 19th century China might be rather unusual and therefore warranted this comment.

Biographies of the Sung Ancestors

(from the 9th generation onwards)

Our ancestors were small traders engaged in East-West trade. They worked as compradors for British firms soon after Hong Kong was ceded to Britain. They were not from the traditional scholar-gentry class and did not enjoy any official status. Some had official titles which were bought with money.

The Opium War (First Angle-Chinese War) broke out in 1839-41. By the Treaty of Nanking 1842 Hong Kong Island became a British colony. Our ancestor Sung Kee moved to Hong Kong in 1840.

According to the first census, there were only 19,463 people in Hong Kong in 1844. The Chinese population was 10,859. Only 4,000 of these were adult male. (*Government Blue Book 1844, p. 102*) Sung Kee was one of them.

Ancestor Sung Sai-hung wrote a 4 line (5 characters each) poem for naming 20 generations of male descendants. According to this poem, Sung Kee and his brothers and male cousins should have been named "Choi" [Cai] and **Sung Ku-chuen's** generation (10th) should have been named "Sheung" [Chang]. However, none of them followed the rule. It is my conjecture that they did not even know of the existence of this poem.

It was Sung Ching-chuen who made the fortunes and he also compiled the genealogy. It is significant that the two generations following him immediately did follow the poem. **Sung Tze-ming** [Song Ziming], alias **Yu-cheong** [Ruchang], has the courtesy name "**Ying-wo**" [Yinghe]. All his cousins follow the "Ying" character. Similarly, **Sung Shiu-kee** [Shaoji], alias **Sung Ken** [Song Gen], had the courtesy name "**Wah-hing**" [Huaxing]. All his cousins used the "Wah" character.

According to the poem, **Sung Hon-ting's** [Song Hanting] generation (13th) should have used the character "Chiu" [Chao]. **Sung Heung-wing's** [Song Xiangrong] generation (14th) should have used the character "Sai" [Shi]. **Sung Wing-kin** [Song Yongjian], **Sung Sheung-chi's** [Song Shangzhi] generation (15th) should have used the character "Tak" [De]. None of us followed any of these. The next generation should use the character "Ka" [Jia]. Anyone interested in reviving the ancestral tradition might like to take heed of this old poem in the Sung Family.

The loss of the poem is testimony to our lack of a strong scholar-gentry tradition. The Sung was not an "eminent family" with firm rules. Only two generations followed the poem in picking the names of the male decedents after Sung Ching-chuen.

Please read the following pages for the short biographies of the Sung ancestors.

Biographies of the Sung Ancestors

(from the 9th generation onwards)

9th Generation

SUNG KEE; t. HEEP BUN; h. SHOU YU (1803-1863)

9th generation ancestor. Born in Macau. Married **Yip Shi**, and had three sons: **Ching-chuen** b1828, **Ku-chuen** b.1840, and **Sow-chuen** b. 1844. According to his probate (H.K. Government Records Office, Probate File No. 139 of 1864, 4/134), he came to Hong Kong in 1841. He engaged in "trading, and business with foreigners".

In his will, he left all his assets, property, business, loans and gold and silver to his wife and sons. Since it was unusual to make a will in the early 1860s, Sung Kee might be a rather enlightened and astute man.

The original of his will was written in Chinese ink on red paper. Four pages of English translation were attached. "True translation, R.A Rozario, Interpretor to the Supreme Court."

SUNG YIP SHI, wife of Sung Kee (1805 - 1870)

She was Sung Kee's principal wife. After her husband's death in 1863, she (or someone acting in her name) applied for speedy sharing of his inheritance. The Public Records Office holds her application dated 6th July, 1864.

In 1870 she made a simple will. Mentioning that her second son Ku-chuen (our direct ancestor) was already dead. Her third son Sow-chuen "has grown up". She stated that ever since her husband's death, "...all family finances have been in the hands of our eldest son --Ching-chuen." She therefore bequeathed all her inheritance to Ching-chuen as well.

Yip Shi was illiterate, and her will was marked by an "X" for her signature. [Probate No. 949 of 1875 "Heep Shee, deceased".

10th Generation

SUNG KU-CHUEN 1840-1868

His dates are given according to the Genealogy. The HK Public Records Office holds his will which was made in February, 1867. [See Appendix]

He was our great-great grandfather. He died when he was 28, just a few years after his father Sung Kee's death. His mother Yip Shi survived him.

His will was extremely simple, with only four lines. It reads:

"...all that I should have should be given to my wife **Sung-Ko Shi**". Significantly, there is no listing of properties or assets. The will continues, "...so that my infant son **Yu-cheong** could be cared for". Yu-cheong would only be one year old. [Probate No. 1359 of 1881, 4/430]

There is a brief entry on his wife Sung-Ko Shi in the *Genealogy* "...native of Poonyu County, Shiu Kong Village. Father Ko Chi-wing, mother Sung Shi. [She is the] 7th daughter."

That is all we know about our great-great grandmother.

Sung Ku-chuen's will reads like someone without much assets of his own. He was fighting for his widow and infant son for "all that I should have". The family's wealth was in the hands of his eldest brother Ching-chuen, trusted partner of their father. [See Sung Ching-chuen's will in Appendix]

Ku-chuen's will was made in 1867 but did not become probate until 1881. It would be for the protection of his son Yu-cheong that the probate was applied for.

11th Generation

SUNG YU-CHEONG, t. TZE-MING, h. YING-WO, alias SUNG CHEONG 1867-1934

Sung Yu-cheong belonged to the 11th generation, he was our great grand father. The genealogy labelled him "foster heir", meaning that he was not from a close branch of the family.

He left no will, his life is reconstructed from various sources:

1. The Pokfulam Christian cemetery has a gravestone for "**Sung Leung Shi**". (Left, 19th Step downwards) Yu-cheong was named as one of her nephews. Sung Ching-chuen's 4th wife was "Leung Shi".
2. Sung Yu-cheong married **Luk Yun-lin** [Lu Ruanlian]. She was the eldest daughter of the Luk Family, she had 9 younger sisters and 2 younger brothers. Her father **Luk Shing-foo** trusted Yu-cheong heavily. Luk shing-foo was well-known as a newspaper owner and owned valuable property in **Wah-Yin Fong** [Street name] Luk's will [Probate No. 68 of 1905, 4/1754] appointed Yu-cheong as executrix. (See Appendix I)
3. Oral history sources: Sung Hon-ting, Hin-ting, Sau-ping and Yuk-ting remember episodes of Yu-cheong's life.

Since Yu-cheong lost his foster father Ku-chuen so early, he was penniless. His uncle Ching-chuen controlled the family's finances. Ching-chuen worked as a comprador for **Turner & Co.** and **Ryrie & Co.** He owned 5 houses in **Shelley Street, Central** (No. 1,3,5,7, & 9) as well as an opium shop "**Shiu Loong**". The executrix of his will was his wife Yau Shi. (Both Hon-ting and Hin-ting remember living in Shelley Street. For details of the ownership of the above properties, check Appendix III)

Sung Yu-cheong was only an infant when his father died in 1868. He must be dependent on his uncle Ching-chuen. However, there was not one word in Ching-chuen's will mentioning this orphaned nephew.

Ching-chuen's 4th wife Leung Shi seemed to be the one looking after Yu-cheong. Hin-ting mentioned that Leung Shi had only one daughter who married into a powerful family and Leung Shi stayed in Hong Kong instead of moving to Macau like many of Ching-chuen's family. Leung Shi

therefore relied on Yu-cheong to carry out many of the "Man's tasks" --mainly dealing with wider society.

According to **Cheng Pui-lan** (Hon-ting's wife), as the eldest granddaughter- in- law, she had to offer incense separately to a "4th Granny" of the Sung Family everyday after her marriage.

Yu-cheong was very clever and flexible. He "...might have studied in Macau, and learnt English after his marriage" (according to Sau-ping). "All men in the Sung Family over the 3 generations studied in Queen's College" (according to Hon-ting). Since few people knew English in the 19th century, the early HK government was filled by Indians and Portuguese. Yu Cheong's English skills were excellent assets.

According to the *Anglo-Chinese Dictionary*, Sung Yu-cheong's address was **18, Staunton Street, Central**. Yu-Cheong worked in "**Kung Wo Drugstore as druggist**". In 1913 he was listed as a clerk in **Deacon's solicitors** --at that time the biggest law firm in Hong Kong..

He also worked as "contractor" in the race course as sideline. According to Hon-ting and Hin-ting's memories: at that time there were races twice a month, and everything was controlled manually. Yu cheong's English knowledge and mathematical skills made him the controller of all public betting. "Every time he organised about 200-300 people", Hon-ting said. All of these needed to read some English, and have a knowledge of Arabic numerals. Each was paid \$4-\$5 per day, a princely sum in those days. "Western lunches" were supplied. Both Hon-ting and Hin-ting, his two grandsons, were thus employed when they were teenagers, earning good money working for the **Jockey Club**. "Quite a number of our relatives came all the way from Canton to help." Hon-ting recalls. Sung Yu-Cheong was obviously quite a good organiser and leader.

It is also known that he was made executrix of Luk Shing- Fo's estate in 1904. His father-in-law, Luk, was the owner of two Chinese newspapers [*Shengli Daily* and *Weixin Daily*]. Luk also owned properties at numbers 10 and 12 of Wah Yin Fong. Luk's will states "All affairs big and small should be managed by Sung Yu-Cheong...until [my] infant son **Luk Sheung-Hing** [Lu Shangxing] is of age." The close relationship between the Sung Family and the Luk Family is clear.

Sung Yu-Cheong also studied for some time in **Victoria College**, which later became **Queen's College**. At that time, there was a well-known personage **Luk King-Fo** who was famous for his English skills. He was active in Hong Kong and China. This man taught in several of the early Hong Kong schools and was the author of *English Grammar* (published 1894) He

was the English teacher of both the Chinese Minister of Finance and the Minister of Communications. In 1919, Luk King- Fo became the Chief Translator of Canton City.

Sung Yu-Cheong's entrance fo Victoria College and his English studies would most probably be a direct result of his relationship with the Luk Family.

Yu-Cheong suffered a stroke in 1930 and was paralysed. He died in 1934. He started his life as a disadvantaged orphan without much family support. However, his astuteness and acquired English skills served him well. He won the trust of his father-in-law and the Luk Family. He succeeded in making a modest fortune.

LUK YUN-LIN, wife of Sung Yu-Cheong (1867-1953)

Luk Yun-lin was the eldest daughter of the Luk Family. She had 11 younger brothers and sisters. She was a very capable woman, good at managing family finances and well-respected by her children: son Sung Ken (born 1885) and daughter Lau-Sim (b. 1891).

She was widowed for 19 years. Since her daughter took a celibacy vow and stayed unmarried, mother and daughter were very close. The two of them remained in the Laichikok Road family property when the rest of the extended family fled the Japanese invaders in 1941-45.

As little children, we were all careful not to anger great-grandmother. She had tiny bound feet but could walk rather fast. We all knew that she had helped great-grandfather when he was young and poor. We also knew that our father, uncles and aunts all feared her.

She died in the Laichikok Road property because she did not like going to the hospital. Her son Sung Ken died before her but she was survived by her daughter Lau-Sim.

12th Generation

SUNG WAH- HING t. SHIU -KEE. alias SUNG KEN (1885-1942)

Sung Ken was the 12th generation ancestor. He was the only son of Sung Yu- Cheong, and our grandfather.

He had one sister **Sung Lau-Sim** [Liu-chan] (1891-1969), who was a "combed-up" She took a vow of celibacy and never married. She was our grand-aunt. She stayed in the Sung household with her mother Luk Yun-lian, her brother Sung Ken's family, with all the Sung children and grandchildren.

Sung Ken's wife was **Luk Oi-Sin (t. Wai-Ying)** 1887-1965. She came from the Luk Family and was a young cousin of Luk Yun Lian--Sung Ken's mother. It is highly probable that his marriage was arranged by his mother.

According to the recollections of their children (Hon-Ting, Hin-Ting, Sau-Ping and Yuk-Ting), Sung Ken studied in Queen's College. Before graduation he went to Tianjin and studied in the College of communications and mining. However, he could not finish his studies. His daughter Sau-Ping explains, "In 1908 the Emperor Guangxu died and the College students went into mourning [as required by custom]. So Father's studies were interrupted. He returned to Hong Kong and worked for the Government until the outbreak of World War II." (Sau Ping's letter 20.5. 1989)

"He was actually an ordinary man, also a rather frustrated man. He did not like being a civil servant but he bowed to his mother's will. He wanted to have his own business. He often told me that he wanted to retire and take the pension to start some business. He wanted to have his own household and to be free from the extended family's control...However, his plans were unfulfilled. He died before retirement age..." Sau-Ping recalls.

According to HK Government Records (*Government Blue Book*), Sung Ken entered civil service as a 5th grade clerk in the Audit Office in 1911 with an annual salary of \$480. He rose to Grade 2 Clerk in 1930, with an annual salary of 2,700. plus a bonus of \$240. In 1930 he left HK for "a month and 18 days" to accompany his super to North China. In that year, Britain returned the naval base Weihaiwei to China. Sau Ping recalls, " Father studied in North China and was familiar with the place, so he was made to go on this mission... he bought me a piece of red woollen (*qipao*) material ..."

Sung Ken rose to Grade 1 Clerk in 1936. By 1939, his annual salary was \$4,100, plus a housing subsidy of \$300. He didn't take a single day of sick leave that year (HK **Government Blue Book, 1939**)

Sung Ken's English was good, and he was a high-ranking civil servant enjoying a comfortable lifestyle. He had a number of sideline businesses.

First of all he ventured into pharmacy business. He formed a company with his brother-in-law, and made hair lotions, stomach pills, cough medicine, and cosmetics. He sold them in Canton and other parts of South China. His knowledge was all from reading prescriptions in "western books". (Making western drugs was quite popular in HK in those years, long before the formation of proper drug companies and laboratories)

His other business was in organising funerals. Again, this had much to do with his English language skills. All official documents were in English, including the application for death certificates. So Sung Ken assisted his clients in obtaining death certificates, he also sold coffins and organised funeral services. He probably got to know some people who belonged to some "sworn brotherhoods" at this time. Their "protection" was necessary to facilitate his work.

The family remembers that when the British surrendered to the Japanese in 1941, during the couple of days when HK was in extreme chaos, Sung Ken's sown brothers put a notice on the door of the family property for protection. The Sung Family was therefore saved and not robbed.

However, with the Japanese occupation of HK, Sung Ken became suddenly unemployed. He never got his pension. He died of dysentery in 1942.

During his life time, Sung Ken was extremely obedient towards his mother and handed her his entire pay packet, keeping only a little bit for his petty cash.

Between 1932-33 he took a concubine (Li Shi) whom he met in Shanghai during one of his auditing trips. But Li left the family soon afterwards. Sung Ken also loved playing Chinese musical instruments. He also tried making his own wireless transmitters. At that time there were no commercial radio stations yet. So he could only listen to messages sent by ships sailing by.

In 1928 the Family bought the property at 285, Laichikok Road at a price of HK\$10,500. The site was owned by the "Fook Wah Bank" and was once occupied by the "Yau Sing Pawnshop" (You-cheng Da-ya) (See HK Govt Records NKIL , No. 264)

The balcony to the building was added in 1925. (See appendix for details of the Laichikok Road property)

In 1934 the Family bought the property in Yee Kuk Street at the price of HK\$7,000. Property owner's name was Sung Lau- Sim (Our grand-aunt) (Document NKIL No 297). It should be noted that the Yee Kuk Street was classified as farming area, and its records are in the Colonial Secretariat Office--different from the documents of Laichikok Road.

This property also had its balcony added on later, in 1923.

LUK WAI-YING (SPOUSE OF SUNG KEN) 1887-1965

Our grandmother Luk Wai-Ying's original name was **Luk Oi- Sin** (Aixian) She was the third daughter of Luk Sai-Fo. Her uncles were Luk Shing-Fo and Luk King-Fo, well known figures in the early HK literary and journalism scene. Madam Luk could read and write. She had six siblings: 5 brothers and one younger sister.

She married Sung Ken in the 1910s. The Sung household was dominated by her very capable mother-in-law: Luk Yun Lian. The situation was further complicated by an unmarried sister-in-law Sung Lau-Sim. Fortunately, Madam Luk Wai-Ying was very easy-going, conciliatory and tolerant. Like many traditional Chinese women, she was often self-effacing in order to preserve familial harmony.

She had 3 sons (**Hon-Ting** b. 1915), **Hin-Ting** (b. 1917), **Yuk-Ting** (b. 1923) and a daughter **Sau-Ping** (b. 1919). Her husband died in 1942, when HK fell under Japanese occupation. Luk Wai-Ying followed her children and their families, becoming a refugee in interior China. They only returned to the Laichikok Road family home after Japan's surrender in 1945. According to HK Government records, the Laichikok Road property was re-registered in Luk Wai-Ying's name in July, 1947.

Madam Luk Wai-ying was very fair, lenient and loving towards her children and grandchildren. When her daughter Sau-Ping lost her husband in 1947, she helped to raise her orphans, in particular baby **Leung Yat-To** (Yitao) in order to enable Sau Ping to continue with her teaching career. When her sister-in-law Sung Lau-Sim suffered a stroke and lay paralysed, Madam Luk helped caring for the patient, although she herself was also suffering from cancer and was rather sick.

Madam Luk survived her husband for more than twenty years. As the widow of a HK government servant she was entitled to a small pension. Every month she would use her money and buy each of the 10 grandchildren a packet of arrowroot biscuits. (Later on there were 12 grandchildren) Each of us had exactly the same share.

When she passed away (after suffering from cancer for 2 years), she was survived by 12 grandchildren.

CHENG FAMILY HISTORY

CHENG PUI-LAN [Zheng Pei-lan] (SPOUSE OF SUNG HON TING) born 1915

Madam **Cheng Pui-Lan** was born in Hong Kong in 1915. Her father was **Cheng Min-Ching** [Zheng Mian-qing](1878-1939) and her mother was **Siu Kim-Chung** [Shao Jian-cong](1876-196?) She had a half-brother who was born to Cheng Min-Ching's concubine.

The following account is largely based on the oral report of Cheng Sau Nuan--Pui Lan's cousin.

The Cheng family was from the **Wu-Shek Village** of **Chung-Shan** County in Guangdong. Cheng's grandfather once worked in Sydney (goldrush digger?), and died in his eighties.

Cheng Min-Ching's father was Cheng Pang-Wo who became a comprador at age 18. Pang Wo travelled frequently between Canton and Hong Kong and owned 8 shops in the main street of Canton. He preferred to do business in HK, where the turnover was quicker. He died at 37, survived by 6 children. Min Ching was his eldest.

Cheng Min- Ching soon moved to Hong Kong. He studied in HK and opened a shop selling clothing materials in Wellington Street. In 1930 the Shop was moved to No 2, Tung Fang Street. He also worked as buyer for the **Blair Company**.

He married Siu Kim-Chung in Canton. The Cheng Family tradition was always like this: the men worked and earned money in Hong Kong, but their wives would stay in Canton, where the family home was. However, around 1910, the Canton shops suffered from a great fire, and Madam Siu moved to Hong Kong, where Pui- Lan was born subsequently.

As an only daughter, Pui-Lan was very precious to her parents and was sent to school for a proper education. She studied in the **Chinese Normal College for Women**, HK's earliest women's teacher training college. She met Sung Hon-ting, the elder brother of her school friend Sung Sau-ping. She married Sung Hon-ting in May 1940.

Prob. File No. 139 of 1864, (4/134) 宋琪，
字協彬，别字愚原

Will of Soong Ki.

Soong Kee, married name Heep Pun, style name Show Yue, my
lawful wife Heep Shee 氏

Had issued three sons: eldest Cheng Chuin 晴川
second Ku Chuin 巨川
third Sow Chuin 秀川

all are grown up and married, my property which I earned
myself (who are not so clever as to compare with other
persons).

On the 21st year of Toa Kwong (1841) I came to Hong
Kong, employed myself in business all the time with
foreigners, always been diligent and making little profit
sufficient to support my wife and family.

On the 6th year of Ham Foong (1856) being advanced in
age, I handed over all my property to my eldest son Cheng
Chuin to manage and sign my name " Soong Kee" in all
business transactions as he had already managed for several
years. In consequence of my having to return home to my
native place in the present year to build an ancestor's hall
out of my own money, and constantly going and coming, I took
sick and a large boil (carbuncle) broke out on my thigh,
getting worse day by day; being now over 60 years of age my
constitution is weak fear will not live long therefore I
make this one Will in case what in future may happen. All
my property money matters business and money due by debtors
to be handed over to my wife Heep Shee to take care of and
instruct Cheng Chuin and Ku Chuin the two brothers to
adminstrate the Estate and Effect without any further
consultation, and to be deligent thereafter and economical
and act as I did, take care of the house and family without
causing any wrangle, be careful be careful and deligent
hereafter.

Toong Chee Kwai hoy year 9th Moon 26th day--

7th November 1863.

(Signed) *Soong Kee*, will.

(Signed) Son, *Soong Sow Chuin*

(Signed) Witness, *Soong Heep Yee*

Ng Chuck's own writing

Ng Tack hung's own writing

Ng Tai ngong's own writing.

True translation

R.A *Rpzario*, Interpreter to the Supreme Court.

Probate File, No. 949 of 1875 (4/311)

This Will is made by one **Yip Shee**. □氏

I was a married woman. My deceased husband's name is **Sung Kee**. I have born three sons, the eldest son's name is **Ching Chuen**, the second son is dead, and the third son's name is **Sow Chuen**. They are now all grown up.

After the death of my husband, all my family affairs were managed by my eldest son **Ching Chuen**. I am now nearly 70 years of age, and I am so weak and am afraid that I cannot live much longer in this world. Therefore I prepare this will to guard against future emergencies.

When I die all my property, real and personal, are to be administered by my eldest son **Ching Chuen** with the assistance of my third son **Sow Chuen**.

After this my will is made, I hope the Imperial Heaven will protect all my sons, grandsons, and that they may live in good health, harmony and propriety. Be careful and exert yourselves.

9th year of Tung Chi, 5th moon, 2nd day, or 31st May, 1870.

This will is made by me **Sung Yip See**. [her X mark]

Witnesses:

s. of **Hip Yee**

s. of **Tang Tai Tsun**

Interpreted by **Chan A Fook**,

Clerk to

In the Supreme Court of Hongkong, Probate Jurisdiction.

Probate No. 1359 of 1881

Sung Ku Chuen, deceased.

This Will is made by **Sung Ku Chuen** as I am dangerous ill and fear that accidental calamity would befall me, accordingly I expressly make this will to bequeath (hand over) the property to which I am entitled to my wife **Sung Ko She** to receive and manage the same for the purpose of maintaining my son **Yu Cheong**. Be careful to this, careful to this.

Witnesses:

The mark of **Sung Yu She** [X]

(signed) **Lo Soon Cho**

Dated Tung Chi 6th year 1st moon 15th day (19th February 1867)

Sung Ku Chuen,

the maker of this will personally signs.

I certify that the above writing is a true translation of the annexed Chinese Will.

Dated this 28th of May 1881,

(signed) **Chun Tai Kwong**, Sworn Translator.

In the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, Probate Jurisdiction.
Probate File No. 23 of 1889 (4/734)

This Will is made by **Sung Chin-tseung**. 宋展翔 my literary appellation is **Ts'ing-Ch'un** 晴川 and my Pseudonym is **Ngok-shan**. 岳山 I am native of the **Kat Tai Village** 吉蒂鄉 of the **Kung Sheung Division** 恭常邑 in the **District of Heung Shan** 香山 in the **Prefecture of Kwong Chau** in the **Province of Kwong Tung**.

I followed my deceased father Mr. **Shau-u** 守愚 to **Hong Kong** in the year 1842 to do trade in Foreign business as a Comprador. Further in the year 1854 thanks to the kind support of **Mr. Ryrie** and others of **Messrs. Turner and Co.**, Hong Kong I took over the office of Comprador, for, up to the present, thirty odd years.

My deceased wife is **Ku Shi**, 古氏
my deceased "Kai Shat"¹ is **So Shi**, 蘇氏
my "Tsoi Kai Shat"² is **Yau Shi**. 邱氏

I have 3 sons born to me. The first is **U Lam**, 汝霖 the second **U Lam**, 汝霖 and the third **U Kwan**, 汝均

After my death all my personal or landed property sited in Hong Kong or in my native place or in any other places shall be wholly handed over to my "Tsoi Kai Shat" (second succeeding lawful wife) **Sung Yau Shi** 宋邱氏 who shall act as `Executrix to control the estate forever. Other persons

¹ The literary translation of these two characters "Kai Shat" in the original is succeeding wife, usually the lawful wife married after the death of the 1st legitimate wife to take her place.

² The literary translation of these three characters "Tsoi Kai Shat" is second succeeding wife meaning the lawful wife married after the death of "Kai Shat".

are not allowed to quarrel and raise dispute nor is there any need for having another consultation. In future (my estate) may be administered and managed according to the conditions set forth on the left (hand side of this paper) but the expenses incurred on account of my death must be first deducted before exercising the specified conditions. The Will made heretofore shall be observed as Waste paper. This is what I direct:

1. The one house No.5 on Lot 115 in **Shelley Street, Central district, 中寰舍利街** and One hundred taels only out of the original capital in the **Shiu Lung Opium Shop 兆隆口店** shall be handed over to the control of my eldest son **U-Lam**.
1. The one house No.3 on Lot No.115 in **Shelley Street, Central district**, shall be handed over to the control of my second son **U-Sham**.
1. The one house No.1 on Lot No.115 in **Shelley Street, Central district**, shall be handed over to the control of my second son **U-Kwan**.

As to the two houses No.7 and No.9 on Lot No.115 in **Shelley Street**, half of the rents collected every year shall be put aside and reserved for worshipping and sacrificing purposes. The same shall still be controlled and managed by the Executrix **Sung Yau Shi** so that she may solely manage them. Other persons are not allowed to get up a pretext to invade and possess (them).

My third son **U-Kwan** being young in years all my personal and real estate which I ought to possess save and except those that are distinctly written herein as having been disposed of shall be given to the management of **Sung Yau Shi** his mother by birth together with the worshipping and sacrificing fund. Full powers are given to her to control the same. Other people are not allowed to quarrel or dispute over it. When once directed it shall be for thousands of year and will last as long as heaven and earth.

Witnesses (s.) **Leung Heung-shim**. Written on behalf of Testator.

(s.) **Yau Shin-hing**.

Kwong Sui Ting Hoi 13th year, 11th moon, 21st day (4th January 1888)

Will of (s.) **Sung Tsing-chun.**

I hereby certify that the above writing is a true translation of the annexed will.

Chung Shing-hong. Translator. 8th January, 1888.

[Original in English, added on text of Chinese will]

Re-executed by Sung Ching Chuen this Eleventh day of January One thousand Eight Hundred and eighty-eight. Re-executed by the Testator as and for his last Will and Testament in the presence of us both present at the same time who in his presence at his request and in presence of each other leave hereunto set out respective hands as Witnesses.

(signed) Daniel Ecaldewell, Solicitor, 50 Queen's Road, Hongkong.

(signed) D.Wilkenson, Solicitor, Hongkong.

(signed in Chinese) **Sung** **Tsing-Chun.**

Probate No. 68, 1905.

Luk Shing Fo, 陸成科

I, Luk Shing Fo, am the maker of this last Will. As I am now ill I am afraid there will be an accident. I make this one will beforehand to be handed over to **Sung Cheong 宋昌** for his administration. All the businesses that I have carried on, the **Wai San Daily Newspaper 維新日報**, and the properties that be left by me situated on Inland Lot No. 157 Section A Subdivison II and on Inland Lot No. 157 Section A Subdivision XIV viz. (houses) Nos. 10 and 12, **Wa in Fong West 華賢坊西**, Hong Kong are to be handed over to Sung Cheong for his control. As to all affairs whether large or small, that have passed through (my) hand, they are also to be managed by Sung Cgeong in like manner as by me. He is to wait till my son **Luk Sheung Hing^a 陸尚興** comes of age when these properties and businesses etc. will all be forthwith handed back to him. Lest work of mouth should be unreliabe this will in one document is specially made to be kept as proof.

Witnesses to the signature: **Au Shuk Kwai**

Tam Lu Tsung

Kwong Su 30th year 4th Moon 24th day (7th June 1904)

Luk Shing Fo, maker of this will, true handwriting.

*The above is a true translation of the Chinese will marked " A" of **Luk Shing Fo, deceased, made this 14th day of December, 1904, by me.***

Wong Kwok u,

Court

Translator.

SUNG Yu-Cheong, 宋汝昌, T.Tzu-ming, 字子明H.Ying-wo,
號莫和 alias Sung Cheong **又名宋昌**

1867-

Sung Yu-Cheong was our great grand-father. According to the geneology, he was the 11th generation, and he was a "fostered son" of Sung Ku-Chuen **宋巨川**. The use of such a term implied that he was not very closely related to the main branch. If he had been a nephew it would have been noted.

Since he left no will, we have to depend on other sources for his life and deeds.

- a) The first source is epigraphy. A tombstone in the Pokfulam Christian cemetery (Left, Step 19) for "**Madam Leung of the SUNG Family**" (**宋母梁氏夫人**) bore Sung Yu-Cheong's name as "nephew" .
- b) The second source is through his wife, a lady from the **LUK Family, 陸氏**. Madam Luk has a couple of brothers who are traceable through probates, registers and even in the *South China Morning Post*.
- c) The third source is through oral history with our father's generation. **Uncle Hinting (顯廷)** and **Aunt Sau-ping (秀屏)** both remembered quite a bite.
- d) **Sung Man-tin, 宋文田** descendant of **Sung Ching-chuen, 宋晴川** also wrote something about him. 9Madam Leung was te 4th concubine of Ching-chuen, the lady who looked after Yu-Cheong when he was little).

Since Yu-Cheong's father Ku-Chuen died at 28 (when he was only a year old), and since most of the SUNG Family's assets were in the hands of Ku-Chuen's eldest brother Ching-Chuen,

life must be hard for Yu-Cheong.

He was said to be born in Macau, and had some " English education, probably at Victoria College" (Hin-ting and Sau-ping).

4. Brief CV's of Contemporary Family Members

SUNG Hon-ting 宋漢廷

Born: 出生1915 in Hong Kong (HK Gov't Hospital, Sai-ying-pun)

Married: 22 May 1940 in Supreme Court Registry
結婚 (spouse: CHENG Pui-lan)

Education: Queen's College 皇仁書院 Matriculated 1937
教育 HK Medical Department training course for 18 months
(1938?)

Career: Book-keeper (\$40/month) at Harry Wicking Co.
域景洋行 Until War.

職業

Pharmacist (8 bushels of rice) at World Dispensary,
Guilin 桂林世界藥房

Chief clerk of US army in Chongqing, Guiyang,
Zenyuan. 重慶美軍總部

1946? Hong Kong Gov't Medical Department
香港政府醫務處

? Harry Wicking Co. Accounts Officer, Assistant
Accountant (\$3,000/month) 域景洋行助理會計師

Retired: 1974
退休

CHENG Pui-lan 鄭佩蘭

Born: 1915 in Hong Kong (delivered by English nurse
privately)

出生

Married: 22 May 1940 (Spouse : SUNG Hon-ting)

結婚

Education: 1939 Graduated from Chinese Normal College for Women
教育 女子漢文師範學校

Career: 1939 - 1941 Chung Chen Primary School, Shumshuipo.
\$28/month

職業

崇真小學

1946 - 1948 Tak Ching Primary School (Catholic)

德貞小學

1950 - 1953 Chung Chen Primary School, Shumshuipo

崇真小學

1953 - 1979 Bishop Ford Memorial Primary School

福德小學

Retired: 1979

退休

Children: Man-ling 曼玲 (1941) , Man-ying 曼瑛 (1945), Chi-
wing 志榮 (1947),
Yun-wing 恩榮 (1948), Shek-wing 錫榮 (1951)

WAT Kwong-sang 屈抗生

Born: 24 December 1940 in Hong Kong
出生

Education: 1953 - 1958 HK Government Scholarship
教育 1958 - 1960 Matriculation with Gov't Scholarship
1960 - 1965 Hong Kong University with Gov't
Scholarship
1965 MB BS (HK) graduated with 3 Distinctions
1987 FHKCGP

Career: 1966 - 1967 Medical Officer, Queen Mary Hospital
職業 1967 - 1970 Medical Officer, Queen Elizabeth
Hospital
1971-present Family Medicine & General Practice

Address: Block 10, Flat C1, Beverly Villas, 16. La Salle
Road, HK.

地址 FAX: 3377-537 Ph: 3366-211
From 1992, Address in Canada: 23, Queen's College
Drive,
Richard Hill, Toronto. Ontario L4B 1P1
FAX: Ph: 905- 8810-129

SUNG Man-ling 宋曼玲

Born: 2 September, 1941 in Hong Kong
出生

Married: August 1967 in Hong Kong (spouse: WAT Kwong-
sang)

結婚

Education: 1954 - 1961 Queen Elizabeth School with Government
Scholarship
教育 1961 - 1966 Hong Kong University with Donor

Scholarship

1966 MB BS (HK)

1991 M C Anaes (HK)

Career: 1967 - 1972 Medical Officer QEH

職業 1973 - present Private Practice in Anaesthesia

Hobbies: Chinese painting; Esthetics & Cosmetology with
CEDESCO International

興趣 Diploma 1989.

WAT, Karen Kang-yun 屈康欣

Born: 17 November 1969 in Hong Kong
出生

Education: 1982 - 1988 Maryknoll Convent School
教育 1987 HK School Certificate with 8 "A" s
Dr Ellis Chung Scholarship
1988 - Faculty of Medicine, Chinese University of
Hong Kong
(graduation pending 1994)
1988 - 1989 Honour Roll of Dean's List for academic
performance

WAT, Conrad Kang-wai 屈康偉

Born: 24 September 1972 in Hong Kong
出生

Education: 1984 - 1989 La Salle College
教育 1989 HK School Certificate with 3 "A" s
1989 - 1990 Ridley College, Canada.
Ontario Secondary School Diploma,
Merit awarded as "Ontario Scholar"
Governor's Gold Medal, Ottawa.
1990 - Faculty of Arts & Science, Trinity
College, University of Toronto
1994 B Sc(special) graduation proposed

Hobbies: Amateur film critic.
興趣

SUNG Hin-ting 宋顯廷

Born: 1 January 1917 in Hong Kong
出生

Married: 2 February 1944 in Guilin (Spouse: WONG Yuen-mei)
結婚

Education: 193? Queen's College
教育 1938 Matriculated

Career 1938 - Hong Kong Post Office
職業 ? YMCA

WONG Yuen-mei 黃婉媚

Born: 10 June 1921 in Hong Kong
出生

Education: ? Various girls' colleges in HK
教育

Career: 1938? Wing On Insurance co., telephone operator
職業 1944 Married SUNG Hin-ting

Hobbies: 1940s Choir member of Anti-Janpanese troupe
興趣

Children: Victor Heung-wing 向榮 (1946), Pearl Man-chu 曼珠 (48-79),
Maggie Man-kee 曼琪 (50), Fancis Nai-wing 乃榮 (59)

Deseased: 28 May 1985 in Hong Kong, Queen Elizabeth Hospital

See following page for marriage certificate of SUNG Hin-ting
and WONG Yuen-mei

SUNG Yuk-ting 宋煜廷

Born: 3 July 1923 in Hong Kong
出生

Education: 193? Wah Yan College 華仁書院
教育 1939 Obtained driving licence

Married: 1948? in Hong Kong (spouse CHAN Yin-chun)
結婚

Career: 1940s? Driver, private vehicles and taxis
職業 1953 - 1963 Bus driver, Kowloon Bus Company
retired from Co. in 1963

Address: Block 4, Man Lai Court, Man Lai Road, 12/F, Flat G,
Tai Wai, N.T.,
地址 Kowloon. Ph: 6962713.

CHAN Yin-chun 陳燕珍

Born:
出生

Education: ? - 1941 Tak Ming Middle School, Sai Yee Street.
教育

Career: 1940s Ratten-wares weaver, Laichikok Road,
職業 Housewife after marriage

Children: Ka-wing 家榮 (1957)

Editor's Note

The compilation of the Sung's Genealogy was conducted on and off over the last few years. It was completed with the input of many people, in particular the invaluable help of Yun-wing and Shek-wing.

It started in late 1988 when Manying returned to Hong Kong on sabbatical leave and visited the Pokfulam Cemetery with the Family during the Qingming Festival. On the way to Granny's (Madam Luk Wai-Ying's) tomb, we passed by a derelict tombstone marked "Madam Leung of the Sung Family". Our great-grandfather Sung Yu-Cheong's name was engraved on it. He was noted as a nephew of Madam Leung. We knew, therefore, that our family had been in Hong Kong for quite a long time.

We queried members of the oldest generation (i.e. Hon-ting, Hin-ting, Sau-ping, and Yuk-ting) who recalled various episodes of their youthful days as well as tit-bits of Sung Family legend. It soon became clear that the Family had moved from China for quite a few generations.

The **Hong Kong Public Records Office** (near Admiralty MTR Station) carries many public documents: wills, probates, land deeds, and early directories like the *Anglo-Chinese Directory* dated from the mid-nineteenth century onwards.

Since "Sung" is an uncommon surname among the Southern Chinese, and since there were so few Chinese who would lodge documents with the government in those early years, our ancestors' documents were surprisingly easy to find. (See Appendix I). I must say that it was a very moving experience to physically open and touch those old wills--written in Chinese ink on red paper--and imagining the circumstances under which they signed their last wills and testaments. All of these wills had old English translations, now also reproduced in Appendix I.

The HK Government *Blue Books* (produced yearly) give names and details of all HK civil servants. Since a number of our ancestors and relatives worked for the government, a systematic checking of those Books revealed all the details related to their career: date of employment, date of promotion, pay, housing allowance and even dates of absence from work. Some pages are reproduced in Appendix II.

I must thank **Reverend Carl Smith**, the amazingly meticulous local HK historian whom we called on several times in 1989. He showed us boxes and

boxes of cards on local property, and I found those of 285 Laichikok Road (the Sung Family home) and Yee Kuk Street (Grandaunt's property). The lists of owners of the five Shelley Street property (once belonging to Sung Kee --9th generation ancestor) were also found. I made notes from Rev. Smith's cards and they are reproduced in Appendix III.

Mr Sung Man-tian, descendent of the senior Sung branch, holds the *Sung Genealogy*. He wrote to me from New York and clarified several areas of doubt and further lent us the Genealogy for photocopying. The important pages are reproduced in Appendix IV.

All Sung and Leung sisters, brothers and cousins were sent a circular letter in October 1993 which requested a brief resume/curriculum vitae from all members of our generation. I would like to thank everyone for responding promptly and efficiently. A small number have not yet responded, and might choose to do so later on.

This *Sung Family Genealogy in Hong Kong* can be updated comparatively easily because of the plastic binding. I would like to draw your attention to the list of addresses and contact numbers of different family members around the world inserted just before Chapter 4: Contemporary CVs.

To the youngest generation of the Family I would like to add that there are many areas that they might like to research on in greater detail. They might like to study social mobility, career choices of Chinese/English educated persons in early HK, the role of women, economic development, or the links among South China, HK and Macau... and many other possibilities. They might like to embellish and expand the Genealogy.

Your comments, queries, and suggestions can be sent to Manying by FAX at 64-9 5292175. They will be highly valuable for future improvements. Lastly, I give my sincerest thanks for all your enthuasaistic support and apologise for any shortcomings and mistakes that this Genealogy may have.

Manying Ip (Ye-Song Manying)

December, 1995.