



騰飛之旅 Pegasus Discovery Tour Study Guide

A Special China Tour for Marr Family, Relatives and Friends

(March 20 to April 5, 2003)

Part I A Condensed History Guide with reference to Marr (Ma) 馬 Family Roots
Part II Genealogy of the 21st Generation to the 27th Generation Marrs (Ma)

Copmpiled by Ted (25G)
March 1, 2003

Pegasus Discovery Tour: A Condensed History Guide with special reference to Marr (Ma) 馬 Family Roots

Date	Chinese Dynasties	World Events	Major Events In China	Key Events in Marr 馬(Ma) History and Ningbo 寧波	Beijing 北京	Xian 西安	Guilin 桂林	Huangshan 黃山	Hangzhou 杭州	Shanghai 上海
Ancient Times - 1766 BC	Pre-written history. Yellow Emperor (2,697BC) Xi 夏 (2205-1766 BC)	3000 BC Sumerians developed writing. 2150 BC Stonehenge in England. Aryans invaded Indus valley . 2560 BC Great Pyramid of Khufu built at Giza.	3000 BC Rice cultivation and weaving invented. Xia Dynasty: Start of Chinese Dynasties in Yellow River Basin. Silk first produced.	Near this ancestral city of the MAs, 28 prehistoric sites and 1,540 ancient tombs of the Hemudu 河姆渡 tribe from 7,000 years ago were found in 1973.	500,000 BC Peking Man 500,000 years ago, cave dwellers in this area.	Neolithic inhabitants here 6000 years ago.				
1783- 1122 BC	Shang 商	Rameses I battled the Hittites. Trojan War	Most advanced bronze civilization Oracle bones and earliest complete Chinese writing.. Decimal system first used							
1134-256 BC	Western Zhou 西周	753 BC Rome founded Mayans settled in Yucatan 776 BC Olympic games begun in Greece 850 BC Homer tells the Iliad and Odyssey	Established feudal system. Introduced civil and legal system. Bronze ware became widespread in usage in everyday life.		Earliest record of inhabitants 1000 BC	Western Zhou established capital near Xian. Huaqing Hot Springs is where the Western Zhou Dynasty originally established its capital				
770-256 BC	Eastern Zhou 東周	Alexander the Great expanded into Asia. 563 BC Gautama the Buddha born in India. Persian empire began.	First of many invasions by Western and Northern barbarians.							
722-481 BC	Spring and Autumn 春秋	Kingdoms of Israel and Judah. 580 BC Destruction of Jerusalem by King Nebuchadnezzar 530 BC Pythagoras born.	Chaotic fighting among many states. Laozi authored Taotejing. North-South Grand Canal started. Petroleum and natural gas used as fuel		Great Wall sections started. This city was the capital of various kingdoms during this period.					
453-221 BC	Warring States 戰國	Greek town states. Greek development of written law and constitution. Athenian democracy. 332 BC Alexander the Great conquered Egypt	Only seven major states remain. Total breakdown of law and order. Many philosophers arose to fill the void. The most famous was Confucius (551-479 BC) and his most famous disciple, Mencius or Meng Tzu (390-305 BC) <i>The Art of War</i> by Sun Tsu Earliest evidence of crossbow as weapon	Marr or Ma 馬 surname first awarded by Emperor Zhao Hui Wen 趙惠文 to CaoXe 趙奢 who changed his name to Ma Fu 馬服						
221-206 BC	Qin 秦	216 BC Hannibal crossed the Alps	First Emperor of Qin, or Qin Shi Huangdi unified Chinese language, built the Great Wall, and standardized weights and currency. First recorded instance of explosives Use of negative numbers		221BC Great Wall built	Made capital by Qin Shi Huang. His vast Tomb contained the Terra Cotta Warriors	214 BC, Ling Canal connected Yangtze River to Guangdong to transport supplies for Qin emperor's army.			
206 BC - 220 AD	Han 漢	146 BC Rome destroyed Carthage 27 BC Caesar Augustus became Emperor of Rome 4 BC Jesus was born 79 AD Pompeii buried 120 AD Pantheon built	130 BC Silk Road is opened to the west 25 AD Persia sent lions as tribute, hence the lion dance. 100 AD First dictionary compiled 100 AD Books are printed using wooden type. Modern paper was invented	Ma Yuan 馬援 (ca. AD 40) was a military genius. With the aid of the Great Wall, his troops fended off the Hun invasion. Four hundred years later, Attila the Hun would be the terror of Europe.		Han Capital City, named Chang-an, it was the starting point of the Silk Road 24 AD City looted and burned and Luoyang became capital				
220 - 280 AD	Three Kingdoms 三國	Early period of the Maya	Golden Age of chivalry and romance. Immortalized in the famous novel: Romance of the Three Kingdoms						Emperor Cao Cao had a residence here.	
265-420 AD	Jin 晉	312 AD Constantine became Emperor of the West 410 AD Roman empire collapsed	Buddhism spread from India to China. Liu Hui calculated the value of π Biological pest control in use			Xian revived and became center of Buddhism.			Lingyin Temple built in 326; destroyed and rebuilt 16 times	

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420-589 AD	Southern and Northern Dynasties 南北朝	Anglos and Saxons rose in Britain St. Patrick returned to Ireland as bishop. Mohammed, Islam founder, was born.	434 AD Attila the Hun is the "Scourge of God". Huns or Hsiung Nu (present day Hungarians) moved West	The MAs were Uighur 回鶻 originally from the Xinjiang area 新疆. Originally the last name in Uighur is Kololu (葛邏祿)						
581-618 AD	Sui 隋	Arabs brought from India the Arabic numbers.	Grand canal from Hangzhou to Yangzhou to Luoyang to Beijing lengthened to 1,200 miles. Use of thyroid hormone from jujubes (紅棗) to treat goiter	The MAs (Marr) migrated to Kaifeng/Nanyang of today's Henan Province. Nanyang is about 200 miles east of Xian.	Grand Canal built to connect Yangtze to Beijing to speed commercial and military supplies between north and south.	Sui emperor rebuilt capital on present site.	Established as county in 590		610 City linked with the Grand Canal; became an important trading center and port.	
618-907 AD	Tang 唐	610-632 Muhammed preaches throughout Arabia. 636 Golden age of Islam begins. 691 Dome of the Rock mosque built in Jerusalem. 774 Charlemagne became king of Lombard 750 First major English literary work, epic poem Beowulf 793 Vikings raid England.	628 Xuanzang journeyed to India to collect Buddhist sutra. 631 Nestorians introduce Christianity to China 657 Tang and Uighurs defeat Western Turks. 690-704 First female Emperor, Wu Zetian 武則天 in Chinese history. Chinese chess rules set. Go invented and rules set. Buddhism thrived. Poetry and ceramics developed to an extremely high level of sophistication. Tang dancing influenced by the silk road trade. Gun powder invented and applied to warfare.	The Uighur Ma Family became sinicised over the century.		Xian was the largest and most cosmopolitan city of the world. Big Wild Goose Temple built in 670 to house Sutra text from India. Original citadel built as Forbidden City. Original Mosque built in 742 for the 30,000 Muslims. Western products and fashion are in vogue. 842 Fear of Buddhists influence brought persecution.	"The river forms a green silk belt, the mountains are like blue jade hairpins." wrote poet Han Yu 768-824)	In 747, Emperor Xuanzong 玄宗 (Li Longji 李隆基) of the Tang Dynasty believed that the Yellow Emperor became an immortal here, so he changed the name of the mountain to Huangshan (Yellow Mountain).	Capital of Wuyue kingdom. Hangzhou's famous silk industry established here..	
907-979 AD	Five Dynasties 五代	950 Kievan state founded in Ukraine and Belarus; earliest predecessor to USSR.	Five dynastic changes occurred along the Yellow River 907-960. Ten regional powers controlled sections of the Yangtze River; Earliest Israelites settled in China, especially in Kaifeng.		City was razed by Khitans and rebuilt as their capital.	City decayed rapidly but still important in Western trade.		Tunxi 屯溪 built in 960; many buildings remain	Qiantong River dammed in 8th century to form West Lake. The Six Harmonies Pagoda built in 970 to deflect the waves from the tide.	
960-1127 AD	Northern Song 北宋	980 Eric the Red explored Greenland 1000 Inca civilization emerges in South America. 1066 William the conqueror invaded England 1091 Crusaders conquered Jerusalem	Painting, calligraphy and philosophy thrived. 1042 world's first paper money used. 1045 movable type printing invented. 1090 astronomical clock tower constructed.		Capital city of the Jins (1115-1234);\	Forest of stone steles collected Confucian Steles and 2000 stone tablets from Han Dynasty.			Su Tongpo 蘇東坡, the famous poet was governor. He dredged the lake and created the formal gardens.	Started as a fishing village in 11th century.
1115-1234 AD	Jin 金	1162 Genghis Khan born. 1184 Leaning Tower of Pisa built. 1210 Francis of Assisi founded Franciscan Order 1258 Mongols destroy Baghdad 1274 Mongols failed in attempt to invade Japan	Although there were extraordinary achievements in art, culture, basic sciences and external trade, Song dynasty was one of China's weakest dynasties, both economically and militarily. Confronted by powerful enemies descending from the north, the Song dynasty fought the Tartars for more than a century before the latter conquered Northern Song in 1122 and founded the Jin dynasty.	The Ma Family was uprooted by the Jin invaders and escaped south with the Royal Court of the Northern Song Dynasty.	1215 Genghis Khan occupied city and named it, Dadu.					Named Shang Hai (which means above ocean) in 1292

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1127-1279 AD	Southern Song 南宋	1215 Magna Carta written in England 1187 Crusader forces defeated by Saladin. 1185 Beginning of Kamakura Shogunate and feudal period in Japan. 1200 Zen Buddhism introduced to Japan.	The Song Royal family escaped south and made Hangzhou as the capital. A great exodus of Han Chinese migrated to Yangtze River and Southern China basins. Chinese ships improved with Arabian influence, soon became the largest fleet in the world. Song landscape painting was highly developed.	XiaoKuan 孝寬 1stG Ma (~1100) settled in Ningbo MaoShan 茅山 area's JianAo 建畝 village, 85 miles from Hangzhou, capital of the Southern Song Dynasty. YuanYen 元演 3rdG (~1200) was the 吏部侍郎 Deputy Minister of Personnel of the Royal Court of Emperor Xiaozong 孝宗					1127-1279 Capital city and hub of Chinese state with two million residents. Yue Fei 岳飛, brilliant general who defeated Jins entombed here.	
1279-1368 AD	Yuan 元	Ottoman Kingdom in power. 1310 Dante wrote Divine Comedy. 1325 Aztecs found Tenochtitlán 1337 Hundred Year War between England and France began 1348 Black Death ravaged Europe	Grandson of Genghis, Kublai Khan was the first Emperor of the Yuan dynasty. The succession of Yuan emperors oscillated between pro-Mongol and pro-Chinese factions. The infighting caused the empire to crumble in less than 100 years. Yuan soldiers from Europe may have brought back the black plague which contributed to the dynasty's downfall. Marco Polo came to China in 1214 and was a confidant of Kublai Khan.	5thG YunXiang 允詳(~1270) moved to GuangXi (Bright Creek)光溪 village situated on both sides of Jing River 鄞江 about 13 miles from Ningbo City. The village has taken on different names over the centuries, such as Bo Liang 百梁桥 (Hundred Beam Bridge), XiaoXi 小溪 (Small Creek). This village is now known as WeiRiver Village 蕙江村.	1279 Kublai Khan made his capital here. Marco Polo gave an effusive report of the city.				Marco Polo described it as "a city of heaven...the finest and most splendid city in the world."	
1368-1644 AD	Ming 明	1390 Chaucer wrote the Canterbury Tales. 1438 Incas found city of Machu Picchu. 1450 Invention of printing by machinery and movable letters in Germany 1492 Columbus sailed the ocean blue. 1500 Italian Renaissance. 1564 William Shakespeare born. 1588 Spanish Armada destroyed by Sir Francis Drake. 1610 Galileo proved that Earth revolves around the Sun. 1620 Puritans arrived in America.	1368 Zhu Yuanzhang 朱元璋 led revolution against the Mongols and began the Ming dynasty. His brother, Yongle 永樂, the third Ming Emperor, built the Forbidden City of Beijing. Yongle also built the Temple of Heaven and restored the Great Wall. He was ruthless but a brilliant ruler and world expansionist. Zheng He 鄭和, a Muslim from Yunnan was sent with 63 huge junks with over 27,000 men to explore the southern oceans and establish trade all the way to Arabia. Jesuit Matteo Ricci came to China in 1582. Ming porcelain was so exquisite it became synonymous with "Vase".	8thG JiXiu 季修 (~1355) had four sons. They set up four "HOUSES" 房 -- 天地人物 Tien De Ren Wo (Heaven, Earth, Man and Matter). We came from the fourth House, The "Matter House". Each House built an ancestral temple. Collectively, these ancestral temples were known as Yue Ben Tong 裕本堂. In the official Ningbo County Census record completed on the 39th year of the reign of Emperor Jiajing 嘉靖 (1561), Ma family name was recorded.	Forbidden City built in 1406 and renamed Beijing as capital Tiananmen built in 1417, south gate to Imperial City. The Ming Emperors were buried in elaborate tombs. Changling 長陵 Tomb and Walkway of Yongle is a perfect surviving example. Temple of Heaven, (Tiantan), a masterpiece of 15th-century architecture, was built according to the advanced principles of mechanics and geometry. Peking Duck invented.	Entire Citadel was rebuilt Bell Tower built Mosque was re-built on original site of Tang Dynasty for the sinicised Muslims isolated by Chinese.	First westerners to see this area were Portuguese prisoners in 1550.		Matteo Ricci's convert, Xu Guang Qi 徐光啟, a senior official, was born in Shanghai. He donated his land to the Catholic Church and the area, now known as Xujiahui 徐家匯, is where the Marr family homestead is located. In 1685 with a population of 200,000, Shanghai became national center of textile industry.	
1644-1911 AD	Qing 清	1679 Habaes Corpus Act in England 1684 Newton's law of Gravity. 1684 Napoleon became King of France. 1741 Handel composed his oratorio, The Messiah. 1769 First permanent Spanish settlement in California 1776 American Independence. 1789 French Revolution 1800 Eli Whitney introduced cotton gin 1861-1865 American Civil War 1876 Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. 1904 Opening of the Panama Canal.	The Manchus from Manchuria invaded China with the help of corrupt Ming ministers. Never more than 2% of the population they ruled China with a Manchu supervised Ming Administrative system. Under the third Qing Emperor, Qianlong 乾隆, China became the most wealthy and populous nation in the world. Qing Dynasty rapidly declined after Qianlong and suffered a humiliating defeat at the Opium war of 1840. The Taiping Rebellion led to a most violent end of over 20 million lives killed. With Queen Dowager Cixi 慈禧 ruling China for ~50 years, 1860 to 1908, she poured enormous amount of money in restoring the Forbidden City and the New Summer Palace 頤和園. Boxer rebellion brought the Eight Foreign Allied Forces invaded and sacked the New Summer Palace 頤和園.	In the official Ningbo County Census record completed on the 6th year of the reign of Emperor Qianlong 乾隆 (1742), Ma family name was recorded. This was a prosperous period for the Ma Family. By the time of YouCai 有才 19th G (~1750), our clan moved from Hundred Beam Bridge Village to the City of Ningbo and established our ancestral home at 49 大沙泥街 (Big Sand Clay Street). That house is no longer there. But, you can see the neighbor's house on this trip. It is of similar period. An extraordinary event happened during the life of ShiLiang 世良 21st G (1818-1880). In 1862 the Taiping Rebels 太平天國 marauding all over the country, burned our ancestral temple. The other three remained until recently, leaving only one wall of one of the temples.	Forbidden City greatly expanded the palaces and temples. 1860 British-French Opium War alliance invaded and burned the Old Summer Palace 圓明園, originally built by Qianlong under the guidance of the Jesuits. Empress Dowager (AD 1835-1908) built her marble ship (1886) in her new Summer Palace 頤和園 with funds intended for the modernization of the Naval Department. 1900 Boxer rebellion formed to expel foreigners but instead was crushed themselves.				1861 Taiping rebels burned the entire city. More than a half million residents died. Emperors KangXi and Qianlong expanded the lake. 1853 Became China's preeminent port	Became China's largest city in 1800s. 1842 Opened to foreign trade by the Treaty of Nanjing. The British were given control over the Bund and Nanjing Road areas. 1853 Became China's preeminent port

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1912-1950 AD	Republic of China 中華民國	World Wars I and II	1911 Sun Yat-Sen's revolution ended Qing dynasty and founded the Republic of China 1937 Japan invaded China. 1945 Surrender of Japan	In the official Ningbo County Census record completed on the 24th year of the Republic (1935), Ma family name was recorded. In fact, a very extensive set of records of many of Ma ancestors' names were found. The north shore of the Hundred Beam Bridge was known as "Ma Family" 馬家 because of the many Ma families who lived there. In 1935, Hundred Beam Bridge Village had 474 Families, and 1,772 adults, 222 students, and 204 visiting residents. Henry Marr acquired two more residents: 34 Nee Chao Gai 泥橋街 and 39 Tung Du Lu 東渡路. In 1948 Henry Chee Yuan 拆源 (24th G) went to Hong Kong with his family.	1912 Yuan Shikai formed a new government and tried to found an imperial dynasty. He was eventually overthrown. Subsequently, warlords struggle for power and students rally against humiliation from foreign governments..	Jiao Tong University moved from Shanghai to Xian during Japanese invasion. Xu Zhong, husband of Ma Caifen, a professor at this University, will be hosting a special dinner for us in Xian.	In the 1930's the population swelled to over one million from refugees fleeing the Japanese invasion. This was also the site of a US Air Force base. Guilin was briefly the national capital in 1936. The caves safely sheltered hospitals and printing plants. These locations were rediscovered in the 50's.			1921 Chinese Communist Party was first formed here. 1930 It is Asia's busiest international port and has 60,000 foreigners. 1937-1945 Occupied by Japanese. Henry Marr established homes in Shanghai and acquired several residents, including "The Old Homestead" at 325 Jianguo Xi Lu 建國西路.
1950 AD - Now	People's Republic of China 中華人民共和國	Cold War period. 1950 -1953 Korean War 1964 -1975 Vietnam War 1963 John F Kennedy assassinated 1969 "A small step for man, a giant step for mankind".	1949 Mao Zedong drove Chiang Kai Shek to Taiwan and declared the People's Republic. 1950 Agrarian Reform Law -- Ended Land ownership 1965 Cultural Revolution 1972 Ping pong diplomacy 1977 Deng Xiao Ping regained power 1980-1988 "Second Revolution Four Modernization Reforms (Industry, Agriculture, Science and Technology, National Defense) 2001 China officially a member of World Trade Organization	In 1984, Hundred Beam Bridge Village was renamed Wei River Village 蕙江村. 1997, Wei River Village has 1,032 adults from form 375 households of which 225 adults from 81 households are MAs, the largest surname among 79 surnames. Marr family homestead at Big Sand Clay Road in Ningbo and the two other residences were requisitioned for usage under the socialist land reform in the 1950s. (This also happened to the three of Henry's residences in Wuhan 武漢.) In the 1960s, the Red Guards burned all copies of the original hand-written volumes of MA family genealogy stored at Wei River Village ancestral temples as well as those stored at our Shanghai homestead. These are large volumes of several inches thick containing all the branches of the extended family. Today, we only have an abbreviated version of our branch. This abbreviated version was compiled by TienPai 23G.	1949 Mao proclaimed the People's Republic at Tiananmen. 1978 saw the beginning of many free markets. They renamed the capital as Beijing. 2008 Site of Summer Olympics.	1974 A farmer discovered the terra cotta army of Qin Shihuang. 1992 Shaanxi History Museum completed	Guilin was a major industrial area until the government decided to develop it as a tourist attraction. Heavy industries were moved to outlying areas. 1998 Bill Clinton visited Yangshuo 陽朔	1979 Huangshan was opened to foreigners. This area was closed during the Cultural Revolution. December 1990, Huangshan designated as World Culture and National Heritage site by UNESCO	1949 the city was rebuilt. It had only a few factories and one cotton mill. 1958 Massive construction during the Great Leap Forward. 1972 Richard Nixon presented a sequoia pine	It is now the largest city in China with 16.7 million people. Marr family homestead at Jian Gou Xi Ru having been requisitioned for usage under the socialist land reform in the 1950s, has been deeded back to Henry Marr descendants.

馬氏家譜二十一世至今 Marr (Ma) Genealogy from 21st Generation to 27th Generation

ShiLiang 世良 (G21)
Feb. 17, 1818 - Nov. 17, 1880

GuangXun 光勳 字廷賢(G22)
Nov.25, 1844- Sep.26, 1891

TianPei 天培 字仰高 (G23) Aug.
20, 1864 - July 21, 1937

DiYuan 地元(G24)HenryCheeYuen 字圻源 Jan 15, 1890-Nov.13, 1981
m. Yao ChanMai 姚春媚 Nov. 17, 1891 - Jan. 23, 1941

Mary YueLing 玉麟 (G25) Feb. 15, 1913 - April 26, 2002
m. George Wong 王文琪 Oct. 9, 1913 - Jan.1, 1997

William 鴻華 (G25) Apr.6, 1916 - Apr. 27, 1987
m. Cai WenYing 蔡文英 Oct. 3, 1914 - April 5, 1996

Robert Wong 王士鴻 (G26) Jan 12, 1936-June 24,1985
Maple Wong 王士年 (G26) New York, NY Dec. 11, 1959

CaiFen 材芬 (G26) Toronto, ONT Jan. 11, 1937
m. Xu Zhong 徐忠 Xian China Oct. 15, 1937

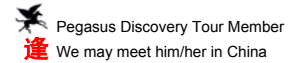
CaiHong 材弘 (G26) - Nanning, China Mar. 11, 1938
m. Dai Weiling 戴惠玲 Oct. 20, 1942

Caifang 材芳 (G26) Nanjing, China Apr. 29, 1940
m. Jin Zhikui 金稚奎 Dec. 2, 1937

Caibao 材葆 (G26) Shanghai, China Nov. 7, 1942
m. Lu ShiZhong 陸世忠 Dec. 31, 1936

Caili 材莉 (G26) Shanghai, China Jul 14,1945
m. Xu Yunfu 許云虎 Jan. 1, 1941

Caihuang 材晃 (G26) Shanghai, China Jun. 26, 1947
m. Lu Meifeng 陸妹鳳 Sydney, Australia Apr. 23, 1955



Xu Hao 徐皓 (G27) Toronto, Canada July 26, 1979

Canzhu 焯珠 (G27) Nanning, China Nov. 7, 1976

Jin Ying 金瑩 (G27) Toronto, ONT Oct. 23, 1975

Junlin Lu 陸俊琳 (G27) Boston Feb. 3, 1975
m. Aaron Luo 羅益人 Oct. 17, 1968

Diana JingWei Xu 許靖薇 (G27) Vancouver, BC Apr. 25, 1979
(Fiance) Haohua Howard Zhuang 莊浩華

Ma Canran 焯然 (G27) Sydney, Australia Feb. 4, 1980

m. Yue PaiYung 余佩云 May 6, 1913 - Nov. 6, 1964

Father was 余德馨 Yu DeXiang Feb. 7, 1884

Alexander 鴻襄(G25)Sedro-Woolley, WA Apr. 7, 1936
m. Margaret Morris 馬嘉莉 Oct.20,1936

Alexander 材良 (G26) Corona Del Mar, CA Sep. 10, 1960
m. Alexandria Smith Jul 29, 1954

Marya 材蕾 (G26) San Luis Obispo, CA Mar. 27, 1959
m. Mark Bolyanatz Jan 21, 1962

Jerome 材街 (G26) San Jose, CA Feb. 14, 1963

Meiling 美齡 (G25) Vancouver, BC Feb. 6, 1938
m. Boon Chan 陳本 Nov. 28, 1931

Christopher Chan 陳驥 (G26) - Vancouver, BC Aug. 19, 1964
m. Sherry Strigler May 23, 1964

Bill Chan 陳驥 (G26) Atlanta, GA May 26, 1967
m. Maria Zufall May 13, 1972

Evelyn 英齡 (G25) Mar. 23, 1939 - May 21, 1985
m. Michael Pan 潘宏治 Escondido, CA Oct. 18, 1933

Letitia Pan 潘立德 (G26) Folsom, CA Aug. 13, 1966
m. Eric Shen 沈文正 Oct. 15, 1966

Denise Pan (G26) 潘立文 - Denver, CO Nov. 27, 1970
m. Chris Arne Dec. 15

George 鴻楚 (G25) Shanghai, China Jul. 25, 1940
m. Alice Ho 何肇琴 Cupertino, CA Dec. 23, 1941

Deborah 材珍 (G26) Portland, OR Jun. 9, 1966
m. James Brayton 白碧露 Dec.9, 1964

Mathew Brayton 白焯龍 (G27) Portland, OR Feb. 7, 2000
Mason Brayton 白焯明 (G27) Portland, OR Nov. 5, 2002

David 材浩 (G26) Sunnyvale, CA Dec. 5, 1967
m. May Cai 蔡媚 Nov. 4, 1972

Ryan 焯元 (G27) Sunnyvale, CA Jan. 25, 19995
Ethan 焯輝 (G27) Sunnyvale, CA Feb. 14, 1997

Dianah 材珠 (G26) Saratoga, CA Nov. 25, 1970
m. Matthew Mow 毛顯孟 May 5, 1969

Eric Mow 毛賢俊 (G27) Sep. 16, 2001

m. CC Mei 梅長崎 Belmont, CA Aug. 18, 1951

Theodore 鴻昌 (G25) San Francisco, CA July 3, 1941
m. Rose Tsai 謝麗珍 May 3, 1940

Jennifer 材玲 (G26) Shanghai, China Oct. 25, 1993

Kevin 材文 (G26) Washington DC Jan 19, 1975

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