

符氏本源序

宋·欧阳修

『原文』

符氏本黄帝四世孙后稷，至十四世·文王生周公·周公生伯禽·封于鲁·至三十三世顷公·公有孙公雅·仕于秦·为符玺令·因以符为姓，实琅琊人也·其后融居浚仪·为东汉名贤。十余世孙令奇生璘·仕唐·俱以忠义显·孙存审·徙居陈之宛邱·仕唐·官至宣武节度使·生彦卿·彦卿十三善骑射·始事唐庄宗·为散员指挥·历事晋、汉、周、爵至魏王·入大宋·迁太师，宠待甚厚·生七男七女·三女为后·太宗懿德皇后·迪第六女也·其在当时·贵盛莫及·自是以降·必有人才伟伟·代不乏人·

大宋神宗熙宁元年冬十月十六日进士及第嘉义大夫翰林学士参加政事，奉敕纂修国史卢陵（今江西吉州）欧阳修撰。

『白话文』

符气境译注

符氏族人原来是黄帝第四世孙后稷的后代。到了第十四世，周文王生周公（名旦），周公生伯禽，受封为鲁国公。（周公为了要协助周武王治理朝政，就派伯禽代他去鲁国（今山东）受封。）到了鲁国公第三十三世鲁顷公时，（顷公是最后一个鲁国公——公元前273至249在位）有个孙叫公雅，是秦国掌管印玺符令的“符玺令”。因此受赐姓符。其实，他是鲁国琅琊人。

『公雅事秦当在秦王政（公元前247至222）与秦朝始皇帝（公元前221—210）之间。』

公雅的后代叫符融，在东汉时居住在今河南的浚仪，是个社会的名流，曾拜汉恒帝时的司隶校尉李膺为师。再过十余世，有一名裔孙符令奇，令奇生符璘。父子两都在唐朝做官，并都以忠贞正义知名。另一位（第三十九世）裔孙符存审（史称李存审是因受晋主李克用纳为义子，赐姓李），移居南北朝时属于陈国（今河南）的宛丘。存审在后唐做官，官职升至宣武节度使。存审生彦卿，彦卿十三岁时就善长骑马射箭，他的两位哥哥彦超和彦饶也是五代的骁将。他起初是在后唐庄宗（即李克用之子李存勖）朝做散员指挥，然后历任后晋、后汉和后周的武官。在后汉时，他受委为河阳节度使，在后周朝，官爵升到魏王。

到了大宋朝，符彦卿的官位调迁至太师，获得皇帝优厚宠待。他生七男七女，其中三个女儿做了皇后。宋太宗的懿德皇后，便是他的第六女。在当时来说，他一家人所受隆盛的皇恩与富贵，是无人能比得上的。自此以后，必定会有人才济济，每代都不缺乏人。

大宋神宗熙宁元年冬十月十六日进士及第嘉义大夫翰林学士参加政事，奉敕纂修国史卢陵（今江西吉州）欧阳修撰。

译注：

欧阳修在序文中提到的琅琊二字，是指中国山东省的一个郡。鲁国的琅琊郡（地在今山东省胶南市和诸城市一带），其南有琅琊山，秦始皇二十八年登琅琊，作琅琊台雕石纪功德此山。春秋战国时，琅琊是一个海港及海军基地，越王勾践曾在此设立国都。秦始皇统一中国后，把全国划分为三十六个郡（行政区），琅琊便是其中的一个郡。琅琊因此可说是符氏族入发祥地。安史乱唐后，符璘公护国有功被封辅国大将军及义阳郡王，符氏居住地琅琊顿成当地之望族，后裔开始以“琅琊”作为郡望之号。

Preface to The Origin of Fu Clan

By Ouyang Xiu of Song Dynasty

Translated with explanatory notes by Foo Hee Keng

The famous statesman and scholar Ouyang Xiu of the Song Dynasty had written a Preface to the Genealogical Tablet of the Fu Clan, which is now translated below:

The Fu Clan are actually the posterity of Hou Ji (called Qi) by name but literally and traditionally known by his position as Lord of Agriculture who lived before the first legendary Xia Dynasty in China (2070BC to 1600BC), the 4th generation descendant of Huang Di (the 1st legendary Emperor who was believed to have ruled China around 4500 - 5000 years ago.) Another fourteen generations later, King Wen, (leader of Zhou Kingdom in the Shang Dynasty (1600BC - 1046BC) begot the Duke of Zhou (who was later bestowed the title of the Duke of Lu State after overthrow of the Shang Dynasty by his elder brother King Wu, the founding Emperor of the Zhou Dynasty (1046BC - 221BC). The Duke of Zhou begot Bo Qin and sent perforce his son to the State of Lu (now Shandong Province) to receive the title of Duke of Lu, as he, the Duke of Zhou was assisting King Cheng as Regent King to run the state affairs of Zhou Court.

Thirty three generations later, the Duke of Lu, called Qing Gong (the last Duke of Lu who ruled the State of Lu from (273BC to 249BC) had a grandson called Gong Ya who served in the Qin State (770BC - 222BC) as an official in charge of the Imperial Seal (a seal in Chinese is called Fu). He was conferred the surname of Fu by Qin Emperor. But in fact, he was from the Langya County of State of Lu. A descendant of Gong Ya called Fu Rong, who resided in Junyi (now in Henan Province) was a man of prominent personage in the Eastern Han Dynasty (25AD - 220AD). More than ten generations later from Gong Ya, a descendant called Fu Lingqi (begot his son Fu Lin. Both of them served in the Court of Tang Dynasty (618AD - 907AD) and distinguished themselves for their loyalty and uprightness. Another descendant Fu Cunshen migrated to the Wan Qiu County in the State of Chen (557AD -589AD) (now in Henan Province) where he served in the Court of the Later Tang Dynasty (923AD - 936AD) of the Five Dynasties and Ten States Period and rose to the rank of Military Satrap of Xuan Wu. Fu Cunshen begot of Fu Yanqing who at the young age of 13 years had mastered the art of horsemanship and archery. In the beginning, Yanqing had served in the Court of Emperor Zhuang Zong of Later Tang Dynasty (923AD - 936AD) as Commander of General Affairs.

In the following years, he continually served through Later Jin Dynasty (936AD - 946AD), Later Han (947AD - 950AD) as Military Satrap of Heyang and Later Zhou Dynasty (951AD - 960AD) whereupon he was conferred the prestigious title of the Prince of Wei.

In the Great Song Dynasty (960AD - 1127AD), Yanqing was elevated to the position of Grand Tutor of the Crown Prince (similar to a Duke in status) and in the good graces of the Emperor. He had seven sons and seven daughters - three of his daughters had become Empresses. one of whom, the sixth daughter, was the Empress Yi De of Emperor Tai Zong of the Song Dynasty. During that time, the high prestige and great fortune of his family were unsurpassed. From there onwards, there would be bountiful talents in every following generation.

Preface by Ouyang Xiu from Luling (now Jiangxi Province, Jizhou City), Senior State Scholar, Fellow of the Imperial Academy of Literary Consultation and Councillor of the State Policy Advisory Council, acting in accordance with the Imperial Decree of the Great Song Emperor, for the compilation of National History, in the First Year of Xi Ning (1068AD) on the 16th of the 10th Lunar Month, Winter.

Notes:

As mentioned the Preface, the two words “Langya” refer to South Eastern sector of the present Shandong Province in between Zhucheng City and Jiaonan City. During the Spring and Autumn Period (770BC - 476BC) it was a big port and a naval base. King of Yue, Gou Jian used it as Capital. When the First Emperor of Qin Dynasty united China, he divided China into 36 Administrative Regions, of which Langya was one. In the 28th year of Qin Shi Huang (1st emperor of Qin) he ascended Mount Langya (south of Jiaonan City) where he constructed a terrace called Langya Terrace with an observatory tower overlooking the east, and erected a huge and tall stone tablet with inscriptions in commemoration of what were considered his noble deeds and meritorious services to the country. Langya is therefore the place of origin of the descendants of the Fu clan, who had since then used the name of Langya as the name of their Ancestral Hall, which is also known as Yi Yang Hall.