

Niu Family Genealogy of Lijiang, Yunnan

云南丽江牛氏家谱



Niu Family Genealogy of Lijiang, Yunnan

云南丽江牛氏家谱

主

编

牛牛牛  
存存存  
秀皓龙



The Niu Family Genialogy of Lijiang, Yunnan (Niu Zhuo Branch)

Niu Cunxiu  
Niu Cunhao  
Niu Cunlong



牛存秀



牛存皓



牛存龙

Niu Cunhui  
Niu Cunyi  
Niu Puqi



牛存慧



牛存义



牛浦麒

Niu Cunlong  
Niu Cunxiu  
Niu Cunhao



牛存龙



牛存秀



牛存皓

Niu Zengyu  
Niu Cunlong  
Niu Cunze



牛增裕



牛存隆



牛存泽

主 编

编

委

(以出生年月为序)

Editorial Board and Editorial Board Members (in order of birth dates)

编

委

会

《云南丽江牛氏家谱（牛焯支）》

印 印 开 版

装帧设计

封面设计

1-200

数

5

张

850X1168 1/32

本

2008年第一版第一次印刷

次

牛存龙

牛存泽 牛存隆

edition

First edition, first printing, 2008 open Book

850X1168 1/32

printed sheet

5

Number of prints

1-200

cover design

Niu Cunze,

Niu Cunlong

Binding design

Niu Cunlong



In 1958, Niu Naiqi (second from right, then head of the Chinese expert group) was received by Premier Zhou Enlai while working in Vietnam

1958年，牛乃麒（右二，时任中国专家团团长）在越南工作期间，受周恩来总理接见。



Niu Hongwei (third from right), a rising star in Asia, is pictured with former US President Bill Clinton.

“亚洲之星”牛红卫（右三）与美国前总统克林顿在一起。

During the Spring Festival of 1985, Niu Cunlong (second from left, then director of the Yunnan Keshan Disease Prevention and Control Research Center) accompanied Li Desheng, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, and other leaders to inspect the Keshan disease prevention and control work.



1985年春节，牛存龙（左二，时任云南省克山病防治研究中心主任）陪同中共中央政治局委员李德生等领导视察克山病防治工作。

前排左起：牛存典、牛浦麒、牛存煜、牛存皓  
 后排左起：牛存隆、牛存秀、牛存祐、牛存真、牛存泽



Back row, from left: Niu Cunlong, Niu Cunxiu, Niu Cunhu, Niu Cunzhen, Niu Cunze;  
 Front row, from left: Niu Cundian, Niu Puqi, Niu Cunyu, Niu Cunhao



云南丽江牛氏家谱

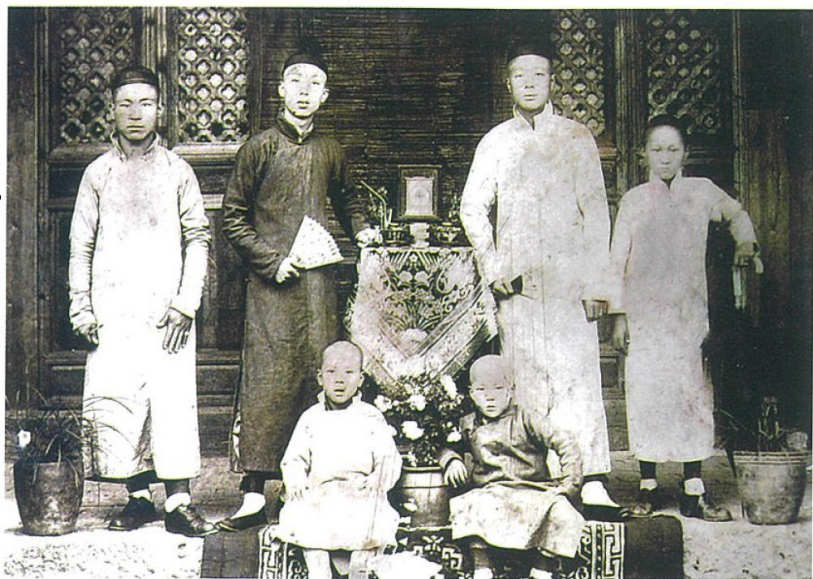
YUNNANLIJIANGNIUSHIJIAPU

Back row,  
from left:

Niu Weiqi,  
Niu Guoqi,  
Niu Shiqi,  
Niu Xiaoqi

Front row,  
from left:

Niu Fuqi,  
Niu Zhuqi



后排左起：牛为麒、牛国麒、牛世麒、牛黼麒  
前排左起：牛福麒、牛铸麒



左起：牛乃麒、牛尚麒、牛福麒、牛奉麒

From left: Niu Naiqi, Niu Shangqi, Niu Fuqi, Niu Fengqi



太始祖进忠公墓原葬于北门坡，1953年迁至清溪山麓。

The tomb of our great ancestor, Jinzhong, was originally located at Beimenpo, but was moved to the foot of Qingxi Mountain in 1953.



永承裡祀於滇  
仰溯聲靈自晉

雪峯霞嶺卜人文  
王屋麻樓考世系

## Epitaph of Niu Gong Jinzhong

His given name was Jinzhong, and his family was from Zezhou, Jin Dynasty. He was intelligent from a young age, devoted to poetry and literature. As he grew older, he admired the strategies of Ji Ran and traveled far and wide, finding joy in this land. He eventually settled there, and the people of the town, seeing his integrity and commitment, were happy to associate with him. He possessed economic talent, his calculations and strategies exceeding expectations. Within a few years, he became as famous as Tao Zhu, a figure of great renown. However, he maintained a high moral standard, always mindful of the admonition against excess. Throughout his life, he never boasted of luxurious clothes or extravagant food, yet he spared no expense in public welfare and charitable deeds truly a man who could accumulate wealth and then generously share it! He married Lady He, and they had four sons: Xiangqian, who followed in his father's footsteps; Ruihui, who surpassed Heng and practiced benevolence; and Yushu. These four men were renowned scholars of their time. They set an example by donating money to establish schools and academies in the prefecture, and by upholding the traditions of their ancestors stemming from his teachings. To this day, the lineage continues, spanning nine generations, celebrating a hundred sons. Each generation has produced outstanding figures, those with illustrious reputations, all thanks to the accumulated virtues and brilliance of our ancestor. In the spring of the Renxu year, the descendants planned to rebuild the ancestral tomb. Following the writings of our predecessors, I have briefly outlined the details to commemorate this moment. The inscription reads: "The lineage originates from Xilong, Wangwu, and Zhongxiang. Dwelling in Huama, aspiring to great heights. With a heart and ambition far exceeding the ordinary. Eloquent in speech, generous and magnanimous. Throughout life, admiring the art of strategy; meticulous in planning and calculation, dignified and fearless, possessing immense wealth, accumulating yet generous. Never complacent, always mindful of propriety, like the character of Pingzhong, never seeking reward for kindness, never seeking fame for good deeds. Public-spirited and righteous, honest and sincere. Renowned throughout the land, dreaming of Yangcheng. A model of dignity, always cautious. Generations of culture, generations of virtuous descendants. From the construction of this ancestral tomb, good deeds are inscribed, may the descendants flourish endlessly, numbering in the billions."

Respectfully submitted by seventh-generation descendant Shuxun for correction



云南丽江牛氏家谱

YUNNANLIJIANGNIUSHIJIAPU



-1-



Selection of calligraphy and painting



国画二幅  
Two Chinese paintings

牛福麒 遗作  
Niu Fuqi's posthumous works



恭賀  
牛老伯母木太夫人七旬晉二壽慶  
陸軍第五八軍中將軍長孫保波敬祝

birthday  
wishes  
picture

祝寿图

Niu Fuqi

十福麟

遺作

Posthumous  
work

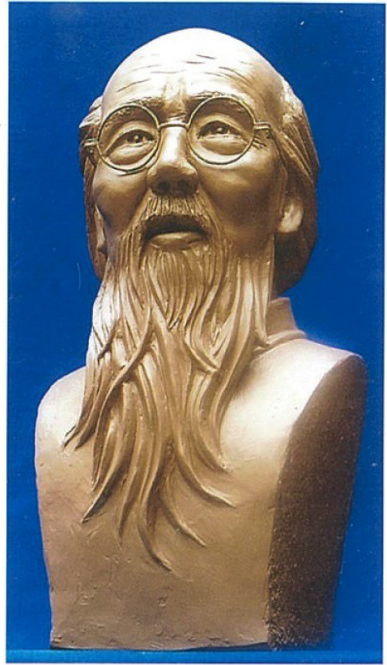


云南丽江牛氏家谱

YUNNANLIJIANGNIUSHIJIAPU

Lu Xun (clay sculpture)  
Niu Cunze

Qi Baishi (clay sculpture)  
Niu Cunze



鲁迅 (泥塑) 牛存泽

齐白石 (泥塑) 牛存泽

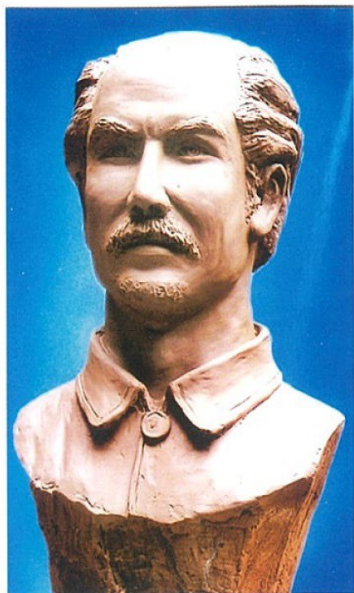


史湘云醉卧芍药圃

Shi Xiangyun lies drunk in the peony garden

牛存泽

Niu Cunze



白求恩（泥塑） 牛存泽  
Norman Bethune (clay sculpture)  
Niu Cunze



陈毅（泥塑） 牛存泽  
Chen Yi (clay sculpture)  
Niu Cunze



十五头釉下五彩茶具  
Fifteen-piece underglaze polychrome tea set

牛存泽  
Niu Cunze



伯英老師昔授吾課今共事於麗江中學

秋月照人如鏡臨物

復曠清憇之看風信覺霜然可親

对联（行书）

牛福麒 遗作

斧屨去爰錄新聯以庶

春雨潤木自葉流根

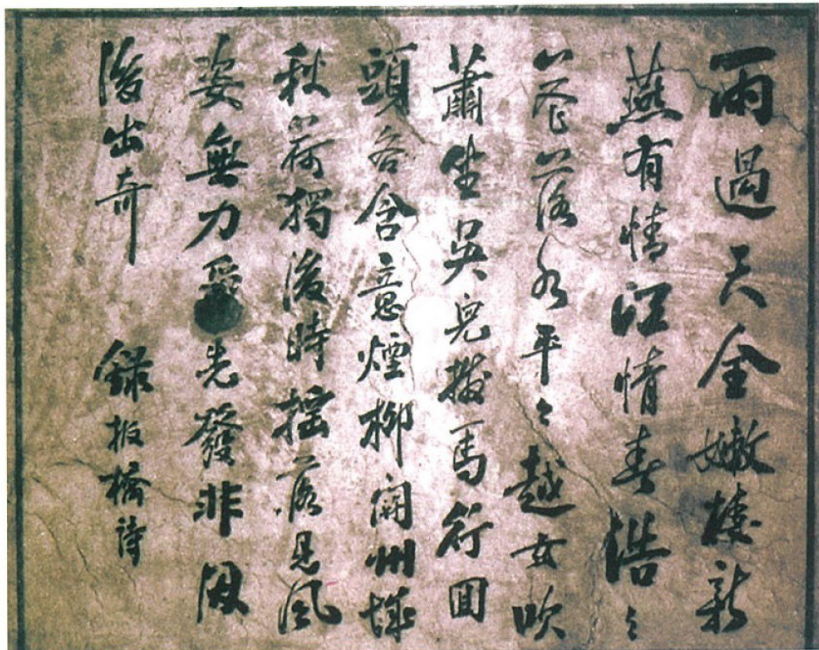
雅命 立求指正

秀夔牛福麒

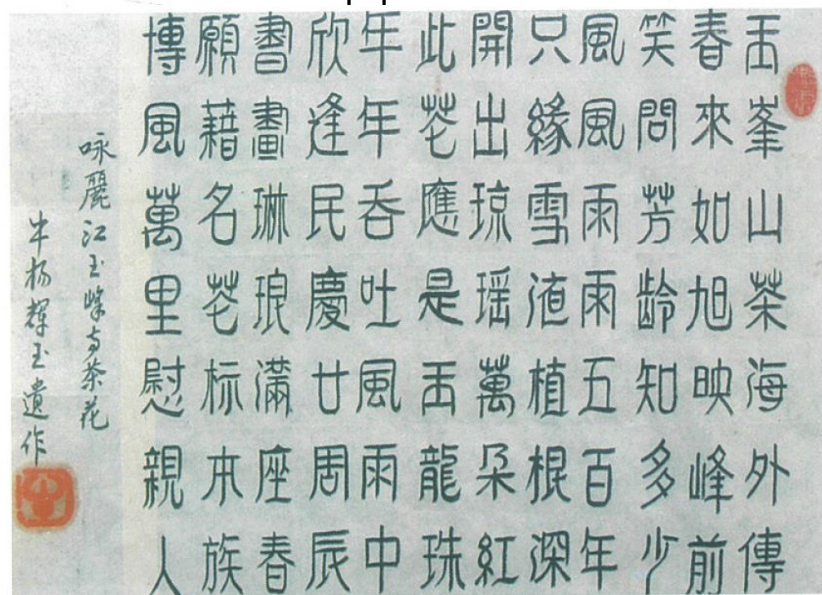


Couplets (in running script)

Niu Fuqi's posthumous works



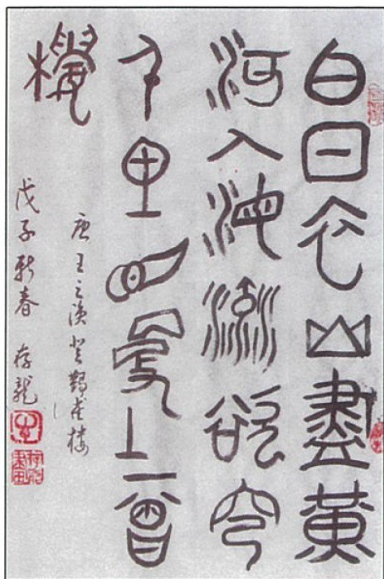
Calligraphy (running script) 牛福麒 遗作  
书法 (行书) Niu Fuqi's posthumous works



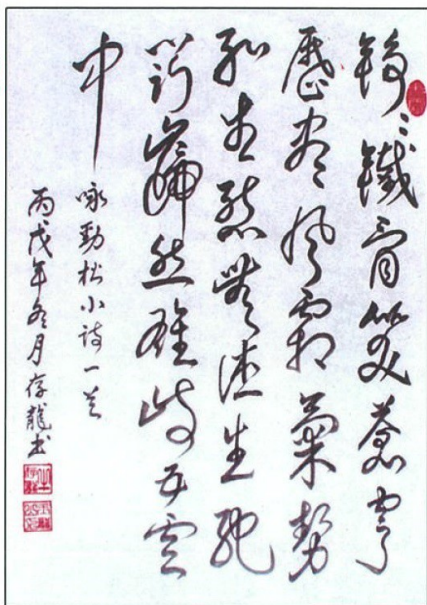
咏丽江玉峰寺茶花  
牛杨辉玉 遗作

咏丽江玉峰寺茶花  
Ode to the Camellias of  
Yufeng Temple in Lijiang

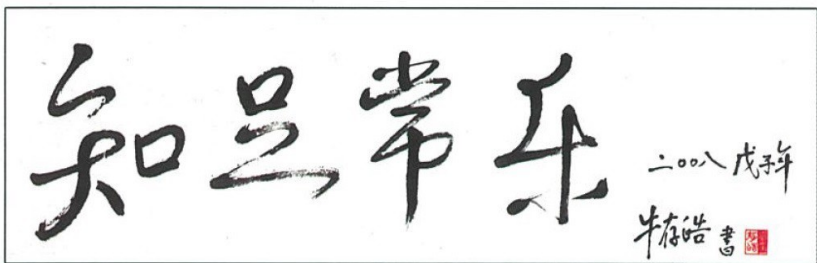
牛杨辉玉 遗作  
Niu Yang Huiyu  
Posthumous work



书法（钟鼎文） 牛存龙  
Calligraphy (inscriptions on bronze vessels) Niu Cunlong

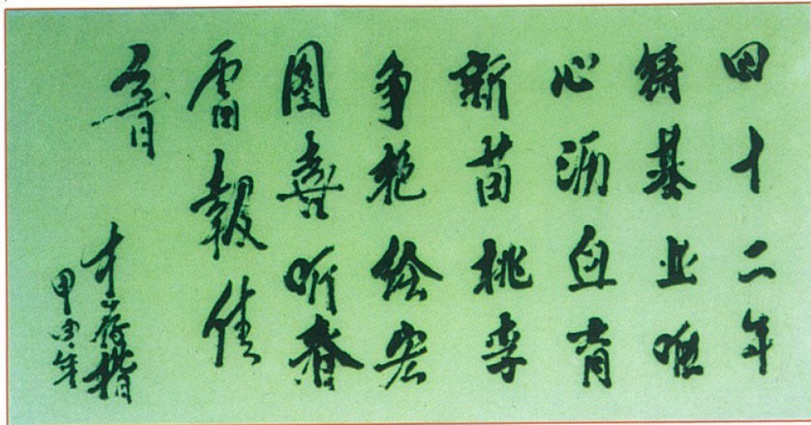


Calligraphy (cursive) 书法（草书） 牛存龙 Niu Cunlong



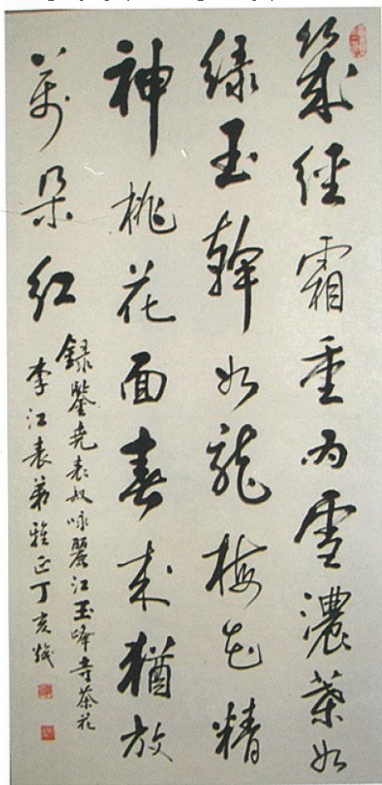
书法（行书）  
Calligraphy (running script)

二〇〇八 戊子年  
牛存皓 书

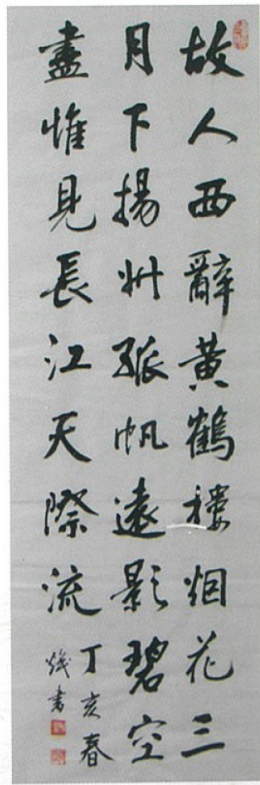


书法(行书)  
Calligraphy (running script)

牛存楷  
Niu Cunkai



书法(行书)两幅  
Two calligraphy works (running script)



(入赘婿) 姚 炽  
(son-in-law) Yao Chi



云南丽江牛氏家谱

YUNNANLIJIANGNIUSHIJIAPU

A collection of photos of some members of the Niu family in Lijiang, Yunnan (Niu Zhuo branch) (In order of lineage)



牛尚麒



牛福麒

Niu Shangqi  
Niu Fuqi



牛鸾英



牛存恕



牛溥麒

Niu Luanying  
Niu Cunshu  
Niu Puqi

(以世系谱录为序)



牛存泽



牛存煜



牛瑞英

Niu Cunze  
Niu Cunyu  
Niu Ruiying



牛存义



牛存新



牛存镇

Niu Cunyi  
Niu Cunxin  
Niu Cunzhen

《云南丽江牛氏家谱（牛焯支）》部分族人照片集锦



牛存秀  
Niu Cunxiu



牛存慧  
Niu Cunhui



牛淑英  
Niu Shuying



牛存信  
Niu Cunxin



牛存隆  
Niu Cunlong



牛存真  
Niu Cunzhen



牛存楷  
Niu Cunkai



牛存祐  
Niu Cunhu



牛瑞金  
Niu Ruijin



刘国珍  
Liu Guozhen



牛存英  
Niu Cunying



牛存龙  
Niu Cunlong



牛存皓  
Niu Cunhao



牛存典  
Niu Cundian



牛存根  
Niu Cun ?



云南丽江牛氏家谱

YUNNANLIJIANGNIUSHIJIAPU



牛裔光  
Niu Yiguang



牛裔禹  
Niu Yiyu



牛裔舜  
Niu Yushun



牛裔润  
Niu Yirun



牛丽新  
Niu Lixin



牛丽明  
Niu Liming



牛丽森  
Niu Lisen



牛裔芬  
Niu Yifen



牛丽元  
Niu Liyuan



牛丽民  
Niu Limin



牛建民  
Niu Jianmin



牛为民  
Niu ? min



牛奕  
Niu Yi



牛丽红  
Niu Lihong



牛丽泉  
Niu Liquan



牛丽蓉  
Niu Lirong



牛春  
Niu Chun



牛滔  
Niu Tao



牛晓  
Niu Xiao



牛茜  
Niu Akane



牛献伟  
Niu Xianwei



牛献国  
Niu Xianguo



牛犇  
Niu Ben



牛丽江  
Niu Lijiang



牛燕  
Niu Yan



牛犀  
Niu ?



牛晓星  
Niu Xiaoxing



牛玉娟  
Niu Yujuan



牛培临  
Niu Peilin



牛增强  
Niu ? ?



牛娜  
Niu Na



牛田  
Niu ?



云南丽江牛氏家谱

YUNNANLIJIANGNIUSHIJIAPU



牛士临  
Niu Shilin



牛红临  
Niu Honglin



牛光临  
Niu Guanglin



牛群临  
Niu Qunlin



牛润临  
Niu Runlin



牛惠临  
Niu Huilin



牛天临  
Niu Tianlin



牛勋临  
Niu Xunlin



牛吉临  
Niu Jilin



牛文临  
Niu Wenlin



牛曦临  
Niu Xilin



牛坤临  
Niu Kunlin



牛振临  
Niu Zhenlin



牛月临  
Niu Yuelin



牛秋临  
Niu Qiulin



牛增临  
Niu Zenglin



牛艺  
Niu Yi



牛静临  
Niu Jinglin



牛朝临  
Niu Chaolin



牛智临  
Niu Zhilin



牛增亮  
Niu Zengliang



牛昀(姚春昀)  
Niu Yun (Yao Chunyang)



牛昉  
Niu Fang



牛增培  
Niu Zengpei



牛增裕  
Niu Zengyu



牛莲椿  
Niu Lian Chun



牛红卫  
Niu Hongwei



牛莲玉  
Niu Lian Jade



牛增涛  
Niu Zengtao



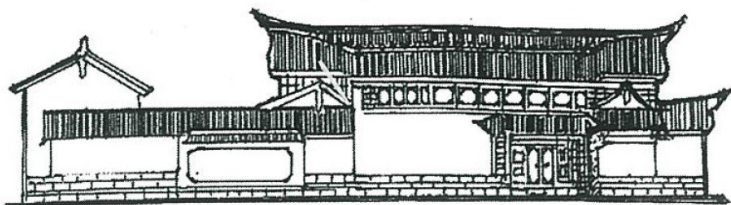
牛增江  
Niu Zengjiang



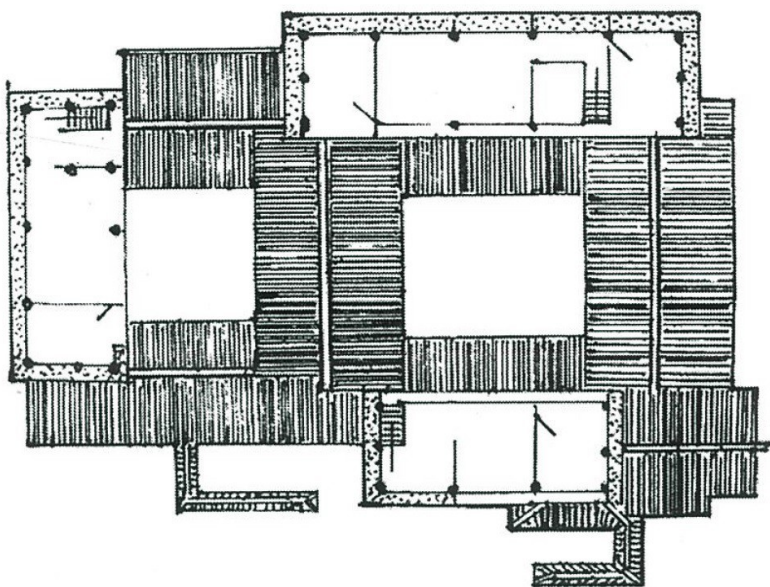
牛莲翠  
Niu Liancui



牛莲芝  
Niu Lianzhi



丽江古城新义街密士巷 14 号牛家大院四合院头立面图  
Elevation drawing of the Niu Family Courtyard,  
No. 14, Mishi Lane, Xinyi Street, Lijiang Old Town



丽江古城新义街密士巷 14 号牛家大院四合院头二层立面图  
Elevation drawing of the second floor of the Niu Family Courtyard,  
No. 14, Mishi Lane, Xinyi Street, Lijiang Old Town

## SEQUENCE

The culture of Chinese surnames dates back more than three thousand years. People living in ancient times took their mother's surname, which marked the lineage of matrilineal clans. With societal development, patriarchal clan societies began to form, clan society began to take shape, and names appeared that represented tribes, or from the land granted by the monarch, the bestowed titles and official positions, as well as the posthumous honors bestowed upon meritorious officials who died in battle, etc.; These were known as "clan names", and passed down orally as the rudiments of surnames. During the Shang and Zhou dynasties, surnames such as "Qin," "Chu," "Qi," "Zhou," and "Tang" appeared in oracle bone inscriptions; these are the earliest surnames in the country. After the Shang and Zhou dynasties, due to population growth and socio-economic development, the number of surnames gradually increased. Over the long course of history, these surnames have evolved into a rich and diverse culture of nearly 5,300 surnames, reflecting the diverse origins of Chinese surnames. Surnames, through continuous differentiation, evolution, and development, have become the thirty-two categories of surnames we use today.

Along with the long historical process of the development and evolution of Chinese surname culture,

[p2-]

was a unique form of record of the formation and development of the Chinese nation, centered on blood ties, and representing a manifestation of traditional Chinese clan concepts: genealogy (family tree) culture. Genealogical culture is a record of human blood relations, a trajectory of social progress, and an important record of history in a special form. It embodies the forms, development, and dissemination of Chinese civilization, as well as the economic and cultural exchanges between various ethnic groups and regions. It embodies the rich content of the forms, development, and dissemination of Chinese civilization, as well as the economic and cultural exchanges between various ethnic groups and regions. It contains a wealth of information related to demography, sociology, Ethnology, folklore, economics, Ethics, Classics, Philosophy and biographies and Local historical materials. Genealogy culture is a rich and promising heritage of the Chinese nation, waiting to be fully explored. Therefore, historians consider genealogical culture, along with official histories and local gazetteers, as part of three pillars of the field of Chinese historiography.

The Naxi people in Lijiang and its neighboring counties in Yunnan are part of the great family of the Chinese nation. In the course of their ethnic

development,

[-p3-]

the Naxi people have not only fully inherited the fine virtues of the Chinese nation, such as diligence, bravery, frugality, and kindness, but they also equally revere their ancestors, remember ancestral teachings, and uphold their clan traditions.

In the cultural life of the Naxi people, in addition to inheriting and preserving the world-renowned Dongba culture and Naxi ancient music, which are also intangible cultural heritages, they have also preserved the rituals of worshipping heaven and ancestors. The Niu family of Lijiang has a history of over 280 years, dating back to their ancestor, Jinzhong, who moved to Lijiang during the reign of Emperor Yongzheng of the Qing Dynasty. For over 280 years, the descendants of the Niu family have lived in harmony with the various ethnic groups of Lijiang, building their homes, intermarrying, and flourishing on this magical and beautiful land, multiplying and thriving for eleven generations, with over a thousand descendants, developing into a large family. Among the clan members are many outstanding local talents throughout history, including the third-generation ancestors Niu Yulin (a tribute student, a rank 8th grade official), Niu Hualin (an excellent tribute student, a rank 7th grade official), and Niu Jilin (a tribute student, a rank 8th grade official), three brothers, who during the early Jiaqing period of the Qing Dynasty, "carried on their ancestors' aspirations, expanded upon their achievements, repaired schools and temples, increased donations to school rents, cultivated talent in various ways, and wholeheartedly maintained schools." They "generously contributed to the cultural and educational undertakings of Lijiang and oversaw their development, a story still praised by the people of the area." Niu Hualin served as the magistrate of Huanggang County, Hubei Province, and authored the poetry collection *Xitang Ouji*. Their fourth-generation ancestor, Niu Zhuo, was a *juren* (successful candidate in the provincial examination) in the twelfth year of the Jiaqing reign (1817), holding the seventh-rank official position; Niu Tao was a *bogong* (a tribute student) in the *yiyou* year of the Daoguang reign (1828), and was a renowned Naxi poet.

Niu Tao's poetry reached a high level and profound attainments. His extant poetry collections

[-p4-]

"Poems from Jiqu Pavilion" comprises four volumes and two hundred and fifty poems, among them are more than forty long poems. The famous "Huama Zhuzhici" (Flower Horse Bamboo Branch Lyrics) is the most representative work, vividly depicting the historical changes, simple and

cheerful folk customs of the Naxi people, and imbuing them with emotion and philosophy, making it a popular and widely recited poem. It is imbued with emotion and philosophy, and has become a popular and widely recited piece. Niu Tao is still a famous Guqin (a seven-stringed zither) master and associated with many famous figures of the time, the flute played by the famous Ma Ziyun, was known as "Niuqinmadi".

Niu Shangqi, the eighth ancestor, was a Naxi industrialist during the Republic of China era. He ran small and medium-sized enterprises such as a knitting factory, a soap factory, and a timber processing plant which enjoys a high reputation in northwestern Yunnan.

Niu Fuqi was a contemporary Naxi painter. He had a wide range of interests and possessed profound skills in calligraphy, seal carving, meticulous sketching, and painting flowers, birds, fish, insects, and animals. However, his greatest strength lay in figure painting. His works are widely circulated in Kunming, Dali, Lijiang and other places.

Niu Naiqi graduated from the Department of Mining and Metallurgy of Yunnan University. He served as chief engineer and mining engineer at Yunnan Tin Company and Guizhou Mercury Mine, and was sent to work in the former Soviet Union and Vietnam on several occasions. He was one of the earliest senior engineering and technical personnel in Yunnan.

Today, among the ninth generation and beyond of the Niu family, there are numerous university professors, experts and scholars, senior scientific and technological talents, senior teachers, and successful businesspeople. Many others have studied abroad

[p5-]

for doctoral and master's degrees or graduated from top universities such as Tsinghua University, truly embodying the saying "the younger generation surpasses the older." This corresponds to the couplet by our ancestors: "Wangwu Malou examines lineage, Xueling Xiaofeng divines human culture."

Tracing one's roots and respecting one's ancestors are traditional virtues of the Chinese nation. Throughout the more than 280-year history of the Niu family in Lijiang, the ancestors compiled the family genealogy several times, but most of them were lost in the war. I once read a book called "Niu Family Genealogy" when I was young, but its whereabouts became unknown after the Cultural Revolution. Fortunately, some fragmentary materials were preserved among the Niu clan members, providing valuable historical data for this newly revised genealogy.

The ninth generation of the Niu family had mostly experienced a lifetime of hardships and struggles, finally ushering in today's prosperous era in their twilight years.

The reform and opening-up policy of the Communist Party of China and Mr. Deng Xiaoping has not only promoted the rapid development of the national economy but also greatly improved people's lives. This has created a favorable environment for accomplished young people (including descendants of the Niu family) to leave their homes and go out into the country and the world. To ensure that future generations of the Niu family in Lijiang remember their roots and understand the principle that "blood is thicker than water," we have recompiled this "Lijiang Niu Family Genealogy (Niu Zhuo Branch)."

[-p6-]

In the process of compiling this new "Lijiang Niu Family Genealogy (Niu Zhuo Branch)", Brother Cunhao and Cunxiu actively advocated for the revision of the genealogy three years ago and collected a large amount of historical data.

My brother Cunxin, who lives far away in Beijing and is over seventy years old, collected materials on Huihan Gong and Chenghan Gong, and Uncle Puqi, in his nineties, provided a batch of detailed information about himself and his descendants, including a "Genealogical Joint List" and a "Map of the Baisha Ancestral Graves." Cunlong, Cunze, and their nephews Zengyu and Niu Mu, as well as Sister Cunhui, who now lives in Kunming after retirement, also did a great deal of work in collecting relevant materials. Many people donated funds for the compilation and printing of the genealogy. On this occasion, the Editorial Committee of the "Lijiang Niu Family Genealogy (Niu Zhuo Branch)" expresses its heartfelt gratitude to all clan members who have cared for and supported the compilation of the genealogy. Thanks!

At the beginning of the compilation of the "Genealogy", there was a plan to write a "Lijiang Niu Clan Genealogy" that included four major branches, but the conditions were not yet ripe and it did not materialize. I firmly believe that in the near future, with the joint efforts of all clansmen, the "Lijiang Niu Clan Genealogy" encompassing the four major branches will definitely come out.

**Ninth generation grandson Niu Cunlong Sincerely written AD 2008**

## RECORD

???	1
Introduction to Niu Family Courtyard	1
Tracing the Origins of the Niu Family in Lijiang, Yunnan	5
Exploring the origin of the surname Niu	7
Prefaces and Postscripts to the Genealogy of the Niu Family in Lijiang	23
Niu Family Spring and Autumn Sacrifices	29
Ancestral worship eulogy and couplets of the Niu family	32
	[+p2+]
Why did Niu's ancestor, Jinzhong, come to Lijiang	39
Recalling several past events related to the reasons why our ancestor, Jinzhong, moved to Lijiang	42
A Brief Recollection of the Founding Process of the Niu Clan Ancestral Hall and the Niu Clan Private School in Lijiang	47
Map of the Niu family cemetery in Lijiang, Yunnan	49
Joint Genealogy Table of the Niu Family in Lijiang (1-6)	51
Genealogy of the Niu Family in Lijiang, Yunnan (Niu Zhuo Branch)	57
Brief Biographies of Members in the Niu Family Genealogy of Lijiang, Yunnan (Niu Zhuo Branch)	106
List of Lijiang Niu Clan (Niu Zhuo Branch) members with professional and technical titles from senior high school and vocational school	140
The Niu clan (Niu Zhuo branch) in Lijiang boasts numerous PhDs, Masters, overseas students, and members of prestigious universities	
University graduate directory	144
A collection of photos of some members of the Niu family in Lijiang, Yunnan (Niu Zhuo branch)	1

## Introduction to Niu Family Courtyard

The Niu Family Compound, located at No. 14 Mishi Lane, Xinyi Street, Gucheng District, Lijiang City, is one of the birthplaces of the Niu family in Lijiang. According to the Lijiang County Annals, it was built during the Jiaqing period of the Qing Dynasty, nearly 3000 years ago. It is one of the oldest and most historic Naxi dwellings in Lijiang Old Town. Because the building fully embodies the typical architecture of Lijiang Old Town, with strong ethnic characteristics and Ming and Qing architectural style, it was listed as a key protected residence by the Lijiang County People's Government. In April 1997, Duan Qi, the commissioner of the Lijiang Prefectural Administrative Office, along with relevant leaders from the prefecture and county, personally visited the courtyard to present the plaque.

Niu Family Courtyard is one of the few buildings in Lijiang Old Town that retains the architectural style of the Ming and Qing dynasties. The main building has five bays, commonly known as a five-bay galloping building, with the bays at both ends being close to the side rooms.

[-p2-]

The main house and the lower rooms are two stories high. The main hall of the main house is 14 feet 5 inches deep and 8 feet high and 9 feet down. The main hall has a six-sided gate with simple plum blossom windows. The east and west wings are sister buildings. The courtyard is 9.1 meters long from east to west and 8.4 meters wide from north to south. The entire courtyard covers an area of 290 square meters. The west side features a courtyard garden with three multi-story buildings and two single-story houses, seamlessly integrated with the entire courtyard, making it the prototype of the four courtyards and five patios house in Lijiang. The courtyard buildings are constructed with sturdy materials and exquisite workmanship. The pillars are so thick that it takes one person to encircle them. The walls are made of ancient adobe bricks, 1.05 meters thick, with rafters and bamboo added as reinforcements to connect the entire courtyard into an organic whole. Although the compound has withstood nearly three hundred years of wind and rain, especially the devastating 2.3 magnitude earthquake in 1996, not a single brick or tile was damaged, and the roof frame joints are tight and without the slightest deviation, which is truly admirable. It fully demonstrates the wisdom and superb architectural skills of the Naxi people. What's even more peculiar is the main house of the courtyard. The arched wooden frame under the eaves is covered with a layer of diamond-patterned tiles, a feature found in the architecture of

Lijiang Old Town. Although the courtyard has endured hundreds of years of vicissitudes, its complete preservation to this day is undoubtedly a stroke of good fortune amidst misfortune for the architecture of Lijiang Old Town. During the Xianfeng and Tongzhi reigns of the Qing Dynasty, [-p3-]

ethnic conflicts broke out in western Yunnan, a period commonly known as a chaotic era of 18 years. During this period, the rebel army and the Qing army clashed several times in Lijiang city, causing great devastation to the ancient city. Government offices and residences were mostly burned down, leaving very few remaining. Legend has it that the compound served as the rebel army's command post at the time. Only then was it spared from being burned down.

The Niu family of Lijiang originated from Xiaoyicheng, Yangcheng County, Zezhou Prefecture, Shanxi Province. They lived during the reign of Emperor Yongzheng of the Qing Dynasty. After migrating to Lijiang, the descendants of the Niu family have lived and thrived in this magical land, living alongside the people of various ethnic groups in Lijiang. They lived together, built their home, and their descendants multiplied and thrived, now numbering eleven generations to become a large family. Among their ancestors were many outstanding local talents: Niu Yulin (a tribute student), the three brothers, Niu Jilin (a tribute student), Niu Hualin (a selected tribute student), and Niu Jilin, were officials in Lijiang during the early Jiaqing period of the Qing Dynasty. The "Draft Gazetteer of Lijiang Prefecture during the Guangxu Era - Biographies" includes the section on Niu Hualin, who once served as the magistrate of Huanggang County, Hubei Province. Niu Zhuo was a Juren (successful candidate in the provincial examination) in the Dingmao year of the Jiaqing reign; and Niu Tao was a Juren during the Daoguang reign. He was a famous Naxi poet of the Qing Dynasty, and together with Ma Ziyun, a Hui poet from Lijiang, they were known as "Niu Qin Ma Di" (the pair of Niu Qin and Ma Di). They were also outstanding representatives of Qing Dynasty poets from Lijiang. Niu Tao's poetic art reached a high level

and profound attainments. [-p4-]

Scholars and poets Zhou Zhongyue and Zhao Fan, who were listed among the Seventy-Two Sages of Yunnan, called Niu Tao an "independent and solitary man." Niu Tao's extant poetry collection "Drafts of Poems from Jiqiu Pavilion" contains 250 poems, including more than 40 long poems, mainly frontier poems and musical poems. The folk poem "Flower Horse Bamboo Branch Song" is well-known and loved by the people of the ancient city.

Today, the Niu family and its descendants include many highly skilled scientists, university professors, experts, scholars, senior teachers, and successful businesspeople; some have even studied abroad to pursue doctoral degrees. Economic development and social progress have created favorable conditions for people to fully utilize their intelligence and talents in their respective jobs. The Niu family will usher in a period of unity and harmony, a new era with abundant talents. There's a saying: "The younger generation surpasses the older and The student surpasses the teacher".

**Ninth generation grandson Niu Cunxiu Author**

[-p5-]

### **Tracing the Origins of the Niu Family in Lijiang, Yunnan**

Trees grow thousands of branches and leaves only after they have roots; water flows eastward and westward only after it has a source.

In May of the thirteenth year of the Tongzhi reign (1874), Niu Zhaochun, a sixth-generation descendant of the Niu family in Lijiang, wrote a postscript to the family genealogy, stating: "Our Niu family originated in Jinyang, and it was our Jinzhong Tai who first resided in Lijiang."

In the twelfth month of the Bingwu year of the Guangxu reign (1906), Niu Chenghan, a seventh-generation descendant of this clan, wrote: "By the Guiyou year of the Tongzhi reign (1873), my eldest uncle and my father revised the preface, recounting the origins, praising merits, and detailing the branches and lineages. The writing was so beautiful and complete that it was as clear as day."

[-p6-]

The sacrificial text for the Niu family's spring and autumn ancestral worship ceremonies states: "Our ancestors came from Jinyang, settled in Biguo, and greatly inherited the family's legacy." It clearly records that "the Niu family originally came from Yangcheng County, Zezhou Prefecture, Shanxi Province".

Based on the analysis of the historical materials mentioned above, the following three conclusions can be drawn:

First, the Niu family of Lijiang has prospered and multiplied for over two hundred years. However, tracing back to its roots, they all originate from the Great Ancestor (the first ancestor to migrate) Niu Jin Zhong;

Second, the Niu family of Lijiang originated from Xiaoyicheng, Yangcheng County, Zezhou Prefecture, Shanxi Province;

Third, the surname of the Niu family in Lijiang is a Han Chinese surname, not a Naxi surname.

As for the reasons why our ancestor Jinzhong moved to Lijiang, there

are various theories among the clansmen, but since they cannot be verified, it is difficult to draw a definitive conclusion.

[p7-]

## Exploration of the surname Niu

Chinese surname culture mostly originated in the Shang and Zhou dynasties, more than three thousand years ago. The development and evolution of surnames in China has been a long process. Regarding the origin of the surname Niu, some folk legends are widely circulated, but none can be verified. According to historical records available to date, the progenitor of the Niu surname was Sikou Niufu, a descendant of Song Weizi.

Song Weizi's original name was Qi. He was called Weizi because he was enfeoffed in Wei (in the area of present-day Liaocheng, Shandong) when he was a prince, and his title was that of a viscount.

[p8-]

After Duke Zhou quelled the rebellion of Wu Geng, the son of King Zhou of Shang, he appointed Wei Zi to succeed King Zhou of Shang, to continue the ancestral sacrifices, and enfeoffed him in Song, hence he was also known as Wei Zi of Song.

The Zuo Zhuan (Commentary of Zuo) records in the second volume of the Spring and Autumn Annals (Wen Gong): After Wei Zi, the State of Song passed to its twelfth ruler, Duke Wu of Song (reigned 765-748 BC). The northern nomadic tribes, the Di, invaded Song. Duke Wu dispatched his brother, the Minister of Education, to assist in the invasion. (The head of the six officials in ancient times, who managed the people, equivalent to the later prime minister) Huangfu (son of Duke Dai of Song, whose courtesy name was Huangfu) Ban drove the chariot for the Emperor's father, with his son Gu Sheng as the charioteer on the right, and another son, Si Kou Niu Fu, as the charioteer's assistant (called Si Cheng). The four of them rode in one chariot and commanded the battle at Changqiu, (today's Henan South of Fengqiu County) defeated the enemy, and Captured the Changdi leader Yuan Si. The emperor's father and his two sons, namely Prince Gusheng and Minister of Justice Niufu, all unfortunately died in battle.

This record shows that Niu Fu sacrificed his life in the battle against the enemy, making him a hero who defended his country. Niu Fu's descendants, remembering their ancestor, naturally felt proud.

[p9-]

The "Genealogical Tables" in the Book of Tang records: "King Wu of Zhou enfeoffed Wei Zi as the Duke of Song to continue the sacrifices to

Tang. His descendant, Niu Fu, the Minister of Justice of Song, took the name of his grandfather as his surname." "Wangfu" means grandfather. In ancient times, the father's father was called Wangfu. This clearly states that after the father, the descendants adopted the grandfather's given name, "Niu," as their surname. Other well-known surname books also follow this practice.

Lin Bao, a Taichang Doctor of the Tang Dynasty, compiled the "Yuanhe Surname Compilation" on the orders of the Prime Minister. It states: "The descendants of Wei Zi of Song, Niu Fu, the Minister of Justice, took their grandfather's name as their surname." (Yuanhe was the reign title of Emperor Xianzong of Tang) His father was the King's Father.

The Song Dynasty scholar Jun En compiled the "Explanation of Surnames," which states: "The Zhou Dynasty enfeoffed Wei Zi in Song. Later, Si Kou Niu Fu defeated the Di people at Changqiu and died. His descendants took his grandfather's name as their surname."

The Song Dynasty historian Zheng Qiao, in his book \*Tongzhi: Clan Records\*, wrote: "After the descendant of Wei Zi of Song, there was a Minister of Justice in the State of Song named Niu Fu. When the enemy invaded Song, Niu Fu led an army to defend against them, defeating the enemy at Changqiu. His descendants took their grandfather's given name as their surname."

Compiled by Chen Shiyuan in the Ming Dynasty "surname ?": "Niu: He was a descendant of Niu Fu, the Grand Master of the Song Dynasty and Minister of Justice."

According to "Tracing the Origins of Surnames" compiled by Zhang Peng, a renowned expert on surnames in the Qing Dynasty: "The Niu [-p10-] family originated in Longxi, stemming from the Yin Dynasty. During the Zhou Dynasty, Wei Zi was enfeoffed in Song. His descendant, Niu Fushi, a high-ranking official, defeated the Di chieftain Changqiu and died. His descendants adopted his grandfather's name as their surname."

The books cited above are all historical works on surnames and names, and the historical facts are clear and beyond doubt. It should be noted that the reason for "taking the name of the king's father as the surname" is related to the legal system of the Zhou Dynasty. According to the Zhou dynasty regulations, the sons of feudal lords were called "Gongzi" (??), the sons of Gongzi were called "Gongsun" (??), and the sons of Gongsun could not be called "Gongsun" again, nor could they be related to other feudal lords; they had to establish a separate lineage, a new clan. The Li clan traces its lineage back to its ancestors, so it takes the courtesy name (or given name) of its grandfather as its surname. This is the main reason

for "taking the courtesy name of the grandfather as the surname." This system of "grandfather-grandson naming" naturally has a profound meaning of long-standing tradition. After Song Weizi, thirteen other surnames, including Kong, Le, Bian, Yu, and Huangfu, took their grandfather's courtesy name as their surname. Fifteen other surnames, such as Wei, Qiu, Qiu, and Huo, took their grandfather's given name as their surname. (See Zheng Qiao's work) (From "Tongzhi·Shizu Lue")

In conclusion, the origin of the surname Niu is quite clear: Niu Fu, a hero who defended his country, is the ancestor who gave rise to the surname Niu; Situ Huangfu is Niu Fu's father. Duke Wu of Song was Niu Fu's uncle.

[-p11-]

and Duke Dai of Song was Niu Fu's grandfather. Duke Dai of Song (reigned 799 BC to 766 BC) passed the throne to Duke Wu of Song, making them the eleventh and twelfth rulers of the State of Song, respectively. Therefore, tracing back further, we can trace the lineage back to Wei Zi of Song, Tang of Shang, Qi, and even the Yellow Emperor. He was a distant ancestor of the Niu surname. Today, the Han Chinese descendants with the surname Niu from all corners of the world are not only descendants of the elites who defended the country, but also descendants of ancient emperors, connected by blood with the Yellow Emperor, and an important part of the great family of the descendants of Yan and Huang.

In history, some people with the surname Niu have changed to Liao family (written in "Yuanhe Xingzuan") "Liao", written in Sui Shu "?" things happened in Three Kingdoms period. Then Sima Yi used political maneuvering to control the Cao Wei regime, and was always wary of others, repeating the same old tricks. During the reign of Emperor Wei, there was a general named Niu Jin, who was disliked by Sima Yi, who poisoned Niu Jin. Niu Jin's son, Niu Yuanding, immediately fled and changed his surname to Liao because one of his ancestors was named Yi Liao. This surname lasted for nearly three hundred years. Towards the end of the Northern and Southern Dynasties, Liao Yun, an official appointed as a court attendant in the Later Wei Dynasty, reverted to the surname Niu through imperial decree. The \*Book of Sui\*, in the biography of Niu Hong, records: "Niu Hong, originally surnamed Liao, his father was allowed to serve in Zhou Dynasty,

[-p12-]

and he was granted the surname Niu." That's what I'm talking about.

Apart from the aforementioned special circumstances, the Niu family lineage has always been extremely pure, with no record of anyone

impersonating another or mixing in with the family. For centuries, the family has maintained a single, unbroken lineage, making them true descendants of Shang Tang. It can be said that the surname Niu originated more than two thousand years ago, passed down from generation to generation, descendants of Shang Tang. From the perspective of studying surnames, the Niu surname, with its simple origins, can be considered one of the first choices, which is unmatched by many other surnames.

During the Ming and Qing dynasties, in Shigu and Zhongjiang areas of Lijiang Prefecture, Yunnan Province, there were local chieftains with the surname Niu, who belonged to the Naxi ethnic group. Among the Manchu people, there were also those with the surname Niu who lived in Shenyang. In addition, a small number of people with the surname Niu also belonged to the Tibetan, Hui, Yi, Bai, Tujia, Mongolian, Dongxiang, and Korean ethnic groups.

### **Spring and Autumn Period to Sui and Tang Dynasties**

The state of Song was founded by King Wei in the 11th century BC and lasted through the Western Zhou, Spring and Autumn and Warring States periods. It was annexed by Qi, Wei and Chu in 286 BC, and its existence lasted for nearly 800 years.

[-p13-]

During its early and middle periods, the regime was relatively consolidated, and its economic and military power was quite strong. It actively participated in the struggle for hegemony among major powers. After the birth of the Niu surname, with the rise of the State of Song, its descendants continued to grow and expand, and continued to migrate outwards and had a significant impact. From then until now, more than 2,700 years have passed. The descendants of the Niu surname have crossed the Yellow River to the north and the Yangtze River to the south from their place of origin, the State of Song, spreading across thousands of miles and settling in various parts of China. They have also migrated and spread throughout the world.

After acquiring the surname Niu, the clan expanded outwards from the former territory of the State of Song. Historical records indicate that at least during the Spring and Autumn and Warring States periods, the State of Zhao had the virtuous scholar Niu Chu and the general Niu Jian; Qin had officials like Niu Tan, a retainer of the Zhao court in the State of Jin (northwest of present-day Quwo, Shanxi), known for his strength and courage. During this period, some members of the Niu clan left Song to work in other states, including the great scholar Niu Que and the powerful Niu Shuang; and in Chu, there were figures like Niu Chenchao.

During the Han Dynasty, the Niu clan expanded to the Longxi area of Gansu Province (present-day Lintao, Gansu), producing many notable figures, such as Niu Han, the Protector of the Qiang, and Niu Chong, the Registrar. The descendants of Niu Han and Niu Chong flourished and quickly became a prominent family in Longxi.

From the "Genealogical Tables of the Tang Dynasty", According to the "Yuanhe Surname Compilation", the Shang Tang family, whose surname was derived from Niu Weishi, used to have the Longxi region as their center of reproduction.

[-p14-]

According to relevant materials such as the "Yuanhe Surname Compilation", Niu Chongshi lived in Longxi. Niu Han first lived in Longxi, then moved to Chunhu (present-day Lingtai County, Pingliang City, Gansu Province). To avoid trouble, the son of General Niu Jin of the Three Kingdoms period also fled to Anding. These descendants of the Niu family multiplied from the Northern and Southern Dynasties to the Sui and Tang Dynasties, reaching a considerable size, divided into three branches.

One branch consists of: Niu Xing (Niu Hansun), Niu Zun, Niu Yuanliang... Niu Su became the prefect of Yuezhou. In the 28th year of the Kaiyuan era of the Tang Dynasty, he went to Huaizhou. His great-grandfather and grandfather were both buried in Henan (now Qinyang City, Henan Province). The second branch is Niu Yuanding (Niu Jin's son) .... Liao Chi, Liao Yun, Niu Hong became the Minister of Personnel of the Sui Dynasty. The third branch is Niu Tong, Niu Hui, Niu Yi, and Niu Xianke, who served as prime ministers during the reign of Emperor Xuanzong of Tang. This shows that during the Sui and Tang dynasties, the Niu surname had spread from its breeding centers in Longxi and Anding to the capital Chang'an and many other parts of the country.

### **[From the Tang and Song Dynasties to the late Yuan and early Ming Dynasties]**

Since the Tang and Song dynasties, due to economic development, both feudal dynasties enjoyed a relatively long period of political stability,

[-p15-]

which led to rapid population growth. The Niu surname is thus more widely distributed, found in many places in provinces such as Shandong, Shanxi, Henan, Hebei, Shaanxi, Gansu, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, and Anhui. The descendants of the surname lived together in a clan. The surname Niu has produced many historical figures, including prominent officials, poets, and lyricists, such as Niu Sengru, a prime minister in the late Tang Dynasty;

Niu Cunjie, a prime minister in the Later Liang Dynasty during the Five Dynasties period; and lyricists Niu Qiao and Niu Xiji.

The Yuan Dynasty was a golden age for the Niu surname, with many members holding official positions in the imperial court. This was historically known as "half the court was Niu," meaning that nearly half of the officials in the court were surnamed Niu. This is clearly an exaggeration, but it also shows that the Niu surname population grew rapidly and many people held official positions during this period.

During the late Yuan and early Ming dynasties, due to various reasons, a branch of the Niu family migrated to eighteen counties across five provinces, known as the "Hot Pot Niu" This also led to historical instances of migration and family division, such as the "Carrying Pole Niu" and the "Whistle Pole Niu" This is both a historical event in the Niu family and a record of the family's history. A tragedy also brought another opportunity for the great development of the Niu surname.

Legend has it that over 600 years ago, in Shili Village (then called Shiliting Niuzhan Village) of Sishui Town, Xingyang, Henan (now Sishui County), there lived a wealthy family surnamed Niu. It is said they migrated from Hongdong, Shanxi at the end of the Yuan Dynasty.

[-p16-]

The elder was named Niu Chuan. He was a Jinshi (successful candidate in the highest imperial examination) in the year Yichou of the Taiding era of the Yuan Dynasty (1325). He served as the magistrate of Hongdong County. He had three sons named Niu Hong, Niu Bi, and Niu Chao, all of whom served as high-ranking officials in the Yuan Dynasty. The three brothers each had six children. Niu Hong's six children were named Kai, Bing, Lai, Hang, Jie, and Quan; Niu Bi's six children were named Qing, Jian, Yu, Qin, Ying, and Bao; and Niu Chao's six children were named Peng, Zi, Yuan, Yi, Lai, and Qian. The family consisted of eighteen cousins. Not only were they numerous, but they were also a large and wealthy household; as the saying goes, "When officials and nobles reside here, large families migrate here, wealth abounds, and granaries are overflowing." According to the old preface of the Niu Clan Genealogy of Nanguanzhuang, Jiyuan City, the family moved there with "hundreds of acres of land and a thousand cattle," and were "overjoyed."

But the good times didn't last long. At the end of the Yuan Dynasty and the beginning of the Ming Dynasty, dynasties change, There are frequent wars, The peak of thieves rises. The Xingyang area was also extremely turbulent. According to the preface of the Niu Clan Genealogy of Mugou Village, Xingyang, dated 1838 (the 18th year of the Daoguang Emperor's reign): At that time, the eighteen brothers of the "Yimei Family" were

unable to gather due to the Red Army's uprising, and fearing that their fate would be lost to future generations, they divided the cooking pot into eighteen pieces, with each brother keeping one. They went to stay with relatives and friends. Therefore, it was known as the "Eighteen Pots Niu Family" or "Fighting Pots Niu Family" at that time.

[-p17-]

This is the origin of "Da Guo Niu". The descendants of the "Eighteen Pots Niu Family" in Jiyuan, Wenxian, Mixian, Gongxian, Linxian, as well as Shandong, Shanxi and other parts of the country have all made similar records in their family genealogies.

Legend has it that the eighteen brothers fought the bandits for three days and three nights, but realizing they could no longer live together, they were forced to flee to another place, "carrying pieces of pottery and wielding sharp blades." Later, the Ming Dynasty gradually consolidated its power, and the world was at peace. The eldest of the eighteen brothers, Niu Kai, returned to Sishui County from Jiyuan. The brothers could not forget each other and kept in touch. They chose a date to meet at Shili Pavilion in the west of the city. On the nineteenth day of the tenth lunar month, a high platform was built in front of the gate of Shili Pavilion Mountain Village, and a grand family reunion ceremony was held.

Through a family reunion over a pot, the eighteen brothers learned that after their separation, some had gone to the south or north bank of the Yellow River, with fourteen settling in the central plains and four in other provinces. Among those who went to other provinces was Niu Ying, who went to Wanxian County (now renamed Shunping County) in Hebei Province, Niu Bao moved to Xuyi County, Jiangsu Province; Niu Qian moved to Guan County, Shandong Province; and Niu Yi returned to his hometown, Hongdong, Shanxi Province. "Brothers will never forget each other," so they made a pact to cook together every year for a one day party. However, things didn't go as planned. According to the records of Nanguanzhuang in Jiyuan, (preface to the Niu Clan Genealogy):

[-p18-]

"Afterwards, their descendants multiplied, and the county magistrate, fearing trouble, falsely claimed they were members of the White Lotus Sect. The brothers, terrified, dared not gather again. They then wrote a family genealogy, clearly stating the locations in the prefecture, city, and county, and each carried a copy to show their families." This resulted in the "Song of the Eighteen Ancestors' Migration Locations," a rare find in the history of families throughout history.

措 **Kai** Jiyuan, 炳 **Bing** Luoyang, 来 Come to Gushi and 杭 **Hang** Luyi, 捷 quick residence Zhengzhou, 铨 **Quan** is in Xihua Township.

After the Sixth Patriarch Hongye, May your descendants never forget.

青 **Qing** Xiangfu, 健 **Jian** Lin County, 郁 **Yu** Jumi County, 颍 **Ying** Juwan, 秦 **Qin** Juxia County, the 堡 fort is in Xu Yi County. The descendants of the Sixth Ancestor, Biye, remember him in their hearts. (Xiangfu is present-day Kaifeng)

鹏 Peng Wenyi, 子 **Zi** Yanling, 园 garden residence superior Cai 翼 **Yi** Hong Cave, 栾 **Luan** Zhuangtai Kangnan, It was 迁 moved to the east of Guan County. The descendants of the Sixth Ancestor Chaoye are remembered in their hearts.

(The bold text above represents the names of the eighteen brothers.)

This song about relocating has been passed down through generations of the Daguo Niu family, and most of the descendants can recite it by heart. In some places, even the pieces of the pot their ancestors brought with them have been turned into songs. Leave it to your descendants.

[p19-]

For example, the "Pot Slice Song" of the descendants of Kaizu from Jiyuan goes: "It has a rim on top and a pointed bottom, six inches long, eight inches wide, and weighs one jin (500 grams) for two and a half qian (1.3 grams)." (See Jiyuan Stone Outcrop) (Niu Family Genealogy). These have become powerful bonds for acquaintances, mutual recognition, and solidarity among members of the same clan, greatly enhancing the bonds between them.

This song about relocation explains that at that time, the Niu family had already migrated to eighteen counties in five provinces, moving from Sishui towards the Central Plains, and beginning their expansion Nationwide. What's remarkable is that these eighteen brothers had a total of one hundred sons, which made the family prosper rapidly. Each of these one hundred descendants has a name and surname, and their home and where they moved to are all clearly recorded in the family genealogy. Below are three examples, with brief explanations:

### I. Niu Kai's branch, six sons

The descendants of the eldest son, Niu Xiang, are mainly distributed in Xingyang, Gongyi, Wuzhi, Yanshi and other places. The descendants of Niu Lin, the second son, are mainly distributed in Xingyang, Gongyi, Jiyuan, Yuanyang, Tanghe, Heze in Shandong, Baoji in Shaanxi, Fujian, Hunan, Yunnan, Xinjiang and other places. The descendants of the third son, Niu Chun, are mainly distributed in Xin'an County and Yuanshan, [-p20-] south of the Yellow River. The descendants of the fourth son, Niu Chen, are mainly distributed in Gaoyang, Jiyuan. The descendants of the fifth son, Niu Guang, are mainly distributed in Jiyuan. The descendants of

the sixth son, Niu Jing may have gone to the Tanghe area.

## **II. Niu Bing's branch, with four sons.**

The descendants of the eldest son, Niu Shuicai, are mainly distributed in Luoyang, Luoning, and Yanshi. The descendants of the second son, Niu Guicai, are mainly distributed in Yichuan, Yiyang, Yanshi, Dengfeng, Luanchuan and other places. The descendants of Niu Kuncai, the third son, are mainly distributed in Luoyang and Yiyang. The descendants of Niu Huicai, the fourth son, are mainly distributed in Mengjin, Wenxian, Xin'an, Shanxian, Baofeng, Nanyang and other places.

## **III. Niu Peng's branch, with four sons.**

The descendants of the eldest son, Niu Dequan, are mainly distributed in Wen County and other places. The descendants of the second son, Niu Demao, are mainly distributed in Meng County and other places. The descendants of the third son, Niu Decai, are mainly distributed in Qinyang and other places. The descendants of the fourth son, Niu Delin, are mainly distributed in Gongyi and other places.

The above provides a glimpse into the migration of three branches of descendants among the eighteen brothers. a little bit of the whole picture.

[-p21-]

It can be seen that the descendants of the Niu family who make pots have grown into a large family that has spread all over the world. This large family, with "making pots" as its special symbol, has a strong affinity and cohesion.

## **[Ming and Qing Dynasties to Modern Times]**

This was a period in which the Niu surname population gradually expanded southward, towards the border regions, and overseas.

During the late Ming and early Qing dynasties, some people with the surname Niu migrated to Taiwan. After the mid-Qing dynasty, some people with the surname Niu went overseas to make a living, residing in Singapore and Malaysia and the Philippines. When the Kuomintang retreated from mainland China to Taiwan, some people with the surname Niu also went to Taiwan. Around 1979, some of these Niu family members who went to Taiwan initiated the establishment of the Niu Clan Association. In 1982, under the guidance of Niu Fangren and other members of the same clan who went to Taiwan, the "Niu Family of the Eighteen Branches" was compiled, making a positive contribution to the Niu family descendants in Taiwan, Southeast Asia and other places to trace their roots and ancestors.

Over the past fifty years since the founding of the People's Republic of

China, with the rise of my country's international status, [-p22-] many descendants of the Niu family have gone overseas to do business, study, run enterprises, and Engage in scientific research. Some of them have become world-renowned figures, such as Niu Manjiang, a famous biologist currently residing in the United States. He is from Hebei. It can be said that the descendants of the Niu family, like people of all ethnic groups across the country, not only strive to make progress in their hometown and contribute to its development, but also many of them go out into the world and make their due contributions to the construction of the motherland and the development of mankind.

Note: The above information on "Tracing the Origins of the Niu Surname" is quoted from "Seeking Roots".

[-p23-]

### **Prefaces and Postscripts to the Genealogy of the Niu Family in Lijiang**

It is said that a tree that soars to the sky does so because of its strong roots; a spring that flows to the sea does so because of its long and deep source. My Niu clan originated in Jinyang. Only my son, Jinzhong Taishi, moved to Lijiang, where he lived a frugal and diligent life. Though he concealed his virtues, he did not flaunt them; he lived a life of honesty and integrity. The land should be reserved in sufficient quantities.

It is said that my great-grandfather, Xiangqian Gong (named Niu Kun, grandfather of Niu Tao), was a man of great brilliance and outstanding character. He established and carried on the family line, and selected my great-uncle (Niu Yinglin, courtesy name Ruizheng, a scholar) to marry into the Zhao family. Love the eldest son. He taught three great-grandfathers (his second great-grandfather was Niu Yulin, courtesy name Chaoheng, a tribute student; his third great-grandfather was Niu Hualin, courtesy name Luren, an excellent tribute student in the Jiaqing reign (1801), author of the poetry collection "Xitang Ouji", and was Niu Xi's father; his great-great-grandfather, Niu Jilin, courtesy name Yushu, was a tribute student and a school repairman.

[-p24-]

Therefore, his name was listed alongside Mingjing (a scholar who excelled in the classics). His great-grandfather held the official title of Acting Official in Huanggang (Hubei). Profits led to trade with foreign lands. My great-uncle Wusi opened the way. How wonderful! The foundation was laid; indeed, there Hanwan Gong (i.e., the poet Niu Tao, a Bagong in the Yiyong year of Daoguang 1825). Among the imperial examination candidates was my elder brother, Jiyuan Gong. Its self-enlightenment, promotion, deputy, and age, and Rin, proliferator, True

tradition has disciples.

[-p25-]

As for the prosperity of the family and the large number of descendants, extending to my uncles and aunts, grandfathers, grandsons, fathers, and sons, greetings are exchanged with simple gestures; feasts and gatherings are so numerous that they almost rub shoulders. From decline to wealth, from prosperity to flourishing, truly a harmonious atmosphere pervades the entire household, past and present. It is not because our ancestors planted strong roots that the branches and leaves flourished, nor because their origins were deep and far-reaching that the lineage extended so far."

On the night of Bao Qingsheng's birth, the people, having long suffered from the ravages of war, were scattered and displaced, abandoning their wells and leaving their homes; they happened to meet relatives and friends, who were actually very close to them. Even when they meet on the road, they may not recognize each other; at family banquets, people will ask where the guests come from. The ancestral home of the ancients is recorded in the ancestral hall, and the lineage is extended in the genealogy. This is not a coincidence. Remaining fear It is difficult to breed a clan know, consider descendants It became increasingly sparse. Because of itself From Emperor Gaozu onwards, the four branches were formed, and their origins were traced back to the present day. Place Fan Yan Descendants, each attached thereafter. This way, everything will be clear at a glance. Even if we separate households into different places, we will remain united in our care, maintaining our kinship and affection. This is the preface.

It was the thirteenth year of the Tongzhi reign (1874), the year of Guiyou, the middle of summer, an auspicious day.

Sixth generation grandson

Niu Zhaochun Sincerely written

Books are good and respect books

Niu Baoqing Be aware

[-p26-]

Genealogies are records of the merits and virtues of ancestors, recorded on records. However, our Niu family has produced many talented scholars throughout the generations. I dare not utter a single word of praise. Who am I to presume to offer my limited understanding of profound matters, lest I offend any reader? I deem such unauthorized reading taboo, and to keep it secret for so long will only lead to the passage of time, until who will know of the illustrious spirit of my ancestors? Therefore, despite my limited knowledge, I have offered these

few words. I hope my ancestors will understand my sincere concerns!

### **Zhaochun again**

As the saying goes, "To foster harmony among one's nine generations of relatives." Another saying goes, "To strengthen one's clan and demonstrate peace and harmony." The ancients have tirelessly emphasized the importance of maintaining harmony within the clan. However, to achieve harmony within the clan, one must first examine one's lineage; to examine one's lineage, one must first establish a clan genealogy. Our Niu family's old genealogy records were lost in the war! In the year Guiyou of the Tongzhi reign (1873), my eldest uncle and father revised the genealogy. The preface recounted the origins, praised merits, and detailed the branches and lineages, leaving everything perfectly clear and understandable. Why praise it? However, thirty-four years have passed since the year Guiyou, during which time the population has flourished for another generation. If it is not continued and updated, there is a risk of errors being overlooked over time.

[-p27-]

Therefore, this new genealogy has been revised and expanded, with the newly added descendants added to the genealogy, so that future generations may continue to inherit and carry on the lineage, ensuring that our clan's lineage will be passed down for countless years! This is what the Han people have always hoped for.

The 16th day of the 12th month of the Bingwu year of the reign of Emperor Xuanzong (1906)

### **Postscript by Hou Yicheng**

I have often observed that those who are fond of fame compile family genealogies. These are often done by prominent officials and dignitaries, who praise their families and ancestors. However, their reputations often exceed their actual abilities, which is not the purpose of compiling genealogies. Our Niu clan, tracing back to its ancestral home of Li, though not particularly illustrious, has a distinguished record of achievements and the prosperity of our clan, which is well-documented in historical records and widely praised. Moreover, I am a young and uneducated person, how dare I utter a single word of praise? Now that my elder brother is revising the genealogy, I would like to offer a few words, hoping that future generations will cherish their relatives and elders and follow the family precepts. To perpetuate the family's scholarly tradition, ensuring its enduring legacy, is the deepest wish of our clan.

The year of the Guangxu Emperor's reign (1466-1467), the 12th month

of the Bingwu year (1466-1467).

**Zhao Han, a descendant, respectfully wrote this.**

[-p28-]

The system of five degrees of mourning is of paramount importance, and everyone, regardless of rank or social status, should be aware of it. Those who are overly sentimental will go too far; those who are ignorant will go too far. All of this is because they have not studied it in detail in their daily lives, which has led to their confusion and inability to distinguish the truth. The government will overhaul the general curriculum, and will provide a detailed outline of the mourning system and the regulations for the five mourning grades. So that it can be consulted at any time, and understood in one's mind, without being of inappropriate importance or having a large discrepancy between importance and importance.

Spring after the Lantern Festival in the fifth day of the first month of the spring of the 33rd year of the Guangxu Emperor's reign (1907, the year of Dingwei).

**Descendant Huihan Be aware**

It was erected on the Ghost Festival in the first year of the Xuantong reign (1901). The inscription was respectfully written by Zhongshu Shanjing, a seventh-generation descendant.

Note: The text in parentheses was added by the editor.

[-p29-]

### **Niu Family Spring and Autumn Sacrifices**

Since the time when the Chinese nation had a surname culture, there have been sacrificial activities to worship heaven, earth, and ancestors, which gradually formed a complete set of complicated and hierarchical sacrificial rituals. The purpose of these activities is to educate clan members on carrying on the legacy of their ancestors, thereby strengthening the authority within the family, enhancing clan cohesion, and inspiring future generations to strive for continuous progress. In Lijiang, not many families hold sacrificial rites every year. Only the Mu, Niu, and Li families hold family rites twice a year in spring and autumn at their ancestral hall. The annual family ancestral worship ceremony of the Niu family is held in the Niu Family Ancestral Hall, located near Xingren Primary School on Wuyi Street in Dayan Town. Spring falls in the first ten days of the second lunar month, and autumn falls in the first ten days of the eighth lunar month.

The specific time for the sacrificial ceremony was jointly determined by the elders who presided over the ancestral hall and other respected elders in the clan. Once the date for the sacrificial ceremony was set, a designated person would notify each household in the Niu family (the four major branches), and some people would prepare everything for the ceremony in advance.

On the day of the ceremony, the gate of the ancestral hall would be wide open, and the hall would be brightly lit with candles and filled with the smoke of incense (Tibetan incense). In the center of the ancestral hall stands a tablet carved from fine wood inscribed with "The Tablets of Ancestors of Niumen." Various offerings are laid out on the altar, primarily venison (venison jerky), there are fresh fruits such as peaches, pears, pomegranates, crabapples, and walnuts, as well as dried fruits made from various fruits, and more. There are also dough products shaped like peaches and the twelve zodiac animals, etc., making the offerings rich and colorful.

The sacrificial ceremony is conducted by one master of ceremonies (also known as the master of ceremonies or host), one chief officiant, and several assistant officiants, who are respected elders of the clan. Those who participate in the sacrificial ceremony are all male members of the tribe dressed in long robes and mandarin jackets (female members of the tribe are not allowed to participate in the ceremony).

As the sacrificial ceremony begins, the chief officiant stands solemnly before the incense table, chanting the rites from the left. The assistant officiants and other participating clan members are arranged in order of seniority, from oldest to youngest, behind the chief officiant.

First, the officiant announces the date and time of the sacrificial ceremony held by the Niu clan at the ancestral hall, and then reads out the list of clan members who participated in the ceremony. Next, the chief officiant offers three sticks of incense to the ancestors, and then leads all the clan members who participated in the ceremony to kowtow three times to the ancestors. Then the chief officiant holds a goblet filled with wine and offers it as a sacrifice in front of the incense table, before pouring it into the brazier filled with burning paper money. Following the offering of a small amount of sacrificial food (poured into the burning paper brazier) and the tea ceremony, the chief officiant delivers the sacrificial address. The sacrificial text (see page 32) is basically fixed, and the sacrificial rituals are largely the same every year. The entire sacrificial ceremony was filled with a solemn, respectful, and peaceful atmosphere.

After the sacrificial ceremony, most of the clan members who participated in the ceremony would eat at the ancestral hall for three days, and would make offerings to the altar before each meal. The spring and autumn sacrificial ceremonies provide excellent opportunities for clan members to interact, strengthen unity, and build harmony.

**Oral account by Niu Weidao, eighth-generation descendant, and Niu Li Xianglian**

**Compiled by Niu Cunlong, ninth generation descendant**

[-32-]

**The Niu Family Genealogy of Lijiang: Ancestral Worship Inscriptions and Couplets of the Niu Family**

Sacrifice words

dimension

Republic of China Year Mid-[Autumn/Spring] Festival Monthly Memorial Day  
Officiant Sun

Accompanying the grandson                      deacon sun

We, along with our entire family, humbly offer this humble sacrifice of livestock, silk, and other offerings to the ancestral tablets of our ancestors in Niumen on the day before our passing.

[-p33-]

Our ancestors, originally from Jinyang, settled in Zuo State, inheriting the family tradition of poetry and literature. Their family upheld the traditions of rites and music, and their love endured for two generations. The lineage continued for four generations, and the descendants flourished. Thus, the branch of our family prospered through diligence and frugality, leading to its continued prosperity. To this day, eleven generations have passed, celebrating a hundred years of good fortune. Our origins are deep and enduring, like the ever-present grace of frost and dew. As the seasons change, we feel gratitude for our family's legacy. Now, on this occasion. In [spring/autumn], at this auspicious time, we respectfully offer sacrifices to our ancestral spirits, hoping they will come to share in our blessings. We humbly pray that our descendants will be blessed with numerous offspring, a hundredfold fortune, and endless prosperity, lasting for ten thousand years. We humbly offer this sacrifice.

## Annotations on the Spring and Autumn Ancestral Worship Texts of the Niu Family

- Wei: A modal particle used at the beginning of a sentence, meaning "at what time".
- Age: refers to the Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branches. "Zhong" means second in birth order, the second month of the season.
- He: That is all, the whole family.
- Chief officiant: The person presiding over the ceremony must be a person with merit and prestige in the clan,  
[ -p34- ]  
such as Niu Daoheng, Niu Xinglou, etc.
- ?: cautious, merely. ?????: from Yangcheng County, Shanxi Province.
- Sacrificial meat, silk, wine, and side dishes: refers to meat, silk, wine, and side dishes.
- The offerings were not plentiful: ordinary offerings, not many or abundant.
- "?????" means "foundation" or "foundation," and "?" means "to inherit" or "to carry on."
- Reform of the Aristocracy: Shi Zhou, descendants, Descendants. one generation surpasses One generation after another, each generation undergoes reform.
- Unfallen: No one has corrupted.
- Love and the Second Generation: Love, a function word, refers to the second generation of wealthy and powerful families. (Referring to Niu Kunxiang Qian Gong.)
- To inherit and maintain the wishes or aspirations of one's ancestors.
- Following the Four Gentlemen: Speaking of the Four Gentlemen (referring to the third generation, Ying, Yu, Hua, and Lin).
- Yichang: family business, Develop and become more prosperous. Create the future, Carry on the past and open up the future.
- Branch lineage: After the second ancestor, this family was divided into four major branches (Ying, Yu, Hua, and Ji).  
[ -p35- ]
- Xiangyan: to reproduce smoothly and successfully.
- Si Bi Chi Yi Bi Chang: Bi means to make, Chi means prosperous. This is because the family business is prosperous and thriving due to diligence and thrift in managing the household.
- Celebrating the 100th Anniversary: A hundred years worth celebrating.
- Reflecting on the legacy of our ancestors: We constantly cherish the traditional virtues of diligence and thrift in managing our households, and will never forget them.

- "Zidang" means "now it has arrived again".

- Yu Xiu Shi Jian: Yu, a modal particle; fellow practitioners; We have only prepared some simple offerings.

- We respectfully invite our departed spirits to share in this offering:

"Enjoy" means to receive or enjoy; we respectfully invite our departed spirits to come and benefit from this offering.

- We sincerely hope that our descendants will prosper and that our ancestors will provide us with a good start in our endeavors.

[p36-]

- May our ancestors bestow upon us boundless peace and blessings, happiness.

- "May the gourds and vines extend their blessings": This phrase signifies a bed, a blessing, and the hope for the blessings of ancestors, so that future generations may prosper. Passed down from generation to generation.

- "For ten thousand years and never decline": This means that it will not decline even after tens of thousands of years.

- Fu Wei: Lower your head bend over, Bow respectfully. Shang Xi: please first spirit Come together taste our dedication of offerings.

- Time flows easily: time passes very quickly.

**Eighth generation grandson**

**Niu Weidao**

Comment

**Ninth generation grandson**

**Niu Cunti**

[p37-]

### **Couplets used in Niu family ancestral worship**

Spring dew and autumn frost honor the sages and virtuous men of all ages with their rites and music.

The ancestral lineage of the family, from left to right.

The illustrious and virtuous descendants

Staggering in memory of our ancestors

Our genealogy traces back to Xilong, a place of flourishing prosperity. May we, as fathers, be kind and compassionate, and as sons, be filial and uphold the traditions passed down through generations, ensuring the continuation of our kinship and family legacy.

The family's reputation shines brightly, the ancestral virtues are ever-illuminating. At this moment, willows sway in the misty green, apricot blossoms fall in the gentle rain, and spring's beauty is captured in two parts, so let us offer sacrifices fragrant.

Offering sacrifices to ancestors to remember their benevolence.  
Kind, respectful and filial friend family tradition

Strengthening clan harmony and promoting peace  
Even when estranged, one can still offer fragrant gifts.

The Niu family originally came from Xiaoyicheng, Yangcheng County, Zezhou Prefecture, Shanxi Province.

On the occasion of the Ghost Festival (Zhongyuan Festival), incense and paper money are offered to ancestors on the tenth day of the seventh lunar month.

The Niu family, both within and outside the clan, makes offerings to all members (for ancestral worship).

The ancestral tablets of the Benyin Niu family (used in the family shrine).

### **Why did Niu's ancestor, Jinzhong, come to Lijiang?**

Editor's Note: Why did the great ancestor of the Niu clan, Jinzhong, move to Li? There are various explanations among the clan members, but none of them have conclusive evidence. The revised edition of the Niu Clan Genealogy of Lijiang, Yunnan (Niu Zhuo Branch) includes two articles: "Why Niu Clan's Ancestor Jinzhong Came to Lijiang" by Niu Puqi, the eighth-generation descendant, and "Recalling Several Past Events Related to the Reasons for the Great Ancestor Jinzhong's Migration to Lijiang" by Niu Cunlong, the ninth-generation descendant. The purpose was not to draw any conclusions on this issue, but rather to treat it as an academic question within the Niu family, adopting a policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" for the family members to refer to. This will be left for future generations to further investigate. With the continuous progress of society and the rapid transmission of information, it is believed that a clear conclusion will surely be reached in the future.

Jinzhong was a native of Yangcheng, Shanxi. During the Qing Dynasty, Shanxi people were known for their business acumen. His uncle Shuxun wrote the epitaph for him, saying, "His character rivals that of Tao Zhu." This means that Jinzhong admired the character of Tao Zhu and moved around the Five Lakes. He moved three times to make a fortune through business. Therefore, he left his hometown when he was just over

twenty years old. When I went to Shaanxi and Gansu to do business, I saw many merchants transporting turquoise produced locally to Tibet, because Tibetan women used to

[-p40-]

string together coral and turquoise into necklaces. As the most precious jewelry, turquoise was an extremely sought-after commodity in the market at the time. They also wanted to transport the turquoise to Tibet for sale, but the journey westward would take them across the desolate Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, a long and arduous trip with transportation inconvenient. So the man, lightly equipped with turquoise, traveled through Sichuan and Yunnan to Lijiang, but was still hindered by high mountains and steep ridges. Traveling alone to Tibet was extremely unsafe, and there were life dangers. The man had no choice but to temporarily reside in Chicken Selling Lane and continue his business. The Duke then married a woman from the Zhao family, as had always done. They had a son, Niu Kun, whose courtesy name was Xiangqian. The best age for a man to get married and have children is around 25 years old. It is possible that Xiangqian was born around the 38th year of the Kangxi Emperor's reign, and that he settled in Lijiang. Maiji Lane became the birthplace of the Niu family in Lijiang (among the many stories told to me by my sixth aunt, Li Yangsheng, there was the story of Jinzhong Gong settling in Lijiang, namely Niu Cunxiu's grandmother).

When Xiang Qian grew up, he inherited his father's business. My great-grandfather Zhao Chun wrote in the preface to the genealogy: "For the benefit of trade with foreign lands, my great-uncle Wu Si opened up new avenues." Thus, the Niu family laid a solid economic foundation. It is written: "Their accumulated virtue not only brought them personal wealth and prosperity." Moreover, he was blessed with long life and wealth for more than sixty years after his death. I speculate that this preface alludes to the fact that Xiang Qian and his son lived in an extremely prosperous economic environment, and thus enjoyed long life, wealth, and many children.

[-p41-]

He died at the age of over sixty. (It is speculated that Xiang Qian died around the twenty-fifth year of the Qianlong Emperor's reign).

The father and son managed the property and amassed a fortune of millions within a few years. Yang Chang wrote in the biography of Mr. Chaocheng: "Mr. Chaocheng's father (Xiangqian) raised funds for the provincial examinations (to send travel expenses to those traveling far away) because of the distance between the two provinces and the county." It is not difficult to see from this passage that the father was Xiangqian,

the son was Chaoheng, and the younger brother was Yushu. They not only raised funds but also repaired the Confucian temple and increased the school rent. Through cultivating talent in various ways, the Niu family produced a continuous stream of scholars and officials, and the cultural achievements they brought to the people of Lijiang and their descendants are countless. Later, the Niu family transformed from a business family into a scholarly family.

My views are limited and my statements are entirely unfounded. I hope that future generations will examine these issues from a "truth-seeking" perspective and correct my fallacies.

**Eighth generation grandson      Niu Puqi**

January 5, 2008

[-p42-]

**Recalling several past events related to the reasons why our ancestor, Jinzhong, moved to Lijiang.**

In early 1963, my uncle Qi (Yan Kui) called me to the upper floor of the main hall of the courtyard and took out a book called "Niu Family Genealogy" with a blue cloth cover and red paper strips written with a brush from behind the ancestral shrine for all generations, and asked me to look at it. Because the genealogy was written in classical Chinese, I couldn't understand it very well, so Uncle Jiqi explained it to me. The general meaning is: The great ancestor, Jinzhong, was originally from Xiaoyicheng, Yangcheng County, Zezhou Prefecture, Shanxi Province. He passed the imperial examination in the capital and rose to the rank of third-grade official, primarily in commerce. In the early years of the Yongzheng Emperor's reign, he was appointed by the emperor to go to Tibet to receive tribute. When entering Tibet, one passes through Gansu and Qinghai; when leaving Tibet, one returns along the Ancient Tea Horse Road. While traveling on the mountain road between Litang and the township, he was robbed by bandits. All the tribute was looted, and all the entourage were killed. Only because Jinzhong Gong was carrying Dalai Lama Guan Wencai was he spared from death. When he arrived in the Zuo Kingdom alone, begging along the way, he saw that the mountains and rivers there were beautiful and the people were rich and simple. He then settled in Lijiang on the grounds that he was "doing business here".

[-p43-]

In May 1988, as a member of the Expert Advisory Committee on Endemic Diseases of the Ministry of Health, I participated in the review meeting of the book "Forty Years of Prevention and Control of Endemic Diseases in China" held in Taiyuan, Shanxi Province. After the review

process concluded, the conference arranged for the participating experts to visit Mount Wutai. Instead of sightseeing, I asked the Shanxi Provincial Endemic Disease Office for a car and headed straight to Xiaoyicheng in Yangcheng County to search for my ancestors. When I arrived there, the local officials were very welcoming when they heard that I had come all the way from Lijiang, Yunnan. Not only did they accompany me on my visits to the villagers, but they also organized a symposium with more than 20 elderly people. Among those who were visited and participated in the symposium, most said they had never heard of anyone traveling from Shanxi to such a far place as Yunnan. During the symposium, only one elderly man, 83-year-old Niu Guozhong, mentioned that he had read a family genealogy book when he was young, and that all the Niu families mentioned here came from Xingyang, Henan. During the reign of Emperor Kangxi of the Qing Dynasty, there was a member of our clan who served as an official in the imperial court and lived in the capital, but he knew nothing else about the matter.

In August of the same year, I went to Beijing to attend a special consultation meeting of the Expert Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Health. Because the conference focused on standards for the prevention and control of endemic diseases, the meeting lasted a long time.

[-p44-]

During the conference, I shared a standard room with an expert from Beijing, and I asked him to help me find out if there were any residences with the surname Niu in Beijing. Five days later he said that he sent some young people to look for it, and they found a "Niu Fu" (??) in the commercial alley at the west entrance of Dengshi. After the meeting, I did indeed find the house at the west entrance of Dengshi. At that time, it was the staff dormitory of the Beijing Municipal Bureau of Light Industry. More than ten families lived in the courtyard. The courtyard was divided into many small spaces using various building materials. The gate looked very old, and the plaque above the gate was peeling, but the words "Niu Mansion" could still be faintly seen. Since I was only looking for it out of personal interest and forgot to bring my camera, I didn't take any pictures.

In March 2006, in order to compile the "Lijiang Niu Clan Genealogy (Niu Zhuo Branch)," I took the opportunity of attending the "Yunnan Unexplained Sudden Cardiac Death Research Project Bidding Conference" in Beijing. Once again, I found the house located in the commercial alley at the west entrance of Dengshi. The house had been newly decorated, and a sign reading "Beijing Municipal Administration of Cultural Heritage" was hanging at the entrance. The "Niu Mansion" plaque above the door was nowhere to be seen.

Now, the Niu family genealogy that Uncle Qi showed me when I was young has disappeared after the ten years of turmoil during the Cultural Revolution; more than two hundred years later, it is very difficult to return to our ancestral home to trace our roots.

[-p45-]

Whether the "Niu Mansion" at the west entrance of Beijing's Dengshi Market is related to the Niu family of Lijiang is now difficult to answer definitively. However, based on currently available information, according to Niu Weidao, an octogenarian member of the clan, the great ancestor moved to Lijiang during the reign of Emperor Yongzheng in the Qing Dynasty. This was because before Yongzheng, Lijiang was quite isolated, making it difficult for Han Chinese from other regions to settle there. In Xu Xiake's visit to Lijiang he visited the Mu residence three times, but Master Mu refused to see him each time. Only on the fourth visit was he finally allowed to enter the Mu residence. During the reign of Emperor Yongzheng, the Mu family of Lijiang implemented the "reform of native chieftains and replacement of officials with centrally appointed officials" policy, which allowed Han Chinese immigrants to settle down in Lijiang. After the founding ancestor Jinzhong arrived in Lijiang, he became a guest of honor at the Mu Mansion and frequently visited the mansion. The Mu family even gifted Jinzhong a lot of land, which shows that the founding ancestor Jinzhong was no ordinary merchant. According to the Lijiang County Annals, the Niu Family Compound was built during the Jiaqing period of the Qing Dynasty. Based on the above information, the Niu Family Compound was built between the time of the third ancestor Yulin and the fourth ancestor Niu Zhuo. According to the timeline, the great ancestor Jinzhong moved to Lijiang during the reign of Emperor Yongzheng of the Qing Dynasty. Jinzhong was born in the Jia Yin year of the Kangxi reign (i.e., the thirteenth year of the Kangxi reign, 1674 AD), and should have been forty-seven years old by the first year of the Yongzheng reign. After arriving in Lijiang, Jinzhong only had one son, Kun, who was the second generation ancestor. When Kun was born, Jinzhong should have been around fifty years old.

[-p46-]

In other words, the great ancestor Jinzhong moved to Lijiang at the age of forty-seven or later. Over two hundred years ago, it was both reasonable and logical for people over forty-seven years old to travel from Shanxi to Lijiang, Yunnan, thousands of miles away, to do business. There is also the "Niu Mansion" at the west entrance of Dengshi in Beijing, located outside the Donghua Gate of the Forbidden City, on the east side of Beiheyuan Street. This location was exactly within the area of official residences for

officials of the third to fourth rank at that time. The commercial alley corresponds to the 'main business' area. Therefore, it is not impossible that the account in the Niu family genealogy that I saw when I was young about the reasons why our great ancestor Jinzhong moved to Lijiang is true.

As for the various explanations for why our ancestor, Jinzhong, moved to Lijiang, these can be left as an academic issue within the clan for future generations to investigate. I am writing this memoir only for my clansmen.

**Ninth generation**

**Niu Cunlong**

**Sincerely written**

[-p47-]

### **A Brief Recollection of the Founding Process of the Niu Clan Ancestral Hall and the Niu Clan Private School in Lijiang**

In 1945, a plot of land belonging to the Niu family in Lijiang, located south of the Dafosi Temple (later known as Xingren Primary School), became a subject of dispute among the family members due to its long-term vacancy. After consultation among the relevant members of the Niu family, it was decided to divide the vacant land into three parts. Niu Wenbo and Niu Xiangtang, members of the family, would purchase two parts of the land, and the remaining one-third of the land would be used to build a "Niu Family Ancestral Hall" for the Niu family to use for ancestral worship in spring and autumn. Thanks to the efforts of relevant members of the clan, the Niu Clan Ancestral Hall was successfully completed. The four characters "Niu Clan Ancestral Hall" on the gate plaque were inscribed by Li Genyuan, a founding member of the Republic of China.

Shortly after the completion of the Niu Clan Ancestral Hall, the clan members decided to open a private school within the hall.

[-p48-]

We are recruiting children from the Niu family in Lijiang to study here. The Niu Clan Private School only offered the first and second grades of primary school, using national education textbooks. The salaries of the teachers and other school expenses were covered by the income from the clan's "school land." The school desks and chairs were made by a woodworking factory founded by Niu Xikui. When the Niu Family School was first established, there were only twenty or thirty students. It was managed by Niu Wenbo, Niu Wenkui, Niu Xiangtang and others. Later, I took over the management. Three people—Yang Weisen, He Chaoying, and Chang Luduan—had taught at the school. Their salaries were relatively low, amounting to only a few thousand yuan per month.

After the liberation of Lijiang, the government wanted to use the "Niu

Family Ancestral Hall", and the school was moved to Niu Qiuji's house. Soon after, the school closed down.

**Written by Puqi, the eighth-generation descendant**

[-p49-]

### **Map of the Niu Family Cemetery in Lijiang, Yunnan (Part 1)**

Pavilion Cemetery

To the east of Beimen Slope here.

Our ancestor, Jinzhong, was buried here.

At the foot of Xiangshan Mountain

Emperor Gaozu Kun was buried here.

Under the four private tombs

Loading up in the market was buried here.

My great-great-grandfather Yinglin

On the east side of Baisha Village and his descendants are buried here.

My great-great-grandfather, Yulin,

At the foot of Wenbi Peak

My great-great-grandfather, Hualin,

and his descendants are buried here.

After Baisha Wenchangguan

My great-great-grandfather, Lin

Gong, and his descendants are buried here.

[the ancestral tomb is located at the southern end of the new site, facing Kun Mountain and Gen direction, with a slight deviation towards Wei and Chou. Xin Chou and Xin Wei Dividing Gold]

Apart from the above-mentioned burial sites which the clan has publicly agreed to close, all other branches should guard their boundaries and follow the proper order for burial, and should not encroach upon each other's sites. All provisions are recorded in the family law, and each generation of descendants shall abide by them.

The ancestral hall of this clan is located on the side of Dafosi Road.

Our clan's ancestral mountain is located on the south slope of Qiaotouli, within the village, where the annual tribute is paid by Gecun.

The clan's spring and autumn family ancestral worship ceremonies are funded by public funds and operated on a rotating basis.

[-p50-]

### **Map of the Niu Family Cemetery in Lijiang, Yunnan (Part Two)**

Baishazu Cemetery

Niu Gong Fengqing's mother, Yang clan  
Niu Gong Shiquan's mother, Yang clan  
Niu Gong Shiwei's mother, Gao clan  
etc. etc. [an 8x7 grid of names]

North  
^  
|  
South

On April 12, 1980, Tieshan Gong and his four sons moved from Baisha Cemetery to the ancestral tomb next to Qingxishan Cemetery.

[-p51-]

### Joint Genealogy Chart of the Niu Family in Lijiang (Part 1)

Great Ancestor

Niu Jinzhong

|

Niu Kun

|

Niu Ji Lin (?)   Niu Hualin (?)   Niu Yulin (?)   Niu Yinglin (?)

[etc. etc. through 7 generations]

[-p52-]

### Joint Genealogy Chart of the Niu Family in Lijiang (Part 2)

[-p53-]

### Joint Genealogy Chart of the Niu Family in Lijiang (Part 3)

[-p54-]

### Joint Genealogy Chart of the Niu Family in Lijiang (Part 4)

[-p55-]

### Joint Genealogy Chart of the Niu Family in Lijiang (Part 5)

[-p56-]

### Joint Genealogy Chart of the Niu Family in Lijiang (Part 6)

[-p57-]

### Genealogy of the Niu Family in Lijiang, Yunnan (Niu Zhuo Branch)

#### [First Ancestor]

#### Niu Jinzhong

Born on the 18th day of the second month of the Jia-yin year of the Kangxi reign (i.e., the 13th year of the Kangxi reign, 1674 AD), and died

in the Ding-yi year of the Qianlong reign (i.e., the 2nd year of the Qianlong reign, 1737 AD March 15th). Originally from Xiaoyicheng, Yangcheng County, Zezhou Prefecture, Shanxi Province. The sixth-generation descendant of the clan, Niu Zhaochun, wrote in the postscript to the clan genealogy: "Tracing back to the main branch of our Niu clan, our ancestors originated in Jinyang, but it was my Jinzhong Tai who first moved to Lijiang." "Those who are diligent and thrifty in managing their households, though virtuous in seclusion, do not flaunt their achievements; those who are honest and kind in their dealings with others, leave themselves plenty behind." The first ancestor's wife, Lady Zhao, gave birth to a son named Kun.

[-p58-]

## [Ancestor of the Second]

### **Jin Zhong had one son**

**Niu Kun's** birth and death years don't exist. The word correlation, positive, Eighth-rank official. lifetime "Bright and magnificent, establishing a lasting legacy."

His wife, surnamed Li, had four sons: Yinglin was chosen by Lady Zhao, and the eldest son was favored; the second son was Yulin; the third son was Hualin; and the fourth son was Jilin. From then on, the family branched into four lines.

## [Ancestors of the Third Generation]

### **Kun had four sons**

The eldest son, **Niu Yinglin**, courtesy name Ruizheng, style name Wenyan, was chosen by the Zhao family. They favored him as their eldest son and posthumously granted him the title of Dengshilang. He had four sons and two daughters. The four sons were named in order: Tai, Yu, Zhao, and Can.

The second son, **Niu Yulin**, courtesy name Chaoheng, was a tribute student and a rank-eighth-grade official. His wife, née Yang, bore him four sons. Their names, in order, were: Jiong, Heng, Zhuo, and Xu.

[-p59-]

The third son, **Niu Hualin**, courtesy name Luren, was a tribute student in the Western Examination during the Jiaqing reign of the Qing Dynasty (1801 AD), and a Wenlin Lang of the seventh rank. He authored the poetry collection "Xitang Ouji" and once served as the magistrate of Huanggang County, Hubei Province. His wives, née Wang and née Peng, bore him four sons and six daughters. The four sons were named in order: Xin,

Zhao, Tao, and Yao.

The fourth son, **Niu Jilin**, courtesy name Yushu, was a tribute student and a rank-eighth-grade official. The family genealogy records: "Yushu inherited his brother's ambition, expanded upon his predecessor's achievements, repaired the school and temple, increased donations for school rent, cultivated talents in many ways, and wholeheartedly maintained the school." His wives, née Li and née Zhao, bore him six sons and four daughters. The six sons were named in order: Yi, Yan, Xie, Xun, Xi, and Hui.

### [Ancestors of the Fourth Generation]

(The following is limited to Niu Yulin's lineage)

#### **Yulin had four sons**

The eldest son, **Niu Jiong**, courtesy name Yuanguang, was a Dengshilang; his wives were surnamed Jiang and Qian. They had no children, so they adopted Shijing as their heir.

[-p60-]

The second son, **Niu Heng**, courtesy name Zi Runyu: His wife was surnamed Yang. They had six sons and two daughters. Six sons named in order: Shiqing, Shijing, Shi Min, Shiyong, Shi Gang, Shi Ying.

The third son, **Niu Zhuo**, whose courtesy name was Jiankai and sobriquet was Tieshan, was a Juren (successful candidate in the provincial examination) in the Dingmao year of the Jiaqing reign of the Qing Dynasty (1807 AD), and held the rank of Wenlin Lang (a seventh-grade official). His wives, Guo and Peng, had four sons, named in order: Shibin, Shicai, Shiquan, and Shiwei.

The fourth son, **Niu Xu**, courtesy name Zi Rongwan; his wife was surnamed Zhang and had four sons and four daughters. The four sons in turn were named: Shi Yan, Shi Nan, Shi Sutra, Shi Lun.

### [Ancestors of the Fifth Generation]

(The following is limited to the Niu Zhuo Branch.)

#### **Zhuo had four sons**

The eldest son, **Niu Shibin**, courtesy name Ruobin, was a Dengshilang; his wife, surnamed Zhao, bore him two sons, named Shouqing and Xianqing.

The second son, **Niu Shicai**, courtesy name Yanqing; his wives were surnamed Yang and Yang, and they had no children. He adopted Fengqing as his heir.

The third son, **Niu Shiquan**, courtesy name Jieheng; his wife surnamed Yang, bore him two sons, named Baoqing and Fengqing.

The fourth son was **Niu Shiwei**, courtesy name Shuohou; his wife was surnamed Gao, and they had one son named Enqing.

## [Ancestors of the Sixth Generation]

### **Shibin had two sons.**

The eldest son, **Niu Shouqing**, courtesy name Shishan, died young without marrying.

The second son, **Niu Xianqing**, courtesy name Zeshan; his wife, née Wang, had no children. He established his heir, Kunhan.

### **Shiquan had two sons**

The eldest son was **Niu Baoqing**, courtesy name Hejiu; his wife was surnamed Yang, and they had three sons, named Huihan, Chenghan, and Zhaohan in order.

The second son, **Niu Fengqing**, courtesy name Dejiu; his wife, née Yang, bore him three sons, named Jinhan, Tengan, and Xuanhan in order.

### **Shiwei had one son**

The son was **Niu Enqing**, courtesy name Zhengxuan; his wife, née Yang, bore him three sons, named in order: Qinghan, Kunhan, and Chaohan.

## [Ancestors of the Seventh Generation]

### **Baoqing had three sons**

Eldest son, **Niu Huihan**, courtesy name Xingqiao; born in 1869, died in 1928. His wife, Jiang was born in 1871 and died in 1953. They had three sons, named Shiqi, Fuqi, and Zhuqi in order.

The second son was **Niu Chenghan**, whose courtesy name was Xingyuan; his wives were surnamed Yang and Ma, and they had one son named Naiqi.

The third son was **Niu Zhaohan**, whose courtesy name was Xingbi; his wife was surnamed Li, and they had one son named Fuqi.

### **Fengqing had three sons**

The eldest son was **Niu Jinhan**, whose given name was Xingwen; his wife was surnamed Li, and they had three sons, named Zuoqi, Yiqi, and Dianqi in order.

The second son was **Niu Tengan**, courtesy name Xing ??; his wife

was surnamed Nian. They had two sons, named Zhuoqi and Fuqi

The third son was **Niu Xuanhan**, courtesy name Xinggu; born in 1896, death year unknown.

[-p63-]

His wife, Zhao, gave birth to a son named Puqi.

### **Enqing had three sons**

The eldest son was **Niu Qing Han**, whose courtesy name was Yaodong; his wives were surnamed Yang and Yang, and they had three sons, named Youqi, Weiqi, and Jiqi respectively.

The second son, **Niu Yu Han**, courtesy name Yaotian; his wives were surnamed Li and Guo, and they had three sons and one daughter. The three sons were named Zhaoqi, Guoqi, and Zhongqi in order; the daughter was named Niu Ayan.

The third son was **Niu Chao Han**, whose courtesy name was Yaoting; his wife was surnamed Mu, and they had four sons, named Shangqi, Xiangqi, Siqi, and Fengqi in order.

## **[Ancestors of the Eighth Generation]**

### **Huihan had three sons and one daughter**

The eldest son was **Niu Shiqi**, courtesy name Yingkui; born in 1901, died in 1954: His wife was Shu Fangyun, born in 1903, passed away on May 22, 1968, at the hour of Mao (5-7 AM). They had two sons and five daughters. The two sons were named Cunshu and Cunjue. The five daughters were named Luanying, Qiongying, Ruiying, Baoying, and Yuying.

[-p64-]

The second son, **Niu Fuqi**, courtesy name Xiukui, was born in 1910 and died in 1950. His wife, Yang, was born in autumn on July 29, 1910, at the hour of Chou (1-3 AM), and died on February 17, 1975, at the hour of Zi (11 PM-1 AM). They had two sons and one daughter. The two sons were named Cunyu and Cunze, and the daughter was named Zhenying.

The third son, **Niu Zhuqi**, courtesy name Jiankui, was married to a woman surnamed Yang. They had no children.

The daughter, **Niu Zhaodi**, was born in 1903, and her husband is Fang Ruisheng.

### **Chenghan had one son**

**Niu Naiqi**, courtesy name Rukui, was born in 1916 and died in 1976. He was a senior engineer. His wife was Peng Cuixiang, and they had two sons and one daughter, named Cunzhen and Cunxin. Their daughter's

name was Juying.

### **Zhaohan had one son and two daughters**

**Niu Fuqi**, courtesy name Wenkui; born in 1906, died in 1958; wife Yang Huiyu, born in 1902, died in 1987; they had four sons and two daughters.

[-p65-]

The four sons were named Cunyi, Cunxin, Cunlie, and Cunshan; the daughters were named Fengying and Shuying.

### **Jinhan had three sons and one daughter**

The eldest son, **Niu Yiqi**, died young without being married.

The second son, **Niu Zuoqi**, courtesy name Zhenkui, was born in 1912 and died in 1936; his wife, Yang Juxiang, was born in 1910 and died in 1981. They had one daughter, named Cunhui.

The third son, **Niu Dianqi**, courtesy name Shaokui, was born in 1914 and died in 1945. His wife, He Caifeng, was born in 1914 and died in 1994. They had two sons, named Cunxiu and Cunhu.

The daughter, **Niu Yiti** was born in 1903 and died in 1996.

### **Teng Han had two sons**

The eldest son, **Niu Zhuoqi**, courtesy name Youkui, was born in 1913 and died in March 1960; his wife, née Que Jinhai, whose birth date is unknown, died in June 1959; they had two sons and one daughter.

[-p66-]

The two sons are named Cunkai and Cunzhuan; the daughter is named Cunlin.

The second son, **Niu Fuqi**, has unknown birth and death dates. His wife, Chen Xiufu, passed away in 1960. They had one son and one daughter; their son's name was Cunjie and their daughter's name was Cunxian.

### **Xuanhan Gong had son**

**Niu Puqi**, courtesy name Ruikui, was born in 1918; his wife, Li Ruxi, was born in 1918 and died in 2005. They had two sons and two daughters. The two sons were named Cunzhen and Cunlong; the two daughters were named Cunying and Guozhen.

### **Qing Han Gong had three sons and three daughters.**

The eldest son, **Niu Youqi**, courtesy name Jin Kui, was born in 1895 and died in 1968; his wife, née Wang, bore him two daughters, named Shuzhi and Yuzhi.

The second son, **Niu Weiqi**, courtesy name Ruokui, was born in 1899 and died on June 1, 1972. His wife, Rao Yanfeng, born in 1901, passed

away on March 12, 1983. They had two daughters, Ruilan and Ruijin.

[-p67-]

The third son, **Niu Jiqi**, courtesy name Yankui, was born in 1917 and died in 1985. His wife was Cao Runsheng, and they had one son and one daughter, named Cungen and Ruifang.

Eldest daughter **Xiu Xiang**

Second daughter **Xiu Yang**

Third daughter **Xiu Xing**

### **Kunhan had three sons and one daughter**

The eldest son, **Niu Zhaoqi**, courtesy name Yongkui, birth and death dates unknown; his wife, née He, bore him three sons, named in order: Cunzhi, Cunrong, and Cunsheng.

The second son, **Niu Guoqi**, courtesy name Bianbian, was born on October 15, 1900, and died on February 5, 1943; his wife, Zhao Chunxian, was born in 1903 and died on January 18, 1967. They had three sons: Cunxiao, Cundian, and Cunjiao.

The third son, **Niu Zhongqi**, courtesy name Jikui, was born on March 12, 1901, and died on February 12, 1947. His wife, Li Runju, was born in January 1900 and died on

[-p68-]

December 8, 1974. They had one son and one daughter, named Cunlong and Yizhao.

The daughter, **Niu Ayan** was born in 1904 and died in 1976; her husband, surnamed Dong, was born in 1905 and died in 1972. They had two sons and one daughter. The two sons were named Dong Yichuan and Dong Juchuan, and the daughter was named Dong Yuying. Jujiang Judian. (???)

### **Chao Han had four sons**

The eldest son, **Niu Shangqi**, courtesy name Xikui, was born in 1902 and died in 1958. He was a Naxi industrialist during the Republic of China period. His wife, surnamed Mu, was born in an unknown year and died on July 9, 1971, at 10:16 AM. They had three sons and one daughter. The three sons were named Yixun, Yichang, and Yitang in that order; the daughter was named Yixiu.

The second son, **Niu Xiangqi**, courtesy name Zankui, was born on January 24, 1905, and died on March 11, 1971, at 3:00 AM. His wife, Yang Shufang, born in 1904, died on November 27, 1976; His second wife, He Wenqing, born on May 6, 1916, died on February 15, 2008. He had one daughter, named Yirun, and his heir was Yishun.

[-p69-]

The third son, **Niu Siqi**, courtesy name Xukui, was born in 1908 and died on November 12, 1972, at 12:00. His wife, surnamed Zhao, was born in 1916 and passed away on the morning of December 26, 1977. They had five sons and two daughters. The sons were named Yi Shun, Yi Yu, Yi Zhuo, Yi Guang, and Yi Yuan in that order; the daughters were named Yi Fen, Yi Qing.

The fourth son, **Niu Fengqi**, courtesy name Kui, was born in 1911 and died in August 1952; his wife, He Xiuzhi, was born in 1924 and died on December 9, 2007, after retiring from the Lijiang Woolen Mill; they had one son and one daughter, named Yiwu, and Yigu.

## [Ancestors of the Ninth Generation]

### **Shiqi had two sons and five daughters.**

The eldest son, **Niu Cunshu**, was born in September 1927 and died in February 2006. He was a member of the Communist Party of China and a senior economist. In 1950, he was sent to work in Songming by the underground Communist Party of Yunnan University. He served as the manager of the Songming County Trading Company and subsequently worked in the Songming County Agriculture and Forestry Bureau, the County Government Office, the Qujing Regional Finance Office, and the Qujing Regional Supply and Marketing Cooperative. He Retired in 1990.

[p70-]

His wife, Wang Jinghua, born in 1932, was an economist; they had one son and two daughters: their son, Lisen, and their two daughters, Liming and Lixin.

The second son, **Niu Cunjue**, was born in 1929 and died in 1997; his wife, Yu Xiufen, was born in 1940 and retired from Yunnan Tin Workers' Hospital; they had two sons and one daughter, named Min and Jianmin, and their daughter, Limin.

The eldest daughter, **Niu Luanying**, was born in 1922. Her husband, He Weishan, was born in 1925. They were both Bai people from Lijiang. They had one son, He Guoyue, born in 1946.

The second daughter, **Niu Qiongying**, was born in 1932. Her husband was Ma Qichang, a retired employee of the Yunnan Tin Company. They had one son, named Ma Xiaohai.

The third daughter, **Niu Ruiying** was born in 1934, Son-in-law Zhao Jiesheng, Retired from Lijiang Bus Terminal. Has two sons, named Zhao Quan and Zhao Guang.

The fourth daughter, **Niu Baoying**, was born in 1938. Her husband, Shuang Zeyuan, was born in 1940 and retired from the Lijiang Regional

Materials Company. They had one son and one daughter, named Shuangyong and Shuanghui.

[-p71-]

The fifth daughter, **Niu Yuying**, was born in 1949. Her husband, Li Songming, was from Ming County. They had one daughter, named Li Yun.

**Fu Qi Gong had two sons and one daughter.**

**Niu Cunyu** was born in November 1938 and retired from the former Lijiang County Construction Company in 1994; his wife, Mu Guifen, was born on July 15, 1941, and they had one son and one daughter, their son named Liyuan. The daughter name is Li Rong.

The second son, **Niu Cunze**, was born in July 1944. He was an arts and crafts master at Yongsheng Porcelain Factory in Lijiang. His wife, Che Zhuohua, was born in 1946. They had one son and one daughter. The son's name was Liquan and the daughter's name was Lihong.

**Niu Zhenying** was born in 1941 and died in 1967. Her husband was Li Chengjie; they had one son. His name is Li Lin.

**ZhuQi Gong had no descendants.**

**NaiQi Gong had two sons and one daughter.**

[-p72-]

The eldest son, **Niu Cunzhen**, was born in 1938 and is a professor at Kunming University of Science and Technology. His wife, Xiao Manjun, was born in 1942 and graduated from a chemical engineering college in 1961. She worked at the Yunnan Provincial Chemical Engineering Design Institute. They had two daughters, Niu Min and Niu Li.

The second son, **Niu Cunxin**, was born in December 1946. He was a member of the Communist Party of China, a senior high school teacher, and a graduate of Hunan Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has long been engaged in secondary school education. He once served as the principal of Kunming Jianlin Middle School; his wife, Yao Dongcui, was born in November 1950, a member of the Communist Party of China, and a senior primary school teacher; they had two daughters, named Niu Yi and Niu Qian.

The daughter **Niu Juying** was born in 1941 and graduated from Gejiu Teachers College. She served as director and secretary of community offices in Chengdu and Chongqing. Her husband was Wang Ying, and they had two sons, Wang Haifeng and Wang Haitao.

**FuQi had two sons and two daughters.**

The eldest son, **Niu Cunyi**, was born in March 1932. He graduated from the Department of Physics at Yunnan University in 1958. He was a member of the Communist Party of China and a senior engineer. His wife,

Deng Hongyun, was born in August 1936.

[-p73-]

She graduated from the Department of Chemistry at Yunnan University in 1957 and was a senior engineer. She worked successively at the Beijing Coal Research Institute, the Chongqing Coalfield Geological Laboratory, and the Beijing Iron and Steel Research Institute. They had one son and one daughter; the son's name was Niu Xiao, and the daughter's name was Niu Jiu (Deng Tao).

The second son, **Niu Cunxin**, was born in 1937 and graduated from the Department of Exploration, Metallic Mineral Geology, Beijing Geological College in 1960; his wife, Zhao Zhiling, was born on March 16, 1939, and graduated from Beijing Teachers' Training College. She taught at Beijing No. 101 Middle School, Beijing No. 121 Middle School, and Haidian Experimental Middle School, and was a senior middle school teacher. She has two daughters, named Niu Chun and Niu Lijiang.

The eldest daughter, **Niu Fengying**, was born in October 1928 and died on May 7, 1999; her husband, Hua Ergeng, was born in 1928; they had one son and two daughters, the son named Hua Zhishi and the two daughters named Zhiqiong and Zhilin.

The second daughter, **Niu Shuying**, was born in February 1938. She started working in 1954 and became a veterinarian at the Lijiang County Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Station. Her husband is Wan Yuncheng.

[-p74-]

They had two daughters, Wan Jiangtao, who works at the Lijiang City Library and is a vocational school graduate; and Wan Songtao.

### **ZuoQi had one daughter**

Daughter **Niu Cunhui** was born in February 1937. She is a member of the Communist Party of China. She started working in 1955 and has been engaged in labor and personnel work for more than 30 years. She is an economist. She retired from the Yunnan Provincial Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources Sanatorium in 1992. Her husband, He Yunlong, was born in November 1936; they had one son and one daughter, named He Weidong and He Chunfeng.

### **Dianqi had two sons.**

The eldest son, **Niu Cunxiu**, was born in 1942. He was a member of the Communist Party of China and a political worker. He served as the deputy secretary of the Party Committee and secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Lijiang Highway Administration. His wife, He Donghua, was born in 1944. They had one son, Niu Ben.

The second son, **Niu Cunyou**, was born in 1945 and was a member of

the Communist Party of China; his wife, He Juqiu, was born in June 1944; they had two sons and one daughter, named Xianguo and Xianwei, and Yujuan.

**Zhuoqi had two sons and one daughter.**

[-p75-]

The eldest son, **Niu Cunkai**, was born in November 1937. He graduated from Kunming Normal College in 1959, was a member of the Communist Party of China, and a senior lecturer. He taught at Bijiang Middle School and Bijiang County Ethnic Middle School. He taught at Nujiang Finance and Trade School and Nujiang Branch of Yunnan Provincial China Accounting Correspondence School, and also held leadership positions; his wife, Zheng Qiongxian, was born in March 1953; they had one son, Xiaoxing.

The **second son**, Niu Cunzhan, was born in May 1950 and retired from the Lijiang Wool Textile Factory; his wife, Li Xinan, was born in August 1954. They had one son and one daughter, named Xiangxuan and Xiaojuan.

Daughter **Niu Cunlin**, born in May 1942, is a retired employee of the Fugong County Grain Bureau.

**Niu Fuqi Gong gave birth to one son and one daughter.**

The son, **Niu Cunjie**

The daughter, **Niu Cunxian** is from Yezhi Township, Weixi County.

**Niu Puqi Gong had two sons and two daughters.**

The eldest son, **Niu Cunzhen**, was born in December 1943. He is a livestock specialist and graduated from Lijiang Agricultural School in 1963. He worked in animal husbandry and veterinary medicine in Shidian County, Baoshan Prefecture for more than 30 years.

[-p76-]

His wife, Li Cuiju, was born in November 1954 and passed away in March 2005; they had one son and one daughter, named Niu Xi and Niu Yan. Sun Shihua, the second wife, was born in January 1965 and worked at the Lijiang Municipal Gardening Institute.

The second son, **Niu Cunlong**, was born in 1950. He was a member of the Communist Party of China and a senior high school teacher. He taught at Fugong No.1 Middle School, Nankou Middle School in Lijiang County, Lijiang No.1 Middle School, and Fuhui School in Gucheng District. His wife, née Yang, was born on August 22, 1950; they had one son and one daughter. Their son's name was Niutian. The daughter's name is Niu Na.

The eldest daughter, **Niu Cunying**, was born in 1946. She graduated from Kunming Finance and Economics School in 1968 and worked in

finance in Yongsheng and Lijiang. The son-in-law, Zhang Zhiyi, was born in October 1940. He was a senior lecturer and a member of the Yunnan Branch of the China Artists Association. They had one son and one daughter, named Zhang Yu and Zhang Su.

The second daughter, **Liu Guozhen**, was born in 1954. She was raised by the Liu family from a young age and is now retired, living in Kunming.

[-p77-]

### **Youqi had 2 daughters.**

The eldest daughter, **Niu Shuzhi** was born in 1919 and died in 2006.

The second daughter, **Niu Yuzhi** was born in 1924 and is deceased (the exact date is unknown).

### **Weiqi had 2 daughters**

Eldest daughter, **Niu Ruilan**, was born in 1924. She worked at a street food processing plant and is retired. Her husband Wang Zhidao, born in 1926 and died in January 1963, was a teacher at Dayan Central Primary School. They had three sons and two daughters. The sons were named Wang Xingyuan, Wang Yueyuan, and Wang Gang; the daughters were named Wang Fayuan and Wang Shuyuan.

The second daughter, **Niu Ruijin**, was born on March 16, 1928. Her husband, Yang Liren, was born on February 24, 1929, in Lijiang County. The hydropower bureau has retired from the Lijiang County Hydropower Bureau. They had one son and three daughters. The son's name was Yang Chenggang, and the daughters' names were Yang Qifen, Yang Runxiang, and Yang Yuxiang.

### **Jiqi had one son and one daughter.**

Son **Niu Cungen** was born in 1955; his wife, He Bingyue, was born in 1965; they had one son, Zengqiang.

[-p78-]

Daughter **Niu Ruifang** (?) was born in 1953.

### **ZhaoQi had three sons.**

The eldest son, **Niu Cunzhi**, was born on August 30, 1924, and died on March 9, 2007; his wife, Dong Yuying, was born in October 1923; they had five sons and one daughter. The five sons were named Peilin, Qunlin, Guanglin, Honglin, and Shilin in order; the daughter was named Xunlin.

The second son, **Niu Cunrong**, was born on August 8, 1928, and died on November 13, 1998; his wife, Yang Yuekang, was born in June 1933; they had one son and two daughters; the son's name is Tianlin, and the daughters' names are Huilin and Runlin.

The third son, **Niu Cunsheng**, was born in 1931 and died on May 28,

2001; his wife, Li Zhuangji, was born on June 15, 1931; they had two sons and one daughter, whose sons were named Che Lin and Kun Lin and the daughter named Xilin.

**Niu Guoqi had three children.**

**Niu Cunxiao**, the eldest son, was born on November 7, 1927, and died in October 2002.

[-p79-]

He is studying in the Department of Environmental Science at Nankai University in Tianjin. He was a member of the Communist Party of China and retired from the Kunming Textile Company. His wife, Zhao Muhai, was born on April 5, 1924; they had two sons and one daughter. The sons were named Wenliang and Wenlin; the daughter was named Jilin.

The second son, **Niu Cundian**, was born on January 2, 1932, and retired from the Lijiang Bus Transportation Station; his wife, Yang Fuqi, was born on February 7, 1934; they had one son and two daughters, the son named Zenglin, and the daughters named Qiulin and Yuelin.

The third son, **Niu Cunhao**, was born on October 15, 1940. He was a member of the Communist Party of China and a senior high school teacher. His wife, Jiang Jinfeng, was born on December 27, 1947, and was a senior primary school teacher. She graduated from Lijiang Normal School in September 1966 and taught in primary schools in Shangri-La, Huaping, Ninglang, and Lijiang, where she served as the director of teaching. She was repeatedly recognized as an outstanding teacher and advanced worker. They had two sons, Zhenlin and Zhilin.

**Zhongqi had one son and one daughter.**

Son **Niu Cunlong** was born in June 1944. He is a member of the Communist Party of China and a chief physician. He previously served as the director of the Chuxiong Prefecture Keshan Disease Prevention and Control Institute and the director of the Yunnan Provincial Keshan Disease Prevention and Control Research Center, among other positions. Lives in Chuxiong.

[-p80-]

His wife, Xue Danyu, was born in January 1945 and died on August 8, 2005. She was a chief pharmacist. They had one son and one daughter, named Chaolin and Jinglin (daughter). Yang Zhonghua, the second wife, was born on May 4, 1953. She was of Naxi ethnicity and was originally a kindergarten teacher at Mengzi Sanjiu Battery (Group) Company.

Daughter **Niu Yizhao** was born in 1925 and died in 1951; her husband was Li Zhan, and they had two sons and one daughter. Her sons were named Li Guozhu and Li Guobing and the daughter's name is Li Jiqu.

### **ShangQi had three sons and one daughter.**

The eldest son, **Niu Yixun**, was born in 1924 and died in 1991; his wife, Zhou Xiuzhi, was born in 1923 and died in 1989; they had two sons and one daughter, named Zengpei, Zenghong, and Lianxian (daughter).

The second son, **Niu Yichang**, was born on February 4, 1928; his wife, He Huilan, was born on October 4, 1936; they had three sons and one daughter, the sons were named Niu Mu, He Yifang, and Niu Si, and the daughter was named Niu Mei.

[ -p81- ]

The third son, **Niu Yitang**, was born in April 1933 and died in January 2000; his wife, Yang Xiuyue, was born on May 16, 1936; they had two sons, named Lidong and Lijun.

The daughter **Niu Yixiu** was born in 1942; her husband, Yi Guoan, has an unknown birth date.

### **Xiangqi had one daughter.**

Daughter **Niu Yirun** was born on the 29th day of the tenth lunar month in 1952. She is a member of the Communist Party of China. She graduated from Lijiang County Health School in 1973 and worked at Lijiang County Hospital and Yunnan Provincial Post and Telecommunications Hospital as an attending physician. She lives in Kunming. Her husband, Yao Chi, was born on the 8th day of the second lunar month in 1952. He is an economist and they have two daughters, named Niu Fang and Yao Chunyang.

### **Siqi had 5 sons and 1 daughter**

The eldest son, **Niu Yishun**, was born on September 16, 1936. He was adopted by Xiang Qigong. He graduated from the Lijiang Regional Health Training Class in 1953 and worked successively at Lijiang County Hospital, Judian Hospital, Fengke Health Center, County Health and Epidemic Prevention Station, and County Blood Prevention and Control Center. He successively served as the director of Fengke Health Center and the director of the county schistosomiasis prevention station; Attending physician, retired in 1990 and lived in Kunming with his second daughter;

[ -p82- ]

His wife, Xu Bingquan, was born on October 10, 1939. She worked at the Lijiang Regional Guesthouse, the Lijiang Commissioner's Office, and the Lijiang Health School. They had one son and three daughters. The son was named Niu Zengliang, and the three daughters were named Lianyu, Hongwei, and Lianchun, respectively.

The second son, **Niu Yiyu**, was born in 1938. He was a member of the

Communist Party of China, a political worker, and retired from the Lijiang County Plastics Factory. His wife, Yang Xingquan, was also born in 1938 and retired from the Lijiang County Garment Factory. They had one son and two daughters: Zengyu (son) and Lianzhi (daughter) and Liancui (daughter).

The third son, **Niu Yiguang**, born in 1952, is a member of the Communist Party of China. He previously served as Deputy Secretary of the Fugong County Committee and is currently the Chairman of the Fugong County Political Consultative Conference. His wife is Feng Yumei. They have two sons, Zengjiang and ZengTao.

Daughter Niu Yifen, born in 1949, retired from the Lijiang Fur Factory. Her husband, Zheng Jiajun, born in 1948, passed away in 1991. He graduated from Northwest Institute of Technology. They had one son, Zheng Liqiang, born in 1977, who graduated from Yunnan Institute of Technology and is currently serving in the military.

### **Fengqi had 1 son and 1 daughter**

Daughter **Niu Yigu** was born in 1952, a member of the Communist Party of China, and retired from the Lijiang Parts Company;

[-p83-]

her husband, Tang Hongwen, was born in 1951, a member of the Communist Party of China, and retired from the Lijiang Meteorological Bureau; they had a son and a daughter, named Tang Xiaodong and Tang Xiaoyu.

Son **Niu Yiwu** (unknown)

### **[Tenth Generation]**

#### **Niu Cunshu had one son and 2 daughters**

Son **Niu Li Sen** was born in February 1964, has a university education, is a member of the Communist Party of China, and is a teacher. He currently works at the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China in Qujing City. His wife, Li Shiqiong, was born in 1969, has a junior college education, and currently works at the Qujing Power Company. They have one son, Niu Fan, who was born in October 2000 and is currently in primary school.

The eldest daughter, **Niu Liming**, was born in June 1956. She has a high school education and currently works at the Trade Center of the Songming County Supply and Marketing Cooperative. Her husband, Huang Yinghua, was born in January 1959. He has a junior college education, is a member of the Communist Party of China, and currently works at the Songming County Public Security Bureau. She has one son, named Huang Chao, born in October 1985. He is a member of the

Communist Youth League and was admitted to Yunnan Transportation College in 2003.

[-p84-]

The second daughter, **Niu Lixin**, was born in December 1957. She has a high school education, is a member of the Communist Party of China, and currently works at the Qilin District Supply and Marketing Cooperative. Her husband, Zhao Yuanbin, was born in July 1957. He has a high school education and currently works at the Xingcheng Company of the Qilin District Supply and Marketing Cooperative. They have one daughter, Zhao Jing, born in May 1984. She is a member of the Communist Youth League and was admitted to Yunnan Nationalities University in 2003.

### **Niu Cunjue had two sons and one daughter.**

The eldest son, **Niu Weimin**, was born in August 1964. He graduated from the Department of Automotive Engineering at Tsinghua University and currently works at Kunming Huiming Electromechanical Equipment Co., Ltd. His wife, Zhang Shisu, was born in February 1966. She has a university education and currently works at Panlong District Central Hospital.

The second son, **Niu Jianmin**, was born on March 15, 1972. He graduated from vocational high school and currently works as a driver at the Liangting Supply and Marketing Cooperative in Kunming. His wife, Li Shiliyun, was born in March 1976 with a junior high school education and currently works at Gome Electrical Appliances Company in Kunming.

Daughter **Niu Limin** was born in December 1966, has a high school education, and currently works at the Gejiu Yunxi Water Supply Plant; Mr. Li Jun was born in 1962, has a high school education, and currently works at the Gejiu Yunxi Storage and Transportation Company.

[-p85-]

### **Niu Cunyu had a son and a daughter.**

Son **Niu Liyuan** was born on January 30, 1968, with a junior college education, and currently works at the Yulong County Sports Bureau; his wife, He Yanqi, was born on February 25, 1974, with a junior high school education, and is self-employed. She has one daughter, Niu Ting, born on December 23, 2002, who is currently in kindergarten.

Daughter **Niu Lirong** was born on June 23, 1970; she graduated from Southwest University of Political Science and Law in 1992, is a member of the Communist Party of China, and is the presiding judge of the Criminal Division of the Gucheng District Court of Lijiang. Her husband, He Wei, was born on July 18, 1969, and works at the Lijiang Plant

Protection Station; they have one daughter, He Jinping, born on March 6, 1998.

### **Niu Cunze had a son and a daughter.**

Son **Niu Liquan** was born in June 1974. He graduated from the School of Information Management at Wuhan University and currently works at Xinhua Bookstore in Lijiang City. His wife, Yin Huichun, was born in December 1973. She graduated from the Department of Tourism Management at Yunnan Nationalities University and currently works at the Lijiang Grand Hotel.

[-p86-]

They have one son, named Niu Ling, born in September 2000.

Daughter **Niu Lihong**, was born in June 1971. She has a junior high school education and is currently doing business in Lijiang. Her husband, Wang Lidong, was born in 1971 and works at the Lijiang Film Company. They have one daughter, Zhong Ying, who was born in March 1998.

### **Niu Cunzhen had two daughters**

The eldest daughter, **Niu Min**, was born in 1970. She graduated from a junior college and now works at Yunnan Mobile Kunming Branch. Her husband, Cheng Biao, graduated from Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications and now works at Yunnan Mobile.

The second daughter, **Niu Li**, was born in 1974. She graduated from Yunnan University of Technology with a major in Automation and currently works at Yunnan Pan-Asia Architectural Engineering Design Institute as an engineer. Her husband, Zhao Hu, graduated from Wuhan Institute of Architectural Engineering and currently works at Yunnan Chemical Engineering Design Institute as an engineer.

### **Niu Cunxin had two daughters**

[-p87-]

The eldest daughter, **Niu Yi**, was born on April 8, 1975. She graduated from the Department of Thermal Engineering at Tsinghua University and received her Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota. She currently works in Florida, USA. Her husband, Jiang Nan, was born in November 1971. He is from Hefei, Anhui Province, and is of Han ethnicity. He graduated from Tsinghua University with a master's degree and received his Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota. He currently works in San Francisco, USA.

The second daughter, **Niu Qian**, was born on November 4, 1976. She graduated from Yunnan Institute of Technology with a major in Automation and now works for Yunnan Investment Company. Her husband, Ma Jing, was born on July 24, 1977. He is from Kunming,

Yunnan Province, and is of Mongolian ethnicity. He also graduated from Yunnan Institute of Technology with a major in Automation and now works at Kunming Airport Air Traffic Control Center.

**Niu Cunyi had a son and a daughter.**

Son **Niu Xiaosheng** was born on April 6, 1966; he graduated from Beijing University of Science and Technology in 1988 and worked successively at the Beijing Metallurgical Research Institute and Beijing (USA) Ganvigen Corporation. From 1999 to 2002, he studied at Royal Holloway School of Management, University of London, and obtained a double master's degree in Business Administration and Information Security. After returning to China, he worked for GEMPLVS (France) as a Senior Marketing Manager for Greater China.

[-p88-]

Daughter **Niu Jiu** (Deng Tao), Japanese name Cindy-WaVaNa, born on October 6, 1968. Graduated from Fukuoka Women's University, Japan in 1995 with a major in International Trade, and currently resides in Fukuoka, Japan; husband: Shinichi Wakana.

**Niu Cunxin had two daughters.**

The eldest daughter, **Niu Chun**, was born on March 22, 1970, and graduated from the Department of Clinical Medicine, Capital Medical University. She stayed on to teach at the university; she worked at the University of Texas in the United States from 2000 to 2001. After returning to China, she has been engaged in new drug research and development at Beijing Sanyuan Gene Engineering Co., Ltd. Her husband, Zhao Jicai, was born on October 24, 1968. He graduated from the Foreign Languages ??University of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and worked in the Third Department of the General Staff as a senior Italian translator. He retired from the military in December 2003 and is currently a senior translator at Beijing International Travel Service. They have one daughter named Zhao Xiyang.

The second daughter, **Niu Lijiang**, was born on January 6, 1974. She graduated from the Department of Architecture at Zhejiang University in 1997.

[-p89-]

She worked at the Beijing Institute of Architectural Design for many years and is currently working at Beijing Donghai Fujing International Architectural Design Co., Ltd. She is currently studying in France.

**Niu Cunhui had a son and a daughter.**

Son **He Weidong**, born in 1968, with a junior college education, a member of the Communist Party of China, an engineer, and currently a

building supervisor; his wife, Dong Lin, born in 1968, with a junior college education, is currently a building cost estimator; they have one son, named He Ziqi.

Daughter **He Chunfeng** born in 1962, with a junior college education. Member of the Communist Party of China, political worker; husband Li Junwen, born in 1963, with a junior college education, currently a senior hydrogeological engineer; they have one son, named Li He.

#### **Niu Cunxiu had a son.**

Son **Niu Ben** was born on January 6, 1971. He has a high school education and graduated from Yunnan Provincial Transportation Technical School. He is currently engaged in tourism work. His wife, He Shizhen, was born in 1971. She has a college diploma and graduated from Lijiang Teachers College. She currently works in the tourism industry. They have one son, Zhaoran, who was born in 2000.

[-p90-]

#### **Niu Cunyou had two sons and one daughter**

The eldest son, **Niu Xianguo**, was born in August 1972. He has a high school education and graduated from Yunnan Provincial Transportation Technical School. He is currently engaged in business. His wife, He Guihua, was born in December 1969. She is also engaged in business. They have one daughter, Niu Qing, born in March 1998.

The second son, **Niu Xianwei**, was born in June 1975 and currently works in business; his wife, He Jianmei, was born in January 1977 and also works in business; they have one son, He Jin, born in January 2003.

Daughter **Niu Yujuan**, born in April 1970, graduated from Southwest Normal University and is a lecturer. She currently teaches at Yunnan Provincial Transportation Technical College. Her husband, Yang Kun, born in June 1968, is a member of the Communist Party of China. He graduated from Yunnan Normal University and is an economist. He currently works at the Engineering Quality Supervision Station of Yunnan Provincial Department of Transportation.

#### **Niu Cunkai had a son**

[-p91-]

Son **Niu Xiaoxing** was born on July 14, 1988, and enrolled in the Chinese People's Armed Police Academy in 2007.

#### **Niu Cunzhan had one son and one daughter.**

Son **Niu Xiangxuan** was born on July 2, 1978, and graduated from the Department of Finance and Economics (Open University) of Southwest University for Nationalities. His wife, Yang Xiao'an, gave birth to a daughter named Niu Yan.

Daughter **Niu Xiaojuan** was born on July 9, 1981. She graduated from Kunming Medical College and currently works at the Lijiang Municipal Institute of Drug Control.

### **Niu Cunzhen had one son, one daughter**

Son **Niu Xi** was born in 1973 and has a vocational high school education; his wife, He Qiufen, was born in 1975; they have a daughter named Ruoqiong, born in 2002.

Daughter **Niu Yan** was born in 1975 and has a junior high school education.

### **Niu Cunlong had one son and one daughter.**

Son **Niu Tian** was born on October 29, 1985, and is currently studying in the Department of Environmental Science at Nankai University in Tianjin.

[-p92-]

Daughter **Niu Na**, born on November 20, 1978, has a university education and currently works for a travel agency in Lijiang. Her husband, Wang Gang, born on October 29, 1975, has a university education and currently works at Lijiang Television Station.

### **Niu Cungen had a son**

Son **Niu Zengqiang** was born in 1988 and is currently studying at Lijiang National Vocational School.

### **Niu Cunzhi had five sons and one daughter.**

The eldest son, **Niu Peilin**, was born in May 1952. He has a junior high school education and is a self-employed businessman living in Judian. His wife, Li Yunzhen, was born in October 1955 and runs her own business. She has two sons: the eldest son, Yongjie, was born on January 31, 1986, and is currently studying at Chongqing University of Technology; the second son, Yongkang, was born on May 23, 1990, and is currently a senior high school student at Lijiang Gucheng No.1 Middle School.

The second son, **Niu Qunlin**, was born in April 1954 and was disabled.

[-p93-]

The third son is **Niu Guanglin**, born in September 1957, with a high school education, a member of the Communist Party of China, and currently a senior auto mechanic at the Lijiang City Auto Repair Factory; his wife, He 发 eng, born in May 1962, with a junior high school education, and self-employed; and their son, Yongshan, born on September 17, 1987, who is currently a senior at Lijiang No. 1 Middle

School.

The fourth son, **Niu Honglin**, was born on May 4, 1960. He graduated from Yunnan Economic Management Cadre College (junior college), is a member of the Communist Party of China, an assistant economist, and currently serves as the director of the office of Yulong County Supply and Marketing Cooperative. Yang Huiying, the wife, was born on the 9 month, 5th day of 1964. She graduated from Yunnan Agricultural University (junior college) with a major in horticulture and floriculture and is currently the director of the logistics department of the Gucheng District Museum (Mufu). They have a daughter named Yongjiang, born on August 4, 1987, who is currently studying at Kunming University (junior college).

The fifth son, **Niu Shilin**, was born in July 1963. He has a disability.

Daughter **Niu Xunlin**, born in July 1949, is a retired employee of Lijiang Broadcasting Equipment Factory; her husband, Shen Zhitai, born in July 1949, is a civil servant and deputy section chief, and a retired cadre of the Gucheng District Family Planning Bureau; they have one son, Shen Zhipeng, born in June 1976, who graduated from Kunming Institute of Technology and worked in Lijiang Power Company and other units.

[p94-]

### **Niu Cunrong had one son and two daughters.**

Son, **Niu Tianlin**, was born in October 1960, has a high school education, and currently works at the Gucheng District Materials Company; wife, Zhou Shuhong, was born in October 1961 In Yulong, Lijiang City. She works at the county archives bureau; they have a daughter named Niu Jin, born in January 1990, who is currently studying at the high school of Lijiang No. 1 Middle School.

The eldest daughter, **Niu Huilin**, was born in November 1963. She has a high school education and runs her own business. Her husband, Yang Zhiwu, was born in December 1958 and currently works at the Lijiang Nationalities Vocational School. They have one son, Yang Kang, born in February 1989, who is currently studying at Fudan University in Shanghai.

The second daughter, **Niu Runlin**, was born in May 1966. She graduated from Chuxiong Teachers College (undergraduate degree) and currently works at a vocational high school in Gucheng District. Her husband, Yi Xianghua, was born in September 1963. He holds a bachelor's degree and currently works at Lijiang No. 1 Middle School. They have one daughter, Yi Xiaoyuan, born in April 1991, who also works at Lijiang No. 1 Middle School and goes to high school.

[p95-]

### **Niu Cunsheng had two sons and one daughter.**

The eldest son, **Niu Junlin**, was born on May 2, 1959; his wife, Yuan Zhengxiang, was born on October 12, 1962; they had a daughter named Xianying, born on October 8, 1988.

The second son, **Niu Kunlin**, was born on November 24, 1962. He has a high school education and currently works at the Mufu Palace in Lijiang. His wife, He Chunmei, was born on October 9, 1968. She graduated from Lijiang Health School and currently works as a chief physician at the Lijiang Maternal and Child Health Hospital. They have one son, Niu Yang, born on July 26, 1993.

Daughter **Niu Xilin**, born on February 17, 1957, graduated from Lijiang Health School and currently works at Yulong County Hospital as an attending physician in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology. Her husband, Liu Jihua, born in 1955, has a university education and was formerly the deputy director of the Lijiang County Health Bureau; he is now retired. They have one son and one daughter, named Liu Shitao and Liu Lantao.

**Niu Cunxiao had two sons and one daughter.**

[-p96-]

The eldest son, **Niu Wenliang**, was born on October 5, 1956, and died in January 1989. He had a high school education and worked in statistics management at the former Lijiang Bus Station. He had outstanding performance since starting his career and was repeatedly recognized by the Party Committee of the station as an advanced worker and a new Long March Commando. He has one son, named Niu Yi, born on November 13, 1987, who is currently studying at a junior college in Kunming.

The second son, **Niu Wenlin**, was born on January 16, 1969. He has a vocational school education and works as a chef in the catering industry. His wife, Mu Chongming, was born on November 17, 1980. She has a college diploma.

Daughter **Niu Jilin** was born on April 10, 1952. She has a junior high school education and is retired from the former Lijiang County Grain Bureau. Husband Yang Yonggen, born on February 2, 1955, retired from Lijiang Machine Tool Factory. They have two sons: eldest son Yang Guowei, born on May 27, 1980, a graduate of Yunnan Business and Tourism School; and second son Yang Guoquan, born on December 11, 1987, admitted to Zhaotong Teachers College.

**Niu Cundian had one son and two daughters.**

Son **Niu Zenglin** was born on June 22, 1957. He had a secondary vocational school education, was a member of the Communist Party of China,

and retired from Lijiang National Vocational School. His wife, Mu Yanfei, was born on June 1, 1960. She had a junior college education and retired from Lijiang Property Insurance Company. She has two sons. Her eldest son, Niu Yong, was born on October 22, 1982. He graduated from the Law Department of Renmin University of China and is currently preparing to go to the UK to study abroad. The second son, Yang Chao, was born on March 28, 1989, and is currently studying at Beijing Huijia Private Boys' High School.

The eldest daughter, **Niu Qiulin**, was born on October 9, 1962. She has a junior high school education and was originally from Lijiang County. She retired from a printing shop. Husband Liu Quanmin, was born on February 1, 1961, and is a driver. They have a daughter named Liu Lili, born on November 23, 1987, who is studying at Southwest University.

The second daughter, **Niu Yuelin**, born in April 1965. She has a junior high school education and works at a welfare home in the old city district. Her husband, Yao Jun, was born on November 27, 1967. He has a bachelor's degree and currently works at the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China in Lijiang City. They have one daughter named Yao Xiaoyan.

#### **Niu Cunhao had 2 sons.**

The eldest son, **Niu Zhenlin**, was born on December 25, 1969. He has a high school education, is a member of the Communist Party of China, and runs his own business. His wife, He Xiaohui, was born on October 11, 1971. She has a junior college education, is a member of the Communist Party of China, and currently works in Qihe Township, Gucheng District.

They have a daughter named Niu Yu, born on October 1, 1995, who is attending junior high school in Lijiang.

The second son, **Niu Zhilin**, was born on February 6, 1974. He has a high school education, is a member of the Communist Party of China, and lives in Gucheng District, Lijiang City, and has a Forest Service job. His wife, Li Shiting, born in 1976, has a college diploma, is a member of the Communist Party of China, and currently works at the Yulong County Forestry Public Security Bureau. They have one daughter, Niu Xuan, born on May 9, 2002.

#### **Niu Cunlong had a son and a daughter.**

Son **Niu Chaolin** was born on January 5, 1971. He graduated from the China Criminal Police University in 1992 and currently works at the Chuxiong City Public Security Bureau. His wife, Li Dongmei, was born in

November 1971. She graduated from Yunnan University of Finance and Economics and currently works at the Chuxiong City Branch of the Agricultural Bank of China. They have one daughter, Niu Yi, born on January 13, 2000.

Daughter **Niu Jinglin**, born on December 4, 1973, graduated from the Department of Clinical Medicine,

[-p99-]

Kunming Medical College, and currently works as an attending physician in the Department of Cardiology, Chuxiong People's Hospital; her husband, Peng Bo, born in 1973, graduated from the Department of Clinical Medicine, Dali Medical College, and currently works as an attending physician in the Department of Neurosurgery, Chuxiong People's Hospital. They have one daughter, Peng Youyue, born on July 19, 2000.

### **Niu Yixun had two sons and one daughter.**

The eldest son **Niu Zengpei** was born on March 2, 1952; his wife, He Aixian, was born on May 2, 1952; they had two sons, the eldest, Niu Yong, born on January 12, 1978, and the second son, Niu Jun, born on November 13, 1980, and his wife, Yang Yiqiong, born on July 2, 1977.

The second son, **Niu Zenghong**, was born on September 16, 1968; his wife, Mu Runxian, was born on October 13, 1967; they had one son and one daughter. The son, Niu Qian, was born on July 17, 1991, and the daughter, Niu Qiong, was born on February 18, 1997.

The daughter, **Niu Lianxian**, was born in 1948; her husband, Yang Yonghong, was born in an unknown year.

[-p100-]

### **Niu Yichang had 3 sons and one daughter**

The eldest son **Niu Mu**, Born on March 2, 1957; daughter-in-law Zhu Yafang, born on January 23, 1963; one daughter named Niu Tong was born on April 8, 1988.

The second son, **He Yifang**, was born on August 14, 1962; his wife, Zhou 批 ing, was born on January 19, 1963; they had one daughter, He Pu, born on July 15, 1987.

The third son, **Niu Si**, was born on November 20, 1965; his wife, Yang Guizhi, was born on May 20, 1979; they had one son, Niu Yan, born on May 8, 2002.

Daughter **Niu Mei** born on February 24th, 1960; gave birth to a son, named Niu Dian, born January 20th, 1989.

### **Niu Yitang had two sons**

The eldest son, **Niu Lidong**, was born on January 29, 1963; his wife,

Huang Xiaoping, was born on May 23, 1963; they had a son named Junyi, born on October 2, 1992.

The second son, **Niu Lijun**, was born on November 13, 1964. His wife, Lu 和 ong, was born on May 15, 1968. They have one son, Jingxiang, born on April 16, 1997.

[-p101-]

### **Niu Yixiu had 1 son and 1 daughter.**

Son **Yi Shaohua**.

Daughter **Yi Weihua**

### **Niu Yirun had two daughters**

The eldest daughter, **Niu Fang**, was born on March 23, 1980. She is a member of the Communist Party of China, graduated from the Vocal Music Department of Yunnan Arts University, and now teaches at Yunnan University Dianchi College.

The second daughter, Yao Chun 出 ang, was born on November 26, 1984, and graduated from the Composition Department of Yunnan Arts University.

### **Niu Yi Shun, one son, three daughters**

Son **Niu Zengliang** was born on March 27, 1969; he graduated from Nankai University in 1991 with a major in finance and insurance, and received a master's degree in actuarial science from the Department of Finance at Nankai University in 1994.

[-p102-]

He received his master's degree from Boston University in 2001 and then worked in Wilmington, Delaware, at American International Group (AIG) porate Actuary. His wife, Fan Hongqun, was born on December 4, 1975, in Huaihua, Hunan Province. She graduated from Hunan Business College and currently resides in the United States. They have two sons: the eldest son, Jiaming, was born on March 27, 2004; and the second son, Jiahui, was born on March 30, 2007.

The eldest daughter, **Niu Lianyu**, was born on December 18, 1960. She was a member of the Yunnan Provincial Sports Team's table tennis team and achieved excellent results. In 1997, she obtained a bachelor's degree in foreign economics from the correspondence school of the Central Party School. From 1988 to the present, she has worked at the Kunming Municipal State Taxation Bureau, serving as the Director of the Supervision Office. Her husband, Ha Ding, born on March 5, 1955, is currently an editor for the Yunnan Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles' journal, \*Frontier Literature\*. They have a son named Yang Yang, born on November 4, 1987, who is currently studying in the

preparatory class of Jiujiang College in Jiangxi Province.

The second daughter, **Niu Hongwei**, was born on October 4, 1962. She graduated from the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine at Southwest University for Nationalities in 1983 and received her Master's degree in Resource Management from the Asian Institute of Technology in 1994.

[-p103-]

Worked in Thailand and New Zealand from 1995 to 1997. Since 1997, has been the Chief Representative of the China Department at The Nature Conservancy. Husband Tang Letian was born on September 21, 1962, in Zhenjiang, Jiangsu Province. He graduated from Nanjing Agricultural University in 1985 and received a Master of Business Administration degree from the Asian Institute of Technology in 1997. Since 2000, he has been a project manager in the China Department of The Nature Conservancy. She has two daughters. Her eldest daughter, Li Shasha, was born on February 23, 1987, and is currently studying economics at the University of California, Irvine. Her second daughter, Tang Silu, was born on November 7, 1996, and is currently studying at the Affiliated Primary School of Yunnan Normal University in Kunming.

The third daughter, **Niu Lianchun**, was born on May 14, 1965; she graduated from the Department of Political Economy at the Central University for Nationalities in 1987, and worked at the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China in Lijiang from 1987 to 1991; She went to work in the United States in 1991. Husband Deng Kai, born on January 15, 1957, is from Beijing. He graduated from Xi'an Jiaotong University in 1981 with a major in Automation. In 1987, he went to Rutgers University in New Jersey, USA, where he obtained a Master of Engineering degree. Afterwards he has been working and living in the United States.

[-p104-]

They have son and one daughter. Their son, Deng Xiaolong, was born on March 23, 2001; Their daughter, Deng Meiqi, was born on June 26, 1997. They reside in Los Angeles, California, USA.

**Niu Yiyu had one son and two daughters.**

**Niu Zengyu**, born in 1966, is a member of the Communist Party of China and the deputy director and associate research librarian of the Lijiang Municipal Museum. His wife, He Shijie, born in 1971, is also a member of the Communist Party of China and currently works at the Health Bureau of Gucheng District, Lijiang City. They have one son, Niu Cong, born in 1993, who is currently in junior high school.

The eldest daughter, **Niu Lianzhi**, was born in 1963; her husband, Huang Deyao, was born in 1963; they have one son, Huang Zhiyong, born

in 1987, who is currently studying at a junior college.

The second daughter, **Niu Liancui**, was born in 1970; her husband, Liu Zi, was born in 1971; they had one son, Liu Yousong, born in 1999.

[-p105-]

### **Niu Yifen had one son**

Son **Zheng Liqiang** was born on July 20, 1977, and currently works at the Dali Military Sub-district, holding the rank of deputy battalion commander. His wife, Li Jing, was born on December 18, 1976, and currently works at the Jinping County Agriculture Bureau.

### **Niu Yiguang had two sons.**

The eldest son, **Niu Zengjiang**, was born in 1978 and currently works at the Science and Technology Association of Gucheng District, Lijiang City.

The second son, **Niu Zengtao**, was born in 1980 and currently works at the Discipline Inspection Commission of Fugong County, Nujiang Prefecture; his wife is Mei Xiaoqin.

### **Niu Yigu had a son and a daughter**

Son **Tang Xiaodong** was born in 1980 and currently works at Lijiang Airport.

Daughter **Tang Xiaoyu**, born in 1977, is a member of the Communist Party of China and currently works at Lijiang TV Station; her husband, Lü Jianhua, born in 1974, currently works at Lijiang Airport; they have a son named Lü Ming, born in 2004.

[-p106-]

## **The Niu Family Genealogy of Lijiang, Yunnan (Niu Zhuo Branch) Profiles of Characters**

(Ordered by generation, with peers ordered by birth date)

### **[Niu Hualin]**

His courtesy name was Luren, he was a tribute student, a seventh-rank official, and served as the magistrate of Huanggang County, Hubei Province.

### **[Niu Zhuo]**

His courtesy name was Jiankai, and his pen name was Tieshan. He was a tribute student and a Wenlin Lang of the seventh rank.

### **[Niu Tao]**

(1795-1860) His courtesy name was Hanwan, and his pen name was

Liwu. He was a renowned poet, and associated with Ma Ziyun of Lijiang. Sang Yingdou was equally famous.

[-p107-]

Han Wan was a tribute student in the fifth year of the Daoguang reign of the Qing Dynasty (1825). The following year, he went to Beijing to take the imperial examination but failed. In 1844, he went to Kunming to seek employment and served as a school official in Dengchuan, Zhenyuan, Anning, Luoping and other counties for ten years. He climbed many famous mountains across the north and south of China, crossed ice and snow to travel through the high-altitude and frigid regions from the Jinsha River to the Lancang River, and endured many years of suffering in malaria-ridden areas. Wherever he went, he observed the famous landscapes, local customs, and people in a macro and micro sense. What he personally witnessed and felt was expressed in his poems from the bottom of his heart, thus his descriptions of scenery and objects each had their own unique characteristics. In terms of his poetic ideas, he did not conform to the doctrine of conveying moral principles, but emphasized expressing feelings and sentiments. In art, he pursued simplicity and naturalness. He authored *\*Jiqiuxuan Yincao\** (?????), a four-volume work, though the extant version is incomplete, containing over 250 poems in both classical and modern styles. Some of these poems are included in *\*Guangxu Lijiang Prefecture Gazetteer, Arts and Literature Records\** and In the "Selected Poems of the Naxi People". His poems are all imbued with genuine feelings and vivid imagery, giving readers an artistic experience.

For example, after failing the imperial examination, he wrote in "Written on the Road to Western Yunnan": "Guests arrive at the yellow flowers, but we cannot get drunk together; a light rain at the edge of the woods keeps me awake." He was thinking of Yang Shengan's impoverished life back then.

[-p108-]

In his later years, he wrote "Thoughts on Returning Home from Zhenyuan": "Weary birds return to their nests in the woods, but old branches are lost in the forest. I circle the tree three times in succession." What can be done when the nest is overturned? Looking back on the long journey, the road stretches far and wide until sunset. My wings are too short to fly; where can I find refuge? A long-time traveler returns, only to find his wife gone and his children scattered, filled with the sorrow of a homeless man whose old nest has crumbled. However, most of his works are bright, positive, and expansive. like In the poem "Remembering My Homeland," it says: "Neither city nor town, but on the edge of the city A

winding path leads to a spring in the fields. There is still some leisurely land outside the fence. Village children fly kites in groups; «"A Glimpse into Shating Village": "Savages roasting deer jerky" They invited me to step through the smoke-filled gate. Spring snow melts in the warm garden, frost-covered nets hang in the evening glow. Flowers fade, rocks are ripe, pines grow old, and poria cocos is plump. Slightly drunk in the evening by the forest springs, a woodcutter's song descends from the verdant hills. This unique lifestyle in a riverside mountain village offers a different kind of charm. There are also wonderful descriptions of strategic border passes: At the perilous pass, the stone plank road winds and twists. (Shimen Pass); A single, divinely carved stone, how could it not rival the heavens? (Hongyan); "Mountain city shrouded in mist and haze, a touch of blue in the mountain light"

[ -p109- ]

(Judian); "The Lancang River, with its towering waves sweeping across the western wilderness," describes the majestic and awe-inspiring nature of these formidable natural barriers. The famous "Flower Horse Bamboo Branch Lyrics" series is its most representative work. For example: "The remnants of the Six Dynasties are mostly gone, but the scenery of the rivers and mountains is still faintly visible. Every household plays the gourd flute and reed pipe, and white snow and plum blossoms fly everywhere"; "The wheat fields are green, and the children are proud, while the willow branches sway in the wind. The willow branches are coiled into green silk hats, and the wheat pipes are blown into jade flutes." The series of poems vividly depicts the historical changes of the Naxi people, their simple and cheerful folk customs, and imbues them with emotion and philosophy, making them widely popular, A widely circulated and recited passage.

He was knowledgeable in music theory, able to compose new pieces, and skilled at composing and playing many poems on the zither, such as "A lone pine stands alone in the shade of a small courtyard, the sound of waves at midnight enters the plain zither. I have forgotten this tune for years, the old dragon roars outside the window in the bright moonlight." There is also a poem called "Playing the Qin on Flowing Water," which discusses the principles of the qin (a seven-stringed zither), its sounds, the heart of the qin, and the artistic conception of playing the qin.

### [Niu Zhao Jinsheng]

(1889-1953) People from Lijiang Old Town. The eighth generation of the Niu family in Lijiang Xuanhan

[ -p110- ]

(Zi Xing Gu) My wife. Niu Zhaojinsheng was widowed young. To make a living, she opened a small grocery store in Xianwen Lane, selling oil, salt, soy sauce, vinegar, tea, and her own brewed wine. She maintained her livelihood with a meager income. In 1925, Lijiang suffered a severe drought, and many farmers lost their entire harvest. To survive, groups of farmers from the mountainous areas went to the city to beg for food. Seeing the ragged, emaciated mountain people, Niu Zhaojin felt a surge of compassion. She invited eight or nine women from the neighborhood to cook porridge at the entrance of Jinshan Wayaocun village and offer it on credit. She also went to large merchants in the ancient town. They went door-to-door collecting grain. Her acts of kindness moved the wealthy merchants in the ancient town and touched the county government. As a result, the county government quickly organized relief associations and a grain rationing bureau to participate in disaster relief, and the victims finally overcame their difficulties. In 1936, when the Red Army passed through Lijiang, Niu Zhaojinsheng actively assisted nephew Xi Kui in raising funds on behalf of the Lijiang business community to send to the Red Army. The Red Army was deeply moved by the enthusiasm of these ethnic minorities in the southwestern border region. Niu Zhaojinsheng, an ordinary Naxi woman, did something extraordinary.

[p111-]

### [Niu Shangqi]

(1902-1958), courtesy name Xikui, was a Naxi industrialist during the Republic of China period.

He lost his father at a young age and came from a poor family. After attending a private school for four years, he became a shop assistant at his uncle's "Chunrongji" business and learned how to do business. Because of his studiousness, ambition, shrewdness, competence, and diligence, his uncle assigned him to work at the "Chunrongji" store in Shanghai. What he saw and heard in Shanghai inspired him to return to his hometown and start a local industry. He studied chemical engineering and knitting techniques in Shanghai, and used the money he saved to buy three hand-cranked knitting machines to bring back to Lijiang. He installed the knitting machines at home, bought cotton yarn, and started a small workshop. The hats, socks, leggings, and other products he wove were very popular. Just as the senior high school of Provincial No. 3 Middle School was conducting military training, the Boy Scouts needed leg wraps, so the school ordered them from his home, which broadened the sales of his knitted products. Not content with the knitting workshop, he partnered with a friend to start a business and established the "Lihua Soap

Factory" in 1936. He served as both the factory manager and the technician. He made do with what he had and successfully produced soap by distilling gasoline drums. Using wooden molds, he produced about a thousand bars of soap every day.

[p112-]

Soon after, he purchased a small, foot-operated automatic soap-feeding and conveying machine from Kunming, which greatly improved efficiency. Lihua soap sold well in neighboring counties, with both production and sales booming. The development of his business propelled him to even greater achievements. In 1938, together with Niu Wenbo and others, they purchased a small generator and a water turbine-driven timber processing machine from British missionaries. They also converted the abandoned Bahe watermill into a small hydroelectric power station and installed processing equipment. This production line has functions such as lumbering, cutting, pressing, planing, tenoning, and sawing, and is equipped with an auxiliary grinding machine. The machine required eight people to operate, and its products were mainly prefabricated doors and windows for furniture and building construction. After 1940, to meet the needs of the booming wool spinning industry, technicians designed and assembled a foot-operated wool spinning machine that resembled a sewing machine, which sold very well. When orders were plentiful, as many as thirty temporary workers were employed. Although the hydraulic timber workshop is small in scale, it boasts advanced equipment and technology, and a complete set of management systems, such as board rules, safe operating rules, and worker meal rules, which is unprecedented in Lijiang. It is also a pioneer in timber machinery processing in northwestern Yunnan, thus earning it the praise of local notables as "an outstanding industrialist among the Naxi people."

[p113-]

### **[Niu Fuqi]**

(1910-1950) His courtesy name was Xiukui. He graduated from Kunming Normal University in 1933; from 1934 to 1942, he stayed at Kunming Nanqing Middle School, teaching Chinese language and art; from 1934 to 1947, he taught at Lijiang County Middle School and also served concurrently at the county education bureau, where he was highly regarded by his colleagues in the Lijiang education sector; he returned to Lijiang in 1948 due to illness and stayed home for treatment. His condition worsened in 1950, and he died despite medical treatment at the age of 40.

He had a great love for art since childhood and possessed a high level

of artistic talent. When he was eight years old, he was not allowed to go out because of smallpox. With a bit of childlike fun, he played with clay and sculpted a Maitreya Buddha statue. The statue was very lifelike, so the adults painted it with gold powder and enshrined it in the Buddhist hall. It has been enshrined there for more than ten years.

He has a wide range of interests, is diligent and eager to learn, and has mastered many disciplines. He has skills in calligraphy and seal carving, sketching and fine brushwork, painting flowers, birds, fish and insects, as well as birds and animals, but he is most skilled in figure painting, and his works are diverse in form, with most of his works being traditional Chinese paintings and fine brushwork.

[p114-]

Due to his untimely death and the social upheaval at the time, most of his works were destroyed during the Cultural Revolution, and even the few that remained in his home were not spared. A few works are now in the collection of the Lijiang County Museum, while others have been scattered among private collectors. After much searching, his descendants learned that his works had appeared in Kunming, Dali, and other places, and were fortunate enough to purchase in 2004 a painting of "White Crane in the Clouds" that he created when he was young.

For a long time, he was strict with himself, diligent in his studies, and assiduous in his research. He had a certain influence in the education and arts circles at the time.

## **[Niu Naiqi]**

(1916-1975) Member of the Communist Party of China, senior engineer.

He graduated from the Civil Engineering Department of Kunhua Higher Industrial College (later known as Kunhua Industrial School) in 1937 and taught at Chuxiong Middle School and Lijiang Middle School.

[p115-]

He then studied at the Department of Mining and Metallurgy of Yunnan University. After graduating in 1943, he worked at the Wuge Coal Mine of the Gejiu Yunnan Tin Company (located near Kaiyuan City), engaging in technical work such as surveying, mining, small railway construction, and power plant construction. He successively served as a technician and assistant engineer at the Malage Tin Mine and the Laochang Tin Mine.

After liberation, due to his outstanding work, he was appointed as the head of the Shengli Pit of the Laochang Tin Mine of Yunnan Tin Industry Company, the chief engineer of the Laochang Tin Mine, and the deputy mine manager. He honorably joined the Communist Party of China in

1956, becoming one of the first intellectual Party members in Yunnan Province, which was reported in the Yunnan Daily at the time.

In 1958, during the early stages of the construction of the Beijing subway, he was sent by the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry to the Soviet Union to study and inspect the construction of mine tunnels. After returning to China, he was recognized by the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry and the State Council as an expert with outstanding contributions. From 1959 to 1961, he was dispatched by the State to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to build a chromium-cobalt mine and its associated power plant, and was appointed as the head of the expert group, directly under the leadership of Comrade Fang Yi. After the mine was completed and he returned to China, he was to be transferred to work at the Second Ministry of Machine Building, but due to the strong entreaties of the Yunnan Tin Company and the Ministry of Metallurgy, he returned to work at the Yunnan Tin Company.

In 1965, he was transferred to the "Four Cleanups" work group of the central enterprises under the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry. After the "Four Cleanups" ended,

[p116-]

he was transferred to the Guizhou Mercury Mine as chief engineer. Deputy Mine Manager.

Throughout his life, Niu Naiqi worked diligently and conscientiously. However, during the Cultural Revolution, he was falsely accused of being a "reactionary bourgeois authority" and a "member of a Kuomintang peripheral organization," and was subjected to long-term criticism and struggle sessions. He was eventually sent to the grassroots level for labor reform, during which time he suffered great mental and spiritual torment and stimulation.

He continued to participate in mine construction work without any rehabilitation during the later stages of the Cultural Revolution. During his time in a grassroots labor camp, he suffered a brain injury due to a work-related injury. While ill, he was sent to Guiyang, Kunming, and Beijing 301 Hospital for treatment, but his condition did not improve, and he passed away on September 2, 1976. After his death, the organization completely rehabilitated him.

### **[Niu Puqi]**

Born on the 27th day of the fourth lunar month in 1918. After graduating from high school in 1942, he taught at the affiliated primary school of Lijiang Provincial Middle School; in 1949, he taught at Dayan Higher Primary School.

During this period, Lijiang was in the midst of the revolutionary upsurge of welcoming the liberation of the whole country. Niu Puqi actively participated in the propaganda and social activities led by the Communist Party organization and supported the underground party's armed resistance against the armed invasion of the security regiment. After 1952, he taught at Longpan Xingwen Primary School, Qihe, Baisha, Lashi, Tai'an and other places, and was engaged in teaching for a long time. Under extremely difficult conditions, he worked diligently and conscientiously, sharing weal and woe with local students and farmers, caring for their hardships and helping them with their difficulties, making due contributions to the development of rural education. He was repeatedly recognized as an advanced teacher in Lijiang County. After retiring in 1980, he was hired as an English teacher at Lijiang No. 1 Middle School. Niu Puqi has always been committed to exercise, getting up at five o'clock every morning to run and do calisthenics; he pays attention to nutrition, does not smoke or drink alcohol, and does not eat foods such as chili sauce. Even at over ninety years old, he maintains a sharp mind and is the oldest member of the Niu family.

### **[Niu Cunshu]**

(September 1927 to February 2006) Member of the Communist Party of China, senior engineer, retired cadre at the county (department) level.

He studied at Lijiang Provincial Middle School in his early years and enrolled at Yunnan University in 1947. During this time, he joined the Democratic Youth League and participated in the Yunnan University Vanguard Service Corps in September 1949. From October 1949, he served as the deputy leader of the Songming County Rural Service Team. In 1950, he participated in the establishment of the Songming County Trading Company and served as its manager. He subsequently worked in the Anti-Rightist Office of the Songming County Committee and Xundian No. 1 Middle School, and held key leadership positions in the Songming County Finance Office and Agriculture and Water Resources Bureau. He suffered persecution during the Cultural Revolution, and after being rehabilitated, he served in the Songming County Government. In 1973, he was responsible for the preparatory work for the establishment of Qujing Finance School. From 1976, he served as deputy section chief and section chief at the Qujing Prefectural Government Supply and Marketing Cooperative. From 1983, he successively served as a member of the Party Committee and secretary of the Party Branch at the Qujing Prefectural

Bureau of Commerce and the Prefectural Supply and Marketing Cooperative. Niu Cunshu worked diligently and conscientiously for decades in the revolution, never caring about personal gains or losses. He was awarded the titles of "National Advanced Worker in the Supply and Marketing System" and "Outstanding Communist Party Member" many times.

[-p119-]

Niu Cunshu began working as a correspondent for the Yunnan Daily in the early 1970s, later becoming a senior special correspondent. He published many insightful and forward-thinking articles and reports on economic development and other topics. After retiring, just as Party committees at all levels were strengthening Party building, he was hired by the former Qujing Prefectural Committee as an editor of Qujing Party Building. He remained there until he was diagnosed with cancer and returned home for treatment. Throughout his life, he continued to write and made positive and beneficial contributions to the local socialist cause, supply and marketing cooperatives, and Party building.

### **[Niu Cunyi]**

Born in 1933, Niu Cunyi was a senior engineer. In his early years (1948-1949), he studied at Kunming Kunhua Middle School. In the autumn of 1949, he joined the Democratic Youth League and secretly participated in revolutionary work in Kunming. From March 1950 to August 1951, he worked as a miner at the Gejiu Old Factory Tin Mine, where he became a member of the Communist Youth League. In August 1951, he returned to Kunming Kunhua Middle School to continue his studies, serving as the propaganda committee member of the school's Youth League branch and the chairman of the student council.

[-p120-]

He was elected as the Yunnan representative of the Southwest Students' Federation and attended the expanded executive committee meeting of the Southwest Students' Federation. During the same period, he also worked part-time in the student department of the Kunming Municipal Committee of the Communist Youth League and was later transferred to work for the Provincial Committee of the Communist Youth League. He graduated from the Department of Physics at Yunnan University in 1958 and was assigned to work at the Beijing Iron and Steel Research Institute. He successively served as the head of the physics group in the high-temperature alloy laboratory, the head of the X-ray laboratory, the head of the maintenance group, and the director of the science and technology development office of the National Iron and Steel Materials Testing

Center.

Niu Cunyi has long been engaged in the research and application of high-temperature alloys, industrial X-ray analysis and microbeam analysis, and has made significant contributions in these fields. He pioneered the physical properties and X-ray laboratories for high-temperature alloys, designed and manufactured my country's first industrial X-ray generator, and guided the development of China's first X-ray fluorescence analyzer, first X-ray diffractometer, first gas counting tube, and first domestically produced electron probe, as well as the acceptance testing of the first scanning electron microscope; developed the first comprehensive technical specifications for the acceptance of imported electron probe analyzers; was responsible for the acceptance of multiple electron probe analyzers and analytical scanning electron microscopes from several companies in Japan, the United States, and France for various sister units; presided over technical negotiations for more than ten imported instruments; and was responsible for the installation, acceptance, and commissioning of dozens of X-ray diffraction and fluorescence analyzers imported from various countries.

[p121-]

He has taught professional courses in the national metallurgical, geological, and electronic systems, and trained professionals from other units. He has written and published "Questions and Answers in Factory Physics Laboratories" and published papers such as "Methods for Testing the Electrical Performance of Electron Probes", "Appearance Faults of Electron Probes", and "Some Experiences in Electron Probe Repair".

He was formerly a member of the Chinese Society for Metals, the Chinese Society for Graphics, and the Chinese Institute of Electronics, and a director of the Beijing Society for Physical and Chemical Testing.

### **[Niu Cunxin]**

Born in 1937, he is a senior engineer and a member of the Communist Party of China. After graduating from Beijing Geological Institute in 1960, he was assigned to work at the Institute of Mineral Deposits Geology, Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources, where he served successively as a technician, engineer, deputy director of a research office, branch secretary, member of the Ministry's Discipline Inspection Commission, deputy secretary of the Institute's Discipline Inspection Commission, chairman of the trade union, and supervisor at the level of director.

[p122-]

Niu Cunxin mainly engages in the research of rare metals and uranium deposit geology. He has conducted field investigations in western Fujian,

northern Guangdong, western Sichuan, Gansu, Shaanxi and other places. He designed electro dialysis equipment based on the principle of electro dialysis, studied the occurrence state of uranium in rocks and ores, designed and manufactured equipment to measure the porosity of rocks and ores, and studied the relationship between uranium ore porosity and the occurrence state and content of uranium elements. He designed and assembled a measuring device based on the principle of angle measurement, prepared sulfur-selenium leaching oil for measuring the optical data refractive index of minerals, and actually measured the refractive index data, verified the theoretical curve, and determined the high-end correction coefficient. After the merger of the Institute of Geology and the Institute of Mineral Deposits, he was in charge of management, and he cleaned up thousands of instruments and equipment, reorganizing them according to departmental standards. The company established three complete sets of ledgers based on equipment performance and management unit, and repaired more than 100 long-idle and scrapped instruments and equipment, restoring them to use, thus saving the country a lot of money.

Because of his hard work, he was repeatedly recognized as an advanced worker and was awarded the title of "Outstanding Communist Party Member" in 1992.

[ -p123- ]

## **[Niu Cunkai]**

Born in November 1937, he was a member of the Communist Party of China and a senior lecturer. He successively presided over the leadership of Bijiang National Middle School, the Nujiang Branch of Yunnan Provincial China Accounting Correspondence School, and Nujiang Finance and Trade School, and once served as the deputy secretary of the CPC Bijiang County Committee.

After graduating from Kunming Normal College in 1959, Niu Cunkai engaged in ethnic education work in the Nujiang Lisu Autonomous Prefecture. With 42 years of practical experience, he accumulated rich expertise in creating a new landscape for ethnic education based on the realities of the border region and the characteristics of its people, enabling his school to grow from nothing to a gradually improved and established institution. Throughout his life, he adhered to the motto "Never give up, never stop striving; live to work, die to live," dedicating himself to the frontier region, striving to optimize the educational environment, and making significant contributions to cultivating well-rounded individuals with strong moral character, professional competence, and a sense of

responsibility. During his tenure as principal of Bijiang County National Middle School, he transformed the school into a first-class campus, school buildings, teaching facilities, and teaching quality through work-study programs. The school was recognized as an "Advanced Unit in Work-Study Programs" by five organizations, including the Ministry of Education. In 1982, at the Second National Work-Study Exhibition held in Beijing, the Yunnan Pavilion featured the school's advanced achievements on the front page.

[p124-]

During his twelve years as principal of Nujiang Prefecture Finance and Trade School, the school achieved remarkable results despite extremely difficult operating conditions. The school's Party branch was successively recognized as an "Advanced Party Branch" by the Nujiang Prefecture Directly Subordinate Working Committee and the Nujiang Prefecture Party Committee; and as a "Civilized Unit" by the Nujiang Prefecture Party Committee and the Nujiang Prefecture People's Government. Niu Cunkai was elected as a member of the 4th, 5th and 6th CPPCC of Nujiang Prefecture, and a member of the 6th and 7th CPPCC of Yunnan Province. In 1979, he was commended as a "Model Worker" by the Yunnan Provincial Education Bureau, and in 1982, he was commended as an "Advanced Individual" by the Nujiang Prefecture People's Government. In 1983, he was awarded the title of "Outstanding Teacher" in the "Five Stresses and Four Beauties: Setting an Example for Others" campaign by the State Education Commission and the China Education Union; in 1994 and 1998, he was rated as "Outstanding Party Affairs Worker" by the Nujiang Prefecture Direct Work Committee; and in 1992, he was commended as an "Advanced Individual" by the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. In 1998, he was named an "Outstanding Educator" by the Nujiang Prefecture Education Commission; in the same year, he also received the title of "Outstanding Professional and Technical Personnel with Outstanding Contributions in Yunnan Province".

[p125-]

### **[Niu Cun Zhen]**

Born in 1938, he is a professor at Kunming University of Science and Technology, where he served as director of teaching and research, department head, and director of the Yunnan Provincial Chemical Industry Society.

Niu Cunzhen graduated from the Department of Chemical Engineering at Kunming Institute of Technology in 1961. After graduation, he stayed

on to teach at the institute and subsequently pursued further studies and visited East China Institute of Technology, Tianjin University, and Albetra University in Canada. He taught courses such as Chemical Reaction Engineering, Chemical Technology, and Introduction to Chemical Engineering Design. He has led and participated in numerous technological upgrades and new product development projects for various enterprises, achieving significant economic benefits. He has supervised master's students in publishing over forty papers and has authored and translated works such as "Introduction to Chemical Process Design," "Fluid Flow and Heat Exchange," and "Principles of Chemical Reaction Engineering and Reactor Design." He has presided over numerous provincial-level scientific research projects and key research programs, and has won the second and third prizes of Yunnan Provincial Science and Technology Progress Award. He has also received teaching achievement awards from the Yunnan Provincial Education Commission and the Yunnan Provincial Department of Education on multiple occasions, as well as the title of Advanced Individual in Yunnan Provincial Universities.

[p126-]

### **[Niu Cunhao]**

Born on October 15, 1940, a member of the Communist Party of China, and a senior high school teacher. He graduated from the Biology Department of Yunnan University in 1964. In 1965, he was assigned to work on the establishment of the first middle school in Yongningba, Ninglang County. For fourteen years, Niu Cunhao has been loyal to the Party's education cause in Xiaoliangshan, working hard, upholding integrity, being selfless and dedicated, and conscientiously fulfilling his duties, selflessly devoting his youth and knowledge to the education cause in the border minority areas. He made positive contributions to opening a new chapter in the educational history of the Mosuo people and cultivating a generation of talented, energetic, and innovative young people from various ethnic groups. During this period, he served successively as the vice chairman of the school's revolutionary committee and chairman of the labor union, and the vice chairman of the school's revolutionary committee and director of teaching.

In 1980, due to work needs, he was transferred to the Seventh Middle School of Lijiang County and appointed as the principal. Over the past decade, Niu Cunhao has conscientiously implemented the Party's line, principles, and policies in his work at the school, correctly carried out the Party's educational guidelines and the instructions of Party committees and education administrative departments at all levels, clarified the direction of

school management, corrected the school's ideology, and strived to improve the quality of education and teaching. He has cultivated a large number of reserve forces for socialist construction and sent outstanding new students to higher-level schools. He has led all teachers, students, and staff to work hard, and the school's college entrance examination pass rate has remained the highest in Lijiang County for several consecutive years, earning him commendations and awards from the prefectural and county Party committees and governments.

[p127-]

He has been repeatedly recognized as an advanced worker and an outstanding Communist Party member. In July 1982, he received an honorary certificate from the State Ethnic Affairs Commission, the Ministry of Labor and Personnel, and the China Association for Science and Technology for his long-term dedication to scientific and technological work in ethnic minority areas.

In September 1989, Niu Cunhao was transferred to Lijiang County Teachers' Training School, where he served as the school's Party Branch Secretary. In April 1993, he participated in the Yunnan Provincial Secondary Teachers' College and Secondary School Principal Training Program at Yunnan Education Institute, achieving excellent results in the assessment and receiving a certificate of qualification. In its operation, the school aims to continuously improve the ideological and professional qualities of its in-service primary school teachers and administrative staff, as well as their teaching and management abilities. Adhering strictly to the requirements of self-respect and self-confidence, dedication, pragmatism, and exemplary conduct, the school relentlessly strives to build a positive school spirit, emphasizing the quality and effectiveness of training, and upholding the training principles of nurturing through training, teaching, research, experimentation, and service.

[p128-]

In teaching, teachers are required to be rigorous in their scholarship, broad in their knowledge and exploration, and dedicated to their work, setting an example for others. Over the years, the school has received consistent praise from the community and its teachers, and has been hailed as a "good teacher and close friend" and a "cradle of teachers." It has been repeatedly recognized as an advanced unit at the prefectural and county levels. Individuals have been repeatedly recognized as outstanding Communist Party members and outstanding Party affairs workers.

### **[Niu Cunlong]**

Born in June 1944, a member of the Communist Party of China, and a

chief physician. He graduated from Lijiang Health School in 1963 and studied at Bethune Medical University in 1970. He has served as the director of the Chuxiong Prefecture Keshan Disease Prevention and Control Institute, the director of the Yunnan Provincial Keshan Disease Prevention and Control Research Center, a member of the National Endemic Disease Scientific Committee, a member of the Expert Advisory Committee on Endemic Diseases of the Ministry of Health, and a member of the National Standards Committee, among other positions.

Niu Cunlong has long been engaged in research on the prevention and control of endemic diseases. He presided over a large-scale epidemiological survey of Keshan disease in Yunnan Province, clarifying the distribution range of Keshan disease areas throughout the province. He also grasped the characteristics and epidemic patterns of Keshan disease in Yunnan, providing important scientific basis for formulating prevention and control strategies for Keshan disease throughout the province.

[-p129-]

He participated in large-scale scientific research activities such as the "Comprehensive Scientific Investigation of Keshan Disease in Chuxiong" and the "Monitoring and Research of Unexplained Sudden Cardiac Death in Yunnan" organized by relevant national departments such as the former Central Leading Group for the Prevention and Control of Endemic Diseases of the CPC, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Science and Technology, and served as a member of the expert group in these activities. He has done a great deal of effective work in the study of the pathogenesis and related factors of Keshan disease, the relationship between the trace element selenium and Keshan disease, the etiology of Keshan disease virus, the study of endemic myocardial diseases in Yunnan, and the formulation of national standards for the prevention and control of Keshan disease (GB national standard). He has won 24 science and technology achievement or science and technology progress awards at the prefectural or departmental level or above, including 9 provincial or ministerial level science and technology progress awards; compiled and published the monograph "Yunnan Endemic Myocardial Diseases"; participated in the writing of four books; and published more than 50 papers (included in "Selected Medical Papers of Niu Cunlong").

Niu Cunlong has served as a director and executive director of the Chinese Medical Association's Endemic Diseases Society, a director of the Chinese Nutrition Society, an advisor to the Geographical Society of China, a director of the Yunnan Medical Association, a director of the Yunnan Preventive Medicine Association, the vice chairman of the Yunnan Endemic Diseases Society, a member of the Chuxiong Prefecture Expert

Advisory Committee, and the vice chairman of the Chuxiong Prefecture Medical Association. He also serves as an editorial board member of several national journals.

[p130-]

In 1985 and 1995, he was awarded the title of "National Advanced Worker in the Prevention and Control of Endemic Diseases" by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Personnel. In 1997, he was awarded the title of "Outstanding Professional and Technical Personnel with Outstanding Contributions in Chuxiong Prefecture" by the CPC Chuxiong Prefecture Committee and the Chuxiong Prefecture People's Government. The following year, he received a special allowance from the Chuxiong Prefecture Government. In 2004, he was awarded the title of "National Outstanding Professional and Technical Personnel" and received a special allowance from the State Council.

### [Niu Cunze]

Born in July 1944, he started working in 1960 and worked at Yongsheng Porcelain Factory for over forty years, serving as a worker, team leader, workshop director, and director of the factory's new product development office. He was a deputy factory director and an arts and crafts master. He was a member of the China Industrial Design Association, the Jiangsu Ceramic Art Society, and the Yunnan Provincial Association for Science and Technology. He retired in 2002.

Niu Cunze has long been engaged in ceramic production, new product development and research, ceramic arts and crafts, sculpture and other related work.

[p131-]

In 1966, he spent three months at the Zibo Porcelain Factory in Shandong Province learning new techniques and processes in ceramic forming. In 1973, he went to Liling in Hunan Province, Jingdezhen in Jiangxi Province, and Shiwan in Guangzhou to study the creation and production of arts and crafts. In the following years, he created and produced a large number of ceramic arts and crafts and decorative porcelain, including representative works such as the deer table lamp, the panda table lamp, the fish flower vase, Lin Daiyu, Guanyin, and Maitreya Buddha.

In August 1980, I attended the National Conference of Ceramic Artists convened by the Ministry of Light Industry. During the conference, my representative work, "Lin Daiyu," was selected by the Provincial Department of Light Industry for exhibition. In August 1985, I attended the National Advanced Training Course on Ceramic Vessel Design in Nanjing. I studied for eight months, during which I conducted in-depth

and systematic learning on ceramic raw materials, glazes, design theory, drawing, production, and the history of ceramic art.

In 1988, the "Underglaze Five-Color Flower Vase" and the "Fifteen-Piece Underglaze Blue and White Tea Set" won the Yunnan Provincial Light Industry Product Creation and Design Excellence Award; in 1990, the "Fifteen-Piece Underglaze Blue and White Tea Set and Coffee Set" won the Yunnan Provincial Light Industry Excellent Industrial Design Rising Star Award; and the "Underglaze Five-Color Tea Set and Coffee Set" won the highest award for excellent new products in Yunnan Province the Golden Elephant Award.

[p132-]

The "Fifteen-Peacock Underglaze Tea Set and Coffee Set" won the Design Creation Award in the first "Jingdezhen Cup" International Ceramic Masterpieces Competition. His representative work, "Shi Xiangyun Drunkenly Sleeping Among Peonies," was selected for inclusion in "World Art Collection: Chinese Volume." He also authored the book "Fundamentals of Daily-Use Ceramic Utensil Design." Niu Cunze was also included in "Who's Who in Contemporary Chinese Art" and "Dictionary of Contemporary Chinese Ceramic Artists," among others. In 1994, he was recognized as an "Advanced Worker with Special Contributions" by the Lijiang Regional Administrative Office and received a government allowance from the administrative office.

Through continuous learning and practice, Niu Cunze has accumulated rich experience in the design and production of arts and crafts products and daily-use ceramic ware, designing marketable products based on market demand. In particular, the "Fifteen-Piece Underglaze Blue and White High-End Tea Set" is in high demand and has generated significant economic benefits for the company. He has implemented standardized management of product design and boldly innovated in technology, designing "dedicated saggars for ware" and "rolling patterns for various products."

[p133-]

These techniques have greatly improved firing stability, firing capacity, and product quality. Over the years, the company has trained dozens of apprentices who are now playing important roles in various fields such as product forming, arts and crafts, and design.

### **[Niu Cunlong]**

Born in 1950, a senior high school teacher and a member of the Communist Party of China. Graduated from Lijiang Teachers College in 1984.

Since starting his career, Niu Cunlong taught at Fugong No. 1 Middle School for ten years, selflessly dedicating his youth to the education of ethnic minorities in the border region. After being transferred back to Lijiang in 1981, he taught at Lijiang Nankou Middle School, Lijiang No. 1 Middle School, and Fuhui Middle School in Gucheng District. The arduous life of three years as an educated youth sent to the countryside and ten years teaching in border ethnic minority areas forged Niu Cunlong's diligent and upward-striving will. In his 37-year teaching career, he worked diligently and conscientiously, and through unremitting efforts, he finally became a senior high school mathematics teacher with excellent professional skills and fruitful teaching results, and won the praise of students, parents and society.

[-p134-]

He has received more than 20 commendations at the provincial, municipal, and county (district) levels, and in 2005 he was awarded the title of "Top Ten Moral Exemplars of Lijiang City".

### **[Niu Yiguang]**

Born on January 24, 1952, with a junior high school education, a member of the Communist Party of China, and a senior primary school teacher; currently serving as the Party Secretary and Chairman of the CPPCC of Fugong County, Nujiang Prefecture.

Niu Yiguang served as an educated youth in Longpan Commune, Lijiang County from December 1968 to December 1971; from 1971 to 1988, he worked as a primary school teacher in villages such as Chisadi, Lumadeng Township, Fugong County, holding positions including village primary school principal, school district youth league branch secretary, full-time teaching and research staff member, township primary school principal, district education assistant, and school district party branch secretary. In 1988, he became the principal of a town primary school in Fugong County. For more than 20 years, he devoted himself to the education cause in border minority areas. Due to his outstanding performance in education, Niu Yiguang was transferred to serve as the Party Secretary of Lishadi Township, Fugong County from December 1988 to June 1993, and served as the Chief Staff Member of the Office of the CPC Fugong County Committee from July to November 1993.

[-p135-]

During this period, he was awarded the honorary titles of "Good Secretary in Party Leadership over Armed Forces," "Outstanding Leading Cadre in Promoting Scientific and Technological Progress," "Outstanding Party Affairs Worker," and "Model Individual for Ethnic Unity" by the Nujiang

Prefecture Party Committee and the Prefecture People's Government. From November 1993 to March 1998, he served as the Party Secretary and Chairman of the CPPCC of Fugong County.

### **[Niu Lian Yu]**

Born on December 18, 1960, she is the director of the Supervision Office of the Kunming Municipal State Taxation Bureau. In 1973, she was recruited by the Yunnan Provincial Sports Commission to the Provincial Youth Sports School Table Tennis Team, and three years later she was transferred to the Yunnan Provincial Sports Team Table Tennis Team. During this period, she won fourth place in women's doubles at the 4th National Games in 1979. In 1982, during a friendly tournament in Japan commemorating the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, she won the runner-up title in women's singles. After retiring, she studied at the Tianjin Institute of Physical Education from 1984 to 1986, majoring in coaching, and obtained a college diploma.

[-p136-]

From 1995 to 1997, she studied foreign economics at the Correspondence School of the Central Party School and obtained a bachelor's degree. Since 1988, she has been working at the Kunming Municipal State Taxation Bureau.

### **[Niu Hongwei]**

Born on October 4, 1962; graduated from the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine of Southwest University for Nationalities in 1983. From 1983 to 1992, worked at the Kunming Animal and Plant Quarantine Bureau and obtained intermediate professional technical title. From 1992 to 1994, she received a Ford Foundation scholarship to study in the Department of Resource Management at the Asian Institute of Technology, where she earned a Master of Science degree. From 1995 to 1997, she worked in Thailand and New Zealand. From 1997 to the present, she has worked for the China Department of The Nature Conservancy, serving as its Chief Representative. In 2003, she was recognized by BusinessWeek as "Asia Star".

[-p137-]

### **[Niu Li Rong]**

Born in June 1970, a member of the Communist Party of China, she is the presiding judge of the Criminal Division of the Gucheng District Court of Lijiang City. She graduated from Southwest University of Political

Science and Law in 1992. She has worked in the Lijiang County Court and the Gucheng District Court of Lijiang City. Niu Lirong has dedicated herself to legal work for over a decade. As a judge, she adheres to her beliefs, remains indifferent to fame and fortune, handles cases impartially and fairly, and maintains an honest and upright character, thus establishing a positive image for people's judges. She has been repeatedly awarded honors such as "Heroine," "Expert in Case Handling," and "Advanced Worker." In March 2007, she was awarded the title of "Top Ten Outstanding Judges of Yunnan Province" and received commendation from the Yunnan Provincial Higher People's Court.

### **[Niu Zenglin]**

Born on June 22, 1957. Secondary vocational school graduate, member of the Communist Party of China. Joined the People's Liberation Army in 1977 and participated in the Sino-Vietnamese War in 1979. After retiring from the military in 1980, she worked successively in the Northwest Yunnan Transportation Company and the Lijiang Regional Discipline Inspection Commission, among other units.

[p138-]

Due to her outstanding work, she was repeatedly recognized as an advanced worker and an excellent Party member. In 1994, amidst the tide of reform and opening up, she voluntarily requested to leave her job and start her own business. For more than ten years, Niu Zenglin worked hard and persevered in her entrepreneurial endeavors, running a transportation business and panning for gold, accumulating a certain amount of capital for her future ventures. Soon after, Lijiang's tourism industry developed rapidly. Based on market trends, Niu Zenglin promptly shifted her business focus to the food service industry and orchid cultivation. In developing the orchid cultivation business, she used her ingenuity, devised methods, diligently studied, and dared to innovate, cultivating a batch of renowned orchid varieties that were unique and superior to others. She quickly established a complete orchid cultivation and sales chain in Lijiang, Heqing, Jianchuan, Dali, Kunming, and other places.

Thanks to the joint efforts of the couple (husband Mu Yanfei), their family assets have grown rapidly, making them outstanding private entrepreneurs in Lijiang.

### **[Niu Zengyu]**

Born on May 26, 1966, she is a member of the Communist Party of China, the vice president of the Lijiang Museum, and an associate research librarian.

She graduated from the History Department of Southwest University for Nationalities in July 1989. From August 1989 to July 1992, she worked as a teacher at the Fourth Middle School of Lijiang County and served as the secretary of the school's Youth League branch. In August 1992, she was transferred to the former Lijiang County Museum (now Lijiang City Museum). She has been engaged in cultural and museum work in Lijiang for more than ten years. She has made certain achievements in the collection and sorting of cultural relics and the inheritance and promotion of Lijiang's ethnic culture, and has become a backbone force in the Lijiang cultural and museum system.

**Lijiang Niu clan (Niu Zhuo branch) Directory of members with high school and vocational professional titles**

Higher vocational education

<b>Niu Cunzhen</b>	professor	Kunming U. Science & Technology
<b>Niu Cunlong</b>	chief physician	Prevention and treatment of Keshan disease in Chuxiong Graduate School

Deputy senior vocational

<b>Niu Naiqi</b>	Sr Engineer	Yunnan Tin Industry Company
<b>Niu Cunshu</b>	Sr Economist	Qujing Regional Supply and Marketing Coop

<b>Niu Cunyi</b>	Senior Engineer	Beijing Iron and Steel Institute
<b>Niu Deng Hongyun</b>	Senior Engineer	Beijing Iron and Steel Institute
<b>Niu Cunxin</b>	Senior Engineer	Institute of Mineral Deposits, Ministry of Geology
<b>Niu Zhao Zhiling</b>	Senior middle school teacher	Beijing Haidian Experimental Middle School
<b>Niu Cunkai</b>	Senior Lecturer	Nujiang Prefecture Finance and Trade School
<b>Niu Cunhao</b>	Senior middle school teacher	Lijiang County Teachers' Training School
<b>Niu Cunxin</b>	Senior middle school teacher	Kunming Jianlu
<b>Niu Cunlong</b>	Senior middle school teacher	Lijiang Fuhui School
<b>Niu Zengyu</b>	Associate research librarian	Lijiang City Museum

Middle School

<b>Niu Wang Jinghua</b>	Economist	Qujing Regional Trading Company
<b>Niu Yishun</b>	Physician in Charge	Lijiang County Schistosomiasis Control Station
<b>Niu Cunhui</b>	Economist	Yunnan Provincial Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources Sanatorium

<b>Niu Yiyu</b>	political engineer	Lijiang County Garment Plastic Factory
<b>Niu Shuying</b>	veterinary surgeon	Lijiang County Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Station
<b>Niu Xiaomanruo</b>	engineer	Yunnan Chemical Engineering Design Institute
<b>Niu Cunxiu</b>	political engineer	Lijiang Highway General Section
<b>Niu Cunzhen</b>	Animal Pastor	Lijiang Highway General Section
<b>Niu Cunze</b>	Industrial artist	Yongsheng Porcelain Factory in Lijiang Area
<b>Niu Xue Danyu</b>	Pharmacist in charge	Chuxiong Keshan Disease Prevention and Control Institute
<b>Niu Jiang Jinfeng</b>	Senior primary school teacher	Lijiang Xingren Primary School
<b>Niu Cunying</b>	Economist	Agricultural Bank of China Lijiang Regional Central Branch
<b>Niu Yiguang</b>	Senior primary school teacher	Fugong County Town Primary School
<b>Niu Yirun</b>	attending physician	Yunnan Provincial Posts and Telecommunications Hospital
<b>Niu Yao Dongcui</b>	Senior primary school teacher	
<b>Niu Xilin</b>	attending physician	Yulong County People's Hospital

<b>Niu Lisen</b>	Economist	Qujing Industrial and Commercial Bank of China
<b>Niu ??? Chunmei</b>	Physician in Charge	Lijiang Maternal and Child Health Hospital
<b>Niu Yujuan</b>	lecturer	Yunnan Institute of Transportation Technology
<b>Niu Jinglin</b>	attending physician	Chuxiong Prefecture People's Hospital
<b>Niu Li</b>	engineer	Yunnan Pan Asia Construction Engineering design institute
<b>Niu ???</b>	Economist	Yunnan Investment Co., Ltd.

**Members of the Niu clan (Niu Zhuo branch) in Lijiang have doctoral and master's degrees, and have studied abroad, and a list of graduates from prestigious universities**

**Niu Yi** graduated from Tsinghua University and received her Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota in 2000. She currently works in Florida, USA.

**Niu Xiao** graduated from Beijing University of Science and Technology in 1988; in 2002, she received a double master's degree in Business Administration and Information Security from Royal Holloway School of Management, University of London. Currently serving as the Senior Marketing Manager for Greater China at GEMPLVS (France).

**Niu Zengliang** graduated from the Department of Finance, Nankai University in 1991 with a major in Insurance; he received a Master's degree in Actuarial Science from the same department in 1994; and in 2001, he received a Master's degree from Boston University in the United States. North American actuarial professional title. He currently works in Wilmington, Delaware, USA.

[-p145-]

**Niu Hongwei** received a Ford Foundation scholarship from 1992 to 1994 to study at the Department of Resource Management, Asian Institute of Technology, where he earned a Master of Science degree. He is currently the Chief Representative of the China Department of The Nature Conservancy.

**Niu Weimin** graduated from the Department of Engineering at Tsinghua University and now works at Kunming Huiming Electromechanical Equipment Co., Ltd.

**Niu Jiu** graduated from Fukuoka Women's University in Japan in 1995 with a degree in International Trade. Currently residing in Fukuoka, Japan.

**Niu Chun** graduated from Capital Medical University and stayed on to teach. From 2000 to 2002, she studied at the University of Texas in the United States.

**Niu Yong** graduated from the Department of Law at Renmin University of China.

**Niu Tian** is studying in the Department of Environmental Science at Nankai University in Tianjin.

[-p146-]



祖德流芳遠

宗功百世存