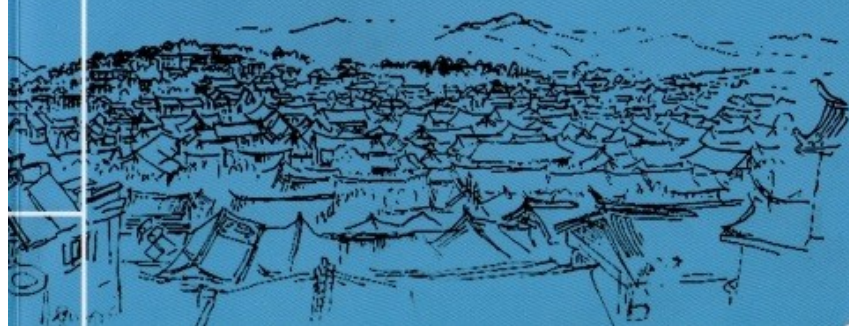


# Fang Family of Lijiang

麗江方氏家人



# Fang Family of Lijiang

## Preface

Fang Family of Lijiang City had a strict family tradition, and the younger generations were especially educated under stricter domestic disciplines, which were widely praised by the people of this ancient city. The spirits of knowledge seeking, pragmatism, diligence, persistence, entrepreneurship and dedication were passed down from generation to generation. All the members of Fang family have positive life attitude and each one has his or her own accomplishments. The elders of this family had a long-cherished wish, which is to write a family biography based on the true stories of the family members so as to add glories to the family and to encourage the younger generations to remember the family tradition and carry on the great tradition continually.

## Ancestral Home

The ancestors of Fang family of Lijiang city originated from Anhui Province, which is in the eastern part of China.

In the year of 1383, **Fang Yuanzhong**, a clansman of the Fang family from Anhui Province moved to Yunnan Province (in the southwestern part of China) with the army and settled down there. He became the patriarch of Fang family in Yunnan Province.

In total 15 generations of people from Fang family lived and multiplied in Kunming City, Yunnan Province.

About in the year of 1806, the forefather of the 15<sup>th</sup> generation in Kunming City, **Fang Tingfeng** married a daughter from Zhao family in Lijiang and lived in the bride's home ( This is called uxori-local marriage in China). Tingfeng's brothers **Fang Tingxi** came back to their ancestral home Anhui Province, **Fang Tingyang** came back to Sichuan Province and never came back to Yunnan Province, and the son of **Fang Tinghuai** moved to Guijia Street, Yuanzhou City, Hunan Province ( located in south-central China).

As time goes by and due to many other causes, it's hard to know the information of all the branches of Fang family in Yunnan. Fang Guoyu once said, before liberation in 1949, the owner of a hat store on Wenmiao Street in Kunming City had common ancestry

with Fang Shumei (from 1881 to 1967), who was a famous literary historian in Yunnan.

The head of Zhao family in Lijiang county was a businessman and asked Fang Tingfeng to be his son-in-law and bear the bride's family name. Years later, Fang Tingfeng and the daughter from Zhao family got married officially, and they had a son called Peigang in the year of 1820. Right at that time, Fang Tingfeng's father-in-law was so pleased to have a grandchild that he allowed Fang Tingfeng to set up his own home and resume using his family name again. By then, Fang Tingfeng became the first generation of Fang family in Lijiang county.

## Entrepreneurship

### Fang Peigang

Fang II of Lijiang Fang family.

Fang family of Lijiang lived in Wenzhi village, Dayan Town. Dayan Town is a vanguard for trading and business exchanges among Yunnan, Sichuan, Xikang [A province established in 1939 and was abolished in 1955], and Tibet. It was a great place for people who had noble aspirations to do business and make fortune.

Fang Peigang was the pioneer to do business of Lijiang Fang family.

Fang III **Fang Yutian** and his brother **Fang Yurun** inherited the business and fortune from their father, and set up the firm "Chongxinhe". Its business expanded to Huili, Chengdu, Chongqing of Sichuan Province.

These two brothers especially valued credits and reputation in doing business, so they were known as "good-faith Fang".

By the time when Fang Kun and Fang Bao of the fifth generation were in charge of the business of "Chongxinhe", the trading business was going on smoothly and successfully, and the business was further expanded to Kunming, Shanghai, Guangzhou and even Vietnam. At that time, Fang Bao was responsible for going out for business negotiations and transactions, while Fang Ji of the fourth generation was responsible for taking care of the firm

in Lijiang. Until the time of Republic of China, the firm “Chongxinhe” handed down from the ancestors was headed by Fang Guohuang.

**Fang Kun** Fang IV of Lijiang Fang family.

Fang Kun, whose style name was Zhenyuan, was born on 11<sup>th</sup> May, 1872. He was diligent and studious as a little kid, and good at writing and painting. Then he was chosen by the emperor Guang Xu to go to the capital as an outstanding young scholar, and participated in painting Guangxu *Lijiang Fu Zhi*. When Fang Kun was the General Manager of Lijiang Commercial Expo, he was assigned by the first county magistrate of Lijiang to set up the March Commodity Fair, which had been more and more prosperous and proactively promoted the development of the market economy of Lijiang.

Smallpox is a severe infectious disease. There was a large pandemic of smallpox in Lijiang in the year of 1914, which caused countless deaths. Fang Kun was know for his kindness and philanthropic course. Once he and Lai Yaocai from another well-known family suggested the county government establish the Vaccination Bureau so as to save the sick children. During the years of famine, he suggested the government establish a Grain Bureau to sell stored grain at a fair price so as to help those poor people.

Stretching across the Jinsha River, Zili Bridge was an important connection point along the post road in eastern Lijiang, and had always been a strategic spot which different branches of armies fought for. In the summer of 1929, Commander Zhang Ruji was defeated by Lu Han in the tangled warfare, and ran to Zili Bridge. Lu Han, the subordinate of Long Yun, kept chasing after Zhang and sent a telegram to Heqing and Lijiang County, and demanded them to destroy the Bridge so as to cut off Zhang’s retreat. The magistrate of Heqing County, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and the head of Militia Regiment were all shot dead by Lu Han due to not executing Lu’s command. The magistrate of Lijiang didn’t take any action after receiving the telegram, so Zhang got the opportunity to cross the bridge and retreated to Yongsheng. Lu crossed the bridge to chase Zhang with his army, caught Zhang alive in Sichuan, and Zhang was brought back to be executed by shooting. Before this, Lu Han asked the magistrate of



Lijiang to come to Heqing to participate in a meeting with magistrate of Heqing County and local gentry. Facing this cruel command and reality, Fang Kun, Geng Ji, Zhou Guannan and Wang Zhuqi risked their lives and came to the meeting. All of them were accompanied by entourages, and even some of them brought shrouds. After meeting with Lu Han, these four people, who avoided the bridge being destroyed, came back to Lijiang safe and sound. As for the future maintenance of Zili bridge, both Fang Kun and Lai Yaocai donated their own money, and solicited donations from other businessmen to make up for the shortage of funds.

In the year of 1920, based on the economic strength, the Fang family purchased land, and built a typical “Four sides and five patios” house, which was designed by Fang Kun himself. The house is the former residence of Fang Guoyu.

The younger generations of Fang Kun were educated with strict domestic disciplines and well brought up, and they kept exceeding the previous generation.

**Fang Guohuang**, whose style name is Ruizhou, was Fang V of Lijiang Fang family.

Fang Guohuang was born in 1888. He was studious, smart and good at doing business. During the period of Republic of China, Guohuang was in charge of the firm “Chongxinhe”, and expanded the business to HK. He also cooperated with the firm “Hongtaichun” from Sichuan to set up a subsidiary “Xiji” in Xiaguan, which focused on tea and sheepskin business. Once on the way back to Lijiang, he encountered bandits robbery, and suffered severe disease from the great shock. And since then he could no longer take care of the business, so his brother Guochen started to take over his work.

**Fang Guochen**, whose style name is Ruisheng, was Guohuang’s younger brother.

Guochen was born in 1890. He was a business specialist good at communicating. He worked as the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Lijiang, and Assistant Manager of Lijiang Branch of Yunnan Mining Bank.

Fang Guochen had taken care of the “Chongxinhe” for a long time, and set up a firm called “Xiexingxiang” in Kunming until the foundation of People’s Republic of China.

**Fang Guocheng** His style name was Ruiwen.

**Fang Guozhang** His style name was Ruizhang.

Guocheng was the fourth brother of Guohuang, and Guozhang was the fifth brother of Guohuang.

Guocheng was born in 1907. He was filial to his parents and friendly to other people. He helped Fang Guochen running the firm, and doing business between Kanding and Lijiang during the war time.

Guozhang was born in 1913. He was prudent and non-aggressive to others. He had spent most his time after the foundation of the People’s Republic of China, and devoted his energy and life to social development.

Lijiang Fang family has been doing business for a long time, but they didn’t become one of the richest families in Lijiang. However, there is a great description of Fang family: Fang family is rich, but they are frugal in every aspect so as to save money to afford their children’s education. And this family has nurtured and educated many generations of talents. We express our sincere thanks to the fair judgment.

## **Knowledge-seeking**

**Fang Guoyu** His style name was Ruicheng.

He was Guohuang’s third brother.

He was born in 1903, and he has devoted his life in academic research and education. He was an author with many works to his credits, and know as an academic master.

Guoyu was enrolled by Preparatory Course of Beijing Normal University, and was recommended as the secretary of student union of the University due to his diligence. Since then, he actively participated in anti-imperialist patriotic student movement, and then he was elected as the secretary of Beijing Student Union and National Student Union.

Guoyu organized and participated in the Tian'anmen Square demonstration, which was meant to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the May 4<sup>th</sup> Movement ( an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, political and cultural movement influenced by the October Revolution and led by intellectuals having the rudiments of Communist ideology). This demonstration aimed to bring Li Yuanhong and Cao Kun down, and support Mr. Sun Yat-Sen to come to Beijing to establish an interim government. When he was attending the demonstration, he had a fight with the police during the parade, and his right arm was shot by the police. In order to disclose the outrage and violence of Shanghai May 30<sup>th</sup> Massacre, Guoyu led some students to launch campaigns in Tianjin, Jinan, Nanjing and Yangzhou. After coming back to Beijing, he joined in "Xindian Society", which organized by left-wing students from Yunnan, and became the organizer of weekly magazine *Yunnan*.

In the spring of 1930, Guoyu was admitted by Chinese Traditional Culture major of Research Institute of Peking University to continue his graduate study.

In 1932, Guoyu finished all courses of Chinese major and received his bachelor degree. Then he graduated from the Research Institute of Peking University in 1933.

Suggested by Mr. Bannong Liu, Guoyu went back to Yunnan to do his research on Naxi pictograph in 1933, and came back to Beijing in June 1934. Then he composed the first *Naxi Pictograph Character Chart* in the world, and was addressed respectfully as "the father of Naxi language" by westerns scholars.

Recommended by Li Genyuan, Guoyu went to Yunnan to participate in the negotiations of border affairs in 1935. In September that year, he launched an investigation and survey in the western border of Yunnan, and composed the investigation record of western border of Yunnan, which is still highly appraised by the academia, and serves as an important reference for the study of ethnology as well as history and geography science.

In 1936, Yuan Jiagu invited Guoyu to work in Yunnan University, and he worked as professor of Literary and History Department, the Head of Literary and History Department, as well as the Dean of Literary and History School successively.

Since 1938, for several years, Guoyu also worked in Yunnan Annals Museum to edit, approve and renew the records of local

history and geography.

In 1946, Guoyu helped Li Yuangen compile *Yongchang Fu Wen Zheng*. And he was hired as the chief editor of Baoshan County Annals, and compiled over 30 volumes of articles.

In 1956, he took part in the social and historical survey of national minorities, and composed *Yunnan Ethnic Records*.

In 1954, according to the instructions of former premier Zhou Enlai, Guoyu opened Yunnan Ethnic History Course in History Department, and personally he wrote an over 600,000 words text book called *Yunnan Ethnic History*.

Guoyu devoted himself to the research of Yunnan ethnic and local history, and achieved fruitful results. He was hailed as a “prestigious and outstanding person in the research of Yunnan history”, and this was collected by *Ci Hai Dictionary*.

On the morning of 23<sup>rd</sup> December, 1983, Guoyu suffered from a sudden cerebral haemorrhage when he was reviewing *Yunnan Cultural Relics Study in Qing Dynasty*, and was declared dead on 24<sup>th</sup> due to invalid rescue. Afterwards, CPC Yunnan Provincial Committee subsequently endorsed him as a member of the Communist Party of China.

Guoyu had worked in Yunnan University for 47 years. After the foundation of PRC, he successively took over ten important social positions, such as, deputy director of Yunnan Provincial Working Committee of Jiusan Society, member of Ethnic Affairs Committee of Yunnan Province, member of Ethnic Affairs Committee of National People's Congress, consultant of National Chronicles Compilation Committee, member of Institute of Asian and African Studies and so on. His works had won the Excellence Award of Humanity and Social Science Research of National College, and many other awards.

Guoyu once said, “We shouldn't neglect our ancestors' achievements, but we have to be better than our predecessors”, which will always be the guide of the future generations.

**Fang Baoshan** Fang VI of Lijiang Fang family

Fang Baoshan was born in 1923. After graduating from Lijiang Junior High School, he went to Kunming to study in Senior High

School Affiliated to Yunnan University, and then he was enrolled by the Literary and History Department of Donglu University. He once served as PLA literacy teacher and history teacher in Gejiu NO.2 Middle School to teacher students culture and history and fostered many talented students.

**Fang Baoxian**    The first younger brother of Baoshan Fang.

Baoxian was born in 1923. He went to Kunming by walking after he graduated from Lijiang Junior High School. He once said, “The first time I went to Kunming from Lijiang, it took me eighteen days in total”, from which we could see he was a strong-willed and persistent person.

In 1945, Baoxian went to USA for further study at public expense, and got himself an English name Paul. In the beginning, he went to study in Ohio State University, and received his bachelor degree and master degrees in Physics and Mathematics. He got his PhD in Physics in Catholic University. Baoxian was a researcher from 1952 to 1962, and successively worked in Catholic University, Philco Company, and NBS. When he was funded by the federal government, he worked as a researcher in Fourier Research Institute (located in Grenoble, France), Kamerlingh Onnes Laboratory (located in Leiden, Holland), and Royal Institute of Chemistry ( located in Stockholm, Sweden).

From 1962 to 1970, he worked as a researcher and manager in the Solar Energy Battery R&D Department of NASA. He worked as a professor in the Department of Physics of Boston College from 1970 to 1990, during which he specialized in the research of solid semiconductor, and continued his research and development of solar energy.

In 1991, he opened his own laboratory F. S. Labs, and kept doing research in the aspect of new materials of solid-state electronics. He published over 130 papers on many kinds of professional academic journals, and received nine American patents in the fields of semiconductor, solar energy battery, diamond crystals, and ginkgo leaf tea.

Baoxian devoted 28 years of his life to researching and developing solar energy, and he made great contribution to the solar energy battery of the USA space shuttles.

In 1971, Sino-US relations started to ease and get better. On 8<sup>th</sup> June, 1975, professor Fang Baoxian, his wife and a professor from Simon College paid a visit to China, and they went to Beijing, Changchun, Harbin, Daqing, Changsha, Shaoshan and Kunming during this visit. During the time in Beijing, Zhou Peiyuan, the vice president of China Association for Science and Technology, met with them and organized a banquet for them.

On 26<sup>th</sup> June, 1976, invited by China Institute of Electronics, professor Fang Baoxian and his wife came to China to launch academic activities and visit their relatives. Vice premier of the State Council Fang Yi met with Baoxian, his wife and children. Sun Junren, Secretary of China Institute of Electronics, deputy secretary Deng Guojun and deputy curator of Beijing Library Ding Zhigang also took part in the meeting.

Also in 1976, Yunnan provincial party secretary Jia Qiyun once instructed that, “Fang Baoxian is a Chinese-American, famous scientist, and he has been very kind to me. Every time he came back China, he introduced advance foreign technologies to us and provided us with valuable samples and technical materials. So we couldn’t refuse his demand.” And the provincial governor commented, “When Mr. Fang comes back to Lijiang, the related department should send people to escort Mr. Fang and his family, and pay attention to their safety. On 6<sup>th</sup> August, for the first time, Baoxian, his wife and children came back to his hometown Lijiang, where he had left for thirty years.

Baoxian thought of Lijiang all the time. Once he wrote in an article, “The solar energy battery that I’m researching and developing generates electricity by absorbing solar energy, and this is especially applicable in remote areas. When UNDP hired me as its adviser, I applied the current technology to my hometown, and my original nationality was Naxi nationality. In the summer of 1985, I had the great pleasure and opportunity to propose a plan, and decided to make Lijiang the demonstration city. The plan was to ask semiconductor factories of Yunnan Province to produce solar energy battery, which can be used to generate electricity, and the ultimate goal was to develop technologies that can be used to produce solar energy battery. This plan was accepted by the leaders of Yunnan Province and Lijiang Naxi Autonomous County, and they hoped this plan could come true with the support of Yunnan Provincial Science and Technology Committee. This year, in 1986,

I proposed again to continue the tasks of UNDP in Yunnan, and came back to Lijiang to work for the realization of this long-term plan.”

After the official establishment of Sino-US relations, Baoxian finally had the opportunity to come back to his motherland and hometown, and worked as an expert under UN TOKTEN project, and he traveled across the country to instruct and participate in the development and application of economical solar energy products.

When Baoxian worked in China, he cooperated with Nankai University, Beijing University of Technology, Inner Mongolia University, and Yunnan University in the fields of solar energy, development of ginkgo. He was appointed as visiting professor of Yunnan University, and emeritus professor of Inner Mongolia University and Xi'an Jiao Tong University. He dedicated his whole life to the research and development of solar energy, and made great and practical contribution to solving energy issues.

In 1991, Baoxian was one of the first advisers of Yunnan Provincial Association for Science and Technology, and at that time, Ren Zhiqiang was the honorary president of the Association. In 2005, Baoxian was appointed as one of the first advisers of Overseas Chinese Federation of Lijiang City.

Baoxian was concerned with the development of his hometown Lijiang, especially the protection of ethnic culture and language, and he kept saying, “ We won’t hear people speaking Naxi language in this ancient city fifty years later, if we don’t give priority to protecting it.” He hoped that Naxi people could protect their own language, and make Naxi language and mandarin coexist forever.

In 2008, for the last time, Baoxian went back to Lijiang on a wheelchair. “Lijiang is my eternal home” became this ninety-year-old man’s last wish, and Naxi people will always remember him.

Baoxian died at 3:30am on 21<sup>st</sup> October, 2011 in Boston.

There is a sentence summarizing his whole life, “ He made great contribution to the development of solar energy, and was always concerned about his motherland China and Naxi people.”

**Fang Baozhen** The second younger brother of Fang Baoshan.

Baozhen was born in 1927. He joined the Democratic Youth League in 1947, and became a member of Communist Party of China in 1949. In his early age, he devoted himself to the liberation course of the PRC, and later went to work in local places. He applied what he had learned to research and develop grain processing technology for Tibet, promote social and economic development of Tibet, and pay attention to people's daily needs. In one word, he made great and practical contribution to the development of Tibet.

In 1987, he retired with department level treatment.

**Fang Baojian** The third younger brother of Fang Baoshan.

Baojian was born in 1937, and he graduated from Thermal Treatment major of Kunming Machinery and Industrial School. Since the beginning of his career, he was keen on capital construction projects, and achieved fruitful results. He worked as Section Chief of Xiaguang Bus Terminal Capital Construction Project, engineer of capital construction, and director of Architectural Association of Dali Prefecture. And he was elected as representative of Dali Municipal People's Congress based on the contribution that he'd made, and was awarded as Advanced Worker of Yunnan Provincial Department of Communications.

**Fang Baoliang** The fourth younger brother of Fang Baoshan.

Baoliang was born in 1937 and graduated from Jianchuan School. He worked in the Mining Bureau of Panzhihua City, Sichuan from 1965 to 1985, during which he had been a pragmatic person, and was very popular among local people. After coming back to his hometown, he started to deal with political matters and devoted himself to the construction of Lijiang. He served as vice-chairman of Association of Industry and Commerce of Lijiang County, member of the sixth and seventh Yunnan Provincial Political Consultative Conference, and vice president of Lijiang County Political Consultative Conference.

After his retirement, Baoliang kept being productive, contributed to the repairing of "former residence of Fang Guoyu",



and achieved great results.

**Fang Baochu** The fifth younger brother of Fang Baoshan.

Fang Baochu was born in 1939.

Baochu was a diligent, pragmatic and successful person, who devoted his whole life to forestry. He once served as Section Chief of Lijiang Forestry Bureau. He was a senior forestry engineer, and was awarded National Greening Medal in 1996. His name was collected by *The Book of Chinese Forestry Experts* and *The Book of China's Talents*.

Fang Baochu was strict with himself, and he joined the Communist Party of China in 1985. He successively held the posts of: the commissioner of the fifth Dali Prefecture Political Consultative Conference, member of the Standing Committee of Political Consultative Conference of Naxi Autonomous County, and the commissioner of the fourth, fifth, sixth of Political Consultative Conference of Naxi Autonomous County, the commissioner of Yunnan Provincial Economic Trees and Forestry Management Committee, the second, third, and fourth vice director and secretary of Lijiang Forestry Association, member of the second and third standing committee of Lijiang Association for Science and Technology, vice chairman of the first session of Lijiang Overseas Chinese Federation, and vice chairman of Lijiang Association for Science and Technology.

**Fang Yingxiang** The sixth younger brother of Fang Baoshan.

Born in 1941, Yingxiang was upright and honest, plain and committed and stable at work. He became a member of Communist Party of China in 1979. After graduating from Mathematics Department of Kunming Normal College, he worked in Education Bureau of Kunming City, and the Second Light Industry Bureau of Kunming City. He was transferred to Yunnan University in 1985, and then he worked as section chief, deputy commissioner, assistant president, vice president, and was evaluated and hired as associate researcher.

Under the strict education of his father Professor Fang Guoyu, Yingxiang was committed to his work, and never give thought to his personal gains and losses. He spent all the energy on his career,

and made great effort to the administrative work of Yunnan University.

For a long time, Yingxiang worked in educational departments, and he held the posts of councilor of National College Infrastructure Association, director of Yunnan College Infrastructure Association, vice chairman of Yunnan College Logistics Management Research Association and so on. He was awarded the title of Excellent Educator of Yunnan Province, the title of Excellent Communist Party Member of Yunnan College Working Committee, and the First Prize of Excellent Teaching Production of Yunnan Colleges.

The members of Lijiang Fang family never divide up their family property and live apart, instead, many children had lived together for a long time. The younger generation were deeply influenced by the strict family tradition, decent life style and conscientious working style of previous generations. They have become a part of the glory history because of their contributions to their hometown, to China and the world. A Chinese saying goes, a person becomes famous because of the place he lives, and the place is known to everyone because of the achievements that person have made. They are the pride of Lijiang, Naxi nationality, Wenzhi village of Dayan Town, and the Lijiang Fang family.

As for the women of the sixth generation, they were treated equal and received good education in this big family. Influenced by strict family tradition and domestic discipline, they all grew up to be an ambitious person. They were truly members of Fang family.

**Fang Siqi**      The eldest sister of Fang VI

**Fang Shouqi**    The second eldest sister of Fang VI

They were born respectively in 1913 and 1928. They were in harmony with the rest of world, focusing on child-bearing. And they worked hard for their whole life.

**Fang Zhengqi**      The third sister of Fang VI in Lijiang

Fang Zhengqi was born in 1930. At the early era of new China, fortunately, she was admitted by High School of Yunnan Minzu

College under the support and help of her uncle Fang Guoyu. And eventually she graduated from Kunming Second Medical School.

Fang Zhengqi studied medicine and she worked in Yi pinglang Hospital and Guangtong Hospital, serving as doctor of gynaecology and obstetrics, physician and pediatrician. She was dedicated to her job and quietly contributed. She had won hearts of many of her patients. Besides, she had been elected as the member of People's Congress of Chuxiong City. And she had been the standing committee of the Women's Federation of Lufeng County.

### **Fang Yuqi**    The fourth sister of Fang VI in Lijiang

Fang Yuqi was born in 1934. At the early years of new China, she schooled in High School of Yunnan Minzu College and Kunming Second Medical School together with Fang Zhengqi. In 1960, she was assigned to work as a medical assistant in the Hospital of Yongsheng County. After that, she was assigned to work in the An'kan Farm of Yingjiang County.

Fang Yuqi is a simple and honest person. She especially had never forgotten the enlightenment and instruction of family forefathers. She had always cherished the memory about elders of the family. It's rare and commendable.

### **Fang Chunqi**    The fifth sister of Fang VI in Lijiang

Fang Chunqi was born in 1934. She was engaged in education for a long time after graduation from Lijiang Normal School in 1954. In 1971, she was assigned to teach in Primary School of Workers' Children in Horticultural Farm of Da Banqiao. Due to her effective and excellent work, she had been awarded with Prominent Teacher many times. And she had been member of Overseas Chinese Federation in Wuhua District of Kunming city many years.

### **Fang Aiqi**    The sixth sister of Fang VI in Lijiang

Fang Aiqi was born in 1938 and graduated from biological school of Yunnan University. She went to graduating study in 1961. And then she got her doctors degree there too.

Fang Aiqi had successively worked in Kunming Institute of

Botany of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Xiaogan Industrial Microbiology Experiment Center of Hubei Science Committee and Yunnan Microbiological Institute of Yunnan University. She was invited to be the associate researcher.

Fang Aiqi had achieved a lot for working in microbiological research. There are up to 25 research papers which were published in core journals from China, USA, Europe and Japan, etc. She had won many awards, such as achievement award on Chinese Science Conference, award for scientific and technological advancement from Yunnan Provincial Education Commission, and Outstanding Paper Award from Provincial Science Association .

In 1990, she went to Biological Engineering Center of Tufts University to be visiting scientist. In 1992, she was invited to be the researching scientist in Biological School of MIT. She also was the member of American Microbiological Association, the member of American Industrial Microbiology Association and the member of Chinese Microbiological Association.

Fang Aiqi was dedicated to microbiological study and research for her whole life and had fruitful achievements.

### **Fang Runqi** The seventh sister of Fang VI in Lijiang

Fang Runqi was born in 1943. She successively studied in Yunnan Finance and Trade School and Kunming Second Medical School . After graduation , she was assigned to the Hospital of Qujing County, working as a pediatrician, physician and surgeon. Then she was assigned to work in Sipsongpana Hospital as a surgeon and ENT doctor. In 1979, she was transferred and promoted to be doctor-in-charge and assistant doctor-in-charge in First Affiliated Hospital of Kunming Medical College.

Fang Runqi was in charge of preparing and building a ENT allergic reaction room. She conducted and successfully completed many scientific research tasks assigned by Natural Science Foundation of China, Yunnan Education Commission, Yunnan Provincial Department of Health and Scientific Commission. Moreover, she was awarded with Award of Scientific and Technological Advancement from Yunnan Government, the same award from Yunnan Scientific Commission and Yunnan Provincial Department of Health, and many other awards from Kunming

Medical College and its first affiliated hospital.

Fang Runqi was a virtuous and sincere woman. She always worked hard and earnestly. There were more than 20 papers written and published by her during her lifetime. She was the major author of Yunnan Chapter of the following two treatises, *Airborne Pollen Research in China* and *Research about Allergic Fungi by Air*.

Fang Runqi had successively been member of standing committee of Chinese Allergic Reaction Institute, member of Chinese Sporopollen Association and member of Chinese ENT Scientific Association.

**Fang Fuqi** The eighth sister of Fang VI.

Fuqi was born in 1945, and she graduated from Yunnan Agricultural University, and then went to work in PLA Xishuang Banna army farm. In 1970, she was assigned to Publicity Department of Menghai Tea Factory. And then she was transferred to Yunnan College for Nationalities, and worked in Department of Chinese Language and Literature, as well as Department of History. After evaluation, she was appointed as associate professor of history in April 1993.

Fuqi was diligent and studious, and she wrote the book *Biography of Guoyu Fang*.

**Fang Manqi** The ninth sister of Fang VI.

Manqi was born in 1948. When she was studying in Lijiang Middle School, she was sent to work in Daju Town during the period of “Cultural Revolution” and “Sending youth to work in countryside”. She was transferred to work in Cultural Center of Lijiang County until her retirement.

Manqi could stand hardships and difficulties in her whole life, and was willing to help others. She had connections with many people, and was popular among them.

Generations of Lijiang Fang family were deeply influenced by Naxi culture, and created a glory and colorful history. The material and spiritual legacy that they left behind will become a source of encouragement for younger generations. The younger generations will surely encourage each other and achieve their own value.

Sun Baochu, the sixth generation  
of Fang family, finished in Lijiang

In May, 2016

## **Index of Professional Title and Administrative Ranks**

Fang Fun	President of Lijiang Commercial Expo (General Manager) (1914)
Fang Guochen	Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Lijiang , Assistant Manager of Lijiang Branch of Yunnan Mining Bank
Fang Guoyu	Professor of Literature and History in Yunnan University
Fang Baoshan	Secondary School Teacher
Fang Baoxian	Doctor of Physics, Professor of Physics in Boston College
Fang Baozhen	Retired Divisional Veteran Cadre
Fang Baojian	Engineer of Capital Construction
Fang Baoliang	Vice President of the Lijiang County's Political Consultative Conference
Fang Baochu	Senior Forest Engineer
Fang Yingxiang	Vice-Principal of Yunnan University, Associate Research Fellow
Fang Zhengqi	Doctor, Member of Standing Committee of the Women's Federation in Lufeng County
Fang Yuqi	Doctor
Fang Chunqi	Teacher, Member of Overseas Chinese Federation of Wuhua District, Kunming City
Fang Aiqi	Doctor of Microbiology, Associate Research Fellow of Yunnan Institute of Microbiology
Fang Runqi	Associate Senior Doctor of E.N.T Department in the First Affiliated Hospital of Kunming Medical College
Fang Fuqi	Associate Professor of History in Yunnan Minzu University
Fang Manqi	Civil Servant



The Former Residence of Fang Guoyu



Grandmothers and grandfather's sister





Uncles and aunts



Uncle [Fang Guoyu]



Fang family



At the opening ceremony of the Former Residence of Fang Guoyu





From left to right: Baoxian, Yingxiang, Baojian, Baoliang, Baochu, Baozhen



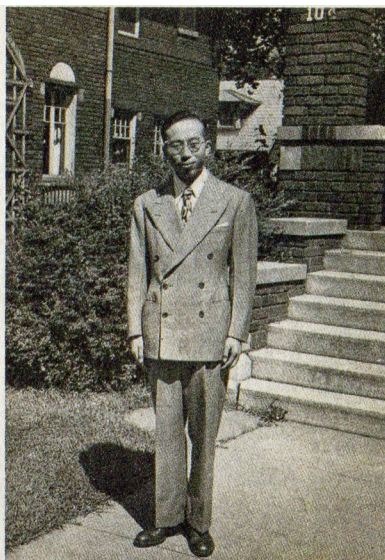
American Relatives of Fang family



Family members of Baoxian (US)

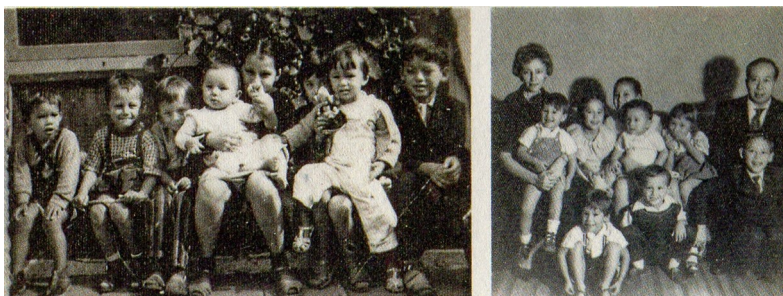


Baoxian at Daguanlou in 1938



Baoxian in US in 1948





The seventh generation of Fang family who were born in the US



Baoshao (the eldest brother, front right one), Yang Junguang (the eldest brother-in-law, the middle one in front row)



The seventh generation of grandchild, nieces and nephews



The old women is my fifth eldest aunt. At the early stage of liberation, she was mainly responsible for housekeeping and fostering children, meanwhile, she endured great pressure from many aspects. It was valuable and commendable.





My fifth eldest aunt and third eldest sister-in-law



My second eldest sister-in-law ( Austria) and relatives in Lijiang



At Baisha, Lijiang



My third eldest brother, sister-in-law, grandchildren, nephews and  
nieces





The sixth generation of Fang family in memory uncle Fang Guoyu



Grandson ( Ou Lin) and granddaughter ( Xiaohong)



The youngest one is the eighth generation of Fang family, who is currently studying for her PhD



Nephews and nieces





At our ancestral grave



On Tomb-sweeping day of 2016

## **“Lijiang Xingren Fang Guoyu Elementary School” Donated and Funded by Overseas Fang Family Members’ Relatives in Lijiang**

According to China’s lunar calendar, 25<sup>th</sup> February, 2003 marked the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Professor Fang Guoyu’s birthday, who was a famous historian and educator. In order to commemorate this prestigious elder in the big family, and to follow his last wish of promoting the education of Lijiang, and fostering talents of all nationalities, the relatives of Lijiang Fang family launched and actively participated in the donation for funding the establishment of “Lijiang Xingren Fang Guoyu Elementary School”.

During the ten years from 2003 to 2012, the family members and relatives of Fang family donated 321,000RMB in total, among which 200,000RMB would be used to build a two-story comprehensive teaching building so as to ease the situation of shortage of class rooms, and 121,000RMB would be used to purchase books so that the school library would gradually take shape from scratch.

The class rooms of Lijiang Xingren Elementary School were severely destroyed during the earthquake on 3rd February, 1996, and at that time the priority of school leaders was to solve the problem of shortage of class rooms. After the discussion between representatives of Fang family and school leaders, they decided to build a new two-story comprehensive teaching building on the original site of class rooms. The total construction area was 490 square meters, and according to the protection requirements of the ancient town, the building should be masonry-timber structure. The total investment was 420,000 RMB, among which 200,000 was donated by the family members of Fang, 150,000RMB was granted by Yunnan Provincial Education Bureau with the application of Fang family, 50,000RMB subsidized by Education Bureau of Lijiang County and 20,000RMB from Dayan Township’s Government.

The construction of comprehensive teaching building started on November 2002, and completed on March 2003. The new teaching building was equipped with multimedia class room, music and dancing room, library, and the Yong Pioneers activity room. It

played a great role in applying modern educational technology to teaching, organizing artistic education and extracurricular activities, as well as expanding students' knowledge.

After the completion of teaching building, there was over 40,000RMB left. In order to make full use of this money, we decided to build a library based on our further investigation of the school and the approval from school leaders and the relatives of Fang family. In 2003, we invested 20,000 RMB and purchased over 1500 books. Then we decided to donate for several years in a row, with 10,000RMB one year. In 2006, there was a national campaign aiming at donating books for students in remote and poor areas, and called on the whole society to pay attention to the students who longed for books and knowledge, and make sure every student in remote areas would have extracurricular books to read. This campaign made us know that the building this library was of great importance. In order to respond to this national campaign, we discussed with school leaders and decided to continue the donation, and expand the book donation to 2012 so as to further increase the average books of each student, enrich the content of books and make full use of these books. Besides, before this decision, we had been donating books for five years from 2003 to 2007 with a total amount of 61,000RMB and over 4300 books. By the end of 2012, the book donation project was successfully completed. During this ten years, the total amount of money donated by the relatives was 121,000RMB, 8500 books were purchased for the students, and average number of books for each student was 14. The library led the students to a new world, expanded their horizon and broadened their views of knowledge, motivated their interest and desire to learn, and played an important role in promoting quality-oriented education and improving the quality of teaching and education.

The full success of this donation activity lay in the kind support and enthusiastic participation from domestic and overseas relatives of Fang family. All the relatives were working class and didn't earn much, but they actively participated in the donation after releasing the proposal of donating money for Lijiang Xinren Elementary School. And only within one month, the total amount reached over 244,900RMB, exceeding our expected target of 200,000RMB. In the process of building library, many relatives helped us again with their generosity when the funds were insufficient, so as to ensure

the completion of the library. We received 39 funds in total in this donation activity, and the total amount reached 321,000RMB. Each fund ranged from hundreds to tens of thousands of RMB, but all of them reflected the kindness and support from each relative.

The important guarantee of this successful donation was the concern and support from many sides, such as, all levels of leaders of Lijiang, several previous principals of Xingren Fang Guoyu Elementary School, the teachers and students of the school. From beginning to the end, the leaders and related departments of Lijiang County and Dayan Town had provided us with all-round guidance and support, and given us the green light in the aspects of setting up the project, designing and planning, as well as granting construction permits. In addition, the County Education Bureau and Township Government respectively subsidized the project with 50,000 and 20,000RMB, and provided the school with educational equipment and facilities. Yihong Yang and Xiuzhen Tang, the former principals of Xingren Fang Guoyu Elementary School, were the major organizers of donation receiving work. They and other teachers had put all of their energy to the project, from project planning, proposal approval, construction coordination, application of supporting funds, implement of equipment and facilities, book purchase to the use, management and maintenance of new teaching building and library. We sincerely hope that this school will play a better role in developing the education course of Lijiang, and fostering talents of all nationalities.

Relatives of Lijiang Fang family  
November, 2015









Relatives came back from America to took part in the plaque hanging ceremony of the School ( Spring Festival of 2003)



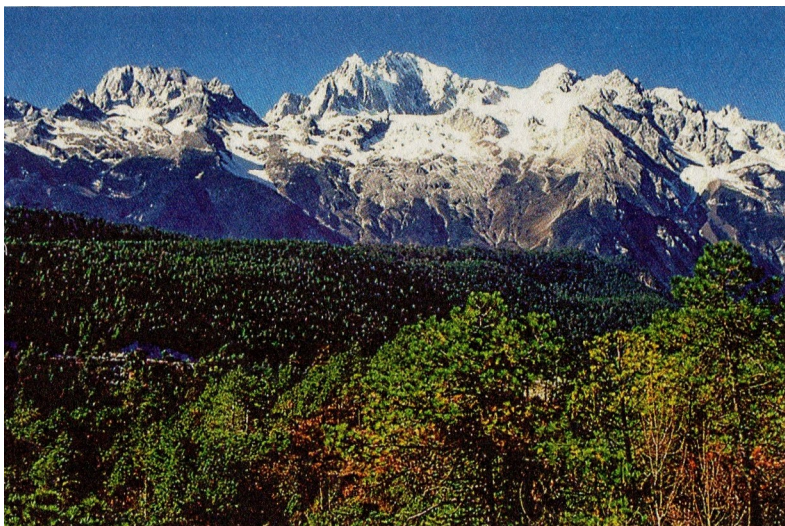


The new comprehensive teaching building of Fang Guoyu Elementary School funded by relatives of Fang family

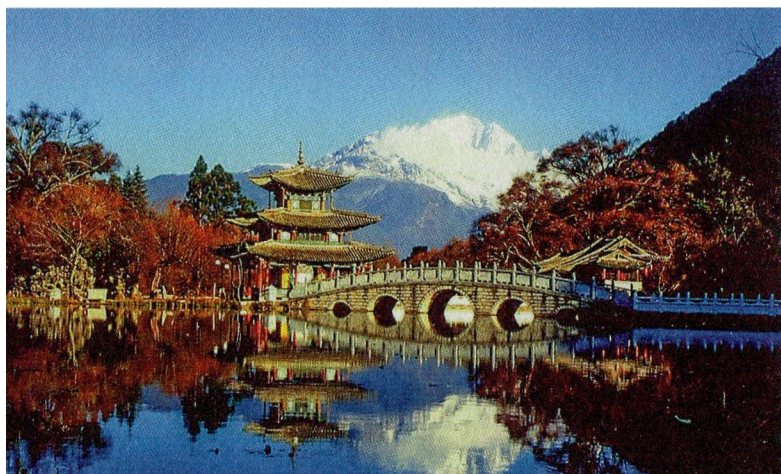


Multifunctional room of the comprehensive teaching building





Yulong Snow Mountain



Heilong Pool, Lijiang



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