

方氏家譜



丽江方氏宗族家谱

方氏家谱

The Fang family of Lijiang originated from Dashiqiao, Qianshan County, Anqing Prefecture, Anhui Province. They were a prominent local family, with many notable members. Among them was Fang Bao (courtesy name Linggao, pen name Wangxi), a Qing Dynasty essayist, a Jinshi (successful candidate in the highest imperial examination) during the Kangxi era, a Vice Minister of the Ministry of Rites, and the founder of the Tongcheng School.

In the fifteenth year of the Hongwu reign of the Ming Dynasty (1383), Fang Yuanzhong, a member of the clan, followed the army to Yunnan and settled there, becoming one of the first ancestors of the Fang family in Yunnan.

In the mid-Jiaqing period of the Qing Dynasty (around 1806), Fang Tingfeng, the fifteenth generation ancestor of the Fang family in Yunnan, married into the Zhao family in Lijiang from Kunming. Later, he established his own household and became one of the first generation ancestors of the Fang family in Lijiang.

丽江方氏先祖原籍安徽省安庆府潜山县大石桥。系当地望族。族中不乏名人。清散文家、康熙进士、礼部侍郎、桐城派创始人方苞（字灵皋，号望溪）即为其中之佼佼者。

明朝洪武十五年（一三八三年），族人方原仲随军转战入滇，并定居，成为云南方氏之一世祖。

清朝嘉庆中期（约一八〇六年），云南方氏十五世祖方庭凤从昆明入赘丽江赵氏，后自立门户，遂为丽江方氏之一世祖。

Yunnan family

Fang Yuanzhong, the progenitor of the Fang family in Yunnan

Master Yuan Zhong was originally a poor peasant. In 1361, he joined the army under | Xu Da, the prefectural magistrate of Jiujiang. In 1364, he was transferred to the Left Guard | of Nanchang, Jiangxi. In the autumn of 1381, he followed Fu Youde, the Marquis of Yingchuan, on | a campaign in Yunnan and Guizhou. In 1382, he was promoted to "Small Banner" and transferred | to the Left Guard of Yunnan (stationed at present-day Guandu, Kunming). In 1386, he was | promoted to "Commander" of his unit for "meritorious service in killing bandits". Master Yuan Zhong passed away in | 1402.

云南方氏

云南方氏始祖方原仲

原仲公原系贫苦农民。元至正二十一年（一三六一年）从军九江府丞徐达麾下。二十四年（一三六四年）调江西南昌左卫中所。明洪武十四年（一三八一年）秋，随颖川侯傅友德征云南、贵州。洪武十五年（一三八二年）升为『小旗』，并调云南左卫中千户所（驻现昆明官渡）。洪武十九年（一三八六年）因『杀贼有功』，升任本所『总旗』。原仲公于洪武三十五年（一四〇二年）故世。

Fang Zhen, the second generation ancestor of the Fang family in Yunnan

After the death of Master Yuan Zhong, Master Zhen was appointed as "Zongqi" (General Banner Officer). From the | eighteenth year of the Yongle reign (1420), he also fought in Yunnan and "repeatedly won first place in battles against the enemy". In the fifth | year of the Xuande reign (1430), he was appointed as the commander of the Huguang Army, where he died of illness. |

Fang Quan, the third generation ancestor of the Fang family in Yunnan |

After Master Zhen's death, Master Quan was still appointed as a "General Banner Officer". After 1439, | he followed Master Mu Sheng of Qian, Commander Li You, Marquis Jiang Gui of Dingxi, and others in campaigns in | Luchuan and Guangxi. In December 1443, he died in battle against the enemy at Aling. Due to his repeated military | achievements, Master Quan was promoted by the Right Army Commander-in-Chief to Left Banner Officer of Yunnan.

云南方氏二世祖方真

真公在原仲公去世后补为『总旗』。明永乐十八年（一四二〇年）起亦在云南征战，且『与贼对敌屡获头功』。明宣德五年（一四三〇年）被委任湖广勾军，在彼病故。

云南方氏三世祖方銓

銓公在真公故世后仍被补为『总旗』。明正統四年（一四三九年）后，随黔国公沐晟、都指挥李友、定西侯蒋贵等征战麓川、广西等地。正統八年（一四四三年）十二月，在阿岭『与贼对敌』阵亡。因屡建战功，銓公被右军都督府晋升为云南左

The position of centurion was hereditary and actually held by the garrison commander.

Fang Jun, the fourth generation ancestor of the Fang family in Yunnan

Master Jun was still young when Master Quan died in battle. In the fourth year of the Jingtai reign of the Ming Dynasty (1453), | Master Jun was a little older and was allowed to inherit the position of centurion. He passed away in the second year of the Chenghua | reign of the Ming Dynasty (1466).

Fang Ang, the fifth ancestor of the Fang family in Yunnan

Master Ang was young when Master Jun passed away. In the first year of the Hongzhi reign of the Ming Dynasty (1488), he | was born young and was then allowed to inherit the title of centurion. In the fifth year of the Jiajing reign of the Ming Dynasty (1526), he | resigned due to old age.

卫中所世袭实授百户职事。

云南方氏四世祖方俊

俊公在铨公阵亡之时尚年幼。明景泰四年（一四五三年），俊公年龄稍长，被准予承袭百户职事。明成化二年（一四六六年）故世。

云南方氏五世祖方昂

昂公在俊公辞世时尚幼小。明弘治元年（一四八八年）出幼，始准予承袭实授百户职事。明嘉靖五年（一五二六年）因年老卸职。

<-gen5

<-gen4

Fang Run, the sixth generation ancestor of the Fang family in Yunnan

Master Run was granted permission to inherit the title of centurion. He died in office in 1543 (the 22nd year | of the Jiajing reign of the Ming Dynasty).

Fang Lian, the seventh generation ancestor of the Fang family in Yunnan, and his seventh generation great-uncle Fang Qing and Fang Xunqing. |

Master Qing were granted permission to inherit the position of probationary centurion in the 36th year of the Jiajing reign of the Ming Dynasty (1557). | They died in the 48th year of the Wanli reign of the Ming Dynasty (1620). His seventh-generation grandmother was née Yang.

Fang Wenhua, the eighth-generation ancestor of the Fang family in Yunnan, and Fang Wenxiu, the eighth-generation grand-uncle.

Both Wenhua and Wenxiu were sons of Master Lian. Since the Master had no heir, according to the order of succession, his official position should have been

云南方氏六世祖方润
润公被获准承袭实授百户职事。明嘉靖二十二年（一五四三年）在任上病故。

云南方氏七世祖方廉 七世伯祖方卿、方勋
卿公于明嘉靖三十六年（一五五七年）获准承袭试百户
职事。明万历四十八年（一六二〇年）病故。七世祖母杨氏。

云南方氏八世祖方文华 八世伯祖方文秀
文华、文秀公均为廉公之子。因卿公无嗣，按序，官职应

inherited by Master Wenxiu, but he passed away before he could inherit it. His great-grandmother was Lady Bao, the eighth generation descendant.

Fang Xuan, the ninth-generation ancestor of the Fang family in Yunnan. The ninth-generation paternal grand-uncles Fang Xi, and Fang Zhuan, and the ninth-generation younger paternal grand-uncle Fang Ju.

Master Xi was granted permission to inherit the position of Trial Hundred-Household Officer in the sixth year of the Tianqi reign (1626). | He died in office in the tenth year of the Chongzhen reign (1637). Master Zhuan then applied to inherit the position, | but died in the first year of the Yongli reign (1647) before being granted permission. Since Master Zhuan had no heir, | Master Xuan was granted permission to inherit the position of Trial Hundred-Household Officer in the third year of the Yongli reign (1649), | serving until the eleventh year of the Yongli reign (1657). His ninth-generation grandmothers were Duan and Mao.

Fang Zhizhen, the tenth generation ancestor of the Fang family in Yunnan, and Fang Zhigui, the tenth paternal uncle.

由文秀公承袭，但因文秀公病故，未能承袭。八世祖母鲍氏。

云南方氏九世祖方选 九世伯祖方玺、方篆 九世叔祖

方矩

玺公于明天启六年（一六二六年）获准承袭试百户职事。

明崇祯十年（一六三七年）在任病故。篆公继而申请承袭官

职，但在获准前于明永历元年（一六四七年）病故。因篆公无

嗣，选公于明永历三年（一六四九年）获准承袭试百户职事，

任至明永历十一年（一六五七年）。九世祖母段氏、毛氏。

云南方氏十世祖方之贞 十世伯祖方之贵

方氏家譜

七

Zhi Gui was born on the 14th day of the 3rd month of 1638 (the eleventh year of the Chongzhen reign of the Ming Dynasty). | In 1658 (the twelfth year of the Yongli reign of the Ming Dynasty), he applied to inherit the position of Trial Hundred-Household Officer and was approved.

Zhizhen, courtesy name Ruomei, was born the 13th year of the Chongzhen reign of the Ming Dynasty (1640) on the 19th day of the 8th month | and died on the 25th day of the 5th month of a certain year of the Yongzheng reign of the Qing Dynasty. His tenth-generation grandmother, née Li, was born in the 3rd year of the Shunzhi reign of the Qing Dynasty | (1646) on the 26th day of the 11th month and died in the 7th year of the Yongzheng reign of the Qing Dynasty (1729) | on the 18th day of the 7th month. The tenth-generation ancestor and grandmother were buried together at Fangmaqiao.

Fang Sheng, the eleventh-generation ancestor of the Fang family in Yunnan, and his eleventh-generation grand-uncles Fang Xin and Fang Yingsheng

Master Sheng, whose courtesy name was Jixian, was born in the twenty-second year of the Kangxi reign (1683) on the first day of the 7th month. | Upon reaching adulthood, he was granted the rank of eighth-grade official in the Qing Dynasty, as the military was converted to civilian status. | He died in the eighth year of the Qianlong reign (1743) on the 8th day of the 3rd month. His eleventh-generation grandmother was née Chen, born the 21st year of the Kangxi reign of the Qing Dynasty...

之贵公，明崇禎十一年（一六三八年）三月十四日生。明
永历十二年（一六五八年）申请承袭试百户职事并获准。

之贞公，字若美。明崇禎十三年（一六四〇年）八月十九
日生，清雍正某年五月二十五日卒。十世祖母李氏，清顺治三
年（一六四六年）冬月二十六日生，清雍正七年（一七二九年）
七月十八日卒。十世祖与祖母合葬于放马桥。

云南方氏十一世祖方升 十一世伯祖方新、方英

升公，字途暹。清康熙二十二年（一六八三年）七月初一

生。成年时逢清朝改军籍为民户，潘工典吏授职八品。清乾隆
八年（一七四三年）三月初八日卒。十一世祖母陈氏，清康熙

二十一年（一六八二年）十月初二日生，清乾隆三十年（一七六五年）二月初一日卒。十一世祖与祖母合葬于张旗营。

云南方氏十二世祖方世侯 十二世叔祖方世相

世侯公，字信瑞。清康熙四十二年（一七〇三年）八月十九日生，清乾隆某年十二月二十九日卒，葬于杨泗庙后。十二世祖母王氏，清康熙四十七年（一七〇八年）二月十三日生，清乾隆十六年（一七五一年）九月二十日卒，葬于张旗营。云南方氏自世侯公起，迁入昆明城内居住。

云南方氏十三世祖方启 十三世叔祖方肇、方富、方余、

(1682) on the 2nd day of the 10th month, and died the thirtieth year of the Qianlong reign | (1765) on the first day of the 2nd month. He and his eleventh-generation ancestor and grandmother were buried together in Zhangqiying.

Fang Shihou, the 12th generation ancestor of the Fang family in Yunnan, and Fang Shixiang, the 12th generation uncle.

Master Shi Hou, courtesy name Xinrui, was born in the 42nd year of the Kangxi Emperor's reign (1703) on the 19th day of the 8th month | and died in a certain year of the Qianlong Emperor's reign on the 29th day of the 12th month. He was buried behind Yangsi Temple. | His 12th generation ancestor, née Wang, was born in the 47th year of the Kangxi Emperor's reign (1708) on the 13th day of the 2nd month | and died in the 16th year of the Qianlong Emperor's reign (1751) on the 20th day of the 9th month. She was buried in Zhangqiying. | From Master Shi Hou onwards, the Fang family of Yunnan moved to Kunming City.

Fang Qi, the 13th generation ancestor of the Fang family in Yunnan; the 13th generation uncles Fang Zhao, Fang Fu, Fang Yu,

方載、方增

方氏家譜

九

启公字明久，号东初。清雍正十一年（一七三三年）九月

十五日生，清嘉庆三年（一七九八年）二月初四日卒。葬于杨

泗庙后。十三世祖母高氏，清乾隆六年（一七四一年）五月初

五日生，清嘉庆二十二年（一八一七年）五月十五日卒，葬于

兴福寺右。

云南方氏十四世祖方函宇 十四世叔祖方应宇、方赞

宇、方光宇

函宇公，字斯荷，号弥庵。清乾隆二十七年（一七六二年）

三月二十五日生。居昆明甘公祠街，从商。清道光十四年（一

Fang Zai, and Fang Zeng

Master Qi, courtesy name Mingjiu, style name Dongchu, was born in the 11th year of the Yongzheng reign (1733) | on the 15th day of the 9th month and died in the 3rd year of the Jiaqing reign (1798) on the 4th day of the 2nd month. He was buried | behind Yangsi Temple. His 13th generation grandmother, née Gao, was born in the 6th year of the Qianlong reign (1741) on the 5th day of the 5th month | and died in the 22nd year of the Jiaqing reign (1817) on the 15th day of the 5th month. | She was buried to the right of Xingfu Temple.

Fang Hanyu, the 14th generation ancestor of the Fang family in Yunnan; the 14th generation grand-uncles Fang Yingyu, Fang Zanyu, | and Fang Guangyu,.

Master Han Yu, courtesy name Sihe, sobriquet Mi'an, was born in the 27th year of the Qianlong reign (1762) | on the 25th day of the 3rd month. Resided in Gan Gongci Street, Kunming, and was a merchant. He died in the 14th year of the Daoguang reign of the Qing Dynasty,

(1834) on the 17th day of the 3rd month, and was buried behind Yangsi Temple. His fourteenth-generation grandmothers, née Ren, | née Ma, and née Wang, were buried after their deaths behind Guting Nunnery, next to Letian Garden in Jiangxi Xiangtang, and next to Qingmen | Temple outside Xiaodongmen, respectively.

The 15th generation ancestor of the Fang family in Yunnan Province was Fang Tingfeng; the 15th generation great-uncle was Fang Tinghui; and the 15th | generation uncles were Fang Tingbiao and Fang Tingdong.

Tingfeng married into the Zhao family of Lijiang, and later established his own household, becoming one of the first | ancestors of the Fang family of Lijiang. Other ancestors in this generation included his uncles Tingzhu, Tingxi, Tingkai, Tinghuai, Tingrong, | Tingju, Tingyang, Tingliang, Tingchen, Tingzuo, Tingyan, Tingxian, and Tingzhang. Among them, Master Tingxi | returned to his ancestral home in Anhui, Master Tingyang went to Sichuan and never returned, and Master Tinghuai's son, Peiyuan, moved to Guijia | Street, Yuanzhou Prefecture, Hunan.

八三四年)三月十七日卒,葬于杨泗庙后。十四世祖母任氏、马氏、王氏,去世后分别葬于古庭庵后、江西享堂乐田园旁、小东门外青门寺旁。

云南方氏十五世祖方庭凤 十五世伯祖方庭辉 十五世叔祖方庭杓、方庭栋

庭凤公入赘丽江赵氏,后自立门户,成为丽江方氏之一世祖。本代还有堂叔(伯)祖庭柱、庭禧、庭楷、庭槐、庭荣、庭桀、庭杨、庭梁、庭琛、庭佐、庭彦、庭先、庭璋等。其中,庭禧公回到原籍安徽,庭杨公至四川未回,庭槐公之子培元则迁湖南沅州府贵甲街。

After Tingfeng moved from Kunming to Lijiang, most of the other branches of the Fang family in Yunnan | continued to live and multiply in Kunming. However, due to various reasons, as time passed, the relatives | became less connected and have now lost contact. It is only known from the accounts of elders such as Guoyu | that Fang Shumei (1881-1967), the owner of the Fang family's hat shop on Wenmiao Street in Kunming | before liberation and a famous Yunnan historian, was a relative of the same clan.

Lijiang Fang Family

Fang Tingfeng, the first generation ancestor of the Fang family in Lijiang

Master Tingfeng, born in the 56th year of the Qianlong reign (1791) on the 22nd day of the 7th month. | He was born on Gan Gongci Street in Kunming. He was intelligent and quick-witted from a young age, and excelled in reading poetry and literature. By the age of fourteen or fifteen...

方氏家谱

十一

在庭凤公从昆明迁居丽江后，云南方氏其余各支系仍多在昆明生息繁衍。但由于诸多原因，随着时间流逝，亲戚间往来日疏，如今已无联系。仅从国瑜公等前辈口中得知，解放前，昆明文庙街帽庄方氏店主，云南著名文史学家方树梅公（一八八一年——一九六七年）等均同宗亲戚。

丽江方氏

丽江方氏一世祖方庭凤

庭凤公，清乾隆五十六年（一七九一年）七月二十二日丑时生于昆明甘公祠街。自幼聪俊，善读诗书，长至十四、五岁

...Tingfeng was favored by a Lijiang merchant surnamed Zhao, who had a good relationship with Hanyu, the father of Tingfeng, but had no children. After mutual agreement, Tingfeng was brought to Lijiang as a son-in-law. Several years later, Tingfeng | and Zhao's daughter officially married, and in the 25th year of the Jiaqing reign (1820), | they had a son named Peigang. Around the same time, Zhao also had a son, so Tingfeng was allowed to establish his own | household, reverting to the Fang surname, becoming one of the first ancestors of the Fang family in Lijiang. Tingfeng had four sons: Peigang, | Peilun, Peiji, and Pei?. Tingfeng passed away in the mid-Xianfeng period.

Fang Peigang, the second-generation ancestor of the Fang family in Lijiang; Fang Peilun, Fang Peiji, and Fang Pei?

Pei Gang, courtesy name Chengfu, childhood name Jing'an, was born in the 25th year of the Jiaqing reign (1822) | on the 9th day of the 6th month at midnight. During the turbulent times of the Xianfeng and Tongzhi reigns of the Qing Dynasty, he served as a military officer.

时，被与庭凤公之父函宇公相处甚好，尚无子嗣的丽江商贾赵某看中，经双方商定，招赘庭凤公至丽江。几年后，庭凤公与赵某之女正式成婚，并于清嘉庆二十五年（一八二〇年）得子培纲。恰在此时，赵某亦得子嗣，故庭凤公被准予自立门户，恢复方姓，成为丽江方氏之一世祖。庭凤公生四子：培纲、培纶、培纪、培？。庭凤公于咸丰中叶去世。

丽江方氏二世祖方培纲 二世叔祖方培纶、方培纪、方培？

培纲公，字诚甫，乳名静安。清嘉庆二十五年（一八二〇年）六月初九日子时生。清咸丰同治乱世期间，曾任军

He was a clerk in the Lijiang Militia Bureau, and nearly died in the war. Later, he went into business. He married a woman surnamed | Yang, and they had two sons: Yu Run and Yu Tian.

Master Pei Lun, whose childhood name was Yi An, was born in the sixth year of the Daoguang Emperor's reign (1826) on the 3rd day of the 7th month | at the hour of Hai (9-11 PM). He died en route to Hunan to get married and was buried in Lijiang upon his return.

Pei Ji, whose childhood name was Pan'an.

Fang Yurun was the third-generation ancestor of the Fang family in Lijiang, and his third-generation grand-uncle, Fang Yutian.

Master Yu Run, courtesy name Zemin, was born during the reigns of Emperors Xianfeng and Tongzhi. A merchant, he founded the Chongxinhe trading | company, expanding his business to Huili, Chengdu, and Chongqing in Sichuan. Known for his integrity and trustworthiness, | he was called "Fang Gongdao" (meaning "Upright and Honest"). He married a woman surnamed Niu, and they had three sons and two daughters: Kun, Bao, Ji; and Jiankang. Ji.

职——丽江团保局司书，几乎死于战乱。后改从商。娶杨氏为妻，生二子：玉润、玉田。

培纶公，乳名益安。清道光六年（一八二六年）七月初三日亥时生。在往湖南成亲时卒于半途，回丽江安葬。

培纪公，乳名磐安。

丽江方氏三世祖方玉润 三世叔祖方玉田

玉润公，字泽民。生于咸丰同治年间。从商，创崇信和商号，经营范围拓展至四川会理、成都、重庆等地。因重信誉，被称为『方公道』。娶牛氏为妻，生三子二女：方圭、堡、基；健康、阿季。

Master Yutian, courtesy name Kunshan. Master Yutian and Master Yurun jointly engaged in business and lived together in Wenzhi | Village. Later, as their business expanded, they built a new residence in Wangjiazhuang. According to Lijiang custom, the eldest son should move to the | new residence, while the youngest son should remain in the ancestral home. However, Master Yutian insisted on moving to the new residence in | Wangjiazhuang, so Master Yurun remained in the ancestral home in Wenzhi Village. This was the only time the Fang family of Lijiang divided their property and property from their settlement in Lijiang until 1949. | His wife of the He clan, bore him one son: Shu.

Fang Kun, the 1st ancestor of the fourth generation of the Fang family in Lijiang, Fang Bao, the 2nd ancestor of the fourth generation, and Fang Jikong, | the 3rd ancestor of the fourth generation.

Master Kun, whose courtesy name was Zhenyuan. was born in the 11th year of the Tongzhi reign of the Qing Dynasty (1872) on the 11th day of the 5th month. | From a young age, he studied diligently, excelling in calligraphy and painting, and was selected as a tribute student during the Guangxu reign of the Qing Dynasty. Later, he went into business and served as the first president of the Lijiang | Chamber of Commerce. As the head of the large family, Fang Jikong, together with his second ancestor Fang Bao, established trading posts in Han, Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Guangdong, which greatly increased the family's wealth, and they built new houses.

玉田公，字昆山。玉田公与玉润公合力经商，并同居文治村。后家业渐展，又兴建王家庄新宅。按照丽江习俗，长子应迁新居，幼子留居祖屋，但玉田公争迁王家庄新宅，故玉润公仍居文治村祖屋。这是丽江方氏自定居丽江至一九四九年唯一一次分产、分家。妻和氏，生一子：塾。

丽江方氏四世一祖方塾 四世二祖方堡 四世三祖方基
塾公，字贞元。清同治十一年（一八七二年）五月十一日生。自幼奋发为学，能书善画，为清光绪拔贡。后从商，曾任丽江首任商会会长。塾公为大家庭之主，为拓展家业，与二祖堡公共创汉、沪、港、粤等号口，使家境日益丰裕，并新建屋宇，

方氏家谱

十五

He enabled his brothers, nephews, and nieces to live together in harmony. Master Kun was also deeply devoted to local charitable causes. During famine years, he petitioned for the establishment of a grain price bureau to aid the poor; during smallpox outbreaks, he requested the establishment of a smallpox vaccination bureau to save children. He also raised funds to repair bridges and pave roads to facilitate travel. Master Kong was very strict in disciplining his descendants, demanding they be knowledgeable and courteous, with each generation surpassing the last. Master Kong married a woman surnamed Yang, and they had one son and three daughters: Guohuang; Jinhai, Linyuan, and Linzhi. Master Kong passed away on the seventh day of the fourth lunar month in 1933, at the hour of Yin (3-5 AM).

Master Bao, courtesy name Xiaoping, was born in the 6th year of the Guangxu Emperor's reign (1880). Exceptionally intelligent from a young age, he became a merchant, traveling between Sichuan, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Kunming. Through diligent management, he amassed considerable wealth, becoming one of the main sources of income for his large family. His father, Master Yu Run, praised him, saying, "This is our family's thoroughbred horse." In 1913, Master Bao traveled to Hanoi, Vietnam, with the Zhang family from Chengdu for trade. Due to the unpleasant climate, he fell ill and died in Haiphong, Vietnam. Three years after his death, his nephew, Guo

使弟兄子侄相聚而居。塋公亦热心地方慈善事业。饥荒之年，请设平糶局，以济贫民；天花肆虐之年，请设牛痘局，以救儿童。还募集资金修桥铺路，以利行旅。塋公督训子孙甚严，刻求知书识礼，一代甚于一代。塋公娶杨氏为妻，生一子三女：国璜；金海、林源、林芷。塋公卒于一九三三年四月初七日寅时。

堡公，字筱屏。清光绪六年（一八八〇年）生。自幼精敏过人，成年后以经商为业，往返于川、港、沪、昆之间，苦心经营，获利丰厚，为大家庭主要经济来源之一。先祖玉润公夸曰：『此吾家千里马也』。一九一三年，堡公与成都张氏同往越南河内贸易，因气候不适，病故于越南海防。丧后三年，由侄国

璜赴海防，扶柩归葬祖塋。堡公娶李氏为妻，生二子：国琛、国瑜。

基公，字仁伯。清光绪十年（一八八四年）生。自幼孝父母，尊兄长，因体弱而弃儒经商。娴熟珠算会计，协助父公经营丽江铺面，料理帐目。基公娶牛氏为妻，生二子二女：国璋、国璋；林凤、林蕙。

丽江方氏五世一祖方国璜 五世二祖方国琛 五世三祖方国瑜 五世四祖方国琨 五世五祖方国璋

和，勤谨博识。护国期间，贸易至沪港等地，并拓展下关、昆

Huang went to the coastal defense, escorted the coffin back to the ancestral cemetery for burial. Master Bao married a woman surnamed Li, and they had two sons: Guo Chen and Guo Yu.

Master Ji, courtesy name Renbo, was born in the 10th year of the Guangxu Emperor's reign (1884). From a young age, he was filial to his parents and respectful to his elder brothers. Due to poor health, he abandoned Confucianism to pursue business. Skilled in abacus and accounting, he assisted Master Kun in managing the shops in Lijiang and handling the accounts. Master Ji married a woman surnamed Niu, and they had two sons and two daughters: Guocheng and Guozhang; Linfeng and Lin Hui.

Fang Guohuang, the first ancestor of the fifth generation of the Fang family in Lijiang; Fang Guochen, the second ancestor of the fifth generation; and the third ancestor of the fifth generation, Fang Guoyu; Fang Guocheng was the fourth ancestor of the fifth generation; and the fifth ancestor of the fifth generation, Fang Guozhang.

Master Guohuang, courtesy name Ruizhou, was born in the 14th year of the Guangxu Emperor's reign (1888). He was a kind-hearted person. He was diligent, prudent, and knowledgeable. During the National Protection War, he traded with Shanghai and Hong Kong, and expanded into Xiaguan and Kunming.

He was from various places in Chengdu during the Ming Dynasty. Unfortunately, he was robbed by bandits while traveling for business, and the shock caused him to fall ill, rendering him unable to manage affairs. He then spent his remaining years fishing. Guohuang married a woman surnamed He, and they had two sons and two daughters: Baoshan, Baochu, Siqi, and Yuqi. Guohuang passed away in the 7th month of 1951.

Guo Chen, courtesy name Ruisheng, was born in the 16th year of the Guangxu Emperor's reign (1890). Intelligent and capable, he was skilled in calligraphy and social interaction, and for a long time managed the Kunming Xieyixiang trading company, traveling extensively between Sichuan and Yunnan. Later, he returned to Lijiang to do business, serving as president of the Lijiang Chamber of Commerce and deputy manager of the Lijiang branch of the Mining Bank. Guo Chen married a woman surnamed Niu, and they had two sons and three daughters: Baoxian, Baojian, Zhengqi, Chunqi, and Runqi. Guo Chen passed away in the 11th month of 1952. Niu passed away on the 19th day of the 4th month of 1956.

Guoyu, courtesy name Ruicheng, was born in the 29th year of the Guangxu Emperor's reign (1903)

明、成都诸号口。但不幸在外出经商途中遭匪徒打劫，惊恐成疾，不能主事，以垂钓直至终老。国璜公娶和氏、和氏为妻，生二子二女：宝善、宝初；四祺、毓祺。国璜公于一九五一年七月辞世。

国琛公，字瑞生。清光绪十六年（一八九〇年）生。聪颖干练，善书法，长交际应酬，长期掌管昆明协义祥商号，并奔走于川滇之间。后回丽江经商，曾任丽江商务会长，矿业银行丽江分行副经理等职。国琛公娶牛氏为妻，生二子三女：宝贤、宝鉴；正祺、春祺、润祺。国琛公卒于一九五二年十一月。牛氏卒于一九五六年四月十九日。

国瑜公，字瑞丞。生于清光绪二十九年（一九〇三年）正

月十八日。虽自幼身体孱弱，但毕生勤奋好学。一九三二、三年，先后毕业于北平师范大学国文系本科和北京大学研究所国学门（研究生）。一九三六年到云南大学任教。历任云南大学历史系教授、系主任，文法学院院长等职。潜心从事云南民族史和云南地方史之研究，成果丰硕，成为这些研究领域拓荒者、奠基人和国内外知名学者，被誉为『南中泰斗、滇史巨擘』。国瑜公曾担任全国人大代表、全国人大民族委员会委员、云南历史学会会长等数十个重要社会职务，其专著曾获得全国高校人文社会科学优秀研究成果奖、国家图书奖、云南省社科优秀成果奖和云南省教育社科成果奖等多项奖励。国瑜公先后娶杨氏、蔡氏为妻。夫人蔡氏金若生于一九

on the 18th day of the 3rd month. Although physically weak from childhood, he was diligent and studious throughout his life. In 1932 and 1933 he graduated from the Chinese Literature Department of Beijing Normal University with a bachelor's degree and from Peking University with a master's degree. He studied Chinese Classics (graduate level). He began teaching at Yunnan University in 1936. He subsequently served in various positions at Yunnan University. He served as a professor and head of the history department at a university, and dean of the college of arts and law. He devoted himself to research in Yunnan. The study of ethnic history and Yunnan local history has yielded fruitful results, becoming a significant area of ??research in these fields. He was a pioneer, founder, and renowned scholar both domestically and internationally, and was hailed as "the leading figure in South China and Yunnan". "A giant of history." Guo Yu once served as a representative to the National People's Congress and a member of the National People's Congress Ethnic Affairs Committee. He held dozens of important social positions, including committee member and president of the Yunnan Historical Society; his monographs have been published... Awarded the National Higher Education Humanities and Social Sciences Research Outstanding Achievement Award, the National Book Award, Yunnan Provincial Social Science Outstanding Achievement Award and Yunnan Provincial Education Social Science Achievement Award, among other awards. Guo Yu married two women, Yang and Cai. His wife, Cai Jinruo, was born in 1905

on the 18th day of the 3rd month in Shanxian County, Shandong Province, she graduated from the English Department of the Women's College of Arts and Sciences at Peking University. His wife, surnamed Yang, gave birth to one daughter: Shouqi. His wife, surnamed Cai, gave birth to one son and two daughters: Yingxiang; Aiqi and Fuqi. Guoyu passed away in 1983 on the 24th day of the 12th month. Part of his ashes were interred with Cai's at the back of Heilongtan Mountain in Kunming, while the rest were solemnly interred by the Lijiang County government at the foot of Heilongtan Mountain in Lijiang, on the slope of Xiangshan Mountain, with a memorial erected, referring to Guoyu as "a good son of the Naxi people." Cai passed away in 1980 on the 22nd day of the 4th month.

Guo Cheng, courtesy name Ruiwen, was born in the 33rd year of the Guangxu Emperor's reign (1907). He was known for his filial piety and brotherly love. From a young age, he was doted on by his uncle, Zhenyuan. During the War of Resistance against Japan, he traded between Kangding and Lijiang, later returning to Lijiang to run a shop with Guo Chen and others. Guo Cheng married a woman surnamed Zhao, and they had one son, Baozhen.

Guozhang, courtesy name Ruizhang, was born in 1913. Throughout his life, he was cautious and self-disciplined, and capable of maintaining peace and tranquility.

○五年三月十八日，山东单县人，毕业于北平大学女子文理学院英文系。杨氏生一女：寿祺。蔡氏生一子二女：应祥；霭祺、福祺。国瑜公卒于一九八三年十二月二十四日，部份骨灰与蔡氏合葬于昆明黑龙潭后山，部份骨灰由丽江市人民政府隆重葬于丽江黑龙潭畔、象山半坡，并立纪念碑，称国瑜公为『纳西人民的好儿子』。蔡氏卒于一九八〇年四月二十二日。

国琨公，字瑞文。清光绪三十三年（一九〇七年）生。秉性孝友。自幼为伯父贞元公所钟爱。抗战期间，贸易于康定、丽江之间，后回丽江和国琛公等共同经营铺面。国琨公娶赵氏为妻，生一子：宝箴。

国璋公，字瑞章。生于一九一三年。平生谨慎自守，能安

He never overstepped the bounds of propriety. He married a woman surnamed Zhou, and they had a son and a daughter: Baoliang and Manqi. Master Guozhang died In 1984.

The sixth generation and 1st ancestor of the Fang family in Lijiang Fang Baoshan; 2nd ancestor of the sixth generation Fang Baoxian; 3rd ancestor of the sixth generation Fang Baozhen; 4th ancestor of the sixth generation Fang Baojian; the 5th ancestor of the sixth generation Fang Baoliang; the 6th ancestor of the sixth generation Fang Baochu; the 7th ancestor of the sixth generation Fang Yingxiang.

The sixth generation 1st aunt Fang Siqu; the sixth generation 2nd aunt Fang Shouqi; the sixth generation 3rd aunt Fang Zhengqi; the sixth generation 4th aunt Fang Yuqi; the sixth generation 5th aunt Fang Chunqi; the sixth generation 6th aunt Fang Aiqi; the sixth generation 7th aunt Fang Runqi; the sixth generation 8th aunt Fang Fuqi; the sixth generation 9th aunt Fang Manqi.

Master Baoshan, whose childhood name was Daoxiang, was born in Lijiang in 1923. He studied at Lijiang

常不逾規。娶周氏為妻，生一子一女：寶良；滿祺。國璋公卒于一九八四年。

麗江方氏六世一祖方寶善 六世二祖方寶賢 六世三

祖方寶箴 六世四祖方寶鑑 六世五祖方寶良 六世六祖

方寶初 六世七祖方應祥

六世大姑奶方四祺 六世二姑奶方壽祺 六世三姑奶

方正祺 六世四姑奶方毓祺 六世五姑奶方春祺 六世六

姑奶方靄祺 六世七姑奶方潤祺 六世八姑奶方福祺 六

世九姑奶方滿祺

寶善公，乳名道祥。一九二三年生于麗江。先后就讀于麗

方氏家谱

二十一

Middle School and a middle school in Kunming. Formerly a bank clerk, a cultural instructor in the People's Liberation Army, and a resident of Gejiu. He served as a cultural instructor at the Second Middle School, among other positions. He passed away from sickness in Kunming in 1993 on the 13th day of the 2nd month. He was buried in LiJiang in Ching Foo Ching Mtn. in the family cemetery. Bao Shan married a woman surnamed Zhou, and gave birth to 2 daughters Yao Xian and Huan Xian.

Master Bao Xian, whose childhood name was Zhongxiang, was born in 1923, farmer's calendar, on the 25th day of the sixth lunar month in Lijiang. He attended Lijiang Middle School, the High School Affiliated to Yunnan University, and Southwest Associated University and to the United States Preparatory school. In 1945, he went to the United States on a government scholarship, majoring in theoretical physics. He received his doctorate in 1952. He subsequently worked at NASA's solar cell research department as a project manager. He also served as professor at Boston College, among other positions. He had senior membership in the American Physics Association. After 1973, he frequently returned to China to visit relatives and make official visits, and was invited as a visiting professor to Yunnan U., Inner Mongolia University, and Xi'an Jiaotong University. Master Bao Xian married an Austrian named Josephine, who graduated from the Catholic University of Washington in the United States.

江中学和昆明某中学。曾任银行职员、解放军文化教员、个旧二中文化教员等职。一九九三年二月十三日病逝于昆明。葬于丽江金虹山祖莹。宝善公娶周氏为妻，生二女：耀先、焕先。

宝贤公，乳名仲祥。一九二三年农历六月二十五日生于丽江。先后就读于丽江中学、云南大学附中、西南联合大学和留美预备班。一九四五年公费赴美国留学，主修理论物理专业。一九五二年获博士学位。历任美国太空署太阳能电池研究部门负责人、美国波士顿学院教授等职。系美国物理学会高级会员。一九七三年后经常回国探亲、访问，被聘为云南大学客座教授，内蒙古大学、西安交通大学名誉教授。宝贤公娶奥地利人约瑟菲为妻。约氏毕业于美国华盛顿天主教大学图

with a degree in Library Science and was a professor at Simmons University. She was a board member of the American Library Association, a board member of the International Federation of Library Associations, and an honorary professor at Wuhan University. Master Bao Xian had six sons and four daughters: Jia Da, Jia Tai, Jia Jun, Jia Shi, Jia Fan, Jia Cai; Jia Pei, Jia Mo, Jia An, and Jia Li. Bao Xian, his wife, and children are all American citizens.

Master Baozhen, whose childhood name was Xuxiang, was born in Lijiang in 1927 on the 19th day of the 5th month. He joined the Revolution Activists in 1948, became a member of the Democratic Youth Liberation Union in 1947, and joined the Communist Party of China in the 9th month of 1949. He later worked in Lijiang, Ninglang, Zhongdian, and other places. In 1987, he retired as the head of the county-level of the Communist Party. Master Baozhen married Niu Zhongji, and they had one daughter, Yuxian.

Master Baojian, whose childhood name was Zhongxiang, was born in Lijiang in 1937 on the 4th day of the 7th month. He attended Lijiang Middle School and Kunming No. 1 Middle School, and graduated from Kunming Engineering Industrial College.

书馆学系，获博士学位。任西蒙大学教授。为美国图书馆学会常务理事，国际图书馆联合会理事，武汉大学名誉教授。宝贤公生六男四女：家岱、家泰、家俊、家士、家范、家才；家佩、家模、家安、家丽。宝贤公及夫人、子女均为美国籍。

宝箴公，乳名续祥。一九二七年五月十九日生于丽江。一九四八年即投身革命，一九四七年参加民主青年同盟，一九四九年九月加入中国共产党。后在丽江、宁蒗、中甸等地工作。一九八七年以县处级待遇离职休养。宝箴公娶牛钟吉为妻，生一女：玉先。

宝鉴公，乳名钟祥。一九三七年七月四日生于丽江。曾就读于丽江中学、昆明第一中学，毕业于昆明机械工业学校热

方氏家谱

He was a specialist in handling such matters. He successively served as Deputy Director of the Qinghuadong Bus Depot of Xiaguan Bus Terminal, Head of the Infrastructure Department of Xiaguan Bus Terminal, and Director of the Dali Prefecture Architectural Society. He was promoted to an engineer. He was elected as a representative to the Dali City People's Congress. He received numerous awards, including the title of Advanced Worker from the Yunnan Provincial Department of Transportation. Baojian married Zhang Ruiqing, and they had three daughters: Hongxian, Lixian, and Huixian.

Master Bao Liang, whose childhood name was Nengxiang, was born in Lijiang in 1937. He graduated from Jianchuan Middle School. He worked successively at the Panzhihua Mining Bureau and the Lijiang County Political Consultative Conference. He served as the vice chairman of the Lijiang County Federation of Industry and Commerce, a member of the 6th and 7th Yunnan Provincial Political Consultative Conference, and the vice chairman of the Lijiang County Political Consultative Conference. Bao Liang married Yang Juying. They had three daughters: Meixian, Qiongxian, and Yunxian.

Master Bao Chu, whose childhood name was Hongxiang, was born in Lijiang in 1939 in the 12th month. He graduated from Kunming Forestry School and worked successively at Dali Prefecture Forestry School, Dali Prefecture Forestry Bureau, and Lijiang Prefecture.

处理专业。历任下关汽车总站清华洞汽车场副场长、下关汽车总站基建科科长、大理州建筑学会理事等职。被评聘为工程师。当选大理市人民代表大会代表。获云南省交通厅先进工作者称号等多项奖励。宝鉴公娶张瑞清为妻，生三女：红先、丽先、惠先。

宝良公，乳名能祥。一九三七年生于丽江。毕业于剑川中学。先后在攀枝花市矿务局和丽江市政协工作。历任丽江市工商联副主委、云南省第六、七届政协委员、丽江市政协副主席。宝良公娶杨菊英为妻。生三女：梅先、琼先、云先。

宝初公，乳名鸿祥。一九三九年十二月生于丽江。毕业于昆明林业学校。先后在大理州林校、大理州林业局、丽江地区

He worked at the Forestry Bureau and was appointed as a senior engineer. He joined the Communist Party of China in 1985. He served successively as a member of the Dali Prefecture CPPCC, a standing member of the Lijiang County CPPCC, a member of the Yunnan Provincial Economic Forestry Professional Committee and Afforestation Professional Committee, vice president and secretary-general of the Lijiang Forestry Society, and a standing member of the Lijiang Science and Technology Association. He received the National Greening Medal and was included in the "Dictionary of Chinese Forestry Experts" and the "Dictionary of Chinese Talents." Bao Chu married Niu Qiuji, and they had a son and a daughter: Jia Kan and Can Xian.

Master Ying Xiang was born in Kunming in 1941 on the 5th day of the 1st month. After graduating from the Mathematics and Physics Department of Kunming Teachers College in 1959, he taught at Kunming No. 30 Middle School. Two years later, he was recommended to study at the Mathematics Department of Kunming Teachers College. After graduation, he worked at the Kunming Municipal Education Bureau and the Kunming Second Light Industry Bureau. He joined the Communist Party of China in 1979. In 1985, he transferred to Yunnan University, where he served successively as section chief and deputy director.

林业局工作。被聘任为高级工程师。一九八五年加入中国共产党。历任大理州政协委员、丽江市政协常委、云南省经济林木专业、营林专业委员会委员、丽江地区林业学会副会长兼秘书长、丽江地区科协常委等职。获全国绿化奖章，入选《中国林业专家大辞典》、《中国人才辞典》。宝初公娶牛秋吉为妻，生一男一女：家康；灿先。

应祥公，一九四一年一月五日出生于昆明。一九五九年在昆明师范专科学校数理专业毕业后，到昆明第三十中学任教。两年后被保送到昆明师范学院数学系本科学习。毕业后就职于昆明市教育局、昆明市第二轻工业局。一九七九年加入中国共产党。一九八五年调云南大学工作。历任科长、副处

方氏家谱

二十五

He was appointed as an associate researcher and held positions such as director of the National Higher Education Infrastructure Construction Society, chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Higher Education Infrastructure Construction Society, and vice chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Higher Education Logistics Management Research Association. He received numerous awards, including the title of Outstanding Educator of Yunnan Province, First Prize for Outstanding Teaching Achievements in Yunnan Higher Education Institutions, and Outstanding Party Member of the Yunnan Provincial Higher Education Working Committee. Ying Xiang married Chen Yunhua, and they had two daughters: Fang Qian and Fang Fang.

Siqi Nai was born in Lijiang in 1913. She was kind and simple. She married Yang Junguang and devoted herself to the household chores and raising their children. They had two sons and one daughter: Mengtong, Zhongtong, and Chongyu. Siqi Nai passed away in 1970.

Shouqi Nai was born in Lijiang on April 28, 1928. She was an honest and hardworking woman. She married Yang Tingyao and had one son, Zili. Shouqi Nai passed away in 1996 on the 5th day of the 2nd month.

长、校长助理、副校长。被评聘为副研究员，并任全国高校基建学会理事，云南省高校基建学会理事长、云南省高校后勤管理研究会副理事长等职。曾获云南省优秀教育工作者称号、云南省高校优秀教学成果一等奖、云南省高校工委优秀共产党员称号等多项奖励。应祥公娶陈芸华为妻，生二女：方倩、方芳。

四祺奶，一九一三年生于丽江。为人厚道、朴实。适杨俊光，操劳家务，养儿育女。生二男一女：孟同、仲同；重郁。四祺奶于一九七〇年去世。

寿祺奶，一九二八年四月二十八日生于丽江。为人憨厚，一生操劳。适杨廷尧，生一男：自立。寿祺奶于一九九六年二

月五日去世。

Zhengqi was born in 1930 (lunar calendar) on the 28th day of the 11th month in Lijiang. She attended Lijiang No. 1 Middle School and the middle school division of Yunnan Nationalities College. In 1957, she graduated from the Kunming Second Health School with a medical degree. She worked as a gynecologist, internal medicine doctor, and pediatrician at Pinglang County Hospital and Guangtong Town Hospital. She was elected multiple times as a representative to the Chuxiong Prefecture People's Congress and a standing committee member of the Lufeng County Women's Federation. She married Ou Yongcai and had one son, Ou Lin, and one daughter, Fang Lixia. Zhengqi passed away in Lufeng in 1993 on the 21st day of the 1st month, due to illness.

Yuqi was born in 1931 on the 13th day of the 12th month, in Lijiang. She attended the middle school of Yunnan Nationalities College and graduated from the Kunming Second Health School with a medical degree. In 1960, she was assigned to Yongsheng County Hospital as a medical assistant, and in 1962, she went to work at Yingjiang Ankan Farm. She married Sibihe and had one son and one daughter: Shengping and Lihong. After their divorce, she married

正祺奶，一九三〇年农历十一月二十八日生于丽江。曾就读于丽江市一中、云南民族学院中学部。一九五七年毕业于昆明第二卫生学校医士专业。历任一平浪县医院和广通镇医院妇产科、内科、儿科医师。多次当选楚雄州人民代表，禄丰县妇联常委。适欧永才，生一男一女：欧霖；方丽霞。正祺奶因病于一九九三年元月二十一日在禄丰去世。

毓祺奶，一九三一年十二月十三日生于丽江。曾就读于云南民族学院中学部，毕业于昆明第二卫生学校医士专业。一九六〇年分配到永胜县医院任医士，一九六二年到盈江岸坎农场工作。适思必和，生一男一女：胜平；丽红。离异后适

方氏家谱

二十七

罗炳华。

Luo Binghua.

Chunqi was born in Lijiang in 1934. She graduated from Lijiang Normal School in 1954. She taught at primary schools in Baishui, Changshui, and Jinshan counties of Lijiang. In 1971, she transferred to work at the Dabanqiao Horticultural Farm Primary School in Kunming. She served multiple terms as a member of the Wuhua District Overseas Chinese Federation and received numerous awards for outstanding teaching. She and Jilin had one son and one daughter: Weihong and Yumei. Chunqi passed away in a car accident in 1987 on the 15th day of the 7th month.

Ai Qi was born in Kunming in 1938 on the 8th day of the 12th month. She graduated from the Department of Biology at Yunnan University in 1961. From 1961 to 1965, she pursued postgraduate studies in the Department of Biology at Yunnan University, earning a Candidate of Sciences degree. She subsequently worked at the Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Xiaogan Industrial Microbiology Experimental Center of the Hubei Provincial Science and Technology Commission, and Yunnan University.

春祺奶，一九三四年生于丽江。一九五四年毕业于丽江师范学校。曾在丽江县白水、长水、金山等小学任教。一九七一年调昆明大板桥园艺场子弟小学工作。曾任多届五华区侨联委员，多次获优秀教师奖励。适和积林，生一男一女：卫红；玉梅。春祺奶因车祸于一九八七年七月十五日在昆明逝世。

霭祺奶，一九三八年十二月八日生于昆明。一九六一年毕业于云南大学生物系。一九六一年至一九六五年攻读云南大学生物系研究生，获副博士学位。先后就职于中科院昆明植物研究所、湖北省科委孝感工业微生物实验中心、云南大

学云南微生物研究所。被评聘为副研究员。一九九〇年赴美
 国塔夫茨大学生物工程中心任访问科学家，一九九二年后到
 麻省理工学院生物系任研究科学家。系美国微生物学会会
 员、美国工业微生物学会会员、中国微生物学会会员。曾获中
 国科学大会科研成果奖、云南省教委科技进步二等奖、云南
 省科协优秀论文二等奖、红河州科技进步一等奖等多项科研
 奖励。近十年来，曾先后在中国、美国、欧洲、日本等国的核心
 刊物上发表论文二十五篇。适赵有志，后离异，生一女：方琳。

润祺奶，一九四三年十月二十六日生于丽江。一九五七
 年到宁蒗县贸易公司工作，一九五八年由单位选送至云南省
 财贸学校学习，后转读昆明第二卫生学校医士专业。一九六

She studied at the Yunnan Institute of Microbiology and was appointed as an associate research fellow. She went to the United States in 1990 and served as a visiting scientist at the Tufts University Center for Biotechnology, and after 1992 she was a research scientist in the Department of Biology at MIT. She was a member of the American Society for Microbiology and a member of the American Society for Industrial Microbiology, and a member of the Chinese Society for Microbiology. She has received numerous awards: National Science Conference Scientific Research Achievement Award, Second Prize of Yunnan Provincial Education Commission Science and Technology Progress Award, Yunnan Second prize for outstanding papers from the Provincial Science and Technology Association, first prize for scientific and technological progress from Honghe Prefecture, and many other scientific research awards. Over the past decade, she published 25 articles in major national journals in China, the United States, Europe, Japan, and other countries. She married Zhao Youzhi, but they later divorced. They had a daughter, Fang Lin.

Runqi was born in Lijiang in 1943 on the 26th day of the 10th month. In 1957 she started working at the Ninglang County Trading Company, and in 1958, her company selected her to go to Yunnan U. finance and trade school, and later transferred to the Kunming Second Health School to study medicine.

方氏家谱

二十九

In 1962 she graduated and was assigned to Qujing County Hospital, where she served as a pediatrician, internist, and surgeon. In 1970, she was transferred to Xishuangbanna Prefecture Hospital as a surgeon and ENT specialist. In 1979, she was transferred to the Department of Otolaryngology at the First Affiliated Hospital of Kunming Medical College. She subsequently served as an attending Physician, Associate Chief Physician. In 1985, she was responsible for establishing the Otolaryngology Allergy Laboratory and undertook and successfully completed projects funded by the National Natural Science Foundation of China, the Provincial Education Commission, the Provincial Health Department. Several research projects funded by the Science and Technology Commission have won the Yunnan Provincial Government Science and Technology Progress Award and the Yunnan Provincial Science and Technology Commission Award. Science and Technology Progress Award, Provincial Health Department Science and Technology Progress Award, Kunming Medical College and its First Affiliated Hospital. She has received numerous awards, including the Academy's Scientific Research Award. She has published over twenty papers and authored the monograph "China's Gas Transmission..." The first author of the Yunnan issues of "Pollen" and "Airborne Allergenic Fungi in China". Standing Committee Member of the Chinese Society of Allergy, Chinese Society of Otorhinolaryngology, and Chinese Palynology Member. Her wife was Dao Yongming, and they had two daughters: Fang Wei and Dao Fang.

二年毕业后分配到曲靖县医院,任儿科、内科、外科医生。一九七〇年调西双版纳州医院任外科、五官科医师。一九七九年调昆明医学院第一附属医院耳鼻喉科工作。先后任主治医师、副主任医师。一九八五年负责筹建耳鼻喉科变态反应室,并承担和圆满完成国家自然科学基金、省教委、省卫生厅、省科委的多项科研课题,获云南省政府科技进步奖、省科委科技进步奖、省卫生厅科技进步奖、昆明医学院和第一附属医院科研奖等多项奖励。发表论文二十多篇,系专著《中国气传花粉》和《中国气传致敏真菌》云南部份的第一作者。为中华变态反应学会常务委员,中华耳鼻喉科学学会、中国孢粉学会会员。适刀永明,生二女:方薇、刀方。

Fuqi was born in Kunming in 1945 on the 1st day of the 1st month. She graduated in 1968 from Yunnan Agricultural University with a major in Plant Protection. Later joined the People's Liberation Army's Xishuangbanna farm. She underwent training and was reassigned to the Menghai Tea Factory in Xishuangbanna in 4th month of 1970. In 1972, she was transferred to Yunnan Nationalities Institute, where she studied Chinese language and literature. She taught in the Department of Language and the Department of History. In the 4th month of 1993, she was appointed as an associate professor of history. She has published works such as "Biography of Fang Guoyu". She married Xu Xingxiang and had two sons, Xu Chengyu and Fang Zheng.

Manqi was born in Lijiang in the 10th month of 1948. She studied at Lijiang Cultural School during her childhood. She taught at a primary school and Lijiang Middle School. In 1969, she went to Daju Township for training, and in 1974, she started working at the Lijiang County Cultural Center. She married Yao Qun and they had two sons: Ruojiang and Yunjiang.

福祺奶，一九四五年一月一日生于昆明。一九六八年毕

业于云南农业大学植保专业。后到解放军西双版纳军垦农场锻炼，并于一九七〇年四月再分配到西双版纳勐海茶厂宣传部门工作。一九七二年调云南民族学院，先后在汉语言文学系和历史系任教。一九九三年四月被评聘为历史学副教授，有《方国瑜传》等著作问世。适徐兴祥，生二子：徐承禹、方正。满祺奶，一九四八年十月生于丽江。童年就读于丽江文治小学和丽江中学。一九六九年到大巨乡锻炼，一九七四年到丽江县文化馆工作。适姚群，生二男：若江、云江。

Postscript - Fang Ying Xiang 2001/12

Ying Xiang, 12th month of 2001

方氏家谱

"The Fang Family Genealogy" is mainly compiled based on valuable materials such as the "Yunnan history book", the "Fang Family Inner and Outer Relatives Table" by Master Gui, the "Fang Family Branches" by Master Guo Yu, the "Lijiang Fang Family Genealogy" by Master Bao Shan, and supplementary materials from various relatives of the same generation.

"The Fang Family Genealogy" strives to accurately reflect the lineage of the Fang family after their migration to Yunnan, objectively recording the lives and major achievements of their ancestors, and avoiding vague praise and tedious details. The genealogy currently includes the sixth generation of the Fang family in Lijiang, encompassing both men and women. Future continuation of the genealogy is the task of future generations. "The Fang Family Genealogy" was jointly compiled by the grandchildren Fang Hongxian, Fang Zheng, and Fang Fang.

后记

方应祥

二〇〇一年十二月

三十一

《方氏家谱》主要根据先祖之贵公《云南左卫中所试百户承袭供状》、培信公《方氏内外亲族表》、国瑜公《方氏宗支》等珍贵资料，以及宝善公《丽江方氏家谱》和各位同辈亲属补充的资料整理而成。

《方氏家谱》力求准确反映方氏入滇后的世系传承关系，客观记述前辈的生平及主要业绩，尽量避免空泛的溢美之辞和繁杂琐碎的记事。《方氏家谱》暂编写到的丽江方氏第六世，且该辈不论男女均全部编入。今后如何续编，则是后辈的任务了。

《方氏家谱》由孙辈方红先、方正、方芳共同制作。

Yunnan Fang Family Tree

云南方氏宗族世系表

原仲——真——铨——俊——昂——润——➔

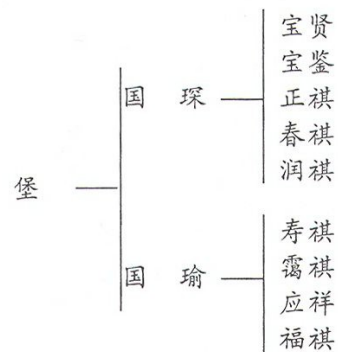
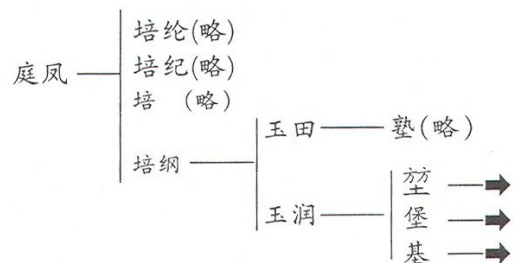
润——
 勋(略)
 卿(略)
 廉——文秀(略)——矩(略)
 文华——篆(略)
 玺(略)
 选——之贵(略)
 之贞——➔

之贞——
 英(略)
 新(略)
 升——世相(略)——余(略)
 富(略)
 肇(略)
 世侯——启——光宇(略)
 赞宇(略)
 应宇(略)
 函宇——➔
 载(略)
 增(略)

函宇——
 庭栋(略)
 庭杓(略)
 庭辉(略)
 庭凤——迁丽江成为丽江方氏之一世祖

Tingfeng—moved to Lijiang and became one of the first ancestors of the Fang family in Lijiang.

丽江方氏宗族世系表



Telling the story of the family roots, tracing them from long ago so that their personalities will last long.

報本追遠
祖德流芳