

* Note: The Asian Card Catalog is kept in the
drawer following the Ancestral File Films.

Draft

A GUIDE TO RESEARCH AT THE
FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY
--SUPPLEMENT FOR EAST ASIAN RESEARCHERS--

Introduction

For people of East Asian descent, this supplement answers the question, "What records does the library have?" It describes the East Asian collection of the Family History Library, and explains how to begin making use of the materials there. By "East Asia" is meant specifically China, Japan, and Korea, and people who emigrated from those countries.

East Asian researchers first should obtain the free pamphlet, "A Guide to Research--Genealogical Library." Begin by filling in sections one and two: "What do I know about my family?" and "What do I want to learn about my family?" As these sections point out, the place to start in genealogical research is with yourself, then your family and relatives. Find out first where you fit in a family or clan. Then you will be ready to begin searching the library's resources for additional information.

Cultural Background

Chinese civilization has been the overwhelming influence in East Asia for millennia, but Korea and Japan have maintained their own languages, cultures, and national identities during periods of borrowing and learning from China. Written Chinese has been the great unifier of all people in the Chinese nation and cultural sphere. For centuries, educated Koreans and Japanese wrote official records in Chinese. Knowledge of Chinese history and the calendar are also important in genealogical research in all three countries.

Respect for historical precedent in Confucian philosophy has made the East Asians avid record keepers. Genealogy is important because of the traditional reverence for ancestors. Lineage, especially in Japan and Korea, is of key importance, and the family has always been emphasized over the individual. Unfortunately, in these male-dominated societies, women's names and pedigrees are harder to trace, if they can be traced at all. A difficulty peculiar to Japan is that commoners were not allowed to have surnames until the late nineteenth century.

Most East Asian records in the library date from the seventeenth century, which corresponds to the beginning of the Ch'ing dynasty in China, the Tokugawa shogunate in Japan, and the latter half of the Yi dynasty in Korea. Many contain information handed down from earlier centuries.

Previous Research

Because the East Asian membership of the LDS Church is still relatively small, there is not much relevant information in the IGI, Family Group Records, Family Registry, or Ancestral File. Still, to be thorough, you should check these sources as instructed in the research guide. The microfilm numbers of LDS membership, temple, and family group records for East Asians are given in the bibliographies below.

Clan Genealogies and Biographies

Clan genealogies are fruitful sources for East Asian researchers, especially for descendants of the upper classes. Many were compiled by skilled researchers appointed by their clan organizations. The library has many thousands of microfilmed genealogies; our Chinese genealogy collection is the largest in the world. Researchers at the main library have access to them through the Asian Card Catalog on the International Floor (B1).

Genealogies are in the surname catalogs under the surname or clan name. Wherever possible, notes in the catalog records give the names of: the first ancestor; pivotal (or "middle") ancestor; ancestor who first moved to a locale, received the surname, or founded a particular branch; and important recent ancestors. The Asian catalogers qualify the surname by including the name of the province or county associated with a branch of a clan; for example: "Ch'en (of Chiao-ch'eng)."

Clan genealogies present some problems in research because of many omissions, such as: dates; female names; names of those who died in infancy, were adopted out of the lineage, or caused some disgrace to the family name; and branches which are only distantly related. The amount of detail can vary greatly from one genealogy to another. Korean genealogies tend to give more information on women. Comparing one edition of a genealogy to another, or to a different type of record, can fill in many gaps.

Biographies usually contain extensive genealogical information. In Korea, compilations of a scholar's writings are preceded by an account of his family background. The library has obtained films of thousands of these accounts. They are listed in the surname catalogs under the person's name.

Local Histories

Local histories include genealogies of prominent families. They are in the locality catalogs under "[Locality] - Gazetteers" or "[Locality] - Historical geography." The cards are sorted by province, then by county or city, and then by village, where applicable. The research guide explains how localities are organized in the library's catalogs.

Original Documents

Some major original document types in the East Asian collection are:

- Civil and military examination records
- Emigration/Immigration records
- Religious surveillance records
- Buddhist mortuary records

Civil and military examination records

In China and Korea, a man could serve in the civil or military bureaucracies only after he passed a battery of examinations. China allowed any man of sufficient learning--whatever his background--to sit for the exams. In Korea, only scholars of the proper family background were qualified. The examinee recorded his pedigree and family situation during registration. These records are in the subject catalogs under "Civil service - [Locality] - Examinations"

or in the locality catalogs under "[Locality] - Officials and employees."

Emigration/Immigration records

Large numbers of Chinese and Japanese laborers emigrated to Hawaii, where their names were recorded by Hawaiian immigration officials and by officials of the companies which employed them. Even workers en route to other places were registered if they passed through Hawaii. These records contain no Chinese characters and have many errors in name spelling because of nonstandard romanization, but are still important sources of information.

The library also has a large collection of Japanese emigration records, dating from about 1880 to 1940, recording the names and origins of all Japanese emigrants during that period. Written entirely in Japanese and nearly 100% accurate, they can be used to corroborate the Hawaiian immigration records, and as a starting point in household register searches. They are in the locality catalogs under "[Locality] - Emigration and immigration" or "Hawaii - Minorities;" or in the subject catalogs under "[Nationality] - Hawaii (or any other locality)."

Religious surveillance records

From 1640 to 1873 in Japan, periodic surveys were made of all commoners with the purpose of discovering and punishing "hidden Christians." Those who passed the test were registered at the nearest Buddhist temple. These surveillance records, of which the library has a few, can be found in the Japanese locality catalog under "[Locality] - Buddhist records." They were superseded in the 1870's by the household registers, described below.

Buddhist mortuary records

Most Japanese are given Buddhist funerals when they die, and are entered in special registers of the dead which are kept by the temples. Many of these registers include details of genealogical importance. They can be found in the Japanese locality catalog under "[Locality] - Buddhist records" or in the author-title catalog under the name of the temple.

Records of "overseas" Asians

Many countries have kept special files on resident minorities. These and other useful materials can be located in the FHLC or in the International card catalog by looking in the locality catalogs under "[Locality] - Minorities" and "[Locality] - Emigration and immigration." Also see the subject catalogs under "[Nationality] - [Locality]" or, in the United States, under "[Nationality] Americans - [Locality]."

Other records

One more very important record type--Japanese household registers--cannot be acquired by the Family History Library because of privacy laws. Still, they can be obtained from city and village offices by family members themselves. The library's Japanese cataloging staff can help researchers obtain copies of their own records by providing addresses of city and village offices.

In Japan from the 1870's to the present, and in Korea and Taiwan while they

were under Japanese rule before World War II, detailed records of households were kept by local governments. All citizens were registered under a head of household, who was required to report all matters of civil importance. The Japanese emigration records described above are a key to the registers because they give the name of each emigrant's household head and his home address-- both necessary items of information in a household register search.

The library also has small collections of other kinds of records: tax rosters, court records, land records, etc. Such records are organized in the Asian catalogs the same way as in the catalogs for Western countries. See the research guide for instructions on searching for them.

Most of the following films can be borrowed through the Family History Center system:

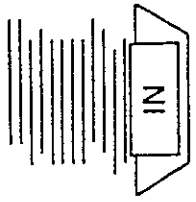
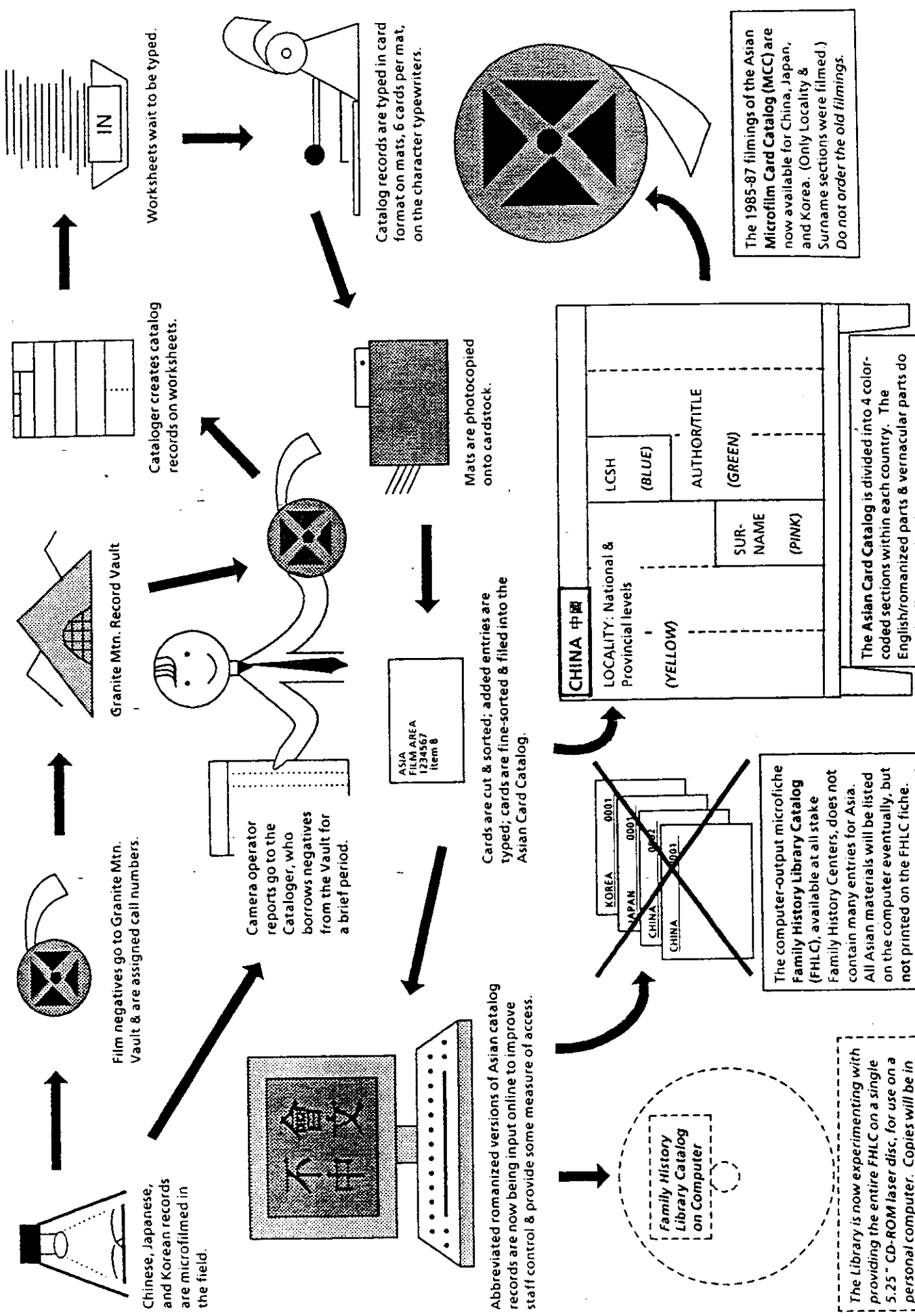
Endowment index (Oriental, romanized), 1846-1969. Film 1262398-1262399.
No circulation to FHC.

Family group records collection; archives section, Oriental collection. Film 795847-795851.

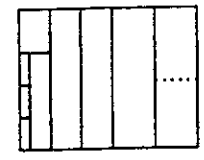
Han'guk yuimin sa = A history of Korean wanderers and emigrants / Kyu-hwan Hyon. Film 1213195 item 1.

World Conference on Records and Genealogical Seminar, 1969; history and records as they relate to research in East Asia. Film 897216 item 6-24; or fiche 6039378-6039389.

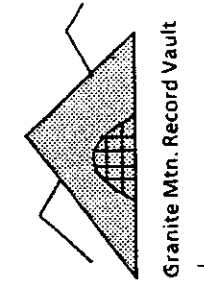
ACCESS TO THE FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY'S EAST ASIAN COLLECTION



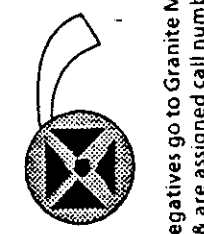
Worksheets wait to be typed.



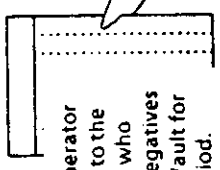
Cataloger creates catalog records on worksheets.



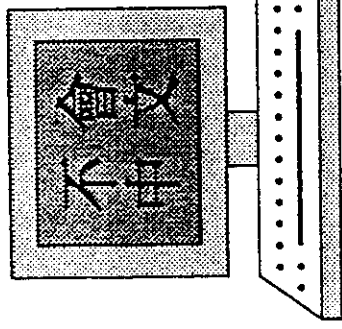
Granite Mtn. Record Vault



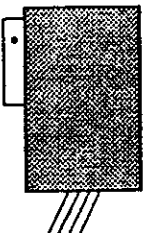
Film negatives go to Granite Mtn. Vault & are assigned call numbers.



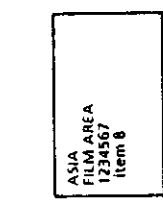
Camera operator reports go to the Cataloger, who borrows negatives from the Vault for a brief period.



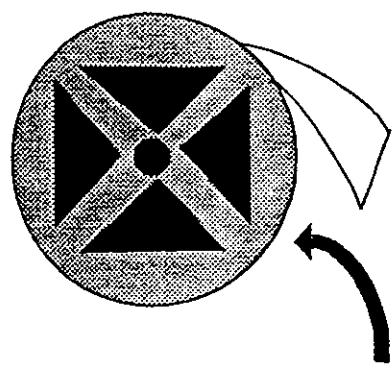
Abbreviated romanized versions of Asian catalog records are now being input online to improve staff control & provide some measure of access.



Mats are photocopied onto cardstock.



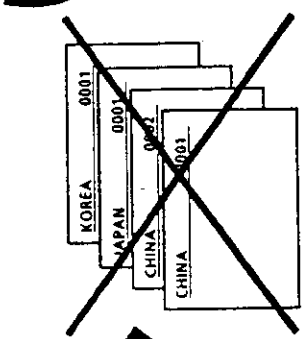
Cards are cut & sorted; added entries are typed; cards are fine-sorted & filed into the Asian Card Catalog.



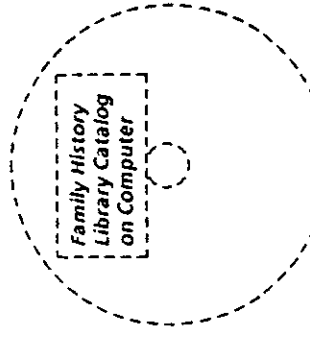
Catalog records are typed in card format on mats, 6 cards per mat, on the character typewriters.

CHINA 中國		LCSH (BLUE)		AUTHOR/TITLE (GREEN)	
LOCALITY: National & Provincial levels (YELLOW)		SUR-NAME (PINK)			

The Asian Card Catalog is divided into 4 color-coded sections within each country. The English/romanized parts & vernacular parts do not duplicate each other.



The computer-output microfiche Family History Library Catalog (FHLC), available at all stake Family History Centers, does not contain many entries for Asia. All Asian materials will be listed on the computer eventually, but not printed on the FHLC fiche. Patrons must use the Asian Card Catalog.



The library is now experimenting with providing the entire FHLC on a single 5.25 inch CD-ROM laser disc, for use on a personal computer. Copies will be in some Family History Centers, & may be

The 1985-87 filmings of the Asian Microfilm Card Catalog (MCC) are now available for China, Japan, and Korea. (Only Locality & Surname sections were filmed.) Do not order the old filmings.

The East Asian card catalog is actually four catalogs: China, Japan, Korea, and International, which contains catalog records for non-East Asian countries written in East Asian languages. Each catalog is divided into four sections, corresponding to the sections of the Family History Library Catalog (FHLC), and using the same color codes on the drawer labels:

Surname	(pink labels)	Locality	(yellow)
Subject	(blue)	Author-Title	(green)

Each colored section is further subdivided into two sections: English/romanized and vernacular. "Vernacular" means the native language of each country. These sections do not duplicate each other; a researcher must search both to be thorough. All cataloging is done in the vernacular, but for years all headings at the tops of the cards were typed in English and romanization; for example: "CHINA - GENEALOGY" in the locality catalog or "Kao-hsiung Ch'en shih tsung p'u" in the author-title catalog.

Beginning in 1979, all headings as well were typed in the vernacular. This worked well for Japanese and Korean records, whose headings could be typed in kana or han'gul (the native phonetic scripts which give the pronunciations of characters) and easily filed in native "alphabetical" order. However, Chinese headings were typed entirely in characters and filed by the complicated stroke-count method used by the National Central Library in Taiwan. A speaker of any Chinese language could use this filing system without knowing a character's Mandarin pronunciation, but it proved too difficult and inconvenient and was abandoned in 1984. Since then, Chinese headings have been typed once again in English/romanization.

Of the several major spoken Chinese languages, Mandarin is by far the most widespread. This is the language used with the Wade-Giles romanization system in Chinese catalog card headings. Headings in the romanized Japanese and Korean catalogs follow the modified Hepburn and McCune-Reischauer systems, respectively. The library has several dictionaries which can aid researchers who are unfamiliar with these romanization systems. Researchers unfamiliar with their ancestral language must ask for assistance.

The Asian Microfilmed Card Catalog (MCC)

It is not yet possible for the library computer system to produce a microfiche catalog including Chinese characters, so the FHLC fiche for Asia and Asian countries contain very few entries. Instead, researchers at Family History Centers must use the Asian MCC. In 1981 and 1985-87, the locality and surname sections of the Asian card catalogs were microfilmed. The Asian MCC consists of twenty-seven reels in all:

Vernacular Chinese Subject Catalog (Localities, surnames, subjects interfiled)	Film numbers 1208852-1208856
Romanized Chinese Locality Catalog	Film numbers 1148276-1148281
Romanized Chinese Surname Catalog	Film number 1208868
Japanese Locality Catalogs	Film numbers 1208872, 1208857-1208859
Japanese Surname Catalogs	Film numbers 1208871, 1208860-1208862
Korean Locality Catalogs	Film numbers 1208869, 1208865-1208867
Korean Surname Catalogs	Film numbers 1208870, 1208863-1208864

Family History Centers can obtain the Asian MCC on indefinite loan by writing to the main Family History Center on 3LL, Church Office Building. There is no charge to patrons because the MCC is part of the catalog.

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THE ASIAN MICROFILMED CARD CATALOG (MCC)

The Asian MCC is a microfilmed copy of the Asian card catalog listing records and materials located in the Family History Library in Salt Lake City. It is useful to patrons tracing Asian family history. You may order microfilm copies of these records through your local Family History Center.

The Family History Library is currently investigating various computer automation techniques so that it can produce a microfiche catalog of its Asian records. Until such a fiche catalog is available, however, the Asian MCC will continue to be used to provide patrons access to Asian records. The Asian Microfilm Card Catalog is refilmed periodically to include newly acquired and cataloged records, but since this refilming is only done once every few years, often the Family History Library has records that are not included in the MCC. It may therefore be wise to check with the Family History Library if the record you want can't be found in the 1987 version of the MCC. You may check with the Family History Library by filling out a Reference Questionnaire and sending it to:

Family History Library
Senior Asian Cataloger
35 North West Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84150
U.S.A.

USING THE CATALOG

The Asian card catalog was originally produced with entries in English/romanized form. In 1979, a change was made to catalog records and entries entirely in each country's vernacular. In 1984, Chinese entries reverted to English/romanization, while Japanese and Korean entries remained in kana and hangul. All Chinese entries are romanized according to Mandarin Chinese pronunciations, so if a person from Canton pronounces his name Yap, he will have to convert to the Mandarin pronunciation of his name, Yeh, in order to find references on his family in the MCC. The vernacular and English/romanized sections of each catalog do not duplicate each other, so it is necessary to search both sections of the catalog.

1. Use the "Guide to the Asian MCC" at the end of this outline (p.) to find the MCC film number that would have your ancestor's name on it. Names are listed alphabetically, or, in the case of China's vernacular (pre-1984) catalog, by stroke order.

Example: A - Z
7 - 七
あ - 七

2. Get the appropriate MCC film and find the surname. Remember to check both the vernacular and the English/romanized catalogs.

3. Write down the information about the record that will help you find it. Record the author, title, film number, item number (if any), and a brief description of the record. If there is no film number, the book has not been microfilmed, and therefore cannot be borrowed through the FHC system. You can, however, request that the book be microfilmed or microfiched by using a "Request to Microfilm or Microfiche a Book" form.

Example of a surname entry:

ASIA	영씨
Film	
1,212,878	[영씨 문서]
Items	
3-12.	
	[原氏文書]. - 英國 유라주출판사:영씨 문서 協會攝影, 1979. 마이크로 필름 1 통 ; 35mm.
	縮本.
	1. 영씨 . 2. 영 동판 (原東坡)
KOR 2/406	20 May 1981
RM : 72173	C.

SUBJECT CATALOG

Use this section when you want to find information on a particular subject. A subject heading is one word or several words that describe what a book or record is about.

1. Select a subject you are interested in.

Example: Chinese civil service examinations
China's minorities
Chinese family and social science

For a condensed list of subject headings used in the Asian MCC, see the end of this outline.

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2. Note that the subject catalogs for Korea and Japan have not been filmed. The Chinese vernacular section of the subject catalog was filmed in 1984. Entries in the Chinese subject catalog can only be located by searching according to the stroke-order filing system of the National Central Library of China. Many of the Chinese surname and locality entries are located in the Chinese subject catalog, so be sure to search both the vernacular subject catalog and the romanized surname and locality catalogs.

3. Get the MCC film. It should be in your Family History Center. If not, it can be ordered

4. Look for the subject you are interested in. Since there are a limited number of subject headings and a limitless number of subjects, it may be necessary to look for some subjects under related subject headings. For example, a book on the Hakka people of China would be located in the vernacular subject catalog under the subject heading Kwangtung -- Minorities, or in the romanized subject catalog under the heading China -- Minorities.

5. Write down the information about the record that will help you find it. Record the author, title, film number, item number (if any), and a brief description of the record.

Example of a subject entry:

ASIA
FILM AREA
1,211,163
Item 8

官制 - 中國 - 考試

十八省鄉試同年錄：(光緒2 [1876] 丙子科)。- 美國猶他州鹽湖城：猶他家譜學會攝影，1979。

微捲1捲；35釐米。

原書：清光緒2 [1876] 刊本。1册。

1. 官制-中國-考試。

CHIN 6/1010
RN : 99029

2 Oct 1981 D

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ROMANIZATION There are many ways of romanizing Chinese, Japanese and Korean. In order to ensure uniformity, the Family History Library has designated the following romanization systems for each language:

- Chinese: Wade-Giles, "Post Office" (traditional) Wade-Giles
- Japanese: Modified Hepburn
- Korean: McCune/Reischauer

An overview of each of these romanization systems can be found at the end of this section on (p).

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Each of the two sections (English/romanized and vernacular) of the MCC are further divided into three subsections: Locality, subject and surname catalogs. Although the Asian card catalog has an author/title section, it is not included in the Asian MCC.

LOCALITY CATALOG

Use this section when you know where your ancestors lived and you want to see records (such as civil records, church records, census records, etc) from that locality.

1. Use the "Guide to Locality Films" at the end of this outline (p.) to find the country or area you want and write down the MCC film number. Please note that Chinese locality entries are spelled according to the "Post Office," or traditional Wade-Giles system of romanization. This spelling is slightly different than the Wade-Giles spelling used elsewhere throughout the catalog, and the romanized locality entries are filed accordingly. A list of traditional romanizations for provinces and major cities has been included on (p.), along with the standard Wade-Giles romanization chart.
2. Get the appropriate MCC film. It should be in your Family History Center.

3. Find the locality you want on the microfilm. Records for the country are listed first, province or prefecture are next, then county or municipality. Cities are listed either alphabetically after their respective county or municipality, or for those areas where cities are independent, alphabetically after their country.

Example:

- (Country) * KOREA
- (Province) * KOREA, CHOLLANAMDO
- (City) * KOREA, CHOLLANAMDO, MOKPO CITY

In the vernacular catalogs, the country name is omitted.

4. After finding the locality, select the type of record you are interested in. These are listed to the right of the locality. They are also in alphabetic order.

LOCALITY

TYPES OF RECORDS

- Example:
- * China, Kwangtung, Ssu-hui Hsien--Civil Records
 - * Taiwan, T'ao-yuan Hsien, Pa-te Hsiang--Genealogy
 - * Taiwan, Yun-lin Hsien--Land and Property

5. Write down the information about the record that will help you find it. Record the author, title, film number, item number (if any), and a brief description of the record. The item number indicates your record's order of placement on the film. In the example below, the record is the second item. On the film you would look for the second microfilmed item to find this record.

Example of a locality entry:

ASIA	くまもとけん-こくをいじゅう
FILM AREA	いてん
1,265,660	
Item 2	
	【岩崎】-ニエ州ソルトレーク市:系図協会撮影, 1983. マイクロ・フィルム17ロール;35mm.
	原出處:享本.明治2- [18--]遷墓.編二:立圖書館記.[65]T.
	要約:明治県政資料の一部で熊本県の北海道移民に関する法令や管付.明治18-25(1885-1892)年の記録
	1. 熊本県-法令 2. 熊本県-国内移住
JFHC C 84-01/51	7 Nov 1986 C

SURNAME CATALOG

Use this section to see whether the library has any family histories for the surname you are researching. This section is not an index to every name in every book or microfilm that the library has. Only the major family names in a record are listed in this section.

CONTENTS OF THE ASIAN MCC (MICROFILM CARD CATALOG)

Order the Asian MCC on *permanent loan* from Barbara Anderson, Family History Center office, 3LL, Church Office Building. Because the Asian MCC is part of the Family History Library Catalog, the stake Family History Center will be required to pay 4% of the cost for the entire Asian MCC. Do not charge the patron, and do not order any old filmings of the MCC from the reel numbers which still appear in some old lists. They are far out of date.

VERNACULAR CHINESE SUBJECT CATALOG 標題目錄

(includes localities, surnames, and LC subject headings)

<i>Film number</i>	<i>Contents</i>
1208852	一 → 三 劃 丁氏 → 女真 四 劃 方氏 → 共 五 劃 甘氏 → 奴
1208853	六 劃 安氏 → 牟氏 七 劃 宋氏 → 余 八 劃 宗氏 → 金氏 九 劃 客 → 紀氏 十 劃 家 → 辰氏
1208854	十 劃 泰國 → 能力 十一 劃 婆 → 婚 十二 劃 寓 → 街 十三 劃 溝 → 綬 十四 劃 寧 → 廖氏
1208855	十四 劃 趙氏 → 翟氏
1208856	十四 劃 蒲氏 → 熊氏 十五 劃 寮 → 緬 十六 劃 澳 → 儒 十七 劃 謎 → 繆 十八 劃 顏 → 歸氏 十九 劃 譚氏 → 羅 二十 → 二十五 劃 寶氏 → 鹽

(Note: *Vernacular* means the language of the country.)

A NOTE ABOUT THE EAST ASIAN CATALOG



Nearly all East Asian catalog records are written in Chinese characters. Because romanized versions of Asian catalog entries do not give patrons sufficient access to their genealogical records, most East Asian catalog records have been erased from the FHLC microfiche. Only a few materials will be found in the fiche catalog after 1987. Catalog records for China, Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore, Asia in general, and for East Asians residing abroad, can be found in the new Asian MCC (Microfilm Card Catalog). Patrons in the main Library should use the Asian Card Catalog on floor B1, near the Asian book collection.

Stake Family History Centers can order copies of the new Asian MCC on permanent loan from Barbara Anderson in the main Family History Center, 3LL, Church Office Building. Cost to the stake FHC is only 4% of the reproduction cost for the entire set of 27 reels: film numbers 1148276-1148281 and 1208852-1208872. Patrons must not be charged to use the MCC because it is part of the whole catalog.

PLEASE DO NOT ORDER COPIES OF THE ORIGINAL 1976 MCC! Its East Asian sections are badly outdated.

For more information, including details on the contents of each reel of the new Asian MCC, contact Fred Brady, Senior Asian Cataloger, at the main Library. Stake Family History Centers can call toll-free.

Phone: (801) 240-3796.

CONTENTS OF THE NEW ASIAN MCC:

- 1208852-1208856 Vernacular Chinese Subject Catalog
(includes locality, surname, and subject entries)
- 1208868 Romanized Chinese Surname Catalog
- 1148276-1148281 Romanized Chinese Locality Catalog
- 1208871 Vernacular Japanese Surname Catalog
- 1208872 Vernacular Japanese Locality Catalog
- 1208857-1208859 Romanized Japanese Locality Catalog
- 1208860-1208862 Romanized Japanese Surname Catalog
- 1208869 Vernacular Korean Locality Catalog
- 1208870 Vernacular Korean Surname Catalog
- 1208863-1208864 Romanized Korean Surname Catalog
- 1208865-1208867 Romanized Korean Locality Catalog

ASIAN LOCALITY SUBDIVISIONS
used by the
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF UTAH

<i>ENGLISH</i>	<i>CHINESE</i>	<i>JAPANESE</i>	<i>KOREAN</i>
Almanacs	li shu 曆書	れきしよ 曆書	역서 曆書
Archives and libraries	t'u shu kuan 圖書館	としょかん 図書館	도서관 圖書館
Bibliography	shu mu 書目	しょもく 書目	서목 書目
Biography	chuan chi 傳記	でんき 伝記	전기 傳記
Buddhist directories	fo chiao ming pu 佛教名簿	ぶつきょうめいぼ 仏教名簿	불교명부 佛教名簿
Buddhist records	fo chiao chi lu 佛教記錄	ぶつきょうきろく 仏教記錄	불교기록 佛教記錄
Business records and commerce	shang yeh 商業	しょうこうきろく 商工記錄	상업 商業
Cemeteries	mu ti 墓地	ぼち 墓地	묘지 墓地
Census	hu k'ou tiao chi 戶口調查	ここうちようさ 戸口調査	호구조사 戶口調査
Centennial celebrations, etc.	ch'ing tien 慶典	きねんさい 記念祭	기념 記念
Chronology	nien piao 年表	ねんびよう 年表	연표 年表
Church directories	chiao hui ming pu 教會名簿	キリストきょうかいめいぼ キリスト教会名簿	교회명부 教會名簿
Church history	chiao hui shih 教會史	キリストきょうかいし キリスト教会史	교회사 教會史
Church records	chiao hui chi lu 教會記錄	キリストきょうかいきろく キリスト教会記錄	교회기록 教會記錄
Civil registration	shih min teng lu 市民登錄	しみんとろうく 市民登録	주민등록 住民登錄
Civil service examinations	kuan chih k'ao shih 官制考試	かんせいこうし 官制考試	과거제도 科擧制度
Collected works	wen chi 文集	ぜんしゅう 全集	문집 文集
Colonization	chih min 殖民	しよく민 殖民	식민 殖民
Correctional institutions	kan hua yuan 感化院	ほどうしせつ 補導施設	감화원 感化院
Court records	fa yuan chi lu 法院記錄	ほうていきろく 法廷記錄	법정기록 法廷記錄
Description and travel	yu chi 遊記	きこう 紀行	기행 紀行

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Dictionaries

tsu t'ien, ts'u tien
字典、辭典じてん
辞典사전
辭典

Directories

hsing ming pu
行名簿じゅうしょろく
住所録주소록
住所録

Dwellings

chu ch'ai
住宅じゅうきよ
住居거주
居住

Emigration and immigration

i min
移民いみん
移民이민
移民

Encyclopedias and dictionaries

pai k'o ts'u shu
百科辭書ひゃっかじてん
百科辞典백과사전
百科辭典

Ethnology

jen chung hsiieh
人種學じんしゆがく
人種学인류학
人類學

Folklore

min su hsiieh
民俗學みんぞくがく
民俗学민속학
民俗學

Gazetteers

ti ming ts'u tien
地名辭典ちめいじてん
地名辞典지명사전
地名辭典

Genealogy

tsu p'u
族譜けいず
系図계보
系譜

Guardian and ward

chien hu jen
監護人こうけんひこうけん
後見被後見보호자
保護者

Guide-books

chih nan
指南あんないき
案内記안내서
案内書

Handbooks, manuals, etc.

shou ts'u
手冊てびき
手引지침서
指針書

Handwriting

shu fa
書法てがき
手書필적
筆蹟

Heraldry

wen chang hsiieh
紋章學もんしょうがく
紋章学문장
紋章

Hindu records

yin tu chiao chi lu
印度教記錄いんどきょうきろく
印度教記録인도기록
印度教記録

Historical geography

ti chih
地誌ちし
地誌지지
地誌

History

li shih
歷史れきし
歴史역사
歷史

Indexes

so yin
索引さくいん
索引색인
索引

Inventories, registers, catalogs

mu lu
目錄そうしょもくろく
蔵書目錄목록
目錄

Islamic directories

hui chiao ming pu
回教名簿かいきょうめいぼ
回教名簿회교명부
回教名簿

Islamic records

hui chiao chi lu
回教記錄かいきょうきろく
回教記録회교기록
回教記録

Jewish history

yu t'ai chiao shih
猶太教史ユダヤきょうれきし
ユダヤ教歴史유대교사
猶太教史

Jewish records

yu t'ai chiao chi lu
猶太教記錄ユダヤきょうきろく
ユダヤ教記録유대교기록
猶太教記録

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Land and property

t'u ti chi ch' an yeh
土地及產業とちおよびざいさん
土地及財産토지금 재산
土地及財産

Language and languages

yü yen hshieh
語言學げんごおよびげんごがく
言語及言語学언어금 언어학
言語及言語學

Law and legislation

fa kwei
法規ほうれい
法令법규
法規

Manors

chuang chu
莊主しょうえん
莊園장원
莊園

Maps

ti t'u
地圖ちず
地図지도
地圖

Medical records

i hshieh chi lu
醫學記錄いがくきろく
医学記錄의학기록
醫學記錄

Merchant marine

shang yeh hang yün
商業航運かいうんぎょう
海運業상선
商船

Migration, Internal

kwo nei ch' an i
國內遷移こくないいじょう
国内移住국내이주
國內移住

Military history

chün shih shih
軍事史ぐんじし
軍事史군사사
軍事史

Military records

chün shih chi lu
軍事記錄ぐんじきろく
軍事記錄군사기록
軍事記錄

Minorities

shao shu min tsu
少數民族しょうすうみんぞく
少数民族소수민족
少數民族

Names, Geographical

ti ming
地名ちめい
地名지명
地名

Names, Personal

jen ming
人名じんめい
人名인명
人名

Native races

t'u chu
土著げんじゅうみん
原住民원주민
原住民

Naturalization and citizenship

kwo chi fa chi kung min ch'üan
國籍法及公民權きかじんおよびしみんけん
歸化人及市民權귀화금 시민권
歸化及市民權

Newspapers

hsin wen
新聞しんぶん
新聞신문
新聞

Nobility

kwei tsu
貴族こうぞく、きぞく
皇族、貴族귀족
貴族

Notarial records

kung cheng chi lu
公證記錄こうしょうきろく
公証記錄공증기록
公證記錄

Obituaries

fu wen
訃聞ししやめいぼ
死者名簿부고
訃告

Occupations

chih yeh
職業しよくぎょう
職業직업
職業

Officials and employees

chih kuan
職官こうむいん
公務員공무원
公務員

Orphans and orphanages

ku erh chi ku erh yüan
孤兒及孤兒院こじおよびこじいん
孤兒及孤兒院고아금고아원
孤兒及孤兒院

Pensions

fu hsi chin, yang lao chin
撫恤金、養老金おんきょう
恩給연금
年金

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Periodicals

ch'i k'an
期刊ていきかんこうぶつ
定期刊行物정기간행물
定期刊行物

Politics and government

cheng chih chi cheng fu
政治及政府せいじおよびせいふ
政治及政府정치감정부
政治及政府

Poor houses, poor law, etc.

ch'u p'in yüan chi chiu p'in fa
救貧院及救貧法きゅうひんいんおよびひんみん
きゅうじょうほう
救貧院及貧民救助法빈민구구제법
貧民及求濟法

Population

jen k'ou
人口じんこう
人口인구
人口

Portraits

hsiao hsiang
肖像しょうぞう
肖像초상
肖像

Postal and shipping guides

yu cheng chi hang wu chih nan
郵政及航務指南ゆうそううんばんあんない
郵送運搬案内우편급발송안내서
郵便及發送案内書

Probate records

i chu jen cheng lu
遺囑認證錄いさんしょおんろく
遺産処分録유언검증기록
遺言檢證記錄

Public records

kung kung chi lu
公共記錄こうきょうだんたいきろく
公共団体記録공공기록
公共記錄

[Registers]

tang chi pu
登記簿めいぼ
名簿명부
名簿

Religion and religious life

taung chiao
宗教しゅうきょう
宗教종교
宗教

Schools

hsieh hsiao
學校がっこう
学校학교
學校

Shinto directories

shen tao chiao ming pu
神道教名簿しんどうめいぼ
神道名簿신도명부
神道名簿

Shinto records

shen tao chiao chi lu
神道教記録しんどうきろく
神道記録신도기록
神道記録

Slavery and bondage

zu li chih tu
奴隸制度どれいせいど
奴隸制度노예제도
奴隸制度

Social life and customs

feng su hsi kuan
風俗習慣ふうぞくしゅうかん
風俗習慣풍속습관
風俗習慣

Societies

hui she
會社しゃかいだんたい
社会団体사회
社會

Sources

tsu liao
資料しりょう
資料자료
資料

Statistics

t'ung chi
統計とうけい
統計통계
統計

Taxation

shui wu
稅務ぜいせい
稅制세제
稅制

Vital records

jen k'ou chi lu
人口記録せいめいきろく
生命記録인구기록
人口記録

Voting registers

hsuan chü ming ts'ü
選舉名冊せんきよにんめいぼ
選舉人名簿선거인명부
選舉人名簿

Yearbooks

nien chien
年鑑ねんかん
年鑑연감
年鑑

JAPANESE LOCALITY CATALOGS: VERNACULAR and ROMANIZED

<i>Film number</i>	<i>Contents</i>
1208872	item 1: 日本--あーわ item 2: あいちーわかやま
1208857	<u>Japan--Almanacs to Japan--Vital records (Sho)</u>
1208858	<u>Japan--Vital records (Sho) to Japan, Okayama--Cemeteries</u>
1208859	<u>Japan, Okayama--Chronology to Japan, Yamanashi, Otsuki-shi--Z</u>

JAPANESE SURNAME CATALOGS: VERNACULAR and ROMANIZED

<i>Film number</i>	<i>Contents</i>
1208871	あーわ
1208860	<u>A to Masugi</u>
1208861	<u>Masuhara to Takamura</u>
1208862	<u>Takanarita to Zenpoji</u>

KOREAN LOCALITY CATALOGS: VERNACULAR and ROMANIZED

<i>Film number</i>	<i>Contents</i>
1208869	ㄱ - ㄴ
1208865	Begins from <u>A</u>
1208866	Begins from <u>Cholla-pukto--Genealogy (Kwak)</u>
1208867	Begins from <u>Kyongsang-namdo, Chinyang-gun--History</u>

KOREAN SURNAME CATALOGS: VERNACULAR and ROMANIZED

<i>Film number</i>	<i>Contents</i>
1208870	ㄱ - ㄴ
1208863	Begins from <u>A</u>
1208864	Begins from <u>Kim (of Kangnung, Chisangun Branch)</u>

Other Asia Links

Cyndi's List Asia and Pacific

<http://www.cyndislist.com/asia.htm>

Indonesia Resources listed on the Family History Library Catalog

http://www.familysearch.org/eng/library/fhlcatalog/supermainframeset.asp?display=localitydetails&subject=217&subject_disp=Indonesia&columns=*,0,0

Laos Genweb

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~laowgw/>

Myanmar Genweb

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~mmrwgw/>

Malaysian Genealogy Forum

<http://genforum.genealogy.com/malaysia/>

Beginning Research in Malaysia and Singapore Article

<http://www.suite101.com/article.cfm/genealogy/72775>

Article Mongolian Records found

<http://www.ancestry.com/learn/library/article.aspx?article=4737>

Thailand Genweb Project

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~thawgw/>

Thailand Genealogy Forum

<http://genforum.genealogy.com/thailand/>

Vietnam Genealogy: Library of Congress Resources

<http://www.loc.gov/rr/international/asian/vietnam/resources/vietnam-genealogy.html>

Vietnam GenWeb

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~vnmwgw/>