MAJOR GENEALOGICAL RECORD SOURCES IN JAPAN

BY

THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Series J, No. 1
1973
(Revised 1974)

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS, INC.
This paper is not intended to catalog in detail the various historical records of Japan, but to supply, as accurately as possible, a general overview of the major genealogical records of Japan which may serve as a guide to intensive research. This approach was taken to conserve the time and money that would have been involved in a detailed survey and to meet the needs of all educational levels.

With sincere appreciation, we acknowledge the assistance of Akira Hayami, Keiō University; Noburu Hiraga, University of Washington; and Ray A. Moore, Amherst College, in the compilation of this paper. Their freely-given suggestions and knowledge of source materials in Japan have proven invaluable. These scholars are in no way responsible for errors that may be found in this paper. Such errors should be brought to the attention of the Research Department of the Genealogical Society.
In identifying ancestors, genealogical researchers need the answers to four key questions regarding sources:

1. What records exist that will aid in the identification process?
2. What periods of time do the existing records cover?
3. What genealogical information appears in those records?
4. What is the availability of the records for research?

The two tables which follow contain answers to the above questions for the major genealogical sources of Japan. The major sources are listed, together with the period covered, the type of information given, and source availability.

Table A shows at a glance the sources available for a research problem for a particular period of time.

Table B provides more detailed information about the major records available. For example, if a pedigree problem is in the 17th century, a quick indication can be obtained from Table A of the sources available for that period. Reference to Table B will then provide more complete information.
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<td>27. Printed Genealogies &amp; Histories</td>
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<td>Keizu kankei sho</td>
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<td>28. Shinto Records</td>
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<td>Jinja kiroku</td>
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<td>神社記録</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. LIST OF REPATRIATES</td>
<td>1945-1955</td>
<td>Name of ship, date of departure, date of arrival, head of family, spouse, children, other persons in household, age of each person, occupation, domicile before repatriation, destination, residence at destination</td>
<td>Relief Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare; available to relatives of repatriates only</td>
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<td>Fukuin jōensha meibo</td>
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<td>2. ARMY RECORDS</td>
<td>1925-1945</td>
<td>Name of unit, document date, name of person, date of enrollment, previous units and date of enrollment, permanent domicile, date of birth, name of officer</td>
<td>Relief Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare; available to relatives of soldiers only</td>
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<td>Rikugun rusubutai meibo</td>
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<td>3. CENSUS</td>
<td>1920 to present</td>
<td>Status of family, permanent and present domicile, head of family, spouse, children, date and place of birth, sex, occupation, and other personal items</td>
<td>Statistics Bureau, Prime Minister’s Office; available to informant and descendants only</td>
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<td>Kokusei chōsa (chūkan hōkoku)</td>
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<td>4. PENSION RECORDS</td>
<td>1879 to present</td>
<td>Application: personal history of applicant including date of birth, permanent domicile. Certificate: name of applicant, permanent domicile, previous head of family, attached copy of Koseki</td>
<td>Pensions Bureau, Prime Minister’s Office; available to pensioner and descendants only</td>
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<td>Onkyū juryōsha kiroku</td>
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<td>5. CHRISTIAN CHURCH RECORDS</td>
<td>1873 to present</td>
<td>Christenings or Births: date and place of birth or christening, name of child, parents’ names, residences, occupation Marriages: names, date and place of marriage, sometimes names of parents, occupation Deaths and Burials: name, date and place of death or burial, age at death, sometimes name of spouse, occupation, names of parents Memberships: name, date, sometimes parents’ names</td>
<td>Local churches</td>
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<td>Kirisuto kyōkai kiroku</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. NAVY RECORDS</td>
<td>1872-1945</td>
<td>Officers: permanent domicile, status of family, name, date and place of birth, previous</td>
<td>Relief Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare; available to officers or sailors</td>
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<td>name; name and date of birth of father, mother, brother(s), sister(s), wife, children;</td>
<td>and descendants only</td>
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<td>personal history, date of death</td>
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<td>Sailors: permanent domicile, name and date of birth, name and date of birth of father</td>
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<td>and brother(s); unit and name of base, occupation at enrollment, length of military</td>
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<td>service, personal history, date of death</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. NEWSPAPERS</td>
<td>1872 to present</td>
<td>Obituaries, birth, marriage, and death notices of members of influential families; other</td>
<td>Respective newspaper office, public libraries, The National Diet Library,</td>
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<td>facts of genealogical importance</td>
<td>The Special Library for Meiji Newspapers and Magazines at Tokyo University</td>
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<td>8. CIVIL REGISTRATION</td>
<td>1872 to present</td>
<td>Koseki: former head of family, status of family, permanent domicile; head of family;</td>
<td>Ku, shi or gun yakusho of the permanent domicile of the family</td>
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<td>spouse; children; date and place of birth, marriage, and death; date of divorce; name</td>
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<td>of natural parents or adopted parents; changes of name; date of adoption or dissolution</td>
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<td>of adoption; disappearance; date and reason for entry and/or removal from the register;</td>
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<td>relationship; sex; creation of a branch family</td>
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<td>Joseki: same as above, date and reason for removal of each person from the register</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. LIST OF ENSHRINED</td>
<td>1852-1945</td>
<td>Name; date of birth; permanent domicile; court rank and honors; date, place, and</td>
<td>Yasukuni Shrine; available to relatives of patriot only</td>
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<tr>
<td>PATRIOTS</td>
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<td>cause of death; war career</td>
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</table>

1. Some scholars believe that the Koseki is simply an extension of the Shūmon aratame-chō (No. 10). The earliest mention of Koseki is 85 A.D. with fragments of Koseki dating from 702 to the 9th century preserved in the Shūmon Collection.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE OF RECORD</th>
<th>PERIOD COVERED</th>
<th>TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN</th>
<th>AVAILABILITY</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10. EXAMINATION OF</td>
<td>1661-1871</td>
<td>Names of family members and servants; age, sex, relationship, name, and location</td>
<td>Various public and private depositories; some</td>
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<tr>
<td>RELIGION REGISTER</td>
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<td>of family temple; number of residents; amount of tax; rank; number of cows and horses</td>
<td>at Genealogical Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shūmon aratame-cho</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. INDIVIDUAL</td>
<td>1644-1872</td>
<td>Locality and date of document; name, age, sex, relationship, and status of all persons</td>
<td>Various public and private depositories; some</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMINATION REGISTER</td>
<td></td>
<td>in the household; name, date, age, sex and relationship of members of the family</td>
<td>at Genealogical Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ninbetsuchō</td>
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<td>adopted, married, or apprenticed in another province; locality and name of employer,</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>adopting parent, or husband</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. REGISTER OF FIVE</td>
<td>1640-1872</td>
<td>Locality, date, chief of group, name, age, sex, seal, and amount of tax of members of</td>
<td>Various public and private depositories; some</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAMILY UNITS</td>
<td></td>
<td>group</td>
<td>at Genealogical Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goningumichō</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. CERTIFICATE OF</td>
<td>Approx. 1630-1872</td>
<td>Locality and date of document; name of certifier; name, sex, and age of person transferred; name and sect of Buddhist temple; name, status, and relationship of head of family; name and locality of residence of person adopted or married</td>
<td>Various public and private depositories; some at Genealogical Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>TRANSFER</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ninbetsu mura okuri-jo</td>
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<tr>
<td>14. RECORD OF</td>
<td>Approx. 1630-1872</td>
<td>Locality and date of document; name and sex of apprentice; name of head of family and relationship; duration of apprenticeship; locality and name of employer; name and date of death, marriage, or adoption</td>
<td>Various public and private depositories; some at Genealogical Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>ENTRANCE AND EXIT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Debito iribito aratame-cho</td>
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</table>

2. The prototype of Shūmon aratame-chō, Terauke seido, dates from 1613, but was limited to the Kyūshū and the Ōsaka-Kyōto areas. Shūmon aratame-chō was in use throughout Japan by 1661.

3. The three basic population registers of the Tokugawa period (1615-1868) were Ninbetsuchō, Goningumichō, Shūmon aratame-chō, but any variation or combination of these register forms may be found according to the original purpose of the register.

4. Records of the Tokugawa Bakufu were classified as private records, and there were no official depositories for these documents at the Restoration. However, the records of most Han (a political jurisdiction of the Tokugawa period) were deposited in local libraries and it is suggested that as you search for these records local depositories be utilized in the following order of priority:

   a. Prefectural Libraries
   b. University Libraries
   c. City or Prefectural Historical Compilation Offices
   d. Local Buddhist Temples
   e. Descendants of the former village administrator
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE OF RECORD</th>
<th>PERIOD COVERED</th>
<th>TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN</th>
<th>AVAILABILITY</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15. REPORT OF WIDOWS AND WIDOWERS</td>
<td>Approx. 1630-1872</td>
<td>Locality and date of document, name, age, relationship</td>
<td>Various public and private depositories⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. FEUDAL LORD HERALDRY</td>
<td>1624-1868</td>
<td>Name, domain, castle location, fief, rank, lineage, successors, spouse, and house crest of the lord; brief biography of chief retainers</td>
<td>Various public and private depositories; some at Genealogical Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. SAMURAI STATUS REPORT</td>
<td>1603-1868</td>
<td>Date of the document, domain and name of lord, name and annual stipend of each Samurai</td>
<td>Various public and private depositories⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. SAMURAI SERVICE RECORDS</td>
<td>1603-1868</td>
<td>Name of Samurai; date of birth, first appointment to office, subsequent major appointments; retirement and death; offices held, annual family stipend, meritorious service awards</td>
<td>Various public and private depositories⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. FEUDAL LORD GENEALOGIES</td>
<td>Approx. 1600-1868</td>
<td>Name (surname, given names, posthumous name), domain, fief, title and rank, date and place of birth and death, names of parents and spouse(s), names and sex of children, individual biography, and family pedigree. If adopted, date of adoption, locality of residence, and name of natural father</td>
<td>Various public and private depositories; some at Genealogical Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS</td>
<td>Approx. 1600 to present</td>
<td>Name, posthumous name, date of birth and death, age at death, sex</td>
<td>Local cemeteries</td>
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<tr>
<td>21. RECORDS RELATING TO LAND</td>
<td>1873 to present</td>
<td>Land Register: name of owner, residence, location and size of property, history of property, names and addresses of all persons involved in the transaction. House Register: name of owner, residence, location, kind and size of house, history of property, names and addresses of all persons involved in the transaction</td>
<td>Branch Offices of the Bureau of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Justice; available to transactors and descendants only</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

5. See footnote 4.

6. May be considered accurate (with exceptions) from 8th century, but may contain genealogical information from mythology.

7. There are various types of property documents dating from the Nara period (710-794) with extant documents becoming more numerous from the Kamakura period (1192-1333) to the Restoration (1868). Among these are Yuzuribumi (Yuzuri-jo), Haiden-jo, Sakaku-jo, Wayo-jo, Balen, Shakken, etc. These may be found in special collection depositories such as Historiographical Institute of Tokyo University, Imperial Household Agency Archives, etc.
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<th>TYPE OF RECORD</th>
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<th>AVAILABILITY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21. RECORDS RELATING TO LAND (Continued)</td>
<td>Approx. 1600-1873</td>
<td>Deposition of Gradation of Land: locality and date of document, grade and area of field, name of cultivator and owner of field, yield</td>
<td>Various public and private depositories*</td>
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<td>1582-1873</td>
<td>Cadastral Survey: locality and date of document, name of guide and officials executing survey, name of cultivator, grade and area of field, yield, total area of estate</td>
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<tr>
<td>22. BUDDHIST RECORDS Kakochō to Ichai 過去世牌</td>
<td>Approx. 1300 to present</td>
<td>Name, posthumous name, sex, date of death sometimes age at death, and relationships</td>
<td>Local Buddhist Temple</td>
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<tr>
<td>23. SAMURAI GENEALOGIES* Samurai kafu 侍家譜</td>
<td>12th C to 1868</td>
<td>Name (surname, given names, posthumous name); place and date of birth and death; age at death; name of spouse(s) and her father; names and sex of children; names of husbands for married daughters; amount of fief; brief biography and pedigree; if adopted, name of natural parents</td>
<td>Various public and private depositories*; some at Genealogical Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. FAMILY HISTORY Kashi 家譜</td>
<td>Approx. 9th C to present</td>
<td>Locality of residence of the family; dates of birth, marriage, and death; sex; relationships, title, rank, name (surname, given names, posthumous names), and place of burials of all family members; biography of prominent individuals; if adopted, locality of residence and name of natural parent</td>
<td>Patriarch of family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. WILLS Yuigon-jō 遺言状</td>
<td>Approx. 9th C to present</td>
<td>Name of testator, residence, legatees or heirs, relationships, description of land and property, date of will and probate, signature, witnesses</td>
<td>9th C to 1898: Various public and private depositories* 1898-1948: Local court under the Minister of Justice 1948-present: Family court under the Supreme Court</td>
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8. See footnote 4.
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<tr>
<th>TYPE OF RECORD</th>
<th>PERIOD COVERED</th>
<th>TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN</th>
<th>AVAILABILITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26. GENEALOGIES OF COURT NOBILITY&lt;sup&gt;10&lt;/sup&gt; Kuge (kugyō) kafu 公家(公卿)家譜</td>
<td>Approx. 8th C to 1868</td>
<td>Name (surname, given names, posthumous name); domain, title, and rank; date and place of birth and death; names of parents and spouse(s); names and sex of children; individual biography and family pedigree. If adopted, date of adoption; locality of residence and name of natural father</td>
<td>Various public and private depositories;&lt;sup&gt;11&lt;/sup&gt; some at Genealogical Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. OTHER GENEALOGIES AND LOCAL HISTORIES&lt;sup&gt;10&lt;/sup&gt; Keizu kankei sho 系圖関係書</td>
<td>Approx. 8th C to present</td>
<td>Residence of the family; dates of birth, marriage, and death, sex, relationship, title, rank, names, surname, given names, posthumous name, and place of burial of family members. Biography of prominent individuals; if adopted, locality of residence and name of the natural father</td>
<td>Various public and private depositories;&lt;sup&gt;11&lt;/sup&gt; some at Genealogical Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. SHINTO RECORDS&lt;sup&gt;10&lt;/sup&gt; Jinja kiroku 神社記録</td>
<td>Approx. 8th C to present</td>
<td>Locality of Shrine, name, date of death and age of death, pedigree, and declaration of relationship or adoption of previous priest</td>
<td>Local Shinto shrine; family of former Shinto priests; pertains to Shinto priests only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** Records prior to the Restoration (1868) may vary slightly in title and in content.

10. May contain information from mythology.

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PERSONAL AND FAMILY NAMES


PRINTED SOURCE MATERIALS


**REGIONAL HISTORY STUDIES**


Beginning Research in Japanese Genealogy

I. Koseki records

The place to start in Japanese genealogical research is with the household registry record called koseki. For the last century or so, the Japanese government has required all citizens to be registered at one address under one head of household. Details of birth, marriage, adoption, death, divorce, and other matters affecting the family structure are all recorded for as far back as the mid-1800's. Also, when a registered son marries and remains in his father's koseki, the bride's parents' names and address are recorded in her father-in-law's koseki. The koseki is housed in the local city or village office.

Recently passed privacy laws have made the koseki unavailable to all but family members. For this reason, the Genealogical Society is unable to film these records. To obtain a copy of your family's koseki, fill out the attached form and send it to the office where the koseki is housed. Give the name of the householder together with proof of family relationship. Include the Japanese characters for the name, if possible. The Family History Library's Japanese cataloging staff can help you if need be. All Japanese names can be pronounced several different ways, so a request written only in romanization--containing what you think is the correct pronunciation of the name--may be impossible to fill accurately, if at all.

The average fee for one copy of one koseki is about ¥ 2,500 (about $20). You should send an international money order with the request. If not, you will receive a bill later--if the clerk was willing to help you without pre-payment. You can make several requests at once, if you have the names of several householders, but once you obtain one ancestor's koseki you will likely learn from it the names of others whose records you will want to obtain. Pay all bills as quickly as possible to ensure continued cooperation from the offices.

If the person you are researching was not a household head, you must learn the householder's identity because the koseki is filed under his name. It may not be possible to locate the koseki under the name of a household member. Many younger sons, who were never heads of households, emigrated to America seeking greater opportunities. You must find the householder under whom this immigrant was registered in Japan. You should be able to learn this from immigration records. The householder could be the immigrant's father, older brother, uncle, grandfather, or in-law. Help in researching American immigration records can be obtained from the US/Canada reference section of the Family History Library.

A complete copy of a koseki is called a koseki tōhon. When a person leaves a household, for whatever reason, his or her name is crossed out but is still legible. When an abridged copy or abstract (koseki shōhon) is made, these deleted people are not copied into the new version of the record. Such omissions are usually easy to discern, however, because each child of either sex in a family is numbered in order of birth: first son, first daughter, second son, etc. If someone is missing from a koseki, you can request an older version of the record and the deleted person will probably appear in it. When all persons in a koseki are deleted, the record goes into the joseki (closed) file. The joseki is available for 80 years or more after expiration.

Addresses of all city and village offices in Japan can be obtained from the Asian Cataloging section of the Family History Library. Please give the name of the city or village as well as the name of the prefecture to avoid confusion. For
example, "Hiroshima" is the name both of a prefecture and of its capital city. Many widely scattered villages in Japan have the same name. Always include the Japanese characters whenever possible.

II. Other records

There are many other types of records besides the koseki, of course, but they are harder to obtain and use. The Family History Library's Japanese collection is still quite small and very spotty. Here is a brief description of some other record types.

The Family History Library does have a few records such as kakochō (Buddhist death register) and shūmon aratamechō (examination of religion register). Kakochō are still being created, but the shūmon aratamechō was discontinued and superseded by the koseki when Christianity was legalized in 1873. Kakochō are housed at the local temple of the sect to which the deceased belonged. You can best obtain the name and address of that temple from your Japanese relatives. Shūmon aratamechō and similar records might be in the local library, or in the possession of a descendant of the village headman, if they still exist. If microfilm copies of the records you seek are not already in the Genealogical Library, a trip to Japan is the only way to continue research in kakochō and shūmon aratamechō records unless you are in contact with some cooperative relatives.

Once you have traced your pedigree as fully as possible using koseki records, it may be possible to find your family in the Family History Library's collection of Japanese genealogies—if you are a descendant of court nobility, a great samurai (warrior) family, or a very wealthy family of commoners. Only such people were allowed to have surnames before the Meiji Restoration (began 1868), though some wealthy commoners bent the law and used a surname before the law was changed. If you have no such connections, the only way to extend your line beyond what is in the koseki is through the kakochō and shūmon aratamechō.

Some families have genealogies giving their pedigrees back to mythological times, always claiming descent from some hero, statesman, emperor, or deity. Such claims may be true up to a point, but they remain open to serious doubt. The point of suspicion is usually the place where one's remote ancestor is claimed to have married a remote descendant of the great man. In any case, some Japanese still believe the claims made in the old histories about the establishment of the Japanese empire by the Emperor Jinmu in 660 B.C., and many families claim to be descended from his companions. There is no proof that Jinmu ever existed, and the claim for the year 660 B.C. is pure myth. The Japanese imperial family is today the oldest continually reigning family in history but, even so, their pedigree is certain only as far back as about A.D. 500. Other great Japanese families might have legitimate lines extending this far back, but most of them do not.

Japanese Americans whose families have been in America for more than two generations should first ask for assistance from the reference or correspondence specialists in the US/Canada section of the Family History Library. Questions about Japan itself and the Japanese language can be addressed to the Asian Cataloging section. Please do not hesitate to ask for help. We are here to serve you.
HOUSEHOLD REGISTER (Koseki Tōhon) REQUEST FORM

戸籍係係[Registrar]

____________________________________

〒_________ JAPAN

Postal code

前略

御多忙のところははなす恐縮ではありますが下の者の「戸籍謄本・原戸籍・除籍証明」を取り寄せ
たく、よろしく御手配下さるようお願い申し上げます。

[Please send me copies of all registers for the following persons:]

本籍地 [Domicile]  戸主名 [Householder]

1. __________________________________________

2. __________________________________________

3. __________________________________________

4. __________________________________________

そのための費用といたしまして、金____________円を原籍省にて同封しております。もし不足で
したら、至急お知らせ下さければお送りいたします。

[I enclose an international money order for ¥________. If this is insufficient, please inform me and I will quickly forward the difference.]
日本の戸籍

末日聖徒イエス・キリスト教会
系図部
Jシリーズ、No.5
はじめに

日本には、系図探求を行う上で非常に有用な資料である戸籍がある。戸籍は家族に関する様々な事柄が整然と完全に形式化されて記録された、日本独特のものである。従って、これに記された家系をたどってゆくと、先祖を明らかにすることができる。場合によっては、19世紀初頭まで遙かに少ないことも可能である。

戸籍の管理は政府が行なっているため、普通私たちはそれに関与しない。ほとんどの人は、たまたま必要な届出をしたり、身分証明のために謄本を請求したりする以外、戸籍のことを考えないのが現状である。

この手引きは、戸籍制度の歴史的推移を概説し、近代の戸籍の著しい特徴を紹介するものである。また、資料の請求方法や利用方法についても述べている。しかし、それを十分理解するためには、実際に戸籍謄本を取り寄せてみることである。さらに、各種の戸籍から資料を集め、整理し、まとめて初めて、完全な理解が得られるであろう。

系図探求とは、戸籍から名前や年月日、地名を書き出すだけのことではない。系図探求は発見である。つまり、あなたの人生に何らかの形で影響を与えた「実在の」人物に関する手がかりを探し出すことである。そして、探求を効果的に行なうためには、すでにわかっている人からまだわからない人へと、一歩一歩段階を踏んで調べて行くことが必要である。また、もしごる記録を調べてわからなければ、別の記録を当たるなければならない。心構えを正しくして進めるに、系図探求は極めて報いるもの、楽しいものとなることだろう。両親や祖父母、そのほかすでに亡くなった親族について知る時に、あなたはそれらの人々を一層身近に感じることになり、それと同時に、自分の家族の歴史を再構成することができるであろう。
I．戸籍の起源

近代の戸籍は突然に出来上がったものではなく、古代の土地の記録や宗教的な記録から発達して現在に至ったものである。家族に関する事項を記録する制度は、紀元6世紀に中国で初めて用いられた。そしてその後、その考え方が大化の改新（紀元645年）の時に日本に伝えられた。この形態では「戸籍」という言葉が一般に用いられている。しかし日本で戸籍制度が制定されたのは9世紀に入ってからである。

また、17世紀になると、宗家帳や人別帳のように、人口を知るためにおける戸籍が全国で作成されるようになっただけ。そしてこれらの記録は、町村の寺院に属する僧家であることを示す身分証明書となったのである。

さらに19世紀初頭に、宗家帳に代わって、戸籍帳と呼ばれる庶民の記録が、現在の山口県のある地域で使われ始めた。明治の有力な指導者の多くが長州藩の出身者であったことから、この記録が壬申戸籍（1872-1886）に影響を与えたことは確かである。1868年に徳川幕府が倒れた時、明治政府はその直接の支配下にある地域で、記録を残すことを奨励した。その結果、いわゆる「京都戸籍」がひとつの試案として他の地域に広まった。そして、1872年に近代の戸籍制度が制定されて、各地の役所で記録が保管されるようになったのである。

II．近代の戸籍の目的と価値

壬申戸籍以後発達した近代の戸籍制度は、封建制度下で長年分断が続く国家を統一するのに、大きな役割を果たした。壬申戸籍自体が、第一回の全国の人口調査となり、各地の住民に関する様々な情報を新しい明治政府に提供するものとなった。この便利な制度によって警察官や地方の役人は、住民の所在や身分証明、勤務を知ることができるようになった。また住民も自身の証明や家族関係を明らかにする手段を得たのである。また政府は、徴兵、土地の所有状況、税の記録、また家族争議を解決する手段として戸籍を利用した。

戸籍は国民の登録するものである。戸籍は全国に及ぶため、重要な公式記録となっている。また、生涯の事柄が記録されているため、遺伝学者、歴史研究家、人口統計学者は戸籍を学問的に応用することに注目しつつある。しかし、戸籍が実情に非常に役立つということは概して見逃されている。私たちの目的、つまり個人の存在を実証するために、戸籍は非常に役立つ。それは戸籍に個人を証明するその人独自の事柄、例えば役柄、養子縁組の関係、正確な姓名、出生および死亡年月日、正確な出生地と死亡地、両親の姓名、改名、その他の説明が、列記されているからである。婚姻関係や子孫についても、この記録を調べればわかる。

III．個人と戸籍

近代の戸籍が使用されるようになった以来、日本で生まれた者、あるいは日本に居住している者、日本国籍を有する者はすべて登録され、戸籍制度下に置かれるようになった。現在生存している人の記録は、現戸籍として取り扱われ、一般に戸籍と呼ばれる。一方、死亡、結婚、養子縁組、離婚、国籍の喪失等によって戸籍から抹消された記録は、「除かれた戸籍」すなわち除籍と呼ばれる。戸籍と除籍の違いは知ってがいるが、薄い紙に記された戸籍簿に手をふれたことのない人がほとんどである。また、現在は閲覧が禁止され、役所の職員しかこれを扱うことが許されない。子供が生まれたら、両親は直ちに出生届を出さなければならない。本籍地の近くに住んでいる場合は、直接その地の役所に届け出る。しかし遠い場合は、居住地の役所から本籍地の役所へ送付してもらう。このように、日本では手続きの便宜が図られる。役所
表A
戸籍の様式とその特徴

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>戸籍の様式</th>
<th>年 代</th>
<th>編 練 理 由</th>
<th>体 際</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. 市町村</td>
<td>1872-86</td>
<td>未定居住と住民の管理を目的として制限政府により制定された。</td>
<td>全体が定まっていない。個人、社会経済、家族の作成された地域によって異なる。ほとんど上質のものではない。対象のあるものとないものがある。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. 1886年式戸籍</td>
<td>1886-98</td>
<td>取扱い手続と報告手続きを省略することによって、軽便が増加しながら届出が不要なものになっている現状を打破するために、内務省が新しい指導書を発行し実施した。</td>
<td>記録の記載手続きがさらに統一化された。届け出の用紙が標準化として用いられた。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. 1898年式戸籍</td>
<td>1898-1914</td>
<td>新民法の一部として、西欧と日本を兼ねて制定された。記録を簡素し、職員に記帳を指導するため、さらに簡易を理想、手続きを詳細に規定する法が基本であった。</td>
<td>記録は標準化され、公式の用紙が印刷された。届出が印刷され、関係者向けでなく、記載は広く作られている。家族2名が表に、3人が表面に、それ以上の者は次のページに記載することができる。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. 1914年式戸籍</td>
<td>1915-47</td>
<td>軽便の無理と重度を避けるため、戸籍事務所の改編登録簿が廃止された。記録を改め、職員に記帳を指導するため、さらに簡易を理想、手続きを詳細に規定する法が基本であった。</td>
<td>戸主の記載が用紙の裏表に記載され、その裏面に家族2名、それ以後2人ずつのページに記載された。1人当たりの欄が広くとられている。横は丈夫なものが多く用いられていたが、太平洋戦争時には物質の不足によりさら低纸が用いられた。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. 現行戸籍</td>
<td>1948-現 在</td>
<td>戦後の新憲法制定に伴い、個人の権利が強調されるようになり、それが個人の記録に反映されている。基本的な体裁は変わらない。家族制度は小家族（核家族）制度により廃止された。</td>
<td>祭りの書式が引続き用いられていた。結婚等の名簿には（住所を含む）個人の住居が作成され、子供が生まれると、その戸籍に付記された。戸籍は本籍の後に説明を記載する。表面に1人、裏面に2人、それ以上は1人ずつのページに記載された。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. 改製戸籍</td>
<td>1. 1947-51</td>
<td>上記に同じ。</td>
<td>Eの様式と同じ用紙を使用。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. 1957-68</td>
<td>1947-51年は、上記Eの記載原簿から転写することとなった。D様式で残っていたすべての戸籍は、1957年以降改製された。</td>
<td>除籍ファイルの中のDの様式のものは、そのままの形でファイルに残された。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. 再製戸籍</td>
<td>上記の様式の再製</td>
<td>記録紛失、破損、消滅等によって所在地の役所から記録再製の要望がある場合に作成される。</td>
<td>その時代に応じた用紙に記載される。</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
法的根拠による。西日本のある方角では、近親者以外に籍の交付を行わないこととしている。この点、法務省の職員は、法規的載は各程度の許容範囲をもつけることの、プライバシー問題には非常
に理解をとらえている。ここです重要なの、だれも籍本の交付が許されないか、どのような理由があら
どの記録の交付を受けられるかを、地方自治体の職員がどのように判断するかである。法は文化化される
が、その解釈は、世論による、法務省から地方の役所に出される指示に影響される。

今回の籍法改正の要点を覚えておくと、今後の調査に役立つであろう。

(1) 家系の閲覧は禁止される。
(2) 籍本または抄本を請求する場合は、「事由を明らかにしなければ」ならない。「不適目的による
　ことが明らかの場合は」市長は「これを拒むことができる」
(3) 除籍籍本または抄本は、籍に記載されている住所または配偶者、直系子孫にのみ交付される。
(4) 要求者が住居、その他の不正な手段により籍の記録の交付を受けた場合は、5万円以下の過料が
　課せられる。申請書の記載を偽ることや、他人の印鑑を使用することは、この条項に含まれる。
(5) 籍本または抄本の交付は、「相続関係を証明する必要がある場合その他法務省令で定める場合に限り」,
　その請求を行なうことができる。

以上の法改正により、掛接、歯の調査、またある種の記録の入手はさらに難しくなるであろう。しか
し、直系の調査には何と貧乏がなければ、大切なのか、一般に認められている法規解釈を正しく理解す
ることである。上記の改正の要点に注目し、実際に籍籍の証明書の発行を申請してみれば、読った情報に
よるうかさや心配を解消できるであろう。また現在系図部では、これらの問題を解決する方法を研究して
いる。なお、有益な方法があれば御提案いただきたい。

Ⅶ. 籍本の取得

A. 本籍地の確認

籍本を請求する場合は、あらかじめ、調べたい人々の本籍地を確認しておかなければならない。多く
の場合、籍籍地と住所は違っている。従って、籍籍地のわからないことが多い。

籍籍地を確認する一般的な方法は、自分自身の籍籍の記載事項を調べて、他の籍籍へとさかのぼること
である。住民票を取り寄せて籍籍地を調べることが必要な場合もある。また、親族に直接または郵便
で問い合わせて、親族が籍籍地を調べる方法もある。

籍籍地がわかったら、次は、その籍籍を保存している役所を知ることである。役所は、村、町、区、
市役所等、様々である。役所の所在地は、電話帳で調べると便利である。しかし、人口増加等のために、
管轄区が変更されていることもあるので、地名辞典を参照する必要のある場合もある。（付録Ⅳ「参考文
献」p.32参照）

B. 記籍の整理

取り寄せる戸籍をわかりやすく照合整理すると、次にどの戸籍を請求しなければならないかが容易に
わかる。これを組織的に行うならば、探求はもっと能率よく行なえるであろう。しかし、ここで特定
の方法を発表するつもりはない。探求者は自分の好みに合い、目的を達成することのできる方法を採用
すべきである。また、他の人々が見てわかる方法でなければならない。

整理方法は、入手できた籍籍の枚数と、探求する家系の数によって異なる。また、先祖が全体として
わかるように、大きな系図表を作成するとよい。戸籍籍本に番号を付け、ファイルや封筒に入れて整理
するのもよい方法である。ファイルを使用する場合は、家系数と入手した籍籍の枚数に応じてファイル
を準備する。（2冊あるいは4冊、8冊……）

例えば、4冊のファイルを次のように分けて使用することがができる。
らうこともできるし、承諾書を渡してもらうこともできる。現在すでに、直系親族以外の者には謄本の交付が禁じられているので、傍系の者ならびに姻族についてはこの方法を用いる必要がある。このように、家族や親族は、あなたの系図探求に重要な役割を担っている。

E. 手数料と請求手続き

1976年7月1日以降、戸籍および除籍原籍等の手数料が改定された。この手数料の改定は1948年以降、5年目になった。前回の改定は1973年7月であった。

また、手数料の改定と同時に、算定方法も変更された。このように制度が改められたことにより、請求書の改定した改定にしても、また請求者にとっても、手数料の算定は容易になった。また、謄本等のコピーのほかに、謄本又は申請書の取扱いも考慮した上で、この手数料の改定が行なわれたに至った。除籍原籍の枚数が増え、取扱いにも一層の注意が必要になってきたため、経費がかさんできた。それが理由である。しかし家族族の場合は、手数料が謄本の枚数ではなく台数で定められているために、むしろ有利になる。改製原籍等は除籍と同じ手数料で計算される。また、閲覧はすでに禁止されている。

抄本と謄本の手数料は現在同額である。そして、系図の探求には後者が必要であるので、この改定は私たちにとって有利である。

手数料——時折変更されるが、現在は以下の通りである。

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>手数料</th>
<th>1通300円</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>除籍</td>
<td>1通300円</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>改製原籍</td>
<td>1通300円</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>戸籍</td>
<td>1通200円</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

郵便で請求する場合は、切手や現金でなく、郵便小定為を用いる。海外からの交付請求には外国替為を用いる。その際、金額に余裕を持たせ、金額の不急による遅延を避けるようにする。役所では切手を受け取らないように作っているので、郵送料を含めて送らなければならない。費用は、謄本の数とおおよその重量を考慮し、料金表も見て判断する。謄本が手元に届くまでの期間は、役所の事務処理や郵送日数によって左右されるが、日本国内の場合は早くても1週間から2週間、海外からの場合は1ヵ月かかるであろう。

本籍のある役所の窓口で請求すれば、現金で手数料を納め、普通はその場で受け取ることができる。

IV. 記録の読解と分析

A. 記録事項

記録事項はほとんど定型化されており、個人に関する事項と登録事項が明記されている。従って、戸籍を順次たどってゆくと、家族についているわけですらない点を明らかにすることができる。特に、女性と養子についてよくわかる。系図上価値のある以下の事項は定型化されており、各個人ごとにかかるようになっている。

1. 本籍
2. 氏名——嫡出でない子供は、認知を受けるまで母親の姓を名乗り、母親の戸籍に入れられる。後に認知を受け、父親の戸籍に登録されると、嫡出子として認められる。
3. 実父母の氏名
4. 養親の氏名（養子である場合）。養子に注意。養子縁組された人は別の欄に記載されることもある。
5. 統柄。通常は、戸主または華頭者との統柄

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ようになってきたため、近年は少ない。
4. 実際の日よりも遅れて元旦とする。そのために、一週間、時には一月近く出生年月日がずれてい
る場合がある。古い戸籍にかなり多い。
5. 応を遂げるために、離婚の届出をしない。子供のいない夫婦は容易にこれが行なえる。
6. 届出を結婚年月日とする。これはよく見落とされている。
7. 迷信によって、人の不祥を免れる呪の年や事情を避ける。例えば、丙午の年に生まれた男性は女
を支配と考えられていた。そのような女性は結婚が難しいため、翌年まで出生届けをしなかった。

死産児は戸籍に必ずしも記録されないということを、家庭研究家は覚えておく必要がある。また、生
後間もなく死亡した幼児。特に届出期間内の死亡した幼児は普通記録されていない。しかし役所の職員
は、特に田舎の小さな役所の職員は、個人的な事情に関して届出を提出するよう要求することができる。
このような意味での不正確さはかなり多い。

届出の誤りは比較的少ないが、それでも誤りの生じ得ることを、調査者は心しておかなければならない。
従って、記載事項のどの部分に特に注意を払えばよいか知っていると有益である。他の資料がな
く、会話の元点あるいは禁忌となる事項を解釈することは難しい。例えば、親の関に不明あるいは不詳
と記されていることがあるが、これは恐らくその子が嫡出でないということであろう。この場合、さら
に事実が確認されなければ、それ以上さかのぼって先祖を調べることはできない。

慎重に取り扱う必要のある事項が幾つかある。それは、身分制度下の年分、家事を、他の事項を隠
すために、これを示す文字や記録が役所の手で削除されているためである。そのほか、失望の事柄
については、故意に消したり、戸籍への記載を取り持てどしたりしている：自殺者、刑務所で出生または死
亡した者、変死者、行路死亡人、棄児等。年月日が推定できる場合は、その推定年月日が記載される。

最後に、事務処理上の誤りがある。届出から戸籍へ連絡を書き忘したり、あるいは届出を誤った場合
にこれが生じる。また地域によっては、住民や役所の職員が、もっと開けた地域に比べて文字を知らな
いということもある。戸籍制度が施行された当初、読み書きの能力が記録に大きな影響を及ぼしたこと
は明らかである。国民大衆が名字を持つことを許された時、正しい字を知らぬ人、読った字や俗字が多
く用いられた。一地方に多くの似通った名前があったり、また変わった名前があったりするが、その割
合には誤字の少ないことは驚くべきことである。この問題は、養子縁組や結婚、離婚を複雑にしている。
従って戸籍を利用する時に観察力をよく働かなければならないことは明らかである。幸いにも、転写
が専門家により行われ、しかも法律上罰則が定められていることから、誤りは最小限にとどまっている。

C. 記録の読解

戸籍簿上の記録を難しく感じるのはごく当然である。日本語はここ数十年間に著しく変わっており、
その上地方の特色があることに気付く人もいるであろう。古い戸籍では、様々な変体が（付録A p. 28参照）
がされており、また異字略子（付録B p.30参照）が多く使われている。戸籍が作成された当時の地方の慣習や
参考資料に精通し、名前や記載事項を正しく読めるようにすべきである。そのためには、経験と適切な
探求資料を入手することが非常に大切になる。参考文献（付録D p.32）が役立つであろう。しかしこ
れは参考となる資料のごく一部である。そのほかにも、地方の図書館で有益なもののが入手できるであろ
う。

家族の資料を調べるのには、しばしば多くの問題が伴う。予想以上に複雑で時間のかかるのが普通で
ある。特に、女性や養子の情報を入手しようとする時に頭著である。読み取るのが難しい場合は、拡大
鏡を使ったり、読み慣れている友人に援助を求める必要もある。手書きのために文字が不統一であったり、複写がよかなかったり、原記録が破損していて読めないということもある。このような
付録
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<td>他業</td>
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<tr>
<td>ユ</td>
<td>地理</td>
<td>未定</td>
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<tr>
<td>ヨ</td>
<td>年代</td>
<td>未定</td>
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<tr>
<td>ラ</td>
<td>類別</td>
<td>未定</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>リ</td>
<td>用途</td>
<td>未定</td>
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<td>ル</td>
<td>所有</td>
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<tr>
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<td>他業</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ン</td>
<td>他業</td>
<td>未定</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
付録 C

3 万萬
4 千
5 方
6 当
7 原
8 且
9 佳
10 先
11 甘
12 佳
13 各
14 様
15 様
16 起
17 聴
18 頭
19 聴
20 聴

1 仮
2 假
3 团
4 盃
5 電
6 廣
7 音
8 音
9 音
10 音
11 音
A

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF

SOURCES AND ACTIVITIES

IN

JAPANESE GENEALOGY

by

Thomas Kemp

April 6, 1973

LIS 523

Sister Knight
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INTRODUCTION

This bibliography is designed to be useful to people with Japanese ancestry in compiling their family genealogies. It is designed to include handbooks and guides to research in Japanese genealogy, as well as Japanese genealogical records, family histories and primary and secondary record sources. A bibliography of the activities of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in this field has also been included.

The only limitations imposed on this bibliography are that a description of the material had to be given in English or in Romanji. Items listed only in Kanji are not included. This however does not mean that the records themselves are not in Kanji, as in most cases they are.

Annotations have been added to some of the entries in this bibliography. A short descriptive annotation has been given for all items that are written in Romanji. Also in the case of microfilms, the call number from The Genealogy Society of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has been included. It is given at the end of the annotation and the abbreviation GS is given to denote the call number. It is felt that in as much as these films can be easily obtained through any Branch Library of the Genealogy Society that these numbers should be included.
GENERAL HANDBOOKS AND GUIDEBOOKS


GENEALOGICAL RECORD SOURCES AND FAMILY HISTORIES


(Anekoji and Yabu family histories. GS 825, 705.)


(The genealogy of Prince Arisugawa and Prince Fushimi. GS 825, 709.)


(Index to the genealogy of Court Nobles. GS 825, 709.)


(Ishii and Gojo family histories. GS 825, 705.)

Japan Mission of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Records of Members, 1901-1968. *N.p., N.d.* (Microfilm.)

(GS 83550 part ii.)


(The biography and genealogy of various noble families. GS 825, 706; 825, 707.)


(Genealogy of the Gojo and Karahashi families. GS 825, 713.)
(Genealogy of the Hamuro family. GS 825,711.)

(Genealogy of the Higashibojo, Kiyoke and Kuwabara families. GS 825,713.)

(Genealogy of the Higashikuse, Kuze and Uematsu families. GS 825,713.)

(Genealogy of the Hino family. GS 825,711.)

(Genealogy of the Hirohata family. GS 825,713.)

(Genealogy of the Honami and Tsutsumi families. GS 825,712.)

(Genealogy of the Ishiyama, Higashizono and Rokkaku families. GS 825,711.)

(Genealogy of the Jimyo-in, Takano and Ishino families. GS 825,711.)

(Genealogy of the Karashashi family. GS 825,711.)

(Genealogy of the Kazahaya, Wushakoji, Oshikoji, Takamatsu, Yabu, Nakazono, and Takaoka families. GS 825,710.)

(Genealogy of the Konoe family. GS 825,709.)

(Genealogy of the Namba and Asukai families. GS 825,709.)

(Genealogy of the Nakayama, Imaki and Nomiya families. GS 825,710.)
(Genealogy of the Niijo family. GS 825,709.)

(Microfilm.)
(Genealogy of the Nishikikoji family. GS 825,713.)

(Genealogy of the Ogawa, Bono and Shibayama families. GS 825,712.)

(Microfilm.)
(Genealogy of the Omi-kado family. GS 825,710.)

(Genealogy of the Reizei family. GS 825,711.)

(Microfilm.)
(Genealogy of the Shigenoi and Arekoji families. GS 825,710.)

(Genealogy of the Shumisudani, Yotsutsuji and Nishyotsutsuji families. GS 825,710.)

(Microfilm.)
(Genealogy of the Takatsukasa family. GS 825,709.)

(Microfilm.)
(Genealogy of the Tenporin family. GS 825,709.)

(Microfilm.)
(Genealogy of the Tokugawa family. GS 825,711.)

(Genealogy of the Uramatsu, Toyooka, Kitakoji, Toyama and Mimuroto families. GS 825,711.)

(Genealogy of the Uratsuji, Yamamoto, Umezono and Omiya families. GS 825,710.)
Kuge kaden (Haikai), Kajuri, Machi, Mino, Koji, and Ichijo. Tokyo: Takahashi Photo Service Co., 1970. (Microfilm.)
(Genealogy of the Kajuri, Machi, Mino, Koji, Toma, and Ichijo families. GS 825,707.)

(Genealogy of the Kushida and Kurashashi families. GS 825,705.)

(Genealogy of the Kuze, Atago, and Chigusa families. GS 825,705.)

(Genealogy of the Nakayama family. GS 825,706.)

Seishi Kenkyuka, Seishi meikan. 2nd ed. Tokyo: Seishi Kendyukai, 1913. (Genealogy of the Seishi family.)

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GENEALOGICAL RECORDS—GENERAL SPECIAL


GENEALOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS


"8,000 mile Temple Excursion." *Church News*, November 22, 1969, p. 11.


AUTHORITIES IN THE FIELD OF JAPANESE GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

TATSUI SATO


SPENCER J. PALMER

SOURCES CONSULTED

CARD CATLOGS

Brigham Young University Card Catalog

The Genealogy Society of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Card Catalog

Library of Congress, National Union Catalog, 1962-


OTHER SOURCES


This guide to the most useful materials on Japan in the Lee Library is not meant to be a complete list of holdings. Browse in the area of any book or magazine you look for—related materials are often close by. Call numbers beginning with one or two capital letters are in the Library of Congress sections on each floor. "Ref" means the reference section of the floor whose number follows. "Asian" means the Asian Collection and "America" is the reference section of the collection. "WV", "Hor" and "Americans" are in Special Collections. Ask a reference librarian whenever you need help.

(1) GENERAL INTRODUCTIONS ARE IN:
- Encyclopedia Americana. All ref areas

(2) CHECK CARD CATALOG (3rd floor) UNDER:
- Japan;
- Japan--Civilization; J--Commerce; J--Description and travel; J--Economic conditions; J--Foreign relations; J--History; J--Industries; J--Maps; J--Philosophy; J--Politics and government; J--Population; J--Religion; J--Social conditions; J--Statistics; J--Japanese;
- Japanese Americans; J--Drama; J--Fiction; J--In the U.S.; J--Language; J--Literature; J--Newspapers; J--Periodicals; J--Poetry; etc.
- National characteristics, Japanese.
- Also check the LCC Catalog (2nd floor), Special Collections Catalog (room 404), Asian and Map Catalogs (both 1st floor).

(3) CURRENT PERIODICALS (3rd floor):
- Japan Echo. DS801.J226
- Japan Report. 952.005/J27r
- Japanese Art. 385.6/J37
- JAPAN TIMES (newspaper). J271 and FILP/J271 (4th floor)
- Back issues of the above, plus the following, are on the 4th floor:
  * Japan. 952.005/J27j
  * Japanese Illustrated. 952.005/J27j
  * Kalto no tomo. Per/235.5/S615
  * Periodicals in the Asian Collection:
  * Dungel shunji. Asian/935.05/2883

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(5) MOST MATERIALS ON JAPAN ARE ON THE 1ST, 3RD AND 4TH FLOORS. BROWSE UNDER THE FOLLOWING CALL NUMBERS:
- Asian Collection, 952.6, 952.6, 956, 952, D850, PL
- Browse Ref under 950 and 952 carefully.
- Some materials may be in the Reserve Library (3rd floor), on the yellow return shelves, or in the sorting shelves. They may also have been reclassified; check the card catalog for new call numbers.
(6) ALMANACS, HANDBOOKS, ENCYCLOPEDIAS, AND ATLASES:

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- Japanese Annual. Ref/915.2/C27a
- Japanese Statistical Yearbook. 315.2/C271
- Nihon shinbun hokansō (Japanese newspaper yearbook). Asian/PL705.9/252
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(7) DICTIONARIES:

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- Papinot, Edmond. Historical and Geographical Dictionary of Japan. 1906. AsiaRef/495.63/4957
- Chamberlain, Basil Hall. Things Japanese. 1915. AsiaRef/495.63/4957


- Nihon bunko bokugaku jiten (Dictionary of annual events). 1958. AsiaRef/495.63/4957
(8) BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF MATERIALS ON JAPAN:

A Ref/950.016/V382v

Catalogue of the K.B.S. Library. 1937.
Ref/950.016/K829c

K.B.S. Classified List of Books in Western Languages Relating to Japan. 1965.
Ref/950.016/K829ca

Ref/950.016/K829a

Ref/950.016/K829k

Ref/950.016/D628t

Ref/950.016/K829l

Ref/950.016/K5799

Ref/950.016/K578n

Ref/950.016/BI957

Ref/950.016/K578b

Catalog of Materials on Japan in Western Languages in the National Diet Library. 1956-1975.
Ref/950.016/I2897


Ref/950.016/K668g

Ref/950.016/K664g

Ref/950.016/K664g

Ref/950.016/K664g

Ref/950.016/K664g

Ref/950.016/K664g

Ref/950.016/S132j

Ref/950.016/C462


Ref/950.016/C462

Ref/950.016/C462

Ref/950.016/K829z

Nihon keizai...bunko (Bibliography of Japanese economic history). 1970. Ref/950.016/K829z

Check under "Japan" in:

Annual Review of English Books on Asia. 1974—. (List of SY Asian holdings.)
Ref/950.016/C461

Ref/950.016/C461

Library of Congress. National Union Catalog.
Ref/950.016/C461

Ref/950.016/K829b

Cumulative Bibliography of Asian Studies and
Bibliography of Asian Studies. Both at:
Ref/950.016/K829b

Books for College Libraries. 2nd ed. 6 vols. Ref/950.016/K829b

(9) WORKS OF INTEREST TO MORMON RESEARCHERS:

Most of the following are in both Special Collections and the stacks.

Seisho (Holy Bible). 1968. Ref/950.016/312j


Kyot to seibuku ( Doctrine and covenants). 1977. Ref/950.016/312j

Koka muryu shinju (Pearl of great price). 1977. Ref/950.016/312j


Continued on next page—
HAJOR SCHOLARLY JOURNALS

- Monumenta Nipponica. 952.005/M769
- Japan Quarterly. 952.005/J27
- Journal of Japanese Studies. 915.205/J82
- Journal of Asian Studies. 915.205/J82
- Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies. 952.05/H26
- Modern Asian Studies. 952.05/M72
- Asian Profile. 952.05/AsP2p

Back issues of the above, plus the following, are on the 4th floor:

- Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan (TASJ). vols. 1-50. 952/AsP2t

INDEXES AND ABSTRACTS:

- Carter, Stephen D., comp. Author Index to Selected Japanese Periodicals. Dong-
  gamsa, the Brigham Young University Harold B. Lee Library Asian Collection. 1972.
  AskRef/059.956/356t
- Current Contents of Academic Journals in Japan, 1972—The Humanities and Social
  Sciences. AskRef/059.956/356t
- National Diet Library. Zasshi kiiku hakushin (Index to magazine articles). 1949—.
  AskRef/059.956/427t

Since this paper was prepared in 1981, realize that some of the call numbers have been changed to LC numbers. Check Byline for these changes and additional sources.
The following bibliographies of books and films in the Family History Library's Asian collection list materials of value to American researchers of East Asian descent. (The books can be used only at the main library. Citizens of other countries who are of East Asian origin can find microfilmed materials relevant to their needs by searching the FHLC fiche for the countries where they now reside.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR JAPANESE AMERICANS**

The following books, which may be of interest to Japanese Americans, are in the collection of the Family History Library. Some do not print out in the FHLC fiche catalog, but can be located through a search on the computer. Some words and names are abbreviated here. Ask a reference person for help.

_Amerasia journal_


_Americans of Japanese ancestry: a study of assimilation in the American community_ / Forrest Emmanuel LaViolette.

_Asians in America: a selected, annotated bibliography._

_Bakumatsu Nihon no fukei to hitobito [Photos of Japan ca. 1860]._

_A Brief history of early Okinawa based on the Omoro soshi_ / Mitsugu Sakihara.

_California and the oriental, Japanese, Chinese, and Hindus: report of State Board of Control of California to Gov. Wm. Stephens, June 19, 1920._


_Encyclopedia of Asian history._

_Ethnic America: a history_ / Thomas Sowell.

_From you to your ancestors: Japanese_ / LDS Church Genealogical Dept.

_Gila River, Arizona Japanese relocation camp_ / Floyd Enos Hebdon.

_Handbook for genealogical research in Japan_ / Joyce C. Worthen.

_Hawai-to Nihonjin imin shi - The history of Japanese Immigrants in island of Hawaii_ / Kiyoshi Okubo.

_A History of Japanese in Hawaii._

_How and where to research your ethnic-American cultural heritage: Japanese Americans_ / Robert D. Reed.

_Hyaku nen mae no Nihon [Photos of Japan 100 years ago]._


_Japanese American evacuation and resettlement_ / Edward N. Barnhart.

_Japanese immigration and colonization_ / Valentine Stuart McClatchy.


Japanese names / P.G. O'Neill I II.

Japanese personal names / I.V. Gillis & Pai Ping-Ch'i, compo

Japanese surnames / I.V. Gillis & Pai Ping-Ch'i, compo

Kanyaku imin: a hundred years of Japanese life in Hawaii.

Kodansha encyclopedia of Japan.

Kodomo no tame ni - For the sake of the children: the Japanese American experience in Hawaii / Dennis M. Ogawa.

Major genealogical record sources in Japan / LOS Church Genealogical Dept.


Prejudice, war and the constitution / Jacobus Ten Broek.

Records submission manual: Japanese supplement / LOS Church Genealogical Dept.

Ryukyuan names / Shunzo Sakamaki, ed.


Tokaido gojusan tsugi: Hiroshige kara gendai made [Woodcuts, maps & photos of Japan over 100 years].


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

Distribution of Japanese immigrants, 1892-1894. Film 1017122 item 7-8.

Endowment index (Oriental, Romanized), 1846-1969. Film 1262397. No circulation to FHC.

Family group records collection; archives section, Oriental collection. Film 795724-795748.

Final accountability roster of the Gila River Relocation Center, November, 1945 / U.S. War Relocation Authority. Film 573958.

Handbook for genealogical research in Japan / Joyce C. Worthen. Film 874021 item 4.

Japanese emigration records, 1885-1948/ Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Film 1507881-1507959.

Japanese personal names / I.V. Gillis & Pai Ping-Ch'i, compo Film 795624 item 2; or film 795961 item 7.

Japanese surnames / I.V. Gillis & Pai Ping-Ch'i, compo Film 795624 item 1.

Kakocho / Sotoshu betsuin, Honolulu, Hawaii. Film 1031193.

Kakocho, 1899-1965/ Lihue Honganji, Kauai, Hawaii. Film 1031198.

Kakocho, 1900-1979/ Kauai Zenshuji, Kauai, Hawaii. Film 1031197.

Kakocho, 1907-1979/ Mantokuji, Maui, Hawaii. Film 1031277-1031278.


Record of members: Japan, Japanese Mission, 1901-1951. Film 128832-128834, 255170. No photocopies except by attendant.

Ryukyuan-names / Shunzo Sakamaki, ed. Film.795749 item 1.

Ships' passenger manifests, 1843-1900 / Hawai i Collector of Customs. Film 1002637, 1002657-1002672, 1002785-1002788 (Japanese index); 1009964-1009972, 1009624-1009633, 1009888-1009895 (Ships' manifests).

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.
GLOSSARY OF JAPANESE GENEALOGICAL TERMS

koseki 戸籍 household register, begun 1872; available from 1886. Includes all people in a household under one head.
tōhon 譲本 certified copy.
shōhon 抄本 summary; abstract.
jinshin koseki 壬申戸籍 registry begun in the year Jinshin (Meiji 5: 1872). Not available for private genealogical work.
joseki 除籍 expired register in which all persons originally entered have been removed because of death, change of residence, etc. A joseki file is ordinarily available for 80 years after its expiration.
genseki 原籍 another term for honseki.
honseki 本籍 registered locality (address of household being registered).

kakochō 過去帳 Buddhist death register.
kaimyō 戒名 posthumous Buddhist name, recorded in kakochō.
hōmyō 法名 Buddhist name given to living converts; similar to kaimyō.
shūmon aratamechō 宗門改帳 examination of religion register (pre-1873).
ninbetsuchō 人別帳 individual examination register (pre-1873).
The shūmon aratamechō and ninbetsuchō were special surveillance censuses whose object was to detect and apprehend hidden Christians. They were superseded by the koseki.

ken 県 (or 縣) prefecture, divided into shi and gun.
to 都 metropolitan prefecture (Tōkyō-to 東京都). Similar to ken.
fu 府 urban prefecture (Kyōto-fu, Ōsaka-fu 京都府、大阪府). Similar to ken.
ku 区 (or 郷) ward in some large cities (Sapporo, Tōkyō, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Nagoya, Kyōto, Ōsaka, Kōbe, Hiroshima, Kita Kyūshū, Fukuoka); divided into chō.
shi 市 city, divided into chō and aza.
gun 郡 county, divided into chō and mura.
chō 町 (also read machi) district within a shi or ku; town within a gun.
chōme 丁目 smaller division of a chō in some neighborhoods.
mura 村 (also read son) village within a gun.
aza 字 (sometimes ōaza 大字) unorganized district in a shi or mura.
banchi 番地 house number.
kuni 国 (or 国) province (no longer in official use). Now used to mean “nation.”
GLOSSARY, continued

koshu 戸主 head of a household.
zenkoshu 前戸主 previous head of household.
otto 夫 husband.
tsuma 妻 wife.
fu 婦 wife.
chichi 父 father.
haha 母 mother.
sofu 祖父 grandfather.
sobo 祖母 grandmother.
dan 男 (also read nan) male; man; son.
jo 女 female; woman; daughter.
otōto 弟 younger brother.
anē 姊 older sister.
imōto 妹 younger sister.
mago 孫 (also read son) grandchild.
himagō 曾孫 (also read sōson) great-grandchild.
yō 養 adopted. In Japan, a man without sons may adopt his eldest daughter's husband as his own son, and the young man will take his wife's surname.
shimei 氏名 family name; name of household head.
shussei 出生 birth.
bō 亡 deceased; the late....
nen 年 (also read toshī) year.
gatsu 月 (also read getsu or tsuki) month.
hī 日 (also read nichī) day; date.
Japanese Family Crests

All families in Japan have a family crest which has been handed down from generation to generation. Although these crests are not in frequent use today, they can be seen on invitation cards for weddings and on ceremonial kimono.

In rural districts, some houses still have the family crests on the tiles of their roofs. Household furniture on which the family crest has been imprinted is also to be found.

Family crests are said to have originated in the Fujiwara Period (from the 9th Century to the end of the 12th Century), when the nobles were in control of the central government.

The noblemen began the custom of imprinting their family emblems on their kimono and coaches. However, family crests, in the modern sense of the term, are said to have originated during the Kamakura Era (end of the 12th Century to the middle of the 14th Century) when the foundation of feudalism was firmly established in Japan.

The crests were patterned after the emblems on the banners and flags which warriors carried into battle.

Family crests began to be imprinted on roof tiles after the middle of the 14th Century. During the latter part of the so-called "Age of Civil Wars" (16th Century), General Toyotomi Hideyoshi, who succeeded in pacifying the various warlords in the country and became the de facto ruler of Japan, inscribed his family crest on Osaka Castle, which he had built as his headquarters to administer the country. Since then, it became the fashion among the people to attach a family crest to their houses.

In the Tokugawa Period (from the 17th Century to the 19th Century) during which the Tokugawa Shogunate took over the helm of the Government, Japan enjoyed nearly 300 years of peace. And because the flags and banners used in warfare were no longer necessary, family crests were used mainly to indicate a person’s social status.

Photos by Atsushi Kayada

JAPAN ILLUSTRATED. Quarterly--Winter, 1973, Vol.11, No.1, pp.59-64

Note: For illustrations of various Japanese family crests etc. see the article itself.
The family crest became a necessity for the samurai class in carrying out their official as well as social functions. It was during this period that the official kimonos for ceremonial purposes with five imprints of the family crest made its debut.

The use of family crests was not limited to the samurai class alone, but was adopted by the common people. At one time during the Tokugawa Period, the family crests of Kabuki actors became very popular among the masses and many of their crests were used on clothing, toys and candies.

In Europe, family crests were used exclusively by noblemen, but in Japan, they have been adopted by practically all commoners. Figures of animals were generally used as family emblems in Europe, but leaves and flowers provided the general designs of the Japanese crests.

Approximately 50 types of leaves and flowers are most commonly used as family crests in Japan. They include the chrysanthemum, paulownia, wisteria, plum, pine and bamboo. About 30 species of animals, birds and fish, including the horse, antelope, rabbit, dove, stork, hawk, eagle, turtle, butterfly and crab, are also in use in Japanese family crests today. The most common, however, are birds.

Family crests have also been patterned after other symbols and objects such as the sun, moon, stars, snow, waves, mountains and other natural elements, as well as bells, mirrors, crosses and sacred staffs and other objects related to religion. Weapons such as bows and arrows, arrow feathers and swords were also used as models of family crests.

Family crests adopted by artisans were often patterned after the tools of their respective trades such as ships, masts, oars, sickle, waterwheel, pestle, hammer, hatchet, coins and measures.

The crest of the Imperial Family in Japan is the sixteen-petal chrysanthemum. This flower, according to an ancient Oriental tradition, is the king of flowers.

Approximately 400 different types of family crests are in use in Japan today. But if alterations of the original 400 are included, the number would reach about 2,000. However, the most commonly used crests encompass from 70 to 80 types.
Like scores of other young Japanese, Sadao Watanabe came to the United States at a young age to seek his fortune. His knowledge of English was minimal and he was unfamiliar with the American culture but arrived in San Francisco in 1906 with the idea that hard work and youth would overcome all handicaps.

Although Sadao planned to make the United States his permanent home, he knew of others who wanted to get rich quickly and return to Japan in triumph. A few succeeded and went back in style, others returned with much more modest achievements. For the majority who remained, marriage and the raising of a family were important so that Sadao was joined by his “picture bride,” Haruko from Japan in 1912. The birth of his first child Robert Nagao, followed by three more children made it clear that ideas of returning to Japan were no longer realistic.

Life was never easy in California. The Japanese were called “aliens ineligible for citizenship” and as such they were deprived of the “privileges” of voting and owning land. Although Sadao could not be a citizen, he drilled the idea of good citizenship into all of his children. Nevertheless, prejudice and discrimination (which was reinforced by the constant strain between the United States and Japan) remained strong against all Japanese.

The attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 was immediately felt by the Watanabe family. All of them, including their American born citizen children, were placed in wartime relocation centers. Bob volunteered to serve in the United States army and received numerous citations for his participation in the Italian campaign.

The Watanabe family was released from the camps in 1945 and returned to California. Although there was considerable anxiety about their future, they started their lives anew. Fortunately jobs were plentiful and even though they were now much older they were able to fulfill some of their expectations. All of their children received college educations, were married and had their own families.

The dream of returning to Japan was fulfilled in 1965 when they joined a tour and were able to meet with surviving friends and relatives in Hiroshima. They found things considerably changed since their departure decades ago and upon their return reflected on their own lives. They were now American citizens through a change in the laws; they were surrounded by grandchildren and although they realized that old age would bring forth some new problems they felt that they had lived full lives and had contributed in their own way to the making of America.
A novel about Japanese Canadians in British Columbia.

Photographic essay which describes the general feeling of uncertainty of the Japanese-Americans who were uprooted and incarcerated in various camps during World War II.

The notable events and contributions of Japanese-Americans in the United States.

The expression that emerged in art, accompanied with captions and legends by the Japanese-American internees in all ten of the War Relocation Centers of World War II.

A novel about a Japanese-American family in California, their exile during World War II, and the incidents that caused a bitter struggle.

Recollections of the struggle at Manzanar written from the perspective of a young woman who lived part of her life in a relocation center. This book has been made into a TV film.

A biography of the first Japanese-American to serve in the U.S. Senate. His war experiences in Italy and his entrance into Hawaiian politics are featured.

A personal account of a Japanese-American family's move to the camps and the problems of adjustment during the years of the wartime relocation.

A personal diary highlighting the life of a Nisei who lived in Berkeley and was sent to the Tanforan Assembly Center in 1942.

A sensitive portrayal of the experiences of an Issei clergyman covering the period prior to the wartime evacuation and through postwar adjustment.

Brief chapters on the reasons for Japanese emigration, the tragedy of evacuation, and a recognition of their various contributions to American society.

An autobiographical novel of several immigrants and their children in Hawaii. The novel provides an interesting account of early life in Hawaii and the treatment of Hawaiian-Japanese during World War II.

These are various stories concerning the life of the Japanese in America before World War II.

This book presents various portraits of the Japanese lifestyle in Hawaii.
An account of a Nisei’s search for identity as he experiences life in America and in Japan.

The black and white drawings are a personal account of a Nisei artist who was incarcerated during World War II. Her brief comments convey the feelings of the evacuees.


An autobiographical novel centering around a growing adolescent girl in Seattle prior to World War II. The story also covers the evacuation and incarceration at Minidoka and the confusion and readjustment that characterized that period.

The story deals with the frustrations facing a child who has to learn to maintain dignity in a world that degrades him. The book retells the universal story of the obstacles facing a child who is “different”.

A young girl living in California in 1941 finds her life transformed overnight as she faces evacuation and the new experiences that await her.

The story of a young boy in 1869 as he moves from Japan to California’s gold rush. He learns to adapt to his new environment and becomes a samurai at heart.

A dramatic biography of the first Japanese, John Manjiro Nakahama, to acquire a knowledge of English in his stay in the United States from 1841-49.

The book is a biography of a Nisei raised in Seattle who is caught in Japan during World War II. His experiences of serving in the Japanese army are particularly interesting.

UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE

The book describes life in the biggest war relocation camp at Poston, Arizona.

Encompasses a wide range of topics and some specialized educational problems faced by early Nisei. It outlines and expands on the history and development of Japanese language schools in California and Hawaii, describes legal battles, curriculum, purpose and social unity. Surveys are also used.

This book covers diplomatic, industrial and social relations between Japan and the United States with an emphasis on propaganda, anti-Japanese allegations, and myths.

A history of the Japanese by a former newspaperman and Navy Intelligence Officer, describing the period from the 1860’s to the present day. The wartime evacuation is the foundation of the book.

The socio-economic effects of the wartime relocation are covered from a sociological perspective.
Utilizes Japanese as well as English language sources on the Japanese immigration to Hawaii.

A number of essays covering many aspects of Japanese life including immigration, problems of adjustment, the evacuation and current issues.

A recent account of the Japanese incarcerated at Heart Mountain, Wyoming during World War II. The events leading to the evacuation and the adjustment of the Nisei (there was some rebellious behavior) are presented using documents that are now currently available.

The book uses documents heretofore unavailable covering the evacuation from the point of view of the decision makers. The procedures leading up to the evacuation indicate the insignificance of the Constitution and other safeguards when the people in power choose to ignore them.

An excellent account of the early experiences of the Japanese from the last nineteenth century to the passage of the Exclusion Act of 1882. The role of nativist groups and west coast racism in pushing for Japanese exclusion are well documented.

American racism, California variety, is analyzed and the Japanese as one of the state’s many ethnic groups is presented in this framework. The Chinese, Filipino, Blacks, Chicanos and the Indians are also covered.

This interesting story focusses on World War II. Brief histories of the Japanese who filed suit in the Supreme Court against their forced incarceration are presented.

A historical look at the mass deportation of the Japanese with interviews of former evacuees. It covers this wartime period from a recent perspective.

The legal and constitutional views on evacuation are discussed as well as the politics that shaped the event.

An early historical account of the Japanese immigration attempting to “correct” some of the anti-Japanese myths prevalent during this era.

The book provides an overall picture of the Nisei, their problems and their “successes”.

Chronology, documents, appendices. This is no. 15 of the Ethnic Chronology Series.

A comprehensive history of the Japanese from the time of their immigration up to the 1930’s.

This bibliography covers much of the early immigration period featuring letters and documents heretofore unavailable.


This book is a social-psychological analysis of the Japanese. It includes chapters on the Japanese family, community and the Japanese American culture.


The Japanese American is discussed in the context of prejudice, discrimination, segregation and power. Other major ethnic groups are also analyzed in a similar framework.


One of the earliest written accounts of the Japanese which emphasized the “quaint and exotic” rather than the negative stereotypes that later arose.


A major study of the Japanese Canadians with emphasis on their evacuation from the West coast and their concentration camp experience during the war.


The material is covered in two formats: the first, the planning, self-governing and the social organization in Poston. The second part covers the stresses and reactions to the incarceration.


A sociological history dealing with the immigration of the Japanese and Chinese.


This book gives key “insights” from an administrative, inside point of view about the wartime relocation. It was written by a former director of the War Relocation Authority.


The stereotypes of the Japanese are viewed historically. The changes in this stereotype provide an interesting commentary on attitudinal change.


A sociological analysis of the Japanese Americans which views them as one of America’s most successful minorities. It attempts to account for their success through the concept of a sub-nation.


The former Ambassador to Japan gives his version of Japanese-American relations from Commodore Perry to the present.


Various poems, short stories, interviews, and surveys written by a number of Asians. The reader focuses upon contemporary problems of media stereotypes, the Vietnam War and the relationships among Asian males and females.


This book emphasizes a novelistic approach to the personalities of the Japanese in Hawaii. It covers the plantation, education, religion, urban life, racial tension, and the effect of Pearl Harbor.


All anthropologists, the authors relate life at various relocation centers. It provides a broad outline of major developments which affected the lives of the evacuees.


An early “scientific study” of the early Nisei college generation. It uses standardized tests to analyze the problems of a generation that “deserves” to become American.


A comparison of Nisei and Issei Japanese Canadians.


Compiled to commemorate the first 100 years of Japanese in Hawaii; contains 91 pages of photographs plus 431 pages of text and appendices.


General DeWitt submits this detailed report in which he justifies, in the interests of military security, the evacuation of Japanese Americans. Maps, letters and statistics are also used. The mechanics of running procedures to provide adequate service to evacuation centers are discussed, as well as a summary of the entire operation.

INTRODUCTION

For several years, the Family History Library has been collecting and cataloging Japanese records of genealogical value. In 1987, the locality and surname sections of the Japanese card catalog were microfilmed and became part of the Asian Microfilm Card Catalog. The catalog cards for Japan are contained on eight microfilms (16mm). Please note that the Japanese records listed in the Asian Microfilm Card Catalog are NOT listed in the Family History Library Catalog™ on microfiche or on compact disc.

Because the Asian Microfilm Card Catalog was created in 1987, records acquired by the Family History Library since that time are not on the films. If you are at a family history center, you can learn about new acquisitions by sending a Reference Questionnaire to the Family History Library.

This guide provides background information about the Asian Microfilm Card Catalog of Japanese records. It also offers suggestions for using the catalog.

HISTORY OF THE JAPANESE SECTION OF THE ASIAN MICROFILM CARD CATALOG

Until 1979, most catalog card headings for Japanese records were written in English/romanized transcriptions of Japanese, using the modified Hepburn system of romanization (see the appendix). Most of the descriptions in the body of the cards were recorded with Chinese characters, because the written Japanese language uses thousands of Chinese characters. See the following example.

In 1979, the method used to prepare catalog cards changed. Since that time, all catalog headings have been written in kana (mostly hiragana and sometimes katakana). Most descriptions in the body of the cards have been recorded with Japanese and Chinese characters. The following example illustrates a catalog card with a heading in kana.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASIA</th>
<th>FILM AREA</th>
<th>どとう け</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FILM</td>
<td>1,265,217</td>
<td>1981.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>マイクロフィルム1リール; 3.5.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARD</td>
<td>マイクロフィルム1リール; 3.5.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>原稿著: 多本氏. 佐賀県立図書館附属. 2冊 (合1冊). - （佐賀記念館資料; 645 - 646）</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>等: 関西近大市所蔵の一部で佐賀県の武藤家、後藤酒家等.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>1. 佐賀県 - 歴史 - 資料 2. 武藤家 (佐賀県) 3. 後藤家</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>JPW 0 86-00/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>7 Aug 1983</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

None of the catalog cards that were created before 1979 have been recataloged. This has created two subdivisions within the Japanese section of the Asian Microfilm Card Catalog—cards with English/romanized headings and cards with kana headings.

Because the pre-1979 records were not recataloged, the English/romanized cards and the native language cards do not list the same records. The cards belonging to each subdivision are maintained on separate microfilms. As you search through the Japanese section of the Asian Microfilm Card Catalog, you will need to check both the English/romanized and the native language microfilms to be sure that you have found all possible records that might pertain to the family or locality you are looking for.

HOW THE CATALOG IS ORGANIZED

Both subdivisions of the card catalog have a locality section and a surname section. The headings on the locality cards are often further subdivided according to record type. The record type tells you what kind of information you will find in the entry.

The following example illustrates an English/romanized card with a heading that includes both the locality and record type. The locality is Kagoshima-ken, Japan, and record type is a census record.
Locality Section for English/romanized Cards

The locality section for English/romanized cards organizes entries from large to small geographic areas. Geographic areas for Japan include the entire country, prefectures (ken), counties or cities, and towns. Cards are filed in the following manner:

- Entries that pertain to the entire country are listed first, under JAPAN.
- Entries applying to the prefectures are listed next. Each prefecture is listed alphabetically.
- Under each prefecture, entries for each county or city within the prefecture are filed alphabetically.
- Finally, the records for towns are listed alphabetically under the county to which they belong.

In a few cases, the prefecture is not listed in the heading and the entry is filed directly under the county or city. You must look for records under the prefecture, county, and city to be certain that you have considered all possibilities.

The following chart illustrates these geographic subdivisions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>PREFECTURE</th>
<th>COUNTY or CITY</th>
<th>TOWN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JAPAN</td>
<td>CHIBA-KEN</td>
<td>CHIBA-SHI (city)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAPAN</td>
<td>CHIBA-KEN</td>
<td>KATORI-GUN (county)</td>
<td>TAIEH-MACHI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Locality Section for Native Language Cards

The locality section for native language cards is organized in the same way as the locality section for English/romanized cards. The cards are first filed under JAPAN, then further subdivided from large to small geographic areas. Within the geographic subdivisions, native language locality cards are filed by record type according to the traditional order of the kana charts (gojūon system).

Surname Section for English/romanized Cards

The surname section for the English/romanized cards lists records by family name, such as the Ofuji family of Yamaguchi. The heading on each card gives the surname and usually the locality or ken (modern prefecture). For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>Prefecture</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JAPAN</td>
<td>OFUJI</td>
<td>CHIBA-KEN</td>
<td>KATORI-GUN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As mentioned previously, locality cards also often designate a record type. For English/romanized cards, if the same locality has catalog cards for more than one record type, the cards are filed alphabetically by the type of record. For example:

Cards are filed according to the following rules:

- The English/romanized surnames are filed alphabetically.
- Cards of different families or clans with the same name are filed alphabetically by ken.
- Surnames with no ken are filed alphabetically before those with a ken.
• If there is more than one record for the same surname and ken, the cards are filed alphabetically by the name of the author, editor, or title.

Surname Section for Native Language Cards
Surname cards in Japanese with headings written in kana are filed according to the following rules:
• Surnames are filed according to the gojūon system.
• Cards of different families or clans with the same name are filed by ken according to the gojūon system.
• Surnames with no ken are filed according to the gojūon system before those with a ken.
• If there is more than one record for the same surname and ken, the cards are filed according to the gojūon system by the name of the author, editor, or title.

USING THE CATALOG
Before you begin to search the Asian Microfilm Card Catalog for Japanese records, you will need to decide whether you want to look in a geographic area or for a particular surname. If you know the area that your Japanese ancestors came from, you may want to check the locality section for that particular area. If you know one or more family names, you may want to look for them in the surname section. As you progress in your research, you will probably use both sections.

To begin your search, do the following:
1. Select the microfilms that contain the locality or surname you are interested in. Be sure to get both the English/romanized and native language microfilms for the locality or surname you want to search. See the following charts to find the film numbers. Note that all kana locality cards are contained on one film, as are all kana surname cards.

Locality Section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGLISH-ROMANIZED CARDS:</th>
<th>SEE FILM NUMBER:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JAPAN - ALMANACS</td>
<td>1,208,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>through</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAPAN - VITAL RECORDS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAPAN - VITAL RECORDS</td>
<td>1,208,858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>through</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAPAN, OKAYAMA - CEMETERIES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAPAN, OKAYAMA - CHRONOLOGY</td>
<td>1,208,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>through</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAPAN, YAMANASHI, OTASUKI - Z</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL KANA LOCALITY CARDS:</td>
<td>1,208,872</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. On the microfilms, find catalog cards with the locality or surname heading that you are looking for. Read the description on the card to see if the record contains information that might help you in your research.
3. If the record described by the catalog card is of interest to you, write down the key information from the card. Note the author, title, complete call number, and a brief description of the information you want to look up. If the film number also lists an item number, be sure to record it. When the microfilm includes more than one record, the item number will help you find the specific record you want.

Surname Section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGLISH-ROMANIZED CARDS:</th>
<th>SEE FILM NUMBER:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A through MASUGI</td>
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<tr>
<td>MASUHARE through TAKAMURA</td>
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<td>TAKANARITA through ZENPOJI</td>
<td>1,208,862</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALL KANA SURNAME CARDS:</td>
<td>1,208,871</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Family History Department
50 East North Temple Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84150.

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APPENDIX - Modified Hepburn Romanization Guide

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Other Resources Japan

Cyndi’s List Asia and Pacific Links
http://www.cyndislist.com/asia.htm

Stuart Terashita’s Japanese American Genealogy Home Page
http://www.geocities.com/SiliconValley/Garage/4464/Home.html

Tracing the Roots: Using a Regional Office of the National Archives: Article By Rodger Rosenberg
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http://www.nikkeiheritage.org/index.htm