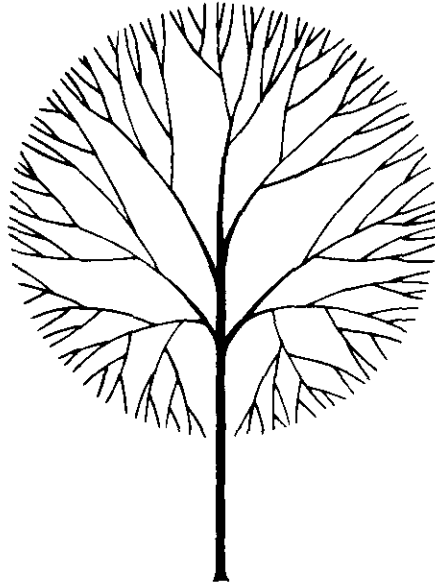


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MAJOR GENEALOGICAL RECORD SOURCES
IN JAPAN

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PREFACE

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.

MAJOR GENEALOGICAL RECORD SOURCES IN JAPAN

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.

JAPAN
MAJOR SOURCE AVAILABILITY

TYPE OF RECORD	700- 1100	1100- 1300	1300- 1500	1500- 1600	1600- 1700	1700- 1750	1750- 1800	1800- 1850	1850- 1875	1875- 1900	1900- 1925	1925- 1950	1950- present
1. List of Repatriates Fukuin jōsensha meibo 復員乗船者名簿													
2. Army Records Rikugun rusubutai meibo 陸軍留守部隊名簿													
3. Census Kokusei chōsa (chūkan hōkoku) 国勢調査(中間報告)													
4. Pension Records Onkyū juryōsha kiroku 恩給受領者記録													
5. Christian Church Records Kirisuto kyōkai kiroku キリスト教会記録													
6. Navy Records Kaigun shōhei rirekisho 海軍将兵履歴書													
7. Newspapers Shinbun 新聞													
8. Civil Registration Koseki 戸籍													
9. List of Enshrined Patriots Junkokusha meibo 殉国者名簿													
10. Examination of Religion Register Shūmon aratame-chō 宗門改帳													
11. Individual Examination Register Ninbetsuchō 人別帳													
12. Register of Five Family Units Goningumichō 五人組帳													
13. Certificate of Transfer Ninbetsu mura okuri-jō 人別村送状													
14. Record of Entrance and Exit Debito iribito aratame-chō 出人入人改帳													

TYPE OF RECORD	700-1100	1100-1300	1300-1500	1500-1600	1600-1700	1700-1750	1750-1800	1800-1850	1850-1875	1875-1900	1900-1925	1925-1950	1950-present
15. Report of Widows & Widowers Kakan kodoku kakiage-chō 寡鰥孤独書上帳													
16. Feudal Lord Heraldry Bukan 武鑑													
17. Samurai Status Report Samurai-chō (Bugen-chō) 侍帳(分限帳)													
18. Samurai Service Records Hōkō-gaki (Yuisho-gaki) 奉公書(由緒書)													
19. Feudal Lord Genealogies Daimyō kafu 大名家譜													
20. Tombstone Inscriptions Bohime 墓碑銘													
21. Records Relating to Land Tochi kankei shorui 土地關係書類													
22. Buddhist Records Kakochō to Ihai 過去帳と位牌													
23. Samurai Genealogies Samurai kafu 侍家譜													
24. Family History Kashi 家誌													
25. Wills Yuigon-jō 遺言狀													
26. Genealogies of Court Nobility Kuge (kugyō) kafu 公家(公卿)家譜													
27. Printed Genealogies & Histories Keizu kankei sho 系圖關係書													
28. Shinto Records Jinja kiroku 神社記録													

TABLE B

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
1. LIST OF REPATRIATES <i>Fukuin jōsensha meibo</i> 復員乗船者名簿	1945-1955	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	Relief Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare; available to relatives of repatriates only
2. ARMY RECORDS <i>Rikugun rusubutai meibo</i> 陸軍留守部隊名簿	1925-1945	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	Relief Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare; available to relatives of soldiers only
3. CENSUS <i>Kokusei chōsa (chūkan hōkoku)</i> 国勢調査(中間報告)	1920 to present, taken at five year intervals; special census in 1947.	Status of family, permanent and present domicile, head of family, spouse, children, date and place of birth, sex, occupation, and other personal items	Statistics Bureau, Prime Minister's Office; available to informant and descendants only
4. PENSION RECORDS <i>Onkyū juryōsha kiroku</i> 恩給受領者記録	1879 to present	<i>Application:</i> personal history of applicant including date of birth, permanent domicile. <i>Certificate:</i> name of applicant, permanent domicile, previous head of family, attached copy of Koseki	Pensions Bureau, Prime Minister's Office; available to pensioner and descendants only
5. CHRISTIAN CHURCH RECORDS <i>Kirisuto kyōkai kiroku</i> キリスト教会記録	1873 to present	<i>Christenings or Births:</i> date and place of birth or christening, name of child, parents' names, residences, occupation <i>Marriages:</i> names, date and place of marriage, sometimes names of parents, occupation <i>Deaths and Burials:</i> name, date and place of death or burial, age at death, sometimes name of spouse, occupation, names of parents <i>Memberships:</i> name, date, sometimes parents' names	Local churches

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
6. NAVY RECORDS <i>Kaigun shōhei rirekisho</i> 海軍將兵履歷書	1872-1945	<i>Officers:</i> permanent domicile, status of family, name, date and place of birth, previous name; name and date of birth of father, mother, brother(s), sister(s), wife, children; personal history, date of death <i>Sailors:</i> permanent domicile, name and date of birth, name and date of birth of father and brother(s); unit and name of base, occupation at enrollment, length of military service, personal history, date of death	Relief Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare; available to officers or sailors and descendants only
7. NEWSPAPERS <i>Shinbun</i> 新聞	1872 to present, daily editions began in 1872; some irregular editions extant from 1615	Obituaries, birth, marriage, and death notices of members of influential families; other facts of genealogical importance	Respective newspaper office, public libraries, The National Diet Library, The Special Library for Meiji Newspapers and Magazines at Tokyo University
8. CIVIL REGISTRATION ¹ <i>Koseki</i> 戸籍	1872 to present	<i>Koseki:</i> former head of family, status of family, permanent domicile; head of family; spouse; children; date and place of birth, marriage, and death; date of divorce; name of natural parents or adopted parents; changes of name; date of adoption or dissolution of adoption; disappearance; date and reason for entry and/or removal from the register; relationship; sex; creation of a branch family <i>Joseki:</i> same as above, date and reason for removal of each person from the register	Ku, shi or gun yakusho of the permanent domicile of the family
9. LIST OF ENSHRINED PATRIOTS <i>Junkokusha meibo</i> 殉国者名簿	1852-1945	Name; date of birth; permanent domicile; court rank and honors; date, place, and cause of death; war career	Yasukuni Shrine; available to relatives of patriot only

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 Shōsōin Collection.

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
10. EXAMINATION OF RELIGION REGISTER ² <i>Shūmon aratame-chō</i> 宗門改帳	1661-1871	Names of family members and servants; age, sex, relationship, name, and location of family temple; number of residents; amount of tax; rank; number of cows and horses	Various public and private depositories; ⁴ some at Genealogical Society
11. INDIVIDUAL EXAMINATION REGISTER ³ <i>Ninbetsuchō</i> 人別帳	1644-1872	Locality and date of document; name, age, sex, relationship, and status of all persons in the household; name, date, age, sex and relationship of members of the family adopted, married, or apprenticed in another province; locality and name of employer, adopting parent, or husband	Various public and private depositories; ⁴ some at Genealogical Society
12. REGISTER OF FIVE FAMILY UNITS ³ <i>Goningumichō</i> 五人組帳	1640-1872	Locality, date, chief of group, name, age, sex, seal, and amount of tax of members of group	Various public and private depositories; ⁴ some at Genealogical Society
13. CERTIFICATE OF TRANSFER <i>Ninbetsu mura okuri-jō</i> 人別村送状	Approx. 1630-1872	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	Various public and private depositories; ⁴ some at Genealogical Society
14. RECORD OF ENTRANCE AND EXIT <i>Debito iribito aratame-chō</i> 出人入人改帳	Approx. 1630-1872	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	Various public and private depositories; ⁴ some at Genealogical Society

2. The prototype of *Shūmon aratame-chō*, Terauke seido, dates from 1613, but was limited to the Kyūshū and the Ōsaka-Kyōto areas. *Shūmon aratamechō* 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

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
15. REPORT OF WIDOWS AND WIDOWERS <i>Kakan kodoku kakiage-chō</i> 寡鰥孤獨書上帳	Approx. 1630-1872	Locality and date of document, name, age, relationship	Various public and private depositories ⁵
16. FEUDAL LORD HERALDRY <i>Bukan</i> 武鑑	1624-1868	Name, domain, castle location, fief, rank, lineage, successors, spouse, and house crest of the lord; brief biography of chief retainers	Various public and private depositories; ⁵ some at Genealogical Society
17. SAMURAI STATUS REPORT <i>Samurai-chō (Bugen-chō)</i> 侍帳 (分限帳)	1603-1868	Date of the document, domain and name of lord, name and annual stipend of each Samurai	Various public and private depositories ⁵
18. SAMURAI SERVICE RECORDS <i>Hōkō-gaki (Yuisho-gaki)</i> 奉公書 (由緒書)	1603-1868	Name of Samurai; date of birth, first appointment to office, subsequent major appointments; retirement and death; offices held, annual family stipend, meritorious service awards	Various public and private depositories ⁵
19. FEUDAL LORD GENEALOGIES ⁶ <i>Daimyō kazu</i> 大名家譜	Approx. 1600-1868	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	Various public and private depositories; ⁵ some at Genealogical Society
20. TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS <i>Bohimei</i> 墓碑銘	Approx. 1600 to present	Name, posthumous name, date of birth and death, age at death, sex	Local cemeteries
21. RECORDS RELATING TO LAND ⁷ <i>Tochi kankei shorui</i> 土地關係書類	1873 to present	<i>Land Register:</i> name of owner, residence, location and size of property, history of property, names and addresses of all persons involved in the transaction <i>House Register:</i> name of owner, residence, location, kind and size of house, history of property, names and addresses of all persons involved in the transaction	Branch Offices of the Bureau of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Justice; available to transactors and descendants only

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), Haibun-jo, Sakaku-jo, Wayo-jo, Baiken, Shakken, etc. These may be found in special collection depositories such as Historiographical Institute of Tokyo University, Imperial Household Agency Archives, etc.

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
21. RECORDS RELATING TO LAND (Continued)	Approx. 1600-1873	<i>Deposition of Gradation of Land</i> : locality and date of document, grade and area of field, name of cultivator and owner of field, yield	Various public and private depositories ⁸
	1582-1873	<i>Cadastral Survey</i> : 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	
22. BUDDHIST RECORDS <i>Kakochō to Ihai</i> 過去帳と位牌	Approx. 1300 to present	Name, posthumous name, sex, date of death sometimes age at death, and relationships	Local Buddhist Temple
23. SAMURAI GENEALOGIES ⁹ <i>Samurai kaju</i> 侍家譜	12th C to 1868	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	Various public and private depositories; ⁸ some at Genealogical Society
24. FAMILY HISTORY <i>Kashi</i> 家訖	Approx. 9th C to present	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	Patriarch of family
25. WILLS <i>Yuigon-jō</i> 遺言状	Approx. 9th C to present	Name of testator, residence, legatees or heirs, relationships, description of land and property, date of will and probate, signature, witnesses	9th C to 1898: Various public and private depositories ⁸ 1898-1948: Local court under the Minister of Justice 1948 - present: Family court under the Supreme Court

8. See footnote 4.

9. See footnote 6.

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
26. GENEALOGIES OF COURT NOBILITY ¹⁰ <i>Kuge (kugyō) kafu</i> 公家(公卿)家譜	Approx. 8th C to 1868	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	Various public and private depositories; ¹¹ some at Genealogical Society
27. OTHER GENEALOGIES AND LOCAL HISTORIES ¹⁰ <i>Keizu kankei sho</i> 系圖關係書	Approx. 8th C to present	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	Various public and private depositories; ¹¹ some at Genealogical Society
28. SHINTO RECORDS ¹⁰ <i>Jinja hiroku</i> 神社記録	Approx. 8th C to present	Locality of Shrine, name, date of death and age of death, pedigree, and declaration of relationship or adoption of previous priest	Local Shinto shrine; family of former Shinto priests; pertains to Shinto priests only

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

10. May contain information from mythology.

11. See footnote 4.

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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 TÔHON) REQUEST FORM

Date _____

戸籍係殿 (Registrar)

〒 _____ JAPAN
Postal code

前略

御多忙のところはなはだ恐縮ではありますが下の者の「戸籍謄本・原戸籍・除籍謄本」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 _____ 円を国際為替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.]

自身 _____

Signature

USA

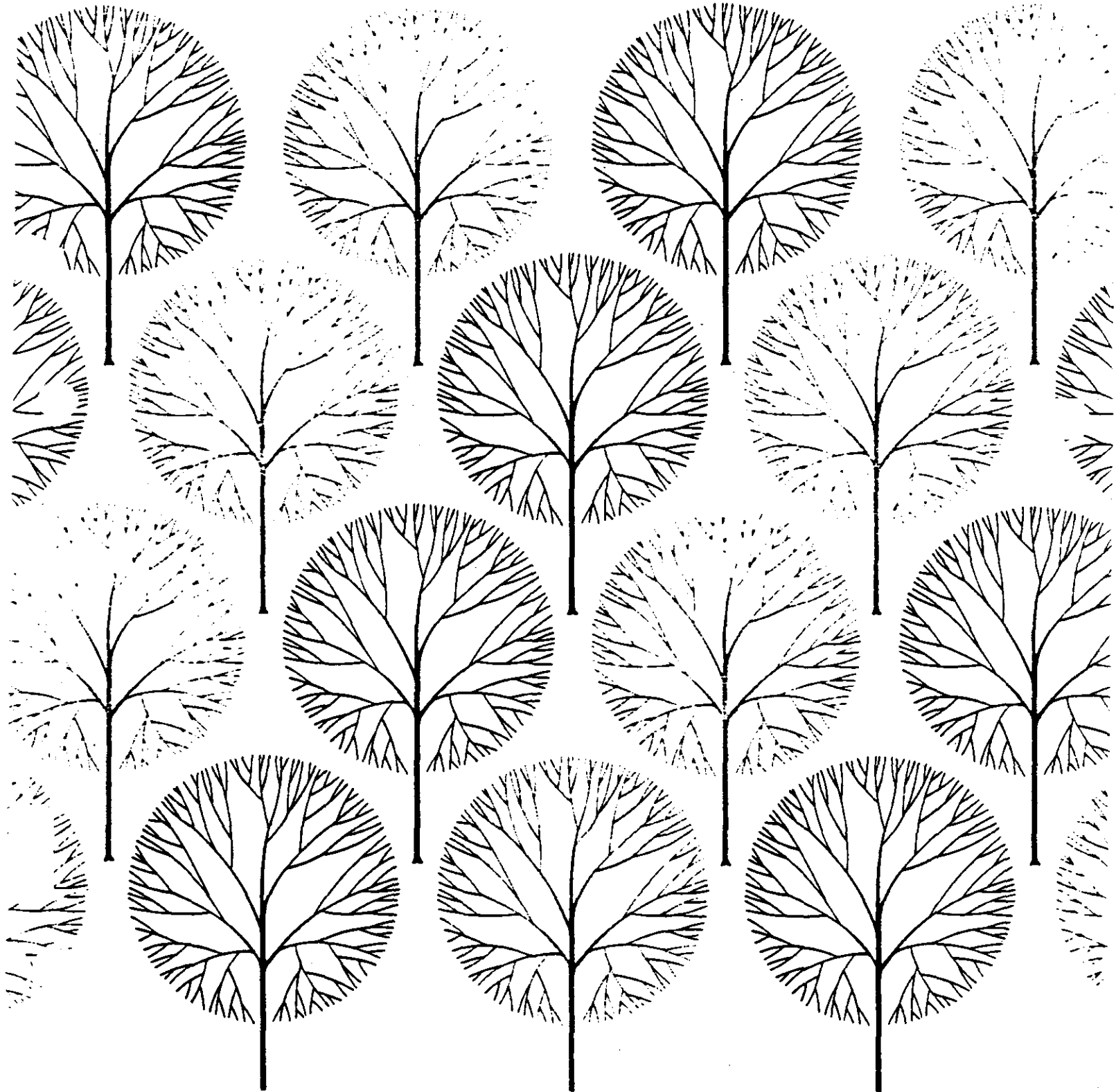
Zip Code

日本の戸籍

*Japanese Household
Registration Records.*

末日聖徒イエス・キリスト教会
系図部

Jシリーズ, No. 5



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はじめに

日本には、系図探求を行な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世紀初頭までさかのほることも可能である。

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、たまに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ある。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、地名を書き写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、一步一步段階を踏んで調べて行くことが必要である。また、もしある記録を調べてわからなければ、別の記録を当たらなければならない。心構えを正しくして進める時に、系図探求は極めて報いの多い、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ようになり、それと同時に、自分の家族の歴史を再編さんすることができるであろう。

I. 戸籍の起原

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。この時すでに「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、宗門帳や人別帳のように、人口を知るもとなる記録が全国で作成されるようになった。そしてこれらの記録は、町村の寺院に属する檀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、宗門帳に代わって、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—86年）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、各地方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割が続いた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、動静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、歴史研究者、人口統計学者は戸籍を学問的に応用することに注目し始めている。しかし、戸籍が采図探求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、例えば続柄、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、その他が説明され、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て以来、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いるが、薄美濃紙で綴ら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、現在は閲覧が禁じられ、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

A. 例

1872年に作成された村の記録の例。実際のものには、左上部に菩提寺と氏神に関する記載がある。

村役場

明治五年壬申四月五日病死 農 父新八亡 甲野新八 生申年六十二
 〇。郡。村高橋伊右衛門之長女妻 方よ 年五十
 明治八年八月三日死
 安政三年丙辰八月廿九日 長男 甲野徳藏 年十七
 明治五年四月二十日産生となる
 〇。大区。小区。村農伊原弥平四女 安政六年吳志 年十七
 明治九年七月三日入ル 離縁上付き明治十六年二月廿日送る 八月八日生
 〇。郡。村農乙田富主衛長女妻 ちん
 明治十六年四月二十日合入る
 明治十七年一月二十三日生 長女 なやへ
 明治二十年一月十七日死七 文久三年七月九日生

明治四拾年三月四日。... 婿養子縁組届出同日受附④
 明治四拾年拾月拾日婿養子。... 婿養子縁組届出同日受附④
 大正元年八月拾日。... 婿養子縁組届出同日受附代理④
 昭和拾九年九月拾日午後拾時。... 郡。村。... 香地ニ於テ
 死七丁田子方届出同日受附④

。郡。村大字。... 香地产生甲松儀一式男丁田子方
 上養子縁組届出昭和拾五年六月拾日受附入籍④
 甲野和枝卜拾届出昭和拾六年拾月拾日受附④
 昭和拾九年五月拾七日午後六時拾分中華民國。... 二於テ歿死
 中部。... 部隊長三才義一報告昭和拾九年拾月拾日受附④
 父母との縁組変更は。... 昭和拾五年拾月拾日長男と訂正④

子 養				母			
直 女	養父	養母	女	父	母	父	母
		丁田子方	シケ	甲松儀一		七丁田九一郎	シケ
	養子		長男			長女	
昭和拾四年八月八日				昭和五年五月拾日			

表A

戸籍の様式とその特徴

戸籍の様式	年代	編纂理由	特徴
A. 壬申（じんしん）戸籍または明治5年式戸籍	1872—86	人口調査と登録の目的をもって明治政府により制定された。（1871）	書式が定まっていない。個人、社会階級、書類の作成された地域によって異なる。ほとんど上質の和紙が使われている。罫線のあるものとないものがある。
B. 1886年式戸籍 普通明治19年式戸籍として知られる。	1886—98	取扱い手順と報告手続きを厳格にすることによって、転居が増加しながら届出があいまいになっている現状を打破するため、内務省が新しい指令書を発行し実施した。	記録の記載手続きがさらに統一化された。罫線付の用紙が標準紙として用いられた。5つの狭い縦欄があり、4人の人とその本籍が表面に記録され、5人がその裏面に、それ以上の人は次のページに記録された。
C. 1898年式戸籍 普通明治31年式戸籍として知られる。	1898—1914	新民法の一部として、西欧と日本の法律を組み合わせて制定された。争論を解決する、拘束力のある合法的な書類として戸籍の地位は高められた。	書式が標準化され、公式の用紙が印刷された。見出しが印刷され、欄も画一的でなく、必要な欄は広く作られている。家族2名が表面に、3人が裏面に、それ以上の人は次のページに記録することができる。
D. 1914年式戸籍 または旧法戸籍／大正3（4）年戸籍と呼ばれる。	1915—47	経費の無駄と重複を避けるため、戸籍事務所と身分登録簿が廃止された。記録を改善し、職員に記載法を指導するため、さらによく体裁を整え、手続きを詳細に規定する法が必要であった。	戸主の記録が用紙の表全面に記載され、その裏面に家族2人、それ以後2人ずつ各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。紙は丈夫なものが用いられたが、太平洋戦争時には物質の不足によりざら紙が用いられた。
E. 現行戸籍 新（法）戸籍または昭和22（23）年式戸籍等様々に呼ばれる。	1948—現在	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。しかし、基本的な体裁は変わらない。大家族制度は小家族（核家族）制度により廃止された。	縦罫の書式が引続き用いられていた。結婚した各夫婦には（住所と無関係に）別の戸籍が作成され、子供が生まれると、その戸籍に付記された。新戸籍は本籍の後に説明が記載された。表面に1人、その裏面に2人、それ以上は2人ずつ次のページに記載された。
F. 改製戸籍 または改製原戸籍と呼ばれる。	I. 1947—51 II. 1957—68	上記に同じ。 1947—51年は、上記Eの記載原簿から転写するにとどまった。 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。	Eの様式と同じ用紙を使用。 除籍ファイルの中のDの様式のもは、そのままの形でファイルに残された。
G. 再製戸籍	上記の様式の再製	記録紛失、破損、消耗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。	その時代に応じた用紙に記録される。

治的な意図による。西日本のある地域では、近親者以外に戸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、法解釈にはある程度の許容範囲をもうけているものの、プライバシー問題には非常に神経をとがらせている。ここで重要なのは、だれに謄本の交付が許されるか、どのような理由があれば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。法は成文化されるが、その解釈は、世論や判例、法務省から地方の役所に出される指示に影響される。

今回の戸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) 戸籍の閲覧は禁止される。
- (2) 戸籍謄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。「不当な目的によることが明らかな時は」市長は「これを拒むことができる」
- (3) 除籍謄本または抄本は、戸籍に記載されている人または配偶者、直系子孫にのみ交付される。
- (4) 請求者が偽り、その他の不正な手段により戸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) 謄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、傍系、姻戚の調査、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、直系の探求にはほとんど影響がない。大切なのは、一般に認められている法文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、実際に戸籍の証明書の発行を申請してみれば、誤まった情報によるうわ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. 謄本の取得

A. 本籍地の確認

謄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、本籍地と住所は違っている。従って、本籍地のわからないことが多い。

本籍地を確認する一般的な方法は、自分自身の謄本の記載事項を調べて、他の記録へとさかのぼることである。住民票を取り寄せて本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、親族や先祖の本籍地を調べる方法もある。

本籍地がわかったら、次は、その記録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がある場合もある。(付録D「参考文献」p.32参照)

B. 記録の整理

取り寄せた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。これを組織的に行なうならば、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奨励するつもりはない。探求者は自らの好みに合い、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、入手できた謄本の枚数と、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。戸籍謄本に番号を付け、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、家系数と入手した謄本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できる。

らうこともできるし、また承諾書を書い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、戸籍および除籍謄本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度目に当たり、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、請求数の増加した役所にとっても、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、謄本や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るに至った。除籍謄本の枚数が増え、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。しかし大家族の場合は、手数料が謄本の枚数ではなく部数で定められているために、むしろ有利になる。改製原戸籍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あって有利である。

手数料——時折変更されるが、現在は以下の通りである。

除籍	1通300円
改製原戸籍	1通300円
戸籍	1通200円

郵便で請求する場合は、切手や現金でなく、郵便小替為を用いる。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、金額の不足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なってきているので、郵送料も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ヵ月にかかるであろう。

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。

VIII. 記録の読解と分析

A. 記載事項

記載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、家族についていろいろわか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、各個人ごとにわ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)。養子に注意する。養子縁組された人は別の欄に記載されることもある。
5. 続柄。通常は、戸主または筆頭者との続柄

ようになってきたため、近年は少ない。

4. 実際の日よりも遅らせて元旦とする。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. 恥を隠すために、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. 届出日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、人の不評を買うある種の年や事柄を避ける。例えば、丙午の年に生まれた女性は夫を支配すると考えられていた。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、系図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、特に届出期間内に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、個人的な事項に関して届書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が少ないが、それでも誤りの生じ得ることを、探求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は有益である。他の資料がなく、家系の汚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、親の欄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、身分制度下の身分、庶子、その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、次の人々の事柄については、故意に消したり、戸籍への記載を取り止めたりしている：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。届書から戸籍へ誤って書き写したり、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、正しい字を知らずに、誤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せ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なわれ、しかも法律に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

戸籍謄本の読解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、様々な変体かな(付録A p. 28参照)が使われており、また異字略字(付録B p. 30参照)も多く使われている。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顕著である。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たりすることも必要である。手書きのために文字が不統一であったり、複写がよくなかったり、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

毛	毛 氏 茂 母 母
ヤ	夜 夜 引 引
ユ	由 由 湯
ヨ	左 与 年 仔 代
ラ	良 厘 亦
リ	利 里 里 理
ル	留 万 流 流
レ	能 老 老 乳
ロ	洛 万 洛 洛
ワ	和 五 倚 已
井	为 井 居 老 翁
工	意 意 街 街 黎
ヲ	老 通 老 成 亦
ン	ん

付 錄 C

田字体(正字)表 (兩數類)

3	萬	3	當	8	價	11	轉	14	樣
4	予	6	會	8	據	11	經	14	駭
	円	7	賣		彌		斷		聞
	仏		壹		淡		釋		雜
	与		圖	9	淨	12	墜	15	權
5	双		圍		發		隨	15	藏
	庁		體		變		覺		覽
	広		擇		單		屬	17	聽
	仏		澤		專		檢	18	頭
	礼		對		獨		輕		驗
	旧		條		縣		証	20	讓
	処		壽	10	點	13	績		
	弁		餘		昼		繼		
	辺		應		漬		攝		
	号		亂		稱		瀧		
	写		藝		殘		融		
6	伝	8	實		從	14	獻		
	仮		寶		恚		數		
	団		寶		舉		辭		
	尽		圖		黨		錢		
	両		畫		將		總		
	気		参		將		讀		
	式		学	11	濟		隱		

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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.

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PATHFINDER

Reference Materials on Japan
in English and Japanese

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 "AsRef" is the reference section of the collection. "BYU", "Mor" and "Americana" are in Special Collections. Ask a reference librarian whenever you need help.

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- Encyclopedia Americana. All ref areas
- *Chuo kōron. Asian/059.956/C47
- *Shiraku zasshi. Asian/905/Sh61s
- *Newspapers are in hanging folders.
- Check news magazine indexes: Newsweek, Time, etc., for current events.
- Check for titles in Periodicals and Serials Catalog, in book form and on microfiche at all ref desks.

(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;
- 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 LRC Catalog (2nd floor), Special Collections Catalog (room 4040), Asian and Map Catalogs (both 1st floor).

(3) CURRENT PERIODICALS (3rd floor):

- Japan Echo. DS801.J256
- Japan Report. 952.005/J27r
- Japan Pictorial. DS801.J37
- Japan Times (newspaper). J271 and FILM/J271 (4th floor)
- Back issues of the above, plus the following, are on the 4th floor:
 - *Janan. 952.005/J27j
 - *Janan Illustrated. 952.005/J27i
 - *Seito no michi. Mor/W205.5/Se45
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 - *Jungei shunjū. Asian/895.05/8883

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(5) MOST MATERIALS ON JAPAN ARE ON THE 1st, 4th and 5th FLOORS. BROWSE UNDER THE FOLLOWING CALL NUMBERS:

- Asian Collection, 495.6, 895.6, 915, 950, 952, DS800, PL.
- Browse Ref4 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 ATLASSES:
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 - Japan Yearbook. 315.2/J27
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- (7) DICTIONARIES:
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- Moromonkei (Book of Mormon). 1957. BX8622.2/.J27 and Mor/222.2/J27
- Kyōgi to seiyaku (Doctrine and covenants). BX8623.2/.J27/1957
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- Nichols, Murray L. "History of the Japan Mission of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1901-1924." 1957. 900.2/N51 and BYU/378.2/N51
- Grady, Frederick R. "The Japanese Reaction to Mormonism and the Translation of Mormon Scripture into Japanese." 1979. Americana/BX8675.2/.B729j
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- Grant, Heber J. "A Japanese Journal." Americana/M270.1/G76j
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- Takahashi, Gorō. Moromonkyō to Morumon kyōto (Mormonism and Mormons). 1902. Americana/M200/T139w
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- Talmage, James E. Moromonkyō shinshō kōgi (Articles of Faith). BX8630.T14aj/1917
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- Matsujitsu seito sanbika (LDS Hymns). BX8685.2/J27s/1915
- Check indexes to Ensign, Improvement Era, Instructor, Relief Society Magazine, New Era, Church News, BYU Studies, Dialogue: A Journal of Mormon Thought, etc.

(10) MAJOR SCHOLARLY JOURNALS IN THE PERIODICALS ROOM (3rd floor):

- Monumenta Nipponica. 952.005/M769
- Japan Quarterly. 952.005/J27
- Journal of Japanese Studies. 915.205/J825
- Journal of Asian Studies. 950.05/J82
- Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies. 950.05/H26
- Modern Asian Studies. 950.05/M72
- Asian Profile. 950.05/As42p
- 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/As42t

(11) INDEXES AND ABSTRACTS:

- Carter, Stephen D., comp. Author Index to Selected Japanese Periodicals and Monographs in the Brigham Young University Harold B. Lee Library Asian Collection. 1974. AsRef/O59.956016/C246i
- Current Contents of Academic Journals in Japan, 1977—The Humanities and Social Sciences. AsRef/O59.956058/C936
- National Diet Library. Zasshi kiji sakuin (Index to magazine articles). 1949—. AsRef/O59.956/J271z

—Check under "Japan" in:

- Historical Abstracts. Ref4/908.22/R62
- Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature. Ref3 and Ref5/050/R22
- Cumulative Index to Periodical Literature. Ref3/050/R22c
- Cumulative Book Index. Ref3/015.73/Un3

(12) MISCELLANEOUS:

- Telephone Directories (outdated) of major cities are behind the Ref3 desk area.
- Pamphlets on Japan and Asia are in the Pamphlet Collection, near the telephones
- Books on Mormonism, besides those noted in section (9) above, are scattered through the BX200 (Mormon) section on the floor, and in Special Collections,
- Books not in the Lee Library collection can be obtained through inter-library loan. Ask at the Ref3 desk for advice.
- If you suspect that the book you want is checked out, ask at the Circulation Desk. They may be able to help you locate the borrower, or at least hold it for you when it is returned.
- Computerized index searching service is available in room 2429. It is rather expensive, but can save time.
- LIS 111 is a basic library course designed to help you come to know libraries in general and the Lee Library in particular. Taught every block, one credit hour.
- Feel free to photocopy this guide.
- Never hesitate to ask any reference librarian for help, on any floor!

Compiled April 1981
by Frederick Brady

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 in process: a study of our citizens of Oriental ancestry / William Carlson Smith.

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.

Dictionary of Asian American history / Hyung-chan Kim.

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].

Issei : stories of Japanese Canadian pioneers / Gordon G. Nakayama.

Japanese American evacuation and resettlement / Edward N. Barnhart.

Japanese immigration and colonization / Valentine Stuart McClatchy.

The Japanese in America, 1843-1973 : a chronology & fact book / Masako Herman.

The Japanese in Hawaii: an annotated bibliography of Japanese Americans / Mitsugu Matsuda.

The Japanese in Hawaii, 1868-1967: a bibliography of the first hundred years / Mitsugu Matsuda.

Japanese in the United States: a critical study of the problems of the Japanese immigrants and their children / Yamato Ichihashi.

Japanese names / P.G. O'Nei I I.

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

Japanese surnames / I.V. Gi Ilis &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.

Memories of silk and straw: a self-portrait of small-town Japan / J. Saga.

The Politics of prejudice: the anti-Japanese movement in California and the struggle for Japanese exclusion / Roger Daniels.

Prejudice, war and the constitution / Jacobus Ten Broek.

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

Ryukyuan names / Shunzo Sakamaki, ed.

Studies in Asian genealogy [Based on 1969 World Conference on Records] / Spencer J. Palmer, ed.

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

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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.

A History of Japanese in Hawaii. Film 1321347 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.

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

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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** 謄本 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 區) 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 國) 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.

ane 姉 older sister.

imōto 妹 younger sister.

mago 孫 (*also read son*) grandchild.

himago 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.

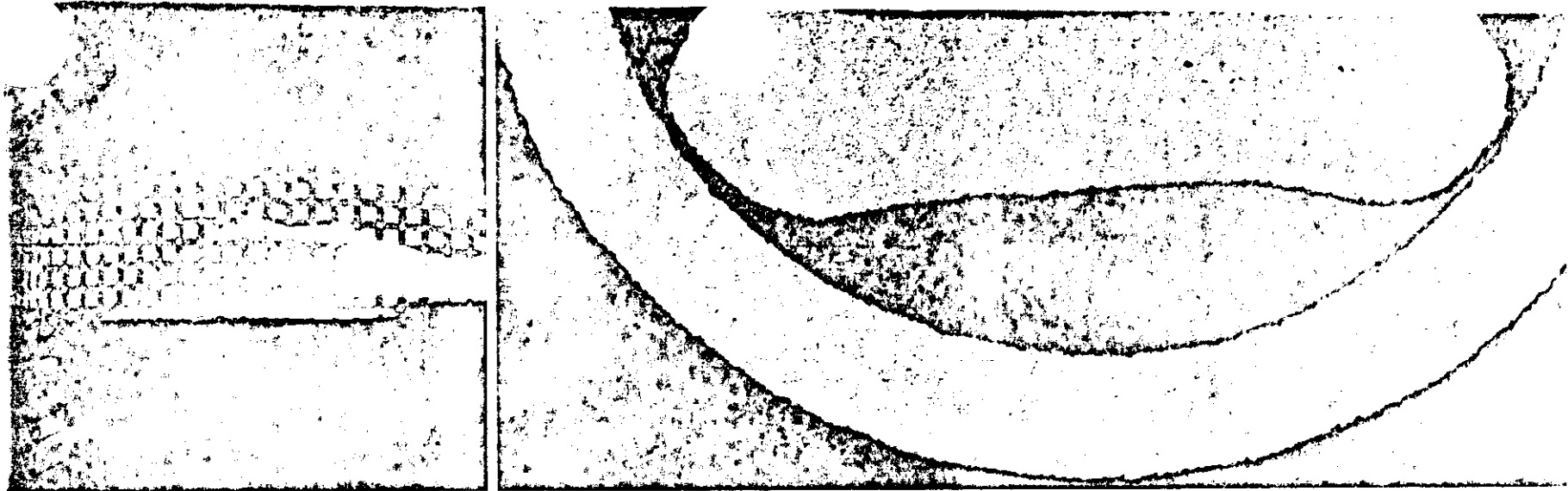
- shussei 出生 birth.

bō 亡 deceased; the late....

nen 年 (*also read toshi*) year.

gatsu 月 (*also read getsu or tsuki*) month.

hi 日 (*also read nichii*) day; date.



Japanese Family Crests

Photos by Atsushi Kayada

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.

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 kimono 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.

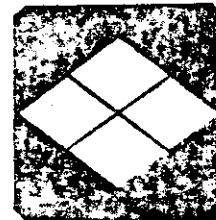
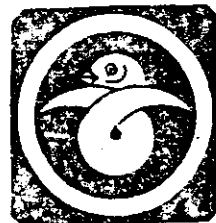
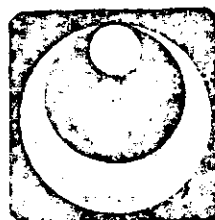
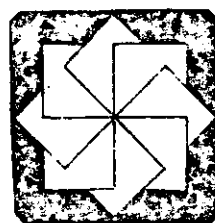
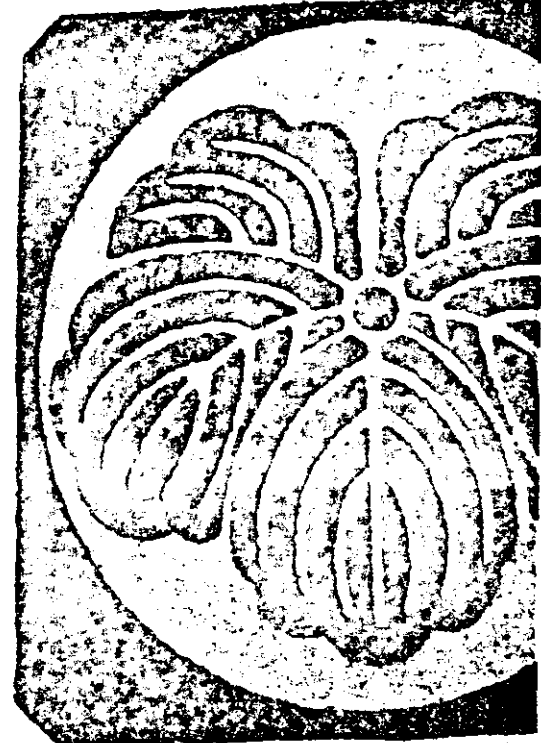
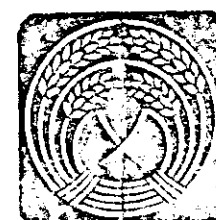
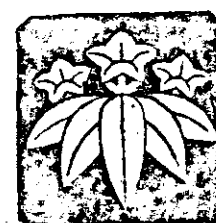
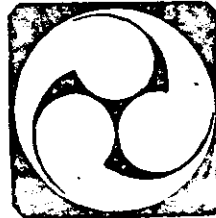
About 30 species of animals, birds and fish, including the horse, antelope, rabbit, dove, stork, hawk, eagle, turtle, butterfly and crab, are also in use in Japanese family crests today. The most common, however, are birds.

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.



Japanese

IN NORTH AMERICA BY DR. HARRY H.L. KITANO

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.

Beattie, Jessie Louise. **Strength For the Bridge**. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1966.

A novel about Japanese Canadians in British Columbia.

Conrat, Maisie and Richard Conrat. **Executive Order 9066: Internment of 110,000 Japanese-Americans**. San Francisco: California Historical Society, 1972.

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.

Dowdell, Dorothy and Joseph Dowdell. **The Japanese Helped Build America**. New York: Messner, 1970.

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

Eaton, Allen Hendershott. **Beauty Behind Barbed Wire; The Arts of the Japanese in Our War Relocation Camps**. New York: Harper, 1952.

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.

Edmiston, James. **Home Again**. New York: Doubleday, 1955.

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

Houston, Jeannie Wakatsuki, and James D. Houston. **Farewell to Manzanar**. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, 1973.

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.

Inouye, Daniel K. **Journey to Washington**. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 1967.

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.

Ishigo, Estelle. **Lone Heart Mountain**. Los Angeles: Ward Ritchie Press, 1972.

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.

Kikuchi, Charles. **The Kikuchi Diary**. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1973.

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

Kitagawa, Daisuke. **Issei and Nisei: The Internment Years**. New York: Seabury Press, 1974.

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

Leathers, Noel L. **The Japanese in America**. Minneapolis: Lerner Publications, 1967.

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

Miyamoto, Kazuo. **Hawaii: The End of the Rainbow**. Rutland, Vermont: Bridgeway Press, 1964.

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.

Mori, Toshio. **Yokohama, California**. Caldwell, Idaho: Caxton Press, 1949.

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

Ogawa, Dennis. **Jan Ken Po**. Honolulu, Hawaii: Japanese Chamber of Commerce, 1973.

This book presents various portraits of the Japanese lifestyle in Hawaii.

Okimoto, Daniel I. **American in Disguise**. New York: Walker Weatherhill, 1971.

An account of a Nisei's search for identity as he experiences life in America and in Japan.

Okubo, Mine. **Citizen 13660**. New York: Columbia University Press, 1946.

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.

Ossinger, J. E. **Lamp in the Wilderness**. New York: Vantage Press, 1955.

A novel of Japanese in British Columbia.

Sone, Monica. **Nisei Daughter**. Boston: Little and Brown, 1953.

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.

Takashima, Shizuye. **A Child in Prison Camp**. Plattsburg, New York: Tundra Books, 1971.

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".

Uchida, Yoshiko. **Journey to Topaz**. New York: Scribner's Sons, 1971.

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

Uchida, Yoshiko. **Samurai of Gold Hill**. New York: Scribner's Sons, 1972.

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.

Warinner, Emily U. **Voyager to Destiny**. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1956.

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.

Yoshida, Jim and Bill Hosokawa. **Two Worlds of Jim Yoshida**. New York: William Morrow, 1972.

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

Bailey, Paul Dayton. **City in the Sun**. Los Angeles: Westernlore Press, 1971.

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

Bell, Reginald. **Public School Education of Second Generation Japanese in California**. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1935.

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.

Boddy, Elias Manchester. **Japanese in America**. Los Angeles: Author, 1921.

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

Bosworth, Allan R. **American's Concentration Camps**. New York: Norton, 1967.

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.

Broom, Leonard and Ruth Reimer. **Removal and Return: The Socio-Economic Effects of the War on Japanese Americans**. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1949.

The socio-economic effects of the wartime relocation are covered from a sociological perspective.

- Conroy, Francis Hilary. **The Japanese Frontier in Hawaii, 1868-1898**. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1953.
- Utilizes Japanese as well as English language sources on the Japanese immigration to Hawaii.
- Conroy, Francis Hilary and T. Scott Miyakawa (editors). **East Across the Pacific**. Santa Barbara, California: American Bibliographical Center, Clio Press, 1972.
- A number of essays covering many aspects of Japanese life including immigration, problems of adjustment, the evacuation and current issues.
- Daniels, Roger. **Concentration Camps, U.S.A.** New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1971.
- 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.
- Daniels, Roger. **The Decision to Relocate the Japanese Americans**. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1975.
- 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.
- Daniels, Roger. **The Politics of Prejudice**. New York: Atheneum, 1968.
- 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.
- Daniels, Roger and Harry H. L. Kitano. **American Racism: Exploration of the Nature of Prejudice**. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall 1970.
- 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.
- Fisher, Anne, M.R. **Exile of Race**. Seattle: F.&T. Publishers, 1965.
- 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.
- Girdner, Audrie and Anne Lofts. **The Great Betrayal**. New York: Macmillan, 1969.
- A historical look at the mass deportation of the Japanese with interviews of former evacuees. It covers this wartime period from a recent perspective.
- Grodzins, Morton. **Americans Betrayed**. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1974. Reprint of 1949 edition.
- The legal and constitutional views on evacuation are discussed as well as the politics that shaped the event.
- Gulic, Sidney Lewis. **The American Japanese Problem**. New York: Jerome Sozer, 1971. Reprint of 1914 edition.
- An early historical account of the Japanese immigration attempting to "correct" some of the anti-Japanese myths prevalent during this era.
- Hosokawa, Bill. **Nisei: The Quiet Americans**. New York: William Morrow, 1969.
- The book provides an overall picture of the Nisei, their problems and their "successes".
- Herman, Masako (compiler and editor). **The Japanese in America, 1843-1973**. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications, 1974.
- Chronology, documents, appendices. This is no. 15 of the Ethnic Chronology Series.
- Ichihaski, Yamato. **Japanese in the United States**. New York: Arno Press, 1969. Reprint of 1932 edition.
- A comprehensive history of the Japanese from the time of their immigration up to the 1930's.

Ichioka, Yuji, et al. **A Buried Past: An Annotated Bibliography of the Japanese American Research Project Collection**. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1974.

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

Kitano, Harry H. L. **Japanese Americans: The Evolution of a Sub-Culture**. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1969.

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

Kitano, Harry H. L. **Race Relations**. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1974.

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.

Lanman, Charles. **The Japanese in America**. New York: University Publishing Company, 1872. Reprinted, Tokyo, Japan Advertiser Press, 1926.

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

La Violette, Forrest Emmanuel. **The Canadian Japanese and World War II: A Sociological and Psychological Account**. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1948.

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

Leighton, Alexander Hamilton. **The Governing of Men: General Principles and Recommendations Based on Experiences at a Japanese Relocation Camp**. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1945.

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.

Lyman, Stanford M. **The Asian in the West**. Reno: University of Nevada, 1970.

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

McWilliams, Carey. **Prejudice, Japanese Americans: Symbol of Racial Intolerance**. Hamden, Connecticut: Archon Books, 1971. Reprint of 1944 edition.

Myer, Dillon Seymour. **Uprooted Americans**. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1971.

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.

Ogawa, Dennis. **From Japs to Japanese: The Evolution of Japanese American Stereotypes**. Berkeley, McClutchan Co., 1971.

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

Petersen, William. **Japanese Americans: Oppression and Success**. New York: Random House, 1971.

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.

Reischauer, Edwin Oldfather. **United States and Japan**. Third Edition. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1965

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

Roots: An Asian American Reader, edited by Amy Tachiki, et al. Los Angeles: Continental Graphics, 1971.

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

- Rostow, Eugene V. "The Japanese American Cases—A Disaster." *Yale Law Review*, LIV, 3 (June 1945), pp. 489-533.
- Roucek, Joseph Sapey. *The Japanese in Canada*. Reprinted from *The Study of Current English Studies in English Literature*, Tokyo, Kenkyusha Shuppan, Vol. 20 no. 10, October 1965 through vol. 21 no. 2, February 1966. Pages 50-58, 23-26, 11-21, 19-26, 23-30. Bilingual text: English and Japanese.
- Smith, Bradford. **Americans from Japan**. Philadelphia: Lippincott Co., 1948.
- 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.
- Spicer, Edward H. et al, (editors). **Impounded People**. Tucson, Arizona: 1969.
- 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.
- Strong, Edward Kellogg. **The Second Generation Japanese Problem**. New York: Arno, 1970. Reprint of 1934 edition.
- 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.
- Thomas, Dorothy Swaine (with Charles Kikuchi and James Sakoda). **The Salvage**. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1952.
- Thomas, Dorothy Swaine and Richard S. Nishimoto. **The Spoilage**. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1946.
- Thurlow, Setsuko. **Cultural Influences Upon Decision-Making in Two Japanese-Canadian Groups**. Toronto: University of Toronto, September 1960.
- A comparison of Nisei and Issei Japanese Canadians.
- U.S. Congress. House. **Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration**. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1942.
- United Japanese Society of Hawaii, Dr. James H. Okahata, chm. **A History of the Japanese in Hawaii**. Honolulu: United Japanese Society of Hawaii, 1971.
- Compiled to commemorate the first 100 years of Japanese in Hawaii; contains 91 pages of photographs plus 431 pages of text and appendices.
- U.S. Army Western Defense Command and Fourth Army. **Final Report: Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast, 1942**. Washington, D.C.: Government printing office, 1943.
- 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.
- Wangenheim, Elizabeth Dean. **The Social Organization of the Japanese Community in Toronto: A Product of Crisis**. Toronto, 1956. M.A. Thesis, University of Toronto.

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USING THE ASIAN MICROFILM CARD CATALOG

Japan

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*.

ASIA FILM AREA 1,265,217 Item 1	ごとう け 武雄後藤文書。—ユタ州ソルトレーク市：系図協会撮影， 1981。 マイクロ・フィルム1リール；35mm。 原図書：写本。佐賀県立図書館蔵。2冊（合1冊）。— （佐賀県史編纂資料；645-646） 要約：鍋島直大氏所蔵の一部で佐賀県の武雄家，後藤家 文書。 1. 佐賀県—歴史—資料 2. 武雄家（佐賀県） 3. 後藤家 I. 叢書。 JPNC C 86-00/ 26 7 Aug 1983 D
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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.

JAPAN Film 795,816 Item 1	SASAKI FAMILY (Tsutani kakei) 津谷家系 自：宇多天皇後胤佐々木高綱(-1214) 至：25代津谷繁(1894-1972) Microfilm. Salt Lake City : Genealogical Society of Utah, 1978. -- 1 reel ; 35 mm. 11 Oct 1978 CAZ Card 1 of 2 XLIB 6-002/200
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JAPAN, KAGOSHIMA-KEN - CENSUS

JAPAN, CHIBA-KEN, KATORI-GUN - BUDDHIST RECORDS

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.

COUNTRY	PREFECTURE	COUNTY or CITY	TOWN
JAPAN			
JAPAN	CHIBA-KEN		
JAPAN	CHIBA-KEN	CHIBA-SHI (city)	
JAPAN	CHIBA-KEN	KATORI-GUN (county)	
JAPAN	CHIBA-KEN	KATORI-GUN (county)	TAIEI-MACHI

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:

JAPAN, CHIBA-KEN, KATORI-GUN - CENSUS

JAPAN, CHIBA-KEN, KATORI-GUN - GENEALOGY

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 Ōfuji family of Yamaguchi. The heading on each card gives the surname and usually the locality or *ken* (modern prefecture). For example:

JAPAN ŌFUJI FAMILY OF YAMAGUCHI
 Film
 1,132,073
 Item 8 (Hagi han, Ōfuji ke keizu)
 萩藩 大藤家系図
 (In:毛利家記録課 藩中略體五 pt. 28 of 61)
 姓: 藤原
 自: 大藤次郎右衛門 (年代不詳)
 至: 大藤貞影 ()
 1. Ōfuji family of Yamaguchi.
 JPN 3A/28
 anal 191 of 440 6 July 1977 C*

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

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

Surname Section

ENGLISH/ROMANIZED CARDS:	SEE FILM NUMBER:
A through MASUGI	1,208,860
MASUHARE through TAKAMURA	1,208,861
TAKANARITA through ZENPOJI	1,208,862
ALL <i>KANA</i> SURNAME CARDS:	1,208,871

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.

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APPENDIX - Modified Hepburn Romanization Guide

Kana	Roman	Kana	Roman	Kana	Roman	Kana	Roman
あ	A						
い	I						
う	U						
え	E						
お	O						
か	KA	が	GA	きや	KYA	ぎや	GYA
き	KI	ぎ	GI				
く	KU	ぐ	GU	きゆ	KYU	ぎゆ	GYU
け	KE	げ	GE				
こ	KO	ご	GO	きよ	KYO	ぎよ	GYO
さ	SA	ざ	ZA	しゃ	SHA	じゃ	JA
し	SHI	じ	JI				
す	SU	ず	ZU	しゆ	SHU	じゆ	JU
せ	SE	ぜ	ZE				
そ	SO	ぞ	ZO	しよ	SHO	じよ	JO
た	TA	だ	DA	ちゃ	CHA		
ち	CHI	ぢ	JI				
つ	TSU	づ	ZU	ちゆ	CHU		
て	TE	で	DE				
と	TO	ど	DO	ちよ	CHO		
な	NA			にや	NYA		
に	NI						
ぬ	NU			にゆ	NYU		
ね	NE						
の	NO			によ	NYO		
は	HA	ば	BA	ば	PA		
ひ	HI	び	BI	び	PI		
ふ	FU	ぶ	BU	ぷ	PU		
へ	HE	べ	BE	ぺ	PE		
ほ	HO	ぼ	BO	ぼ	PO		
		ひや	HYA	びや	BYA	びや	PYA
		ひゆ	HYU	びゆ	BYU	びゆ	PYU
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ま	MA			みや	MYA		
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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

<http://www.nikkeiheritage.org/nh/fvxin3.html>

Japan Genweb

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~jpnwgv/Eindex.html>

The Japanese in Hawaii, 1868-1967: a bibliography of the first hundred years

Matsuda, Mitsugu

Japan Map

<http://geology.com/world/japan-satellite-image.shtml>

National Archives of Japan

<http://www.archives.go.jp/english/index.html>

National Japanese American Historical Society

<http://www.nikkeiheritage.org/index.htm>