

What is a *Koseki* and Why is it Important?

a. What is a *koseki*?

At the most basic level, *koseki* (family register) records are the Japanese civil records which are maintained by local municipal offices. Prior to the establishment of the *koseki* system through the promulgation of the Family Registry Law in 1872, local records were maintained by individual villages or Buddhist temples; however, recordkeeping was not regularly or consistently conducted throughout Japan.

The earliest forms of *koseki* records in Japan date back to the 7th century near the foundation of the Japanese nation. Family register records are common throughout much of Asia and much of Continental Europe but are not widely used in English-speaking countries.

Koseki records are maintained at the family unit level. The original *koseki* encompassed a very broad definition of the extended family; reformation of the *koseki* law after World War II resulted in a much narrower definition of the nuclear family.

All Japanese citizens are currently listed on an active *koseki* and have been since the promulgation of the Family Registry Law in 1872. As such, *koseki* records are the family history starting point for both Japanese nationals and *Nikkei* who are no longer in Japan. The main difference is that Japanese nationals simply have to start with their current active *koseki* which they are actually listed in and work backwards from there while *Nikkei* need to identify their closest ancestors who were listed in a *koseki*. In general, this will be your *issei* (first generation) immigrant ancestors, although a few (but not all) *nisei* (second generation) children of immigrant ancestors may also be listed. At times, this can be a significant challenge to *Nikkei* who are seeking their ancestors' *koseki* records because these ancestors were several generations earlier.

Individual vital records typically are limited to birth, marriage, and death information for single individuals. With *koseki* documents, all of this individual vital record information is combined within a single family record, as well as additional information regarding divorces, adoptions (*yōshi engumi* 養子縁組), adoption annulments, splitting of households (*bunseki* 分籍), transfer of household (*tenseki* 転籍), head of household retirement (*inkyō* 隠居), succession of head of household (*katoku sōzoku* 家督相続), etc. Unlike individual vital records, a single *koseki* document (up to 10-12 pages) may include detailed vital record information for dozens of individuals spanning up to six generations.

In order to illustrate the value of a *koseki* document for family history, a short analysis of an actual document is presented below in Figures 1a and 1b. This two-page *koseki* was actually obtained by a *sansei* from a Japanese municipal office (静岡市清水区 Shizuoka-shi Shimizu-ku) in November 2017.

There are a couple of points that you should observe from this *koseki*:

- All writing is top-to-bottom and right-to-left.

- The *honsekichi* (permanent residence) is listed in the upper right corner of the first page (Figure 1a) – in this case, 静岡市有渡郡三保村三保七十七番地 (Shizuoka-ken, Udo-gun, Miho-mura, Miho, 77-banchi).
- Date of issuance and municipal office seal is on the far left of the last page.
- Some of the individuals are x-ed or lined out. This is normal for many *koseki* documents that are received from Japanese municipal offices and does not carry any specific meaning other than they were removed from that specific *koseki* due to death, marriage, immigration, etc.
- The bottom one-third of each page provides Primary Information for each individual, while the upper two-thirds of each page provides Secondary Information for those individuals.
- There are 13 individuals in this *koseki* (red numbering added).
- Head of household is listed first; then individuals are presented in the chronological order of their household appearance.

For each of the 13 individuals shown in Figures 1a and 1b, the following Primary Information is provided as shown in Figure 2:

- Bottom center – First name (also last name if head of household)
- Bottom left – Birthdate (era, era year, month, day)
- Top – Position in household (relative to head of household)
- Bottom right – Additional details on position in household

The names for the 13 individuals shown in the Primary Information section of Figures 1a and 1b are as follows:

- Individual 1 – 久保田伊之吉 (Kubota Inokichi)
- Individual 2 – つる (Tsuru)
- Individual 3 – 五平 (Gohei)
- Individual 4 – きよ (Kiyo)
- Individual 5 – む免 (Mume)
- Individual 6 – 具ま (Kuma)
- Individual 7 – との (Tono)
- Individual 8 – 屋春 (Yasu)
- Individual 9 – つる (Tsuru)
- Individual 10 – くま (Kuma)
- Individual 11 – つね (Tsune)
- Individual 12 – いわ (Iwa)
- Individual 13 – きよ (Kiyo)

The birthdates for the 13 individuals shown in the primary information section of Figures 1a and 1b are as follows:

- Individual 1 – 文久三年十二月四日 (December 4, 1863)
- Individual 2 – 文政元年七月九日 (July 9, 1818)
- Individual 3 – 天保十二年四月十日 (April 10, 1841)
- Individual 4 – 弘化三年十月四日 (October 4, 1846)
- Individual 5 – 慶応元年十月八日 (October 8, 1865)
- Individual 6 – 明治五年十一月廿五日 (November 25, 1872)
- Individual 7 – 明治九年十月十五日 (October 15, 1876)
- Individual 8 – 元治元年一月六日 (January 6, 1864)
- Individual 9 – 明治廿七年八月廿七日 (August 27, 1894)

- Individual 10 – 明治廿九年十月廿九日 (October 29, 1896)
- Individual 11 – 明治三十一年十二月四日 (December 4, 1898)
- Individual 12 – 明治参拾四年壹月拾九日 (January 19, 1901)
- Individual 13 – 明治参拾五年拾貳月貳拾六日 (December 26, 1902)

The position in household (relative to the head of household) for the 13 individuals shown in the Primary Information section of Figures 1a and 1b are as follows:

- Individual 1 – 戸主 (head of household)
- Individual 2 – 祖母 (grandmother)
- Individual 3 – 父 (father)
- Individual 4 – 母 (mother)
- Individual 5 – 妻 (wife [1st])
- Individual 6 – 妹 (younger sister)
- Individual 7 – 妹 (younger sister)
- Individual 8 – 妻 (wife [2nd])
- Individual 9 – 長女 (1st daughter)
- Individual 10 – 二女 (2nd daughter)
- Individual 11 – 三女 (3rd daughter)
- Individual 12 – 四女 (4th daughter)
- Individual 13 – 五女 (5th daughter)

Additional details regarding household position for some of the 13 individuals shown in the Primary Information section of Figures 1a and 1b are as follows:

- Individual 1 – 父五平長男 (1st son of father Gohei)
- Individual 2 – 亡祖父五郎吉妻 (wife of deceased grandfather Gorōkichi)
- Individual 3 – 亡祖父五郎吉長男 (1st son of deceased grandfather Gorōkichi)
- Individual 4 – 父五平妻 (wife of father Gohei)
- Individual 6 – 父五平二女 (2nd daughter of father Gohei)
- Individual 7 – 父五平三女 (3rd daughter of father Gohei)

In addition to the 13 individuals explicitly identified in the Primary Information section of Figures 1a and 1b, an additional 7 individuals were also listed in the Secondary Information section of these two figures, including:

- 岸山兵四郎 (Kishiyama Heishirō) – father of Individual 2
- 久保田五郎吉 (Kubota Gorōkichi) – father of Individual 3
- 柴半重 (Shiba Hanjū) – father of Individual 4
- 柴半四郎 (Shiba Hanshirō) – older brother of Individual 4
- 遠藤傳吉 (Endō Denkichi) – father of Individual 5
- 横田音松 (Yokota Otomatsu) – husband of Individual 6
- 田中孫七 (Tanaka Magoshichi) – father of Individual 8

As shown through the identification of 20 individuals in a short 2-page *koseki* document, you can obtain considerable amounts of information from *koseki* documents.

b. *Koseki* Classifications

There are several different types of *koseki* documents that you can request from Japanese municipal offices. These are briefly described below.

i. Types

There are three basic types of *koseki* documents: *koseki*, *joseki*, and *kaiseigenkoseki*.

1. *Koseki*

As described in this website, the term *koseki* (戸籍) refers to family registers in general, but it also refers to current active family registers. The term *genkoseki* (現戸籍 “current family register”) is sometimes used. *Koseki* documents are the fundamental identification documents within Japan. With an extremely limited number of exceptions, all Japanese citizens are recorded on a current *koseki*. Conversely, the only foreigners permitted to be on current *koseki* are those with Japanese spouses or Japanese parents. In general, you will not be able to request current *koseki* documents.

2. *Joseki*

Over time, due to changes in personal and family circumstances, individuals are removed from the active *koseki*. The reasons for removal may include death, marriage, adoption, establishment of a new household, naturalization to a foreign country, etc. The removal of these individuals is noted on the *koseki* documents by crossing out the specific individual. After every individual on the *koseki* document is crossed off, the *koseki* becomes a *joseki* (除籍) (literally “removed register”).

For Japanese family history research purposes, *joseki* documents will be the most common document that you will receive from Japanese municipal offices because these are the historical documents that your ancestors will be listed on. In general, only *issei* (1st generation) and a few *nisei* (2nd generation) ancestors will be listed on *joseki* documents. In most cases, your *issei* ancestors will be listed as a child on the *joseki* document (i.e., their father is the head of the household), but if their father passed away early, then the *issei* ancestor may be listed as either a sibling (usually younger) or a niece/nephew depending upon who became the new head of the household.

It should be noted that once a *koseki* becomes a *joseki*, there is a set storage period that the relevant municipal office is required to keep the *joseki* documents. After that storage period has been reached, the municipal offices are permitted to dispose/destroy the *joseki* documents. It should also be pointed out that the municipal offices are not required to dispose/destroy the *joseki* documents; therefore, some municipal offices may still have older *joseki* documents than

other offices. Currently, the storage period is 150 years; however, prior to 2010, the storage period was only 80 years. As a result, in the process of requesting *joseki* documents from Japanese municipal offices, you may receive notification that a relevant *joseki* document was previously destroyed. This most likely means that the required storage period following the conversion of a *koseki* into a *joseki* had expired and that the municipal office had proceeded with the permitted disposal.

3. *Kaiseigen koseki*

A third type of *koseki* document is the *kaiseigen koseki* (改製原戸籍) – sometimes read with an alternate reading of *kaiseihara koseki* or shortened to *harakoseki* (原戸籍). The shortened term *genkoseki* (原戸籍) should not be used to avoid confusion with the current version of the *koseki* (現戸籍). The translation of *kaiseigen koseki* is “redrawn register.” The *kaiseigen koseki* are created following a revision to the Family Registry Law. There have been a number of revisions to the Family Registry Law, but the two major revisions that may affect your document request occurred after World War II.

The first revision was promulgated in 1948 but was not implemented until the period from 1957 until approximately 1965. The main change in this first revision was an adjustment of the basic *koseki* unit from “family” to “husband and wife.” In practice, this adjustment removed extended family members from the *koseki* and limited a family to a husband, a wife, and their children.

The second revision was promulgated in 1994 and was primarily focused on the computerization of *koseki* records. Due to various circumstances, this computerization process took many years, but by the late 2010s, only a handful of very small villages had not completed this computerization.

For *Nikkei* requesting *koseki* documents, you may not actually receive any *kaiseigen koseki* in response to your request. This would likely be because your *issei* and *nisei* ancestors were removed from the *koseki* prior to the implementation of the first revision. Even if you do receive a *kaiseigen koseki* document, much of the information will likely be a duplication of information listed in the *joseki* documents that you have obtained. In fact, the adjustment of the basic *koseki* unit from “family” to “husband and wife” will likely result in far fewer individuals listed on a *kaiseigen koseki* document due to a more narrowly defined family unit. However, there are two main benefits associated with a *kaiseigen koseki* document. The first benefit is that there will be specific death dates associated with your older ancestors. The second benefit is that there may be births of younger individuals listed (even as late as the early to mid-1950s). These younger individuals will be those who can be contacted through use of electronic phone directories.

ii. Length

For each of the three basic types of *koseki* documents (i.e., *koseki*, *joseki*, and *kaiseigen koseki*), there are two different lengths that you can request: *tōhon* and *shōhon*.

1. *Tōhon*

The first *koseki* document length that you can request is *tōhon* (謄本 “transcript”). The *tōhon* transcript is comprehensive and includes all individuals within the family. In general, this is the document that should be requested for family history purposes because it includes all family members.

For *koseki* documents generated after the 1948 revision, the term *tōhon* has been replaced with *zenbu jikō shōmeisho* (全部事項証明書). Although the *zenbu jikō shōmeisho* is fundamentally the same as the *tōhon*, it appears quite different. A sample *zenbu jikō shōmeisho* is presented in Figure 3. The main difference is that the information in the *zenbu jikō shōmeisho* is typewritten and presented horizontally from left to right as opposed to the information in the *tōhon* which is handwritten and presented vertically from top to bottom (see Figures 1a and 1b).

Shōhon

The second *koseki* document length that you can request is *shōhon* (抄本 “excerpt”). The *shōhon* excerpt is limited to one single individual within a family. In general, this document is used for passport applications and other official uses and should not be requested for family history purposes.

For *koseki* documents generated after the 1948 revision, the term *shōhon* has been replaced with *kojin jikō shōmeisho* (個人事項証明書). The format of the *kojin jikō shōmeisho* is similar to the *zenbu jikō shōmeisho* presented in Figure 3.

c. *Koseki* Request Materials

In order to request *koseki* documents, you must submit a request by mail to the appropriate municipal office. Requests cannot be made by email or fax. Each individual *koseki* request consists of the following five items:

- Request form
- Personal identification
- Proof of relationship and supporting documentation
- Return envelope
- Document fees

You will initially submit the first four items together; you will then submit the document fees after the Japanese municipal office has identified the number of available *koseki* documents. After preparing the first four items, you should mail these to the appropriate municipal office in Japan in a large envelope. To ensure prompt delivery, you should either weigh the envelope yourself and affix the appropriate amount of postage or take the envelope to the post office.

After mailing your *koseki* request, you should expect an overall 3 - 4-week turnaround time; additional time may be needed during the COVID-19 pandemic. This timeline will vary depending upon your particular location and the location of your ancestral village. In general, Japanese municipalities located near Tōkyō and Ōsaka (i.e., locations of main airports handling international mail) will have quicker delivery. Larger cities will tend to have quicker delivery and slower processing, while smaller towns and villages will have slower delivery, quicker processing, and overall better service. In addition, municipalities located in areas with high levels of emigration will tend to have quicker turnaround times due to familiarity dealing with foreign *koseki* requests compared to those areas with low or no emigration.

You should expect to receive an email from the Japanese municipal office within 1 - 2 weeks of your initial request mailing. Be sure to check your Spam and Trash folders because emails from Japan tend to end up in these folders. The email will be in Japanese but may also have an English translation. If the email is only in Japanese, you should be able to use Google Translate or other on-line translation tools to determine what the message is.

If your request went smoothly, the email will simply identify your required fees. After receipt of these fees, the Japanese municipal office will then mail your requested *koseki* documents. In some cases, the Japanese municipal office will ask you to provide additional information (e.g., your relationship explanation was not clear, additional name or address information is needed, you accidentally forgot something). Once your initial request has been made by mail, follow-up responses to requests for additional information can be made electronically by email. At times, the Japanese municipal office staff may seem overly concerned about minor details, but this is how Japanese bureaucracies (government and private) tend to operate.

i. Request form

The first item of the *koseki* request packet is a request form. Currently in Japan, there are approximately 1,900 individual municipalities ranging in size from the Setagaya Ward (世田谷区) in the Tōkyō metropolitan area with a population exceeding 900,000 people to the island village of Aogashima (青ヶ島村) with only 171 inhabitants (several towns and villages in the direct vicinity of the 2011 Fukushima nuclear accident are still uninhabited and have current official populations of zero). Because the *koseki* documents are maintained at the municipality-level and not at the national- or prefectural-level, each of these 1,900 municipalities have developed their own *koseki* request forms. Some of these forms are quite elaborate while others are very simple. For some municipalities, the forms are relatively easy to find on their respective websites, while for other municipalities, the forms are buried deep in the website structure. In addition to the forms, many municipalities provide an alternative option of making a handwritten request on a sheet of lined paper.

In order to simplify the *koseki* request process, we have developed a generic request form. This generic request form has been successfully used by many *Nikkei* to request *koseki* documents from Japanese municipal offices. The request form fields are labeled in both English (so you can read it) and Japanese (so the Japanese municipal office staff can read it). A PDF version of this form can be downloaded here. [\(PDF Link here\)](#)

The generic request form must be filled out in black or blue ink. Other colors of ink are not accepted by Japanese municipal offices. All fields should be neatly printed; cursive-like handwriting should be avoided because of limited exposure in Japan. Electronic data entry into the PDF form is acceptable; however, the form should not be reformatted to be longer than one page.

Instructions for filling out specific fields in the generic request form are provided below:

- Permanent Residence (*honsekichi* 本籍地) – This is the multi-generational permanent address of your ancestors' home. The *honsekichi* may or may not correspond with the actual place of current residency; for many Japanese currently living in urban cities, their *honsekichi* is still located in the countryside villages. In general, this will be the address listed in various immigration documents. This is an absolutely required field. If this is left blank, your request will be automatically rejected. The Japanese municipal office staff dealing with *koseki* are extremely helpful; however, they will not conduct a broad general search for you based on little or no information. At the Japanese municipal offices, *koseki* are organized and indexed by *honsekichi* – thus, the requirement for this field. At a minimum, you will need to provide the following for your immigrant ancestors:
 - Prefecture (labeled *-ken* 県 for most prefectures; *-fu* 府 for Kyōto, Ōsaka, and pre-WWII Tōkyō; *-to* 都 for post-WWII Tōkyō; and *-dō* 道 for the northern island of Hokkaidō).

- o City (-*shi* 市) if applicable; somewhat unusual for Nikkei immigrant ancestors (i.e., most Nikkei immigrant ancestors immigrated from non-urban areas).
- o District (-*gun* 郡) if not located in a City.
- o Town (-*chō* or -*machi* 町) or Village (-*mura* or -*son* 村) if located in a District.
- o Additional detailed address information if available.

In general, the ancestral village/town name of your ancestors is the minimum required level of detail. In most cases, this village/town name will also be sufficient. Some additional detail may be requested if your ancestors have a common surname. Japanese municipal offices will require the complete *honsekichi* down to the house or lot number for Japanese nationals living in Japan, but there is some level of understanding that *Nikkei* living overseas cannot be expected to know the entire *honsekichi* of the ancestors who immigrated up to a century before.

- Head of Household or Principal Person (*hittōsha* 筆頭者) – For your initial request, this will typically be the father of your *issei* immigrant ancestor. For subsequent requests, this may be the grandmother of your *issei* immigrant ancestor or some other ancestral relative. In terms of *koseki* documents, the *hittōsha* will be the first person listed in the document (i.e., righthand side of the first page). In some cases, you may not know the name of this person; if so, this field can be left blank. In general, enter this name in either romanized letters or *katakana*. Only enter *kanji* characters if you are absolutely sure of what the *kanji* are. Incorrect *kanji* may bias the search of Japanese municipal office staff and cause them to miss the desired information.
- Birthdate (*hittōsha*) (*seinengappi* 生年月日) – If not known, you may leave this blank. This birthdate will likely only exist in Japanese records. If you provide an approximate birth year, you should indicate with a question mark (“?”).
- Requested Individual or Person in Question (*hitsuyō na kata* 必要な方) – For your initial request, this will typically be your *issei* immigrant ancestor. For subsequent requests, this may be a parent of your *issei* immigrant ancestor or some other ancestral relative. This is a required field, both first name and surname. If you do not complete this field, your request will be automatically rejected. In general, enter this name in either romanized letters or *katakana*. Only enter *kanji* characters if you are absolutely sure of what the *kanji* are. Incorrect *kanji* may bias the search of Japanese municipal office staff and cause them to miss the desired information.
- Birthdate (*hitsuyō na kata*) (*seinengappi* 生年月日) – This field is not necessarily required, but some effort should be made to identify what it is because it is likely to exist in both Japanese and non-Japanese records. If not known, you may leave this blank. If you provide an approximate birth year, you should indicate with a question mark (“?”).

- Relationship – This field identifies the relationship between you and the Requested Individual/Person in Question (*hitsuyō na kata*). If you are *sansei* and the requested individual is your *issei* immigrant grandfather, then you would enter “grandchild” in this field. This is a required field.
- Outline of Relationship – This is an unstructured space that allows you to outline your connection to the Requested Individual/Person in Question (*hitsuyō na kata*) and Head of Household/Principal Person (*hittōsha*). It should be noted that there MUST be a direct blood or adoptive relationship to request *koseki* documents. If a direct blood or adoptive relationship does not exist, then the request will be automatically rejected. Prior to 1976, requests by non-relatives were permitted, but these are no longer allowed. Be sure to include any intermediate relatives (e.g., parents, grandparents) in this outline. Do not include non-blood related spouses in your relationship outline. This may confuse the Japanese municipal office staff. In the relationship outline, label each person with a relationship term (e.g., self, mother, grandfather).
- Requested Document Type – This has already been pre-selected to *joseki tōhon* which is the most applicable and useful document to be requested for family history purposes. The asterisked footnote indicates that you would like to request *joseki tōhon* or *kaiseigen koseki tōhon* as far back as possible. The footnote also indicates that you would like to request documents associated with your maternal ancestral lines if they exist at the specific municipal office. Finally, the footnote indicates that payment has not been included with the request packet and will be provided after the municipal office identifies how many documents are available.
- Reason for Request (*seikyū no riyū* 請求の理由) – Indicate the specific reason for your request. Because *koseki* documents are used by Japanese nationals for various purposes (including passport applications and inheritance determinations), this is a required field. Based on our experience, the best response for this field is “respect for ancestors”; you should avoid using the phrase “searching for ancestors” which will typically be rejected by Japanese municipal offices as being overly vague.
- Requestor Information (*seikyū suru kata* 請求する方) – This is your personal information:
 - Name – Use the full name that is on your government-issued ID.
 - Address – Use the address on your government-issued ID – as long as your mail is delivered there. If you have a P.O. Box, include both the P.O. Box address and your physical address. Write out all abbreviations in your address.
 - Birthdate – Write out in full (e.g., July 18, 1962). Do not use the month-day-year format (e.g., 7-18-62) which is commonly used in the United States, but not in Japan
 - Email – Write your email address so that it is EXTREMELY legible. This is how the Japanese municipal offices will be contacting you. If the Japanese municipal office is unable to

contact you due to an illegible email address, they will wait for you to recontact them.

- o Signature – Provide your ink signature. Electronic signatures are not allowed.
- o Date of request – Write out in full (e.g., January 8, 2021).

ii. Personal identification

As part of your request packet, you must include a copy/scan of some form of government-issued personal identification (ID) which includes both a picture and a current physical mailing address (e.g., drivers license or other state-issued ID). Unless there is relevant information on the back of your personal ID, you only need to provide a copy/scan of the front. Your passport will not be accepted as personal ID because your address is not printed in it. The mailing address on your personal ID must match the mailing address that you indicated on the request form; otherwise, your request will be rejected.

If your personal ID lists a post office box as your mailing address, then you must provide supplemental documentation that indicates both the post office box and your physical address in one document. Some examples include home/property insurance documents, county tax assessments, and utility bills.

If possible, you should provide an abbreviated Japanese translation of your personal ID. Not all municipality offices will require this translation, but many will. If you provide a translation, at a minimum, you should translate the following information from your personal ID:

- License number
- Full legal name
- Sex
- Current address
- Birth date
- Expiration date
- Issuance date

Information regarding license type, corrective lens requirement, hair color, eye color, etc. does not need to be translated.

You will need to provide additional documentation if the current name listed on your Personal ID is different from your birth name. This would include marriage documentation for females, as well as other official name change documentation.

iii. Proof of relationship and supporting documentation

As part of your request packet, you must prove that you are actually related to your *issei* immigrant ancestor. It is simply not enough to claim that you are related; you must prove that you are related.

If possible, you should provide copies of official government-issued documents to establish relationships. Government-issued documents that can be used to establish relationships include the following:

- Birth certificates
- Marriage certificates
- Death certificates
- Census records
- Immigration documents
- Ship manifests

If possible, you should provide an abbreviated Japanese translation of these government documents. Not all municipality offices will require this translation, but many will. For example, if you provide a birth certificate, you should translate the following information:

- Full legal name
- Sex
- Birth date
- Birth place
- Mother's name
- Father's name
- Recorded date
- Issuance date

You may need to use a “document chain” to establish relationship to your *issei* immigrant individual. For instance, if you were a third-generation *sansei*, you could prove the relationship by providing your own birth certificate (which lists your second-generation *nisei* parents) and your parents' birth certificates (which list their first generation *issei* parents). It should be noted that you may have some difficulty in locating some of these documents at government agencies due to misspellings of Japanese names in the original recordkeeping and/or transcription errors during record indexing.

Here are a number of non-official sources that you also might be able to use to establish relationship to your *issei* immigrant individual:

- Hospital birth records
- Church christening, baptismal, marriage, and death records
- Buddhist temple death records (kakochō 過去帳)
- Information from headstones

Obituaries from newspapers and other similar sources will not be accepted.

iv. Proof of relationship and supporting documentation

As part of your request packet, you are required to provide a return envelope for use by the Japanese municipal office to return your *koseki* documents.

All *koseki* documents are printed on A4 size paper (dimensions – 8¼ x 11¾ inches or 210 x 297 millimeters). It is recommended that you provide a manila envelope large enough to hold the *koseki* documents without folding.

Clearly print your return address on the envelope. This address must match the address entered on the *koseki* request form and the address on your personal ID. However, do not attempt to add the address of the Japanese municipal office to the return envelope; the office will likely have an address ink stamp that they prefer to use.

As a rule, Japanese municipal offices require that Japanese postage be affixed to the return envelope that you provide to them. This requirement is easily met if the *koseki* documents are being requested by Japanese nationals within Japan. It is much more difficult to meet this requirement for international *koseki* requests due to the general unavailability of Japanese postage outside of Japan, as well as the amount of postage being initially indeterminate due to variable weight (dependent upon the number of pages associated with the *koseki* documents that are ultimately identified). It is suggested that you include a note in your *koseki* request indicating that additional funds will be included with the *koseki* fees to cover necessary postage if you do not have access to Japanese postage.

Express mail is available upon request, but additional funds are required.

v. **Document fees**

After final acceptance of your request packet, the Japanese municipal office will contact you via email and identify how many *koseki* documents are available and the document fees (and return postage if necessary). The cost of the two most common *koseki* documents (i.e., *joseki tōhon* and *kaiseigen koseki tōhon*) is 750 yen per each document (regardless of the actual number of pages – at times as many as 10-12 pages). There are other types of less common documents that may also be available under special circumstances – these documents are available at a lower cost). In some previous instances, a single *koseki* request has resulted in as many as 15 *koseki* documents.

At the current time, there are only two approved methods for your payment of *koseki* document fees:

- Have someone in Japan (e.g., family, friend, or other third party) send payment via money order (postal or other) to the Japanese municipal office.
- Send Japanese currency to the Japanese municipal office using registered mail (any change resulting from your payment with Japanese currency will be returned in the form of Japanese postage

stamps – which can then be used with your return envelope on a subsequent *koseki* request).

Previously, International Postal Money Orders were accepted by Japanese municipal offices as a valid and convenient form of payment for *koseki* documents. Unfortunately, these are no longer accepted by Japan as of June 2020.

Through previous experience, a limited number of individual Japanese municipal offices have also proposed some other alternative payment options, including payment of foreign currency via registered mail and wire transfer of money from a foreign financial institution to the municipal office's account. These methods are not universally accepted and are not recommended unless a specific municipal office suggests them.

Finally, at the present time, money transfer services (e.g., Western Union, PayPal, Google Pay, Venmo, TransferWise, etc.) are not accepted means for payment of *koseki* document fees.

d. Where to send your *koseki* request

Much of the mystery surrounding the request of *koseki* documents is due to general unfamiliarity with Japanese geography, as well as the fundamental question of exactly where to send your request. Included below is some relevant information for you to review as you prepare your *koseki* request:

i. Background Information Regarding Japanese Administrative Divisions

Prior to the Meiji Restoration in 1868, local Japanese municipal divisions consisted of feudal domains, castle towns, and “natural villages.” The feudal domains and castle towns had solidified in place following the establishment of the Tokugawa Shogunate in the early 17th century. The “natural villages” were naturally formed over time in response to various geographic, social, and economic factors; many of the “natural villages” predated the feudal domains and castle towns.

(a) Prefectures

Following the Meiji Restoration, the feudal domains were dismantled and replaced by administrative divisions called prefectures (i.e., essentially states or provinces). It took a period of roughly 20 years from 1868 to 1888 for the reorganizations and adjustments associated with this transformation to be finally settled. The result of this transformation was 3 urban prefectures (*fu* 府) (Tōkyō, Ōsaka, and Kyōto) and 42 rural prefectures (*ken* 県) on the three main islands of Honshū, Shikoku, and Kyūshū. Two additional prefectures (Okinawa and Hokkaidō) were later added.

The formation of the Okinawa prefecture followed a different path from other prefectures since it had never been an actual Japanese feudal

domain. The predecessor to the Okinawa prefecture was the semi-independent *Ryūkyū* (琉球) Kingdom which had been a tributary state to both Japan and China for centuries. It was formally added to the Japanese Empire in 1879.

Trading interactions between the Japanese on Honshū and the indigenous *Ainu* people of *Ezo* (蝦夷) (the previous name for Hokkaidō) had existed for centuries, but large-scale settlement of Hokkaidō by Japan did not begin until the 1870s. Hokkaidō was not officially recognized as a prefecture until after World War II.

Finally, the urban prefecture of Tōkyō (*Tōkyō-fu* 東京府) was changed to the Tōkyō Metropolis (*Tōkyō-to* 東京都) in July 1943.

(b) Local Municipal Administrative Divisions

The first level of local municipal administrative divisions that were established within the prefectures by the central Meiji government in 1879 were districts (*gun* 郡). The concept of districts within Japan is quite old, stretching back to the beginning of the Japanese state in 645 with many of the district names dating back to the Heian Period (794-1185).

In 1889, towns (*machi/chō* 町) and villages (*mura/son* 村) were then established as administrative subdivisions under districts. The respective character readings of *machi* and *chō* for 町 and *mura* and *son* for 村 are all valid readings. There are general regional trends for particular readings, but there are also exceptions to the trends. In 1889, there were 15,820 towns and villages in Japan distributed across 804 districts.

In addition to towns and villages, the largest urban areas were established as cities (*shi* 市). These cities were established independent of districts. In 1889, there were a total of 39 cities established (listed below in English alphabetical order). It should be noted that the geographical boundaries of these cities in 1889 were much smaller than the current day boundaries. These 39 cities are Akamagaseki (赤間関) (current day Shimonoseki 下関), Akita (秋田), Fukui (福井), Fukuoka (福岡), Gifu (岐阜), Himeji (姫路), Hiroasaki (弘前), Hiroshima (広島), Kagoshima (鹿児島), Kanazawa (金沢), Kōbe (神戸), Kōchi (高知), Kōfu (甲府), Kumamoto (熊本), Kurume (久留米), Kyōto (京都), Matsue (松江), Matsuyama (松山), Mito (水戸), Morioka (盛岡), Nagasaki (長崎), Nagoya (名古屋), Niigata (新潟), Okayama (岡山), Ōsaka (大阪), Saga (佐賀), Sakai (堺), Sendai (仙台), Shizuoka (静岡), Takaoka (高岡), Tokushima (徳島), Tōkyō (東京), Tottori (鳥取), Toyama (富山), Tsu (津), Wakayama (和歌山), Yamagata (山形), Yokohama (横浜), Yonezawa (米沢)

The three largest cities located in the three urban prefectures (i.e., Tōkyō, Ōsaka, and Kyōto) were also further divided into municipal wards (*ku* 区). The municipal wards established in 1889 for these three cities are listed below in English alphabetical order:

- Tōkyō (15 wards – none of these currently exist) – Akasaka (赤坂), Asakusa (浅草), Azabu (麻布), Fukagawa (深川), Hongō (本郷), Honjo (本所), Kanda (神田), Koishikawa (小石川), Kōjimachi (麹町), Kyōbashi (京橋), Nihonbashi (日本橋), Shiba (芝), Shitaya (下谷), Ushigome (牛込), Yotsuya (四谷)
- Ōsaka (4 wards – Kita and Nishi wards currently exist) – Higashi (東), Kita (北), Minami (南), Nishi (西)
- Kyōto (2 wards – both currently exist) – Kamigyō (上京), Shimogyō (下京)

Postwar urbanization trends in Japan have contributed significantly to the consolidation of local administrative divisions. As of January 1, 2021, there are 792 cities, 743 towns, and 183 villages in Japan. The 20 largest cities (all with populations greater than 750,000 people) include municipal wards; these 20 cities are listed below in English alphabetical order: Chiba (千葉), Fukuoka (福岡), Hamamatsu (浜松), Hiroshima (広島), Kawasaki (川崎), Kitakyūshū (北九州), Kōbe (神戸), Kumamoto (熊本), Kyōto (京都), Nagoya (名古屋), Niigata (新潟), Okayama (岡山), Ōsaka (大阪), Saitama (さいたま), Sagami-hara (相模原), Sakai (堺), Sapporo (札幌), Sendai (仙台), Shizuoka (静岡), and Yokohama (横浜)

In addition, there are 23 special wards in the Tōkyō Metropolis that exist independent of any cities and are essentially treated as cities, even though they are not named as such.

Finally, there are 6 historical Japanese villages located in the disputed Kuril Islands (*Chishima-rettō* 千島列島) that are currently administered by Russia which are not included in the totals above.

(c) Local Municipal Administrative Subdivisions

Underneath the administrative hierarchy for towns and villages, there were often three additional geographic levels:

- Village section (*ōaza* 大字 or *ku* 区) (often the pre-1889 “natural villages”)
- Village subsection (*aza* 字 or *koaza* 小字)
- House or lot number (*banchi* 番地, *banyashiki* 番屋敷, *banko* 番戸, or *bantei* 番邸)

Underneath the administrative hierarchy for cities, there were often two additional geographic levels:

- Neighborhood (sometimes identified with the same characters as towns [*machi/chō* 町], but sometimes not)
- Block (*chōme* 丁目)

In addition to these more detailed geographic levels, there are some location-specific geographic terms that might be encountered, including:

- Coastal villages – *ura* 浦 used in place of *mura/son*
- Areas along feudal highways and roads – station (*eki* 駅) or lodge (*shuku* 宿)
- Areas in central city of Kyōto – Kyōto was the imperial capital of Japan from 794 to 1868 and was patterned after the grid layout of the Tang Dynasty Chinese capital of Chang'an. As a result, the address system in historical central Kyōto is unique within Japan (i.e., it utilizes street names) and is extremely complex.
- Areas in portions of Kyūshū – There are some unique geographic names in and around Nagasaki and Saga prefectures (*gō* 郷, *myō* 名, *men* 免, or *fure* 触).

ii. Connection between Ancestral Village and Current Municipality

For each of your *issei* immigrant ancestors, there is one and only one place where your *koseki* request for them should be sent: the existing municipality associated with your ancestors' town or village.

The current municipality system of cities, towns, and villages was established in 1889. Since that time, there have been numerous annexations, consolidations, and boundary changes that have affected the original municipalities. There is a very small number of municipalities that have continued unchanged in form from 1889 to the present day, but in general, the town or village that your ancestors emigrated from most likely no longer exists and has been absorbed into some other larger municipality. How do you find what this municipality is?

The fundamental key to successfully completing your *koseki* request and obtaining *koseki* documents is identifying your ancestors' *honsekichi* (本籍地 – permanent residence or registered domicile). Ideally, you should identify the *honsekichi* through actual documents; however, the municipalities do have some discretion associated with *honsekichi* documentation. If you are only able to identify your ancestors' *honsekichi* through family tradition or stories (e.g., “*obaachan* said that our family is from Higashiyama-mura or Kitagawa-mura”), this still may be accepted by the municipal offices. It should be noted that if the *honsekichi* that you provided is incorrect, then the municipal office, in general, will not attempt to identify the correct *honsekichi* for you.

Your *koseki* request to Japanese municipal offices must include at a minimum the following information of your ancestors' *honsekichi*: prefecture name, district name, and town/village name. In general, *Nikkei* immigrants did not come from the cities; however, if your ancestor did come from a city, then you will likely need to provide more detailed urban address information for the *honsekichi*. More detailed *honsekichi* information (if available) of your ancestors will increase your chances of a successful *koseki* request.

There are a number of potential sources for identifying your ancestors' *honsekichi*.

The first group of potential sources identifying your ancestors' *honsekichi* are documents which were actually issued by the Japanese government. As such, Japanese municipal offices assign a very high level of trust to these documents. For *Nikkei* requesting *koseki* documents, these documents should be considered the "gold standard." Japanese municipal offices will approve any *koseki* requests with these types of documents.

(a) Japanese Passports

During the period of mass emigration, these were formal-looking documents issued at the port of embarkation (i.e., Yokohama 横浜, Kōbe 神戸, or Nagasaki 長崎 during the period of mass emigration). Later passports resemble current-day passports. See Figure 4 and Figure 5.

(b) Japanese Passport Applications

Passport applications were issued by the prefectural governments and then brought to the port of embarkation by the individual emigrant. In general, Japanese passport applications were discarded upon issuance of the passport because they no longer had any value; however, in some instances, the application was also kept by the immigrant. See Figure 6.

(c) Japanese Passport Index

The Japanese government maintained a comprehensive index of issued passports during the period of mass immigration. This index is called *Gaikoku ryoken kafuhyō* (外国旅券下附表). This is a valuable source of information maintained by the Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (*Gaimushō no Gaikōshiryōkan* 外務省の外交史料館) located at Tōkyō-to, Minato-ku, Azabu-dai 1-5-3 (〒106-0041 東京都港区麻布台1-5-3). The information is publicly available; however, it is currently not available online and can only be viewed in person on microfilm with a prior reservation. COVID-19 restrictions have made access to these records extremely difficult with very limited reservation appointments. It is recommended that this document source be considered only after all other document sources have been checked and exhausted. See Figure 7.

(d) Other *Koseki* Documents

Koseki documents issued by other municipal offices will typically have *honsekichi* information (down to a least the village level) for females marrying into a family/household, as well as males adopted in to carry on a family name. This information will be located in the upper portion of the *koseki*. See Figure 8.

(e) Japanese Family Registration Cards

The Japanese consulate in Honolulu, Hawai'i maintained family registration cards (distinctly separate from *koseki* family register documents) from 1897 to 1955. Unfortunately, similar family

registration cards were not kept at other Japanese consulates. These registration cards were not required, so registration cards are not available for everyone; however, many Japanese immigrants in Hawai'i did register. Registration cards are typically not available for Japanese immigrants who only stayed in Hawai'i for a short time before moving to other locations. Family registration cards can be requested from the Japanese Consulate in Honolulu (https://www.honolulu.us.emb-japan.go.jp/itpr_ja/findingroots.html). Response times tend to be within one week, even under COVID-19 restrictions. See Figure 9 and Figure 10.

Even if documents issued by the Japanese government cannot be located, there is a second group of documents that can reliably be used to identify the *honsekichi* for many *Nikkei* ancestors. This second group consists of documents from the countries where *issei* immigrants immigrated to.

(f) Ship Manifests

Ship manifests are a key immigration document for anyone with immigrant ancestors (not just *Nikkei*). Ship manifests typically include the names, ages, place of origin, birth dates, emigration dates, destinations, relatives/friends in place of origin and destination, passport numbers, etc. For Japanese immigrants, the ship manifests document the ship travel from the three Japanese embarkation ports of Yokohama (横浜), Kōbe (神戸), or Nagasaki (長崎) and occasionally from the Chinese ports of Hong Kong and Shanghai to destination ports in the United States (primarily Honolulu, Seattle, San Francisco, and Los Angeles), Canada (primarily Vancouver and Victoria), Brazil (Port Santos), Peru (Callao), and other places. Ship manifests are available both through Familysearch.org and Ancestry.com. Compared to other emigrating ethnic groups, the ship manifest documentation for Japanese immigrants is good; however, very early manifests (particularly to Hawaii) may have minimal information. Early manifests will be handwritten, while later manifests will be typewritten. Many ship manifests are two-page documents; however, many of the indexing fields are focused on the first page, while the *honsekichi*-related information will often be on the second page. Occasionally, the ship manifest records of Japanese immigrants have been inadvertently mixed in with other ethnic groups (particularly Chinese and Filipino immigrants). See Figure 11 and Figure 12.

(g) U.S. Alien Files

Alien files (or A-files) are actually not a single document, but a collection of documents maintained by the U.S. government associated with immigrants' naturalization in the U.S. Citizenship applications, entry permits, and re-entry permits are of particular value. Because not all *Nikkei* immigrants' naturalized, not all *Nikkei* will have an A-file. For some individuals, there will only be a few pages in the A-files, while for

others, there may be more than 100 pages. The A-files are maintained by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and can be searched at <https://catalog.archives.gov/>. Most of the A-file documents for Japanese immigrants appear to be located in San Bruno, California; however, a few A-file documents are also in Kansas City, Missouri and other locations. Current online A-file duplication fees are \$27 for individuals with birth years prior to 1890 and \$40 for individuals with birth years of 1890 and later. A-file duplication fees are the same regardless of the number of pages contained in the file. Under normal operating conditions, A-file requests typically take 1-2 weeks; however, under COVID-19 restrictions, the National Archives are only handling mission-critical research requests. A-file requests are not considered to be mission-critical and will be placed “on hold”. Even after COVID-19 restrictions are lifted, it is expected that there will be significant delays associated with the backlog associated with the COVID-19 restrictions. See Figure 13.

(h) U.S. Petitions for Naturalization

U.S. Petitions for Naturalization are sometimes found as part of the A-files; however, they can also be searched for independently both on Familysearch.org and Ancestry.com. In addition to the *honsekichi* information, the Petitions for Naturalization are valuable because they will identify information about the conditions of initial entry into the United States, including date, ship name, and name under which the individual entered. The name under which the individual entered is particularly useful in situations where a female ancestor either entered as a single individual or with an unknown previous husband (which was more common than many people know). See Figure 14.

(i) U.S. Draft Registrations

Another potential source of *honsekichi* information is U.S. draft registrations. Draft registrations can be searched using both Familysearch.org and Ancestry.com. Because of the proximity to the period of immigration, World War I draft registrations are much more relevant than World War II draft registrations. In particular, one section on the draft registration card asks for name and address of the closest relative. For individuals with family who were in the United States at this time, it is unlikely that relevant *honsekichi* information will be provided. It is much more likely for individuals who immigrated to the United States by themselves and were still single at the time of World War I. See Figure 15.

Finally, even if you are not able to find actual documentation identifying your ancestors' *honsekichi*, information from family tradition or stories may be used. Please note that you must know a specific village name – saying that your ancestors are from Hiroshima Prefecture or Kumamoto Prefecture is not sufficient. You will need to be able to say that your ancestors are from Hirose Village in Hiroshima (広島県深安郡広瀬村) or Mizukoshi Village in Kumamoto (熊本県上益城郡水越村).

iii. *Honsekichi*/Current Municipality Lookup

After identifying the *honsekichi* for each of your *issei* immigrant ancestors and completing generic request form, the final question that remains is where exactly to send the request form.

A central feature of this website is an English-language lookup function that identifies the current municipality (i.e., city, municipal ward, town, or village) associated with the *honsekichi* town/village of your immigrant ancestors. Prior to the creation of this website, this information was only found in Japanese-language reference books or scattered across the Japanese-language internet.

iv. Where NOT to send your *koseki* request

Over the years, many well-intentioned *Nikkei* have unsuccessfully attempted to request *koseki* documents from a variety of incorrect locations.

You should NOT request documents from the following locations:

- **Japanese embassies or consulates located in your country.** Japanese embassies and consulates provide a number of services to Japanese nationals and non-Japanese located in your country; however, they do not have access to *koseki* documents.
- **Your country's embassies or consulates located in Japan.** Although your country operates these offices in Japan, they do not have access to *koseki* documents.
- **Countries that were Japanese-occupied territories.** Much of Japan's foreign policy prior to World War II was driven by victories in the Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895) and the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905) followed by subsequent colonial expansion and settlement. Japanese local governments and administrative divisions were established in many of these occupied possessions including: Taiwan (台湾), Sakhalin (*Karafuto* 樺太), Manchuria (*Manshū* 満洲), and Korea (*Chōsen* 朝鮮). The *koseki* system was also implemented in most of these possessions. Following the Japanese defeat in August 1945, repatriated Japanese citizens were allowed to reestablish their *koseki* in Japan through a process called *shūseki* (就籍). In general, these repatriated Japanese simply returned to the *honsekichi* where they or their ancestors originated from. You should not contact China, Taiwan, North Korea, South Korea, or Russia about Japanese ancestors who previously lived in Japanese-occupied possessions. Likewise, you should not contact these countries about Japanese ancestors or relatives who were prisoners of war in these countries. The Japanese Ministry of Labour, Health and Welfare (*Kōseirōdōshō* 厚生労働省) is currently working with Russia and other countries to gain information about Japanese military personnel who were held in Soviet and other prisoner of war camps.

- **Japanese prefectural offices.** Although prefectural offices represent one level of administrative divisions within Japan, *koseki* documents are kept and maintained at one level further down in the administrative hierarchy – at the city-, ward-, town-, and village-level. There have been isolated anecdotal reports of prefectural offices forwarding received *koseki* requests on to the appropriate municipal office; however, this is quite unusual and should not be expected. You are better off sending your *koseki* requests to the appropriate local municipal office.

e. Before your *koseki* request

Before proceeding with your *koseki* request, you should attempt to establish contact with relatives who might have already initiated some family history research. After all, there is very little value in duplicating work that has already been done when your valuable time could have been spent on new research.

Your primary area of focus should be your older relatives. The *issei* immigrant generation has passed on, so these older relatives will be their children (the *nisei* generation) and their grandchildren (the *sansei* generation). The documents of the *issei* generation were likely passed along to someone who was deemed to have been the most responsible descendent and/or the one with the most interest in family history. Find out who this individual is.

Your secondary area of focus should be any relatives who still are in Japan. In many instances, you may not know who these relatives are. However, if you are able to contact them, they may be able to provide you with family history resources that are not easily accessible outside of Japan. Many *issei* immigrants left siblings in Japan – this means that the *nisei* generation will have first cousins and the *sansei* generation will have second cousins in Japan. You should search through any documents that were left by your *issei* or *nisei* ancestors. You should especially look for things with addresses on them (e.g., address books, Christmas card lists, letters) and then send a letter to those addresses. Your relatives may still be living at these addresses, particularly if these addresses are located outside of urban areas.

One word of caution if you are able to establish connection with relatives in Japan. In many cases, they will help obtain and translate *koseki* documents. However, if they indicate that all *koseki* records were destroyed during World War II, do not automatically believe them. In some cases, this response is not based on actual research, but the common misconception that most *koseki* records were destroyed during World War II. The reality is that most *koseki* records survived World War II – even *koseki* records for individuals killed by the atomic bombings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Of course, some *koseki* records were lost due to World War II (particularly on Okinawa), as well as various natural disasters (e.g., the 1923 Kantō earthquake and fire; the 2011 Tōhoku earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear incident) and isolated fires, but some rough estimates indicate that only 1-2 percent of the *koseki* records have been lost due to war and natural disasters.

f. After your *koseki* request

After translating the *koseki* documents and identifying all of the individual listed, you might be asking what the next step is. At this point, all of your research will need to be conducted in Japan.

Your next step would be to attempt to identify potential relatives living at or near the *honsekichi* address indicated on the *koseki* documents. If you are able to identify relatives, you might consider making a trip to Japan to visit your newly found relatives.

The next specific research step would be to ask these relatives if there are any records (particularly *kakochō* 過去帳 “Buddhist death records”) at the family temple. Since communication with the family temple may be very difficult for you, allow these relatives to facilitate this communication.

Other research steps are possible. Please contact us if you would like to discuss further.

Remember that the *koseki* documents are the fundamental starting point for all family history research for people of Japanese descent both inside and outside of Japan. Requesting *koseki* documents should be done before any other family research steps are initiated.

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Figure 1a. Sample *Koseki* Document (Page 1; Individuals 1-9)

この戸本は、除籍の原本と相違ないことを証明する。
平成貳拾九年拾壹月拾日
静岡市清水区長 高木 強

公印は、黒色の電子印です。
静岡市長印
葵区役所戸籍住民課

| | | | |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 明治参拾五年十月廿七日 明徳寺松平寺主 明徳寺松平寺主 明徳寺松平寺主 | 明治参拾五年十月廿七日 明徳寺松平寺主 明徳寺松平寺主 明徳寺松平寺主 | 明治参拾五年十月廿七日 明徳寺松平寺主 明徳寺松平寺主 明徳寺松平寺主 | 明治参拾五年十月廿七日 明徳寺松平寺主 明徳寺松平寺主 明徳寺松平寺主 |
| 女五 | 女四 | 女三 | 女二 |
| 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 |

145 0514

発行番号 00420738-20171110-0000010014-静岡県静岡市葵区-(2の2)
この証明書には「すかし」等の不正防止処置を施してあります。

Figure 1b. Sample *Koseki* Document (Page 2; Individuals 10-13)

主 産

父五平長男
久保田保太郎
文久三年十二月廿日生

Figure 2. Detail of Primary Information from Figure 1a.

（2の1） 全部事項証明

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 本籍 氏名 | 山口県岩国市守内128番地 新川 惣五郎 |
| 戸籍事項 戸籍改製 更正 | 【改製日】平成7年12月2日 【改製事由】平成6年法省令第51号附則第2条第1項による改製 【更正日】平成18年3月20日 【更正事項】本籍 【更正事由】平成18年3月20日行政区画変更及び七地の名称変更 【従前の記録】 【本籍】山口県岩国市大字守内128番地 |
| 戸籍に記録されている者 除 籍 | 【名】惣五郎 【生年月日】明治10年4月3日 【父】新川伊八 【母】新川タケ 【続柄】二男 |
| 戸籍に記録されている者 | 【名】ユリコ 【生年月日】大正8年5月15日 【父】新川惣五郎 【母】新川幸サ 【続柄】長女 |
| 身分事項 出生 | 【出生日】大正8年5月15日 【出生地】米価ハワイオフ島 【届出日】大正8年5月21日 【届出人】父 【届付を受けた日】大正8年6月16日 【受領者】在ホノルル総領事 |
| 戸籍に記録されている者 | 【名】實芳 【生年月日】大正10年3月15日 【父】新川惣五郎 【母】新川幸サ 【続柄】長男 |
| 身分事項 出生 | 【出生日】大正10年3月15日 【出生地】米価ハワイオフ島 【届出日】大正10年3月22日 【届出人】父 |

発行番号 443415-20201203-K0001741（山口県岩国市）

以下次頁

この用紙には不正防止の

Figure 3. Sample zenbujikō shōmeisho document.

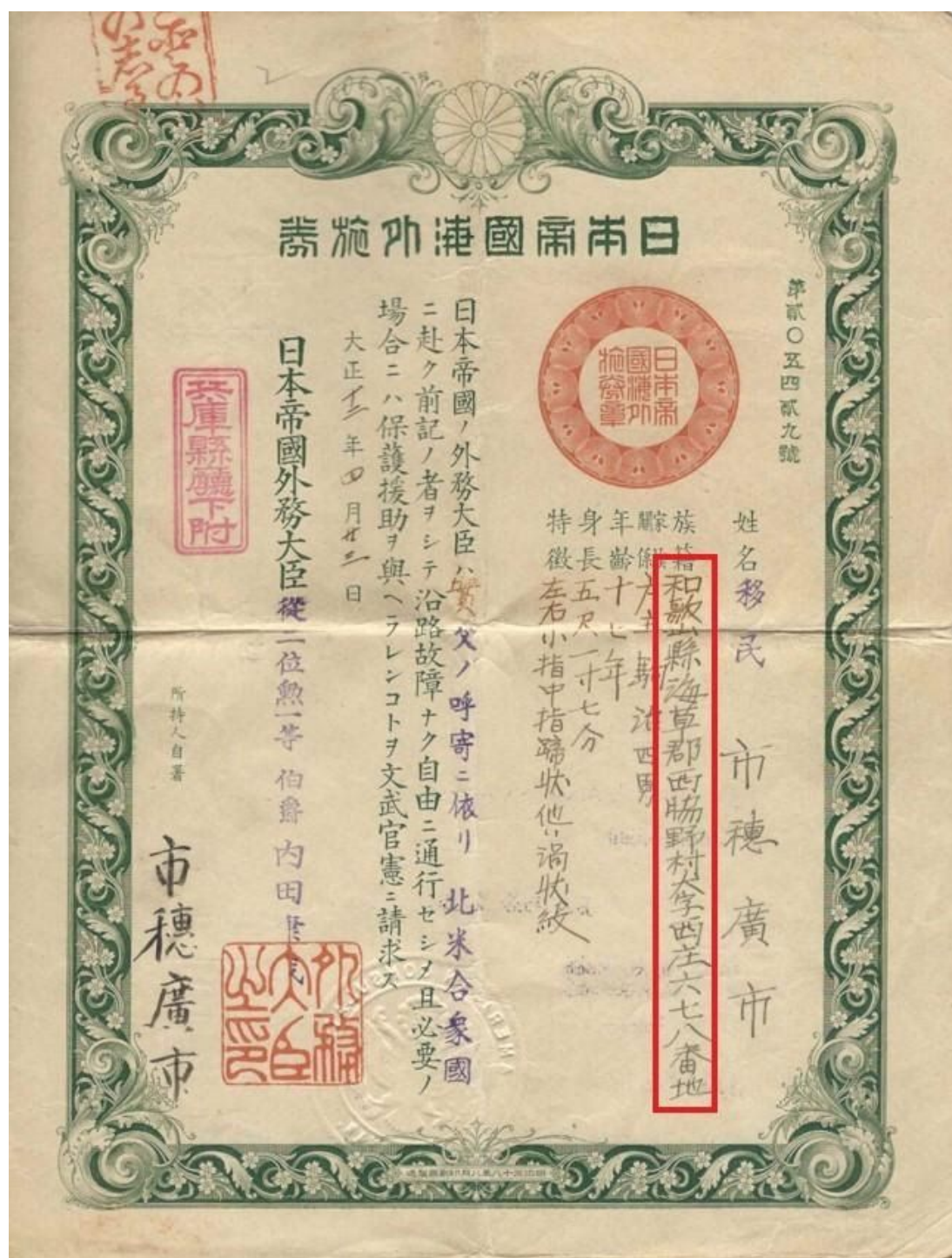


Figure 4. Japanese Passport (issued April 23, 1923)

Honsekichi in red box.

和歌山縣海草郡西脇野村大字西庄六七八番地

Wakayama-ken, Kaisō-gun, Nishiwakino-mura, Ōaza Nishinoshō, 678-banchi

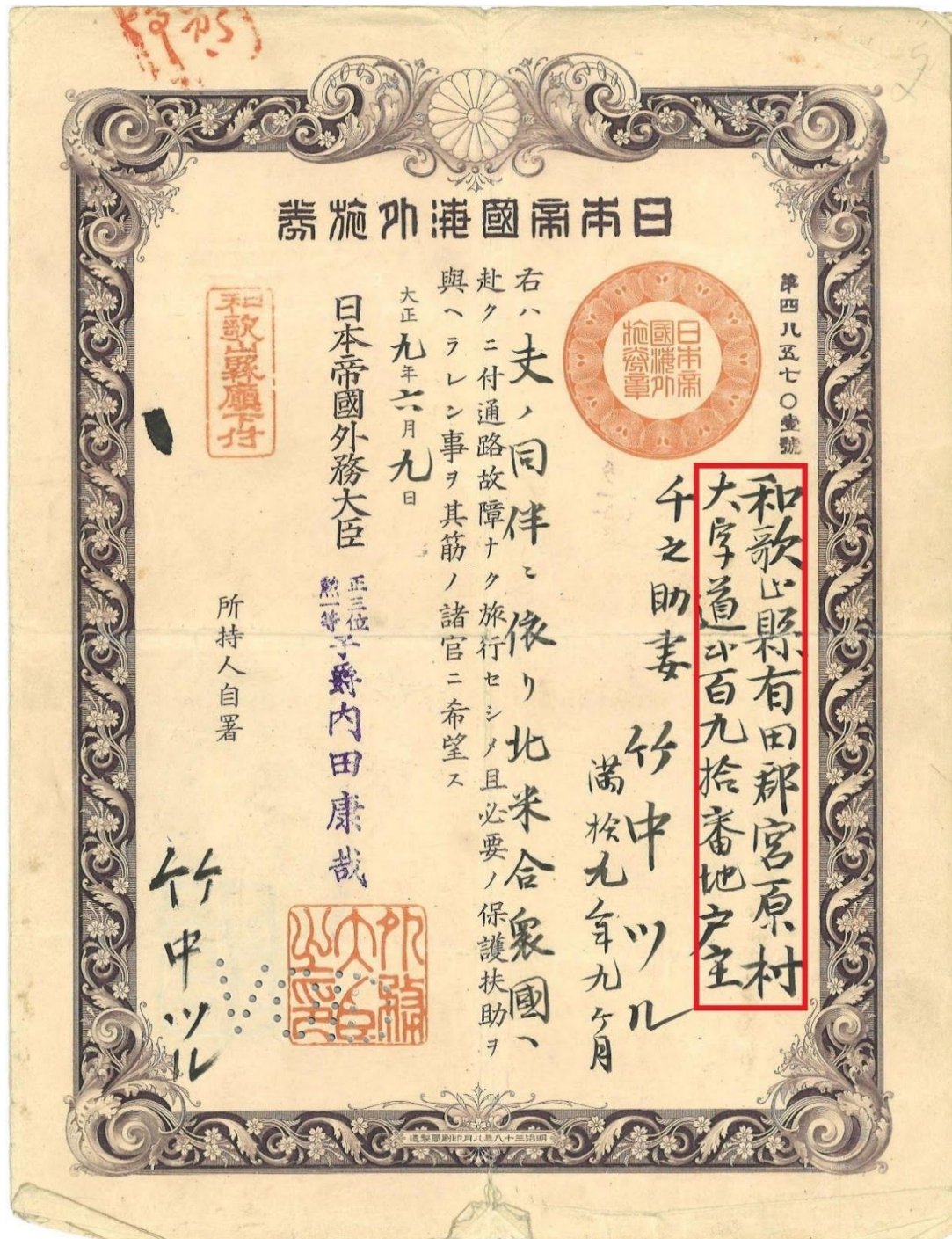


Figure 5. Japanese Passport (issued June 9, 1920)

Honsekichi in red box.

和歌山縣有田郡宮原村大字道貳百九拾番地

Wakayama-ken, Arida-gun, Miyahara-mura, Ōaza Michi, 290-banchi

和歌山縣指令保第三〇八五號

渡航許可證

一身長五尺七寸七分

一特徴 下顎右牙大臼齒欠損
下顎左牙大臼齒欠損
口右方三黒子走
左右示指二傷痕各走

一指紋 左右小指中指蹄状他過收

右ハ實父許寄依リ也米合衆國へ渡航ヲ許可ス

大正十二年四月十七日

和歌山縣知事 小原新

戸主 駒治四男
市穂廣市
明治廿九年五月十日生

和歌山縣海草郡西脇野村
大字西庄六百七拾八番地

和歌山縣

Figure 6. Japanese Passport Application – Wakayama Prefecture (issued April 17, 1923)

Honsekichi in red box.

和歌山県海草郡西脇野村大字西庄六百七拾八番地

Wakayama-ken, Kaisō-gun, Nishiwakino-mura, Ōaza Nishinoshō, 678-banchi

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-------|---------|---|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|------|-------------|
| 自大正 至大正 | 四年十月 | 外國旅券下附表 | | | | 廣島縣 | | | |
| 旅券番號 | 氏名 | 民族 | 身 | 本籍地 | 生年月日 | 保證人又ハ移 民取役人ノ氏名 | 旅行地名 | 旅行目的 | 下 月 日 |
| 第百六十八號 | 河田義雄 | 全 | 平 | 宇佐郡 東原村 | 明治三十四年 五月廿四日 | | 比企谷 山崎 | 出張 | 二十 日 |
| 第百六十八號 | 加藤佐治 | 全 | 二 | 宇佐郡 東原村 | 明治三十四年 二月十八日 | | 比企谷 山崎 | 出張 | 十八 日 |
| 第百六十八號 | 角田作太郎 | 全 | 長 | 佐伯郡 木野村 | 明治三十四年 八月六日 | | 比企谷 山崎 | 出張 | 十二 日 |
| 第百六十八號 | 川本千子 | 全 | 長 | 佐伯郡 古田村 | 明治三十四年 八月十七日 | | 比企谷 山崎 | 出張 | 十三 日 |
| 第百六十八號 | 梶山竜三 | 全 | 長 | 安藝郡 熊野村 | 明治三十四年 七月五日 | | 比企谷 山崎 | 出張 | 十一 日 |
| 第百六十八號 | 梶山千子 | 全 | 長 | 安藝郡 熊野村 | 明治三十四年 七月五日 | | 比企谷 山崎 | 出張 | 十一 日 |
| 第百六十八號 | 香川俊夫 | 全 | 長 | 神石郡 福永村 | 明治三十四年 二月十日 | | 比企谷 山崎 | 出張 | 十二 日 |
| 第百六十八號 | 神垣マツ | 全 | 長 | 安佐郡 東原村 | 明治三十四年 七月六日 | | 比企谷 山崎 | 出張 | 十二 日 |

Figure 7. Page from *Gaikoku ryoken kafuhyō* (外国旅券下附表). Hiroshima-ken (広島県) – October-December 1915

Honsekichi in red box; eight individuals reading right to left (all from Hiroshima-ken)

1. 安佐郡東原村 (Asa-gun, Higashihara-mura)
2. 加茂郡東志和村 (Kamo-gun, Higashishiwa-mura)
3. 佐伯郡木野村 (Saeki-gun, Kono-mura)
4. 佐伯郡古田村 (Saeki-gun, Furuta-mura)
5. 安藝郡熊野村 (Aki-gun, Kumano-mura)
6. (Same as Individual 5)
7. 神石郡福永村 (Jinseki-gun, Fukunaga-mura)
8. 加茂郡廣村 (Kamo-gun, Hiro-mura)

| 姓 | | 本 籍 | | | | | |
|-----|--------|----------------------|-----------|------------|----------|------------------------------------------|--|
| 田 上 | | 熊本上益城郡龍野村大字下横田1439番地 | | | | | |
| 名 | 戸主トノ續柄 | 職業 | 着布年月日 | 生年月日 | 現住所 | 備 考 | |
| 繁 | 戸主トノ續柄 | 職 | 昭和4.3.16 | 昭和2.2.8 | 本、川 | 昭和12.2.28死亡 昭和12.3.3.1754 Honolulu | |
| 次子 | 妻 | | 昭和4.5.18再 | 昭和3.20 | 本、川 | | |
| 繁次 | 妻 | | 昭和4.5.18再 | 昭和4.11.4 | 70970 | 1115-61 | |
| サ夕" | 繁母 | | 昭和4.5.18再 | 昭和4.1.19 | Honolulu | | |
| 静雄 | 繁二男 | | 昭和4.5.18再 | 昭和4.13.8 | 29 本、川 | | |
| 百合子 | 長女 | | 昭和4.5.18再 | 昭和4.15.6 | 22 本、川 | | |
| 郁治子 | 繁二女 | | 昭和4.5.18再 | 昭和4.5.11.7 | 本、川 | | |

Figure 9. Family Registration Card (Japanese Consulate – Honolulu, Hawaii)

Honsekichi in red box.

熊本県上益城郡龍野村大字下横田1439番地

Kumamoto-ken, Kamimashiki-gun, Tatsuno-mura, Ōaza Shimoyokota, 1439-banchi

身分記録カード

(在ホノルル日本國總領事館保管)

| 姓 | | 本 籍 | | | | |
|------|-------|-----------|--------|----------|--------------------------------------------|----------|
| 新 川 | | 山口 玖珂 北河内 | | | | |
| 名 | 戸主ノ続柄 | 職業 | 着布年月日 | 生年月日 | 現住所 | 備 考 |
| 惣五郎 | 戸主 | 農 | 31.10 | 10-7-27 | エワ月 | |
| (中サ) | 妻 | " | 大4.7.5 | 28.2.15 | 死亡略 47.3.17 死亡地 47.10.2 死亡原因 27.10.2 | |
| エリコ | 惣五郎 | 市立 | | 28.5.15 | | |
| 栄芳 | " 女 | " | " | 大10.3.15 | Wanuala | 大10.3.22 |
| ミヤコ | 惣五郎 | 市立 | | 13 4 9 | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

Figure 10. Family Registration Card (Japanese Consulate – Honolulu, Hawaii)

Honsekichi in red box.
 山口県玖珂郡北河内村
 Yamaguchi-ken, Kuga-gun, Kitakōchi-son

| INSTRUCTIONS TO PURSERS.—Each passenger should be given | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------|---------------------------------|---------|--------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| No. of S. S. Contract Ticket. | AMOUNT OF CASH To be filled in by Immigration Agent at Port of Landing. | NAME OF PASSENGER. | AGE OF ADULTS. | | Children under 14 years of age. | ABLE TO | | Married or Single. | Profession, Occupation or Calling of Passenger. | Nation or Country of Birth. | Country of last residence. |
| | | | Male. | Female. | | Read. | Write. | | | | |
| 5443 | 50 ⁰⁰ | Kasuya Kametichi | 45 | | Yes. | Yes. | Mr. | Farmer | Wakayama Ken | | Mio-mura |
| 5844 | 50 ⁰⁰ | Katanaka Shigeo | 16 | | (99660) | | S. | Labour | Fukuoka Ken | | Wakayama-ken |
| 5886 | 50 ⁰⁰ | Gyotoku Taketa | | | 14 | | S. | Student | | | Nishisuda-mura |
| 6126 | 50 ⁰⁰ | Tokairin Heiji | | | 14 | | S. | | Fukushima Ken | | Fukuoka-ken |
| 5885 | 50 ⁰⁰ | Katano Shimae | 19 | | | | Mr. | Labour | Fukuoka Ken | | Mizuwake-mura |
| 5884 | 50 ⁰⁰ | Tsurukawa Kiyo | 24 | | | | Mr. | Labour | | | Fukuoka-ken |
| 8891 | 50 ⁰⁰ | Wong Che | 26 | | | | S. | Grocer | Sun wui | | Fukuoka-ken |
| 8892 | Detained. AGT. DOCTOR | Chau Kee | 21 | | | | " | " | " | | Nagaito-mura |
| 8893 | | Hong Shuung wai | 20 | | | | " | " | Hai ping | | Fukuoka-ken |
| 8895 | Detained. AGT. EXAMINATION | Hong Chun | 24 | | | | " | " | " | | Fukuoka-ken |
| 8896 | | Seto Look | 20 | | | | " | " | Sun wui | | Fukuoka-ken |
| 8897 | Detained. AGT. DOCTOR | Lo Hong | | | 12 | | " | " | Student | Yon ping | Fukuoka-ken |
| 8898 | Detained. AGT. EXAMINATION | Ho Sing Him | 25 | | | | " | " | Grocer | Sunning | Fukuoka-ken |

Figure 11. Portion of Ship Manifest – Tacoma-maru (Departed Yokohama February 6, 1912; arrived Victoria, British Columbia February 21, 1912)

Honsekichi in red box; only included individuals born in Japan. Districts not shown in document but included in brackets []. Corrected readings indicated with asterisk (*).

- #1 – Wakayama-ken, [Hidaka-gun], Mio-mura (和歌山県日高郡三尾村)
- #2 – Fukuoka-ken, [Chikujō-gun], Nishisuda-mura* (福岡県築上郡西角田村)
- #3 – Fukuoka-ken, [Ukiha-gun], Mizuwake-mura (福岡県浮羽郡水分村)
- #4 – Fukushima-ken, [Date-gun], Kakeda-machi (福島県伊達郡掛田町)
- #5 – Fukuoka-ken, [Ukiha-gun], Takeno-mura (福岡県浮羽郡竹野村)
- #6 – Fukuoka-ken, [Itoshima-gun], Nagaito-mura (福岡県糸島郡長糸村)

List 12

LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN PASSENGERS FOR

ALL ALIENS arriving at a port of continental United States from a foreign port or a port of the insular possessions of the United States, and all aliens arriving at a port of said insular possessions from

U. S. "TATSUTA MARU" Passengers sailing from YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, MAY

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------------|------------|--------------|----------|
| No. on List | HEAD-TAX STATUS (This column for use of Government officials only) | NAME IN FULL | Age | Sex | Single or Married | Calling or occupation | Able to— Read what language (or if cannot read, state language) | Write | Nationality, (Country of which citizen or subject) | Race or people | Place of birth | Immigration Visa, Passport Visa, or Entry Permit number | Issued | Date | | | |
| | | Family name | Given name | Yrs. Mos. | | | | | | | Country | City or town, State, Province or District | Place | Date | | | |
| | | Adm. B.S. 5-18-36 by Tong | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Arima | Genroku | 46 | M | M | Cleaning | Yes | Japanese | Yes | Japan | Japanese | Japan | Yamanashiken | RP 1061162 | Wash, D.C. | 10-18-35 |
| 1 | | Adm. for Perm. B.S. on R.P. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | Hata | Fushichi | 45 | M | M | Gardener | " | " | " | Japan | " | Japan | Yunomura | RP 1005432 | " | 11-9-34 |
| 3 | | Inasaku (Inasako) | Hakaru | 18 | M | S | Farm hand | " | " | " | U.S.A. | " | Calif | San Gabriel | EC | Calif | 10-30-36 |
| 4 | | Adm. for Perm. B.S. on R.P. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | Ishikawa | Iakeyoshi | 36 | M | M | Trader | " | " | " | Japan | " | Japan | Iwanatsumura | RP 1068740 | Wash, D.C. | 1-19-36 |
| 6 | | Adm. for Perm. B.S. on R.P. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | Isoke | Hobukichi | 47 | M | M | Gardener | Verified for R of type | " | " | " | " | Japan | Shizuokaken | RP 1009451 | " | 12-5-34 |
| 8 | | Adm. for Perm. B.S. on R.P. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | Ito | Kunimaro | 33 | M | M | Missionary | Verified for Registry No. 3516059 | " | " | " | " | Japan | Saseboshi | RP 1066638 | " | 12-12-35 |
| 10 | | Adm. for Perm. B.S. on R.P. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | Iwaseki | Tonesaburo | 58 | M | M | Farm laborer | " | " | " | " | " | Japan | Nagasakiken | RP 1064275 | " | 11-19-35 |
| 12 | | Adm. as Reg. B.S. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | Yamaguchi | Futami | 11 | F | S | Student | " | " | " | U.S.A. | " | Calif | Los Angeles | USP 75856 | " | 1-22-34 |
| 14 | | Adm. for Perm. B.S. on R.P. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | | Kawai | Eshigao | 47 | M | M | Missionary | " | " | " | Japan | " | Japan | Ukumura | RP 1067289 | " | 12-18-35 |
| 16 | | Adm. as Reg. B.S. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | Kasukabe | Mary | 19 | F | S | Student | " | " | " | U.S.A. | " | Idaho | Blackfoot | EC 2815 | Blackfoot | 1-5-17 |
| 18 | | Adm. for Perm. B.S. on R.P. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | Kawahara | Kinie | 51 | F | M | None | " | " | " | Japan | " | Japan | Ichinomiya | RP 1018643 | Wash, D.C. | 11-19-35 |
| 20 | | Adm. as Reg. B.S. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | Kawato | Shummu | 14 | M | S | Student | " | " | " | U.S.A. | " | Calif | Miyeken | EC 320 | L.A. | 11-14-21 |
| 22 | | Adm. for Perm. B.S. on R.P. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | | Kishira | Kannosuke | 46 | M | M | Grocery | " | " | " | Japan | " | Japan | Awauchimura | RP 1064169 | Wash, D.C. | 11-19-35 |
| 24 | | Adm. as Reg. B.S. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | | Kitsuta | Masao | 20 | M | S | Laundryman | " | " | " | U.S.A. | " | Calif | Hiroshimaken | EC 1849 | Oakland | 8-12-16 |
| 26 | | Adm. for Perm. B.S. on R.P. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | | Koga | Mary | 40 | F | S | None | " | " | " | Japan | " | Japan | Kiyamura | RP 1068267 | Wash, D.C. | 1-9-36 |
| 28 | | Adm. for Perm. B.S. on R.P. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | | Koga | Mary | 40 | F | S | None | " | " | " | " | " | " | Fukuokaken | RP 1067934 | " | 1-3-36 |
| 30 | | Adm. as Reg. B.S. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | | Koga | Setzuko Edna | 18 | F | S | " | " | " | " | U.S.A. | " | Calif | Hollywood | USP 251529 | " | 1-10-36 |
| 32 | | Adm. as Reg. B.S. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | | Koto | Masujiro | 46 | M | S | Farm laborer | Verified for Registry No. 3516059 | " | " | " | " | Japan | Kurokimachi | RP 1066191 | " | 8-24-35 |
| 34 | | Adm. B.S. 4-5-35 as U.S. C.S. 5-18-36 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | | Kuge | Takaaki | 15 | M | S | Student | " | " | " | U.S.A. | " | Calif | Asakumura | EC 751 | Contra Costa | 5-24-20 |
| 36 | | Adm. B.S. 4-5-35 as U.S. C.S. 5-18-36 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | | Kuge | Kikuo | 15 | M | S | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | Stockton | EC 975 | Calif | 12-28-35 |

LINES 32

TO 30 NOT US.

Figure 12. Portion of Ship Manifest (1st page) – Tatsuta-maru (Departed Yokohama May 1, 1936; arrived Los Angeles May 16, 1936)

Honsekichi in red box; only included individuals born in Japan. Districts not shown in document but included in brackets []. Corrected readings indicated with asterisk (*).

- #1 – Yamanashi-ken, [Higashiyatsushiro-gun], Ichinomiya-mura* (山梨県東八代郡一宮村)
- #2 – Fukushima-ken, [Date-gun], Yuno-mura (福島県伊達郡湯野村)
- #4 – Shizuoka-ken, [Fuji-gun], Iwamatsu-mura (静岡県富士郡岩松村)
- #5 – Yamaguchi-ken, [Asa-gun OR Yoshiki-gun], Sue-mura (山口県厚狭郡須恵村 OR 山口県吉城郡陶村)
- #6 – Nagasaki-ken, Sasebo-shi* (長崎県佐世保市)
- #7 – Fukuoka-ken, [Itoshima-gun], Sakurai-mura (福岡県糸島郡桜井村)
- #9 – Wakayama-ken, [Higashimuro-gun], Ugui-mura* (和歌山県東牟婁郡宇久井村)
- #11 – Mie-ken*, [Kawage-gun], Ichinomiya-mura (三重県河芸郡一ノ宮村)
- #13 – Hiroshima-ken, [Asa-gun], Kawauchi-mura (広島県安佐郡川内村)
- #15 – Fukuoka-ken, [Itoshima-gun], Keya-mura* (福岡県糸島郡芥屋村)
- #16 – Fukuoka-ken, [Yame-gun], Kurogi-machi* (福岡県八女郡黒木町)
- #19 – Shimane-ken, [Shimane-gun], Asakumi-mura* (島根県島根郡朝酌村)

121.95
Yu Endo 18685

APPLICATION FOR REENTRY PERMIT No. 1333863

Reviewer *A. Krichfsky*

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION:
I, hereby makes application for a reentry permit, as provided for in Section 10 of the
the following data in support thereof:

(Name) Yu Endo 21-30
Name of steamship S. S. Taiyo Maru (First, second, or third class) Third.
Port of arrival Honolulu, T. H.
Date of arrival Aug. 9, 1937
Endo
Kawana
Mother's maiden name Hana Kawana
I was (Single) Married My occupation was Housewife
Place of birth Motomiya Machi, Adachi Gun, Fukushima Ken, Japan Date June 10, 1906
Last permanent residence before date of entry 1277 Fort St. Honolulu, T. H.
Name and complete address of nearest relative or friend at time of entry in country whence came. Kannojo Kuwasawa
(Father) Motomiya Machi, Adachi Gun, Fukushima Ken, Japan.
Name and address of person to whom destined at time of last entry Yoshiharu Endo (Husband)
1277 Fort St. Honolulu, T. H.

121.95
Yu Endo 18685

Figure 13. Portion of Alien File (Application for Reentry Permit)

Honsekichi in red box.

Fukushima-ken, Adachi-gun, Motomiya-machi

福島県安達郡本宮町

ORIGINAL
(To be retained
by Clerk of Court)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION
GENERAL PROVISIONS

129513
No. _____

To the Honorable the _____ DISTRICT _____ Court of THE UNITED STATES SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

This petition for naturalization, hereby made and filed, respectfully shows:

(1) My full, true, and correct name is HARUYE YAMAMOTO TANAKA, nee Yamamoto
(2) My present place of residence is 1743 Lyon St., San Francisco, Calif. (3) My occupation is Housewife
(4) I was born on March 3, 1927 at Hizumi, Yamaguchi-ken, Japan
(5) My personal description is as follows: Sex Female, complexion Dark, color of eyes Brown, color of hair Black, height 5 feet 11 inches, weight 128 pounds, visible distinctive marks Mole under rt. eye & chin, country of which I am a citizen, subject, or national Japan (6) I am married; the name of my wife or husband is Masaaki Tanaka
we were married on December 14, 1947 at San Francisco, Calif., USA
he or she was born at Florin, Sacramento Co., Calif., USA on April 26, 1919
and entered the United States at _____ on _____ for permanent residence in the United States
and now resides at with me and was naturalized on _____
at _____ certificate No. _____; or became a citizen by Birth

(7a) (If petition is filed under section 319 (a), Immigration and Nationality Act.) I have resided in the United States in marital union with my United States citizen spouse for at least 3 years immediately preceding the date of filing this petition for naturalization, and have been physically present in the United States at least half of that time.

(7b) (If petition is filed under section 319 (b), Immigration and Nationality Act.) My husband or wife is a citizen of the United States, is in the employment of the Government of the United States, or of an American institution of research recognized as such by the Attorney General of the United States, or an American firm or corporation engaged in whole or in part in the development of foreign trade and commerce of the United States, or subsidiary thereof or of a public international organization in which the United States participates; and such husband or wife is regularly stationed abroad in such employment. I intend in good faith upon naturalization to live abroad with my spouse and to resume my residence within the United States immediately upon termination of such employment abroad.

(8) I have No children; and the name, sex, date and place of birth, and present place of residence of each of said children who is living, are as follows:

(9) My lawful admission for permanent residence in the United States was at San Francisco, Calif. under the name of Haruye Yamamoto on November 14, 1927
on the SS Taiyo Maru

Figure 14. Portion of Petition for Naturalization

Honsekichi in red box. District not shown in document but included in brackets [].

山口県玖珂郡日積村

Yamaguchi-ken, [Kuga-gun], Hizumi-son

| REGISTRATION CARD | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------|
| SERIAL NUMBER | | 1076 | | ORDER NUMBER |
| | | | | A 4274 |
| 1 <i>Sakurhei Saito</i> | | | | |
| (First name) (Middle name) (Last name) | | | | |
| 2 PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS: | | | | |
| <i>251 E. 2nd Ave Locusts Pawnee Idaho</i> | | | | |
| (No.) (Street or R. F. D. No.) (City or town) (County) (State) | | | | |
| Age in Years | | Date of Birth | | |
| 3 <i>33</i> | | 4 <i>January 3 1885</i> | | |
| | | (Month) (Day) (Year) | | |
| RACE | | | | |
| White | Negro | Oriental | Indian | |
| | | | Citizen | Non-citizen |
| 5 | 6 | 7 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 8 | 9 |
| U. S. CITIZEN | | | ALIEN | |
| Native Born | Naturalized | Citizen by Father's Naturalization Before Registrar's Majority | Declarant | Non-declarant |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 15 If not a citizen of the U. S., of what nation are you a citizen or subject? <i>Japan</i> | | | | |
| PRESENT OCCUPATION | | EMPLOYER'S NAME | | |
| 16 <i>Labourer</i> | | 17 <i>Oregon Short Line R.R. Co</i> | | |
| 18 PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS: | | | | |
| <i>Locusts Idaho</i> | | | | |
| (No.) (Street or R. F. D. No.) (City or town) (County) (State) | | | | |
| NEAREST RELATIVE | Name | 19 <i>Michi Saito (Mother)</i> | | |
| | Address | 20 <i>Fujimura Abe-gun Shizuoka-ken Japa</i> | | |
| (No.) (Street or R. F. D. No.) (City or town) (County) (State) | | | | |
| I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE | | | | |
| P. M. G. O. <i>Sakurhei Saito</i> | | | | |
| Form No. 1 (Rev. 62-5171) (Registrant's signature or mark) (OVER) | | | | |

Figure 15. World War I Draft Registration Card (front)

Honsekichi in red box.

静岡県安部郡不二見村

Shizuoka-ken, Abe-gun, Fujimi-mura