

KOSEKI FAMILY TREE

The Ando family 安東家

Four family registers (koseki) from Nagaiwaya, decoded and translated, with a six-generation family tree

Registered domicile	Nagaiwaya, Bungo-Takada City (Bungo is the old name of the province), Oita Prefecture, Japan
Registers	4 registers, 12 images, all decoded
Generations	Six, from Mitsu ミツ (born 1828) to you
Prepared for	[client name withheld]
Date	October 2026

Sample. The Ando family, their names, dates and lot numbers are fictional. The places, laws and procedures are real.

How to read this report

Names. Japanese names are written surname first, as in Japan: ANDO Kisaburō (安東喜三郎) is Mr. Ando. The registers write the family name 安東, which we spell "Ando". A differently written name, 安藤, sounds the same; where both appear we spell that one "Andō" to keep them apart. People in the Japanese registers, including those born in Hawaii, are written in Japanese order, as the registers give them. Family members known from your information are written as they write their own names (Kenneth T. Ando).

Dates. We write dates month first, as in the US, with the Japanese era year in parentheses: November 20, 1882 (Meiji 15). Japan counts years by imperial era: Meiji (1868–1912), Taishō (1912–26), Shōwa (1926–89), Heisei (1989–2019). Older registers use earlier era names such as Bunsei (1818–30), Kaei (1848–54) and Ansei (1854–60). Dates before 1873 follow Japan's old lunar calendar and are given as in the source, with the approximate Western month in parentheses ("the 12th day of the 4th month, 1850 (about May)"). Lunar months ran 3–7 weeks behind Western months.

Ages. These registers give dates of birth, not ages. Every age in this report is counted in Western years from those dates.

Registers. A register is one certified document from the city office. We number your four registers 1 to 4, oldest first, and refer to them as "Register 1" and so on.

Transcriptions. We copy each entry character by character in Japanese, then translate it. The registers use old-style numerals (壹 for 1, 貳 for 2, 参 for 3, 拾 for 10); our translations give ordinary numbers. In this sample we show lot numbers as [number withheld]. Circled numbers (①) mark a reading we discuss in "Notes on uncertain readings".

Family information. We mark facts from your family, rather than from the registers, with an asterisk (*). In the tree, people known only from your family's information have dashed outlines.

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1. Your line in six generations

Your four registers follow the Ando of Nagaiwaya, a village in the hills of the Kunisaki Peninsula in northeastern Kyushu (Japan's southwestern main island), from the 1820s to 1997. Together they record 15 people, and the line reaches your family through ANDO Isamu (安東勇), born in Waipahu, Hawaii, in 1917.

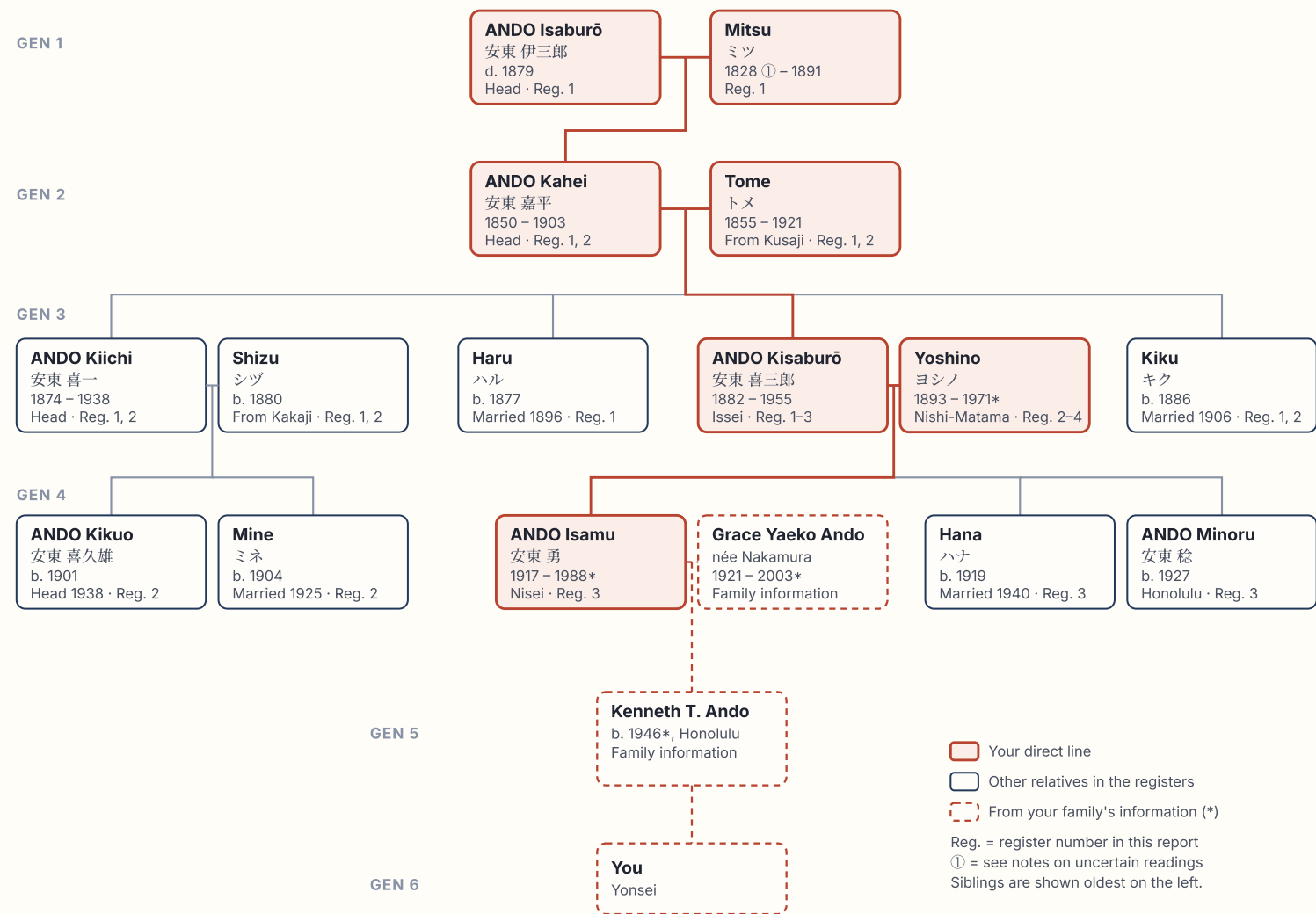
Generation	Person	What the registers say	Register
1	ANDO Isaburō 安東伊三郎 and Mitsu ミツ	Isaburō was head of the household (legal head of the family "house"; see section 3) until his death in 1879. Mitsu was born in 1828 ① and died at Nagaiwaya in 1891.	1
2	ANDO Kahei 安東嘉平 and Tome トメ	Kahei was born in 1850 and became head in 1879. Tome came from Kusaji Village. They had two sons and two daughters.	1, 2
3	ANDO Kisaburō 安東喜三郎 and Yoshino ヨシノ (Issei)	Kisaburō, the second son of Kahei and Tome, was born in 1882. He left for Hawaii in 1905*. In 1912, he married Yoshino of Nishi-Matama Village. In 1916 he set up his own branch household (a new house with its own register; see section 3) through the Japanese consulate in Honolulu. He died in Waipahu in 1955.	1, 2, 3
4	ANDO Isamu 安東勇 (Nisei)	Eldest son of Kisaburō and Yoshino, born in Waipahu on March 20, 1917 (Taishō 6). He renounced his Japanese nationality in 1932 and left the register.	3
5	Kenneth T. Ando (Sansei)	Born in Honolulu in 1946*.	—
6	You (Yonsei)		—

Kisaburō (喜三郎) and Yoshino (ヨシノ) are the Issei of this family.

What the registers add to your family's story

- **Kisaburō's grandparents.** The grandparents of Kisaburō (喜三郎), Isaburō (伊三郎) and Mitsu (ミツ), are named in Register 1. Mitsu's birth in 1828 is the earliest date in your registers.
- **The village and the house.** All four registers keep the same registered domicile (*honseki*, 本籍) at Nagaiwaya. The family's lot in the village is written in every register.
- **The relatives who stayed.** Kisaburō's elder brother Kiichi (喜一) carried on the main household in Nagaiwaya, and Kiichi's son Kikuo (喜久雄) became its head in 1938. Kikuo's register continues that line after 1938.
- **The years in Hawaii, as reported home.** Kisaburō reported his branch household, his children's births and the marriage of his daughter Hana (ハナ) to Japan through the Japanese Consulate General in Honolulu. Each birth report gives the date and the place in Hawaii.

2. Family tree



The year of birth of Isaburō (伊三郎) is not given in the registers. Haru (ハル), Kiku (キク), Mine (ミネ) and Hana (ハナ) left the household when they married; their later lives are recorded in their husbands' registers.

3. The four registers at a glance

Japan changed its family-register format several times. When a new head took over, a new register was opened in the format then in force, and the old one was closed and kept. Registers already open kept their old format until the compulsory rewriting that began after 1957 (a 1957 order to recopy old registers into the 1948 format). Your four registers form one unbroken chain:

No.	Type and format	Head (index person from 1948)	In use	Images
1	Closed register (<i>joseki</i> , 除籍): a register everyone has left. 1886 format.	ANDO Kahei 安東嘉平	1886 – February 5, 1903	4
2	Closed register, 1898 format	ANDO Kiichi 安東喜一	February 5, 1903 – September 5, 1938	4
3	Pre-reformat register (<i>kaisei-genkoseki</i> , 改製原戸籍): the old version kept when the format changed. 1915 format.	ANDO Kisaburō 安東喜三郎	November 20, 1916 – October 1, 1960	3
4	Closed register, 1948 format	ANDO Kisaburō 安東喜三郎 (named as index person, the first person listed, though he died in 1955)	October 1, 1960 – April 10, 1997	1

Why Kisaburō has a register of his own

Until 1947, Japanese law organized families into "houses" (*ie*, 家). The head of household held the house and passed it on, by law normally to the eldest son; this was called family headship succession (*katoku sōzoku*, 家督相続). Younger sons stayed in their brother's register unless they set up a branch household (*bunke*, 分家), a new house with its own register. Kisaburō (喜三郎), Kahei's second son, set up his branch

household in 1916, from Hawaii. That is why your direct line leaves the main register at that point, and why Register 3 begins with him.

4. Register 1: ANDO Kahei, 1886 format

AT A GLANCE

- The oldest of your four registers, headed by ANDO Kahei (安東嘉平), father of your direct ancestor. In use from 1886 to 1903.
- It records eight people, including Kahei's mother, Mitsu (ミツ). Her birth in 1828 is the earliest date in your registers.
- Your direct ancestor, ANDO Kisaburō (安東喜三郎), appears here as the second son of Kahei and Tome, born in 1882.

Dates before 1873 in this register follow Japan's old lunar calendar; the month in parentheses ("about May") is the approximate Western month.

Register type	Closed register (<i>joseki tōhon</i> , 除籍謄本: a certified copy of a closed register), 1886 format
Registered domicile	大分県西国東郡長岩屋村 [number withheld] 番地 Lot [number withheld], Nagaiwaya Village, Nishi-Kunisaki District, Oita Prefecture
Head of household	安東嘉平 — ANDO Kahei
Former head	亡父 安東伊三郎 — his late father, ANDO Isaburō
People recorded	8
Images	4 received, 4 decoded

Notes in the margin

Transcription	Translation
町村制施行ニ付西都甲村大字長岩屋ト更正	Corrected to "Nagaiwaya, Nishi-Tomiku Village" when the new municipal system took effect (1889).
明治参拾六年貳月五日戸主喜一家督相続届出アリタルニ因リ本戸籍ヲ抹消ス	On February 5, 1903 (Meiji 36), the new head, Kiichi, reported his succession to the headship; this register was therefore closed.

ANDO Kahei (安東嘉平) — head of household

Transcription	Translation
父 亡 安東伊三郎 母 ミツ 長男	Father: the late ANDO Isaburō. Mother: Mitsu. Eldest son.
嘉永参年四月拾貳日生	Born the 12th day of the 4th month, 1850 (Kaei 3; lunar calendar, about May).
明治拾貳年参月拾日父伊三郎死亡ニ因リ家督相続	Succeeded to the headship on March 10, 1879 (Meiji 12), on the death of his father, Isaburō.
明治参拾六年壹月拾五日午前六時本籍ニ於テ死亡同月拾七日長男喜一届出同日受附	Died at the registered domicile at 6 a.m. on January 15, 1903 (Meiji 36). Reported by his eldest son, Kiichi, on January 17; accepted the same day.
平民	Status: <i>heimin</i> (commoner), the legal class of ordinary people, as distinct from the warrior class (<i>shizoku</i>).

Mitsu (ミツ) — Kahei's mother

Transcription	Translation
文政拾壹年七月貳日生	Born the 2nd day of the 7th month, 1828 (Bunsei 11; lunar calendar, about August). ①
明治貳拾四年拾壹月八日本籍ニ於テ死亡同月拾日戸主嘉平届出同日受附	Died at the registered domicile on November 8, 1891 (Meiji 24). Reported by the head, Kahei, on November 10; accepted the same day.

Tome (トメ) — Kahei's wife

Transcription	Translation
西国東郡草地村 [number withheld] 番地 平民 佐藤伝蔵長女	Eldest daughter of SATŌ Denzō, commoner, of lot [number withheld], Kusaji Village, Nishi-Kunisaki District.

安政貳年八月参日生	Born the 3rd day of the 8th month, 1855 (Ansei 2; lunar calendar, about September).
明治六年拾月貳日入籍	Entered this household on October 2, 1873 (Meiji 6), on her marriage to Kahei.

ANDO Kiichi (喜一) — eldest son of Kahei and Tome

Transcription	Translation
明治七年貳月八日生	Born February 8, 1874 (Meiji 7).
明治参拾貳年参月拾五日西国東郡岬村大字香々地 [number withheld] 番地平民渡辺清吉参女シヅト婚姻届出同日受附	Marriage to Shizu, third daughter of WATANABE Seikichi, commoner, of lot [number withheld], Kakaji, Misaki Village, Nishi-Kunisaki District, reported March 15, 1899 (Meiji 32); accepted the same day.

Shizu (シヅ) — Kiichi's wife

Transcription	Translation
明治拾参年五月貳拾日生	Born May 20, 1880 (Meiji 13).
明治参拾貳年参月拾五日長男喜一ト婚姻届出同日入籍	Marriage to the eldest son, Kiichi, reported March 15, 1899 (Meiji 32); entered this register the same day.

Haru (ハル) — eldest daughter of Kahei and Tome

Transcription	Translation
明治拾年九月貳拾六日生	Born September 26, 1877 (Meiji 10).

明治貳拾九年貳月拾日西国東郡田染村 [number withheld] 番地戸主宇佐美平作 長男平太郎ト婚姻届出同日除籍	Marriage to Heitarō, the eldest son of USAMI Heisaku, head of household, of lot [number withheld], Tashibu Village, Nishi-Kunisaki District, reported February 10, 1896 (Meiji 29). Removed from this register the same day (moved to her husband's register).
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ANDO Kisaburō (喜三郎) — second son of Kahei and Tome your direct line

Transcription	Translation
明治拾五年拾壹月貳拾日生	Born November 20, 1882 (Meiji 15).

This is the only line for Kisaburō (喜三郎) in Register 1. Japanese registers record births, marriages, deaths and changes of household, not travel abroad, so his departure for Hawaii in 1905 does not appear here.

Kiku (キク) — second daughter of Kahei and Tome

Transcription	Translation
明治拾九年六月拾四日生	Born June 14, 1886 (Meiji 19).

5. Register 2: ANDO Kiichi, 1898 format

AT A GLANCE

- Headed by ANDO Kiichi (安東喜一), Kisaburō's elder brother, from 1903 to 1938.
- It records Kisaburō's marriage to Yoshino (ヨシノ) of Nishi-Matama Village in 1912.
- It closes when Kiichi's son ANDO Kikuo (安東喜久雄) becomes head in 1938.

Register type	Closed register (<i>joseki tōhon</i>), 1898 format
Registered domicile	大分県西国東郡西都甲村大字長岩屋 [number withheld] 番地 Lot [number withheld], Nagaiwaya, Nishi-Tomiku Village, Nishi-Kunisaki District, Oita Prefecture
Head of household	安東喜一 — ANDO Kiichi
Former head	亡父 安東嘉平 — his late father, ANDO Kahei
People recorded	8
Images	4 received, 4 decoded

When Kiichi (喜一) opened this register in 1903, each person's birth and marriage were copied from Register 1, and every copied line matches Register 1 exactly. Below we decode only the entries that are new in this register.

Note in the margin

Transcription	Translation
昭和拾参年九月五日喜久雄家督相続届出 アリタルニ因リ本戸籍ヲ抹消ス	On September 5, 1938 (Shōwa 13), Kikuo reported his succession to the headship; this register was therefore closed.

ANDO Kiichi — head of household

Transcription	Translation

明治参拾六年壹月拾五日前戸主嘉平死亡 ニ因リ家督相続同年貳月五日届出同日受附	Succeeded to the headship on January 15, 1903 (Meiji 36), on the death of the former head, Kahei. Reported February 5; accepted the same day.
昭和拾参年八月貳拾日午後参時本籍ニ於テ死亡長男喜久雄届出同月貳拾貳日受附	Died at the registered domicile at 3 p.m. on August 20, 1938 (Shōwa 13). Reported by his eldest son, Kikuo; accepted August 22.

Tome — Kiichi's mother

Transcription	Translation
大正拾年貳月参日本籍ニ於テ死亡同日戸主喜一届出受附	Died at the registered domicile on February 3, 1921 (Taishō 10). Reported by the head, Kiichi, and accepted the same day.

Shizu — Kiichi's wife

No new entries. When the register was closed in 1938, Shizu (シヅ) moved with the household into the register of her son Kikuo (喜久雄).

ANDO Kikuo (喜久雄) — eldest son of Kiichi and Shizu

Transcription	Translation
明治参拾四年参月拾日本籍ニ於テ出生父喜一届出同月拾五日受附	Born at the registered domicile on March 10, 1901 (Meiji 34). Reported by his father, Kiichi; accepted March 15.

Mine (ミネ) — eldest daughter of Kiichi and Shizu

Transcription	Translation
明治参拾七年拾月壹日本籍ニ於テ出生父喜一届出同月五日受附	Born at the registered domicile on October 1, 1904 (Meiji 37). Reported by her father, Kiichi; accepted October 5.

大正拾四年四月八日西国東郡西真玉村 [number withheld] 番地戸主松本留吉長 男正一ト婚姻届出同日除籍	Marriage to Shōichi, the eldest son of MATSUMOTO Tomekichi, head of household, of lot [number withheld], Nishi-Matama Village, Nishi-Kunisaki District, reported April 8, 1925 (Taishō 14). Removed from this register the same day.
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ANDO Kisaburō — Kiichi's younger brother [your direct line](#)

Transcription	Translation
大正元年拾壹月貳拾日西国東郡西真玉村 [number withheld] 番地平民河野末吉 弐 女 ヨシノト婚姻届出同日受附	Marriage to Yoshino, second daughter of KŌNO Suekichi, commoner, of lot [number withheld], Nishi-Matama Village, Nishi-Kunisaki District, reported November 20, 1912 (Taishō 1); accepted the same day. ②
大正五年拾月参日分家届出在ホノルル帝国 総領事受附同年拾壹月貳拾日送付同日 除籍	Report of a branch household, filed October 3, 1916 (Taishō 5) with the Imperial Japanese Consul General in Honolulu. Forwarded to the village office and received November 20; removed from this register the same day (moved to his new register, Register 3).

The 1912 marriage entry names no consulate, so it was reported in Japan. Your family's information places Kisaburō (喜三郎) in Hawaii from 1905*. If your family knows how they met, or when Yoshino (ヨシノ) sailed to Hawaii, please let us know (see section 12).

Yoshino (ヨシノ) — Kisaburō's wife [your direct line](#)

Transcription	Translation
父 河野末吉 母 タケ 弐女	Father: KŌNO Suekichi. Mother: Take. Second daughter. ②
明治貳拾六年五月九日生	Born May 9, 1893 (Meiji 26).
大正元年拾壹月貳拾日喜三郎ト婚姻届出 同日入籍	Marriage to Kisaburō reported November 20, 1912 (Taishō 1); entered this register the same day.

大正五年拾壹月貳拾日夫ニ随ヒ除籍	Removed from this register on November 20, 1916 (Taishō 5), following her husband into his branch household.
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Kiku — Kiichi's younger sister

Transcription	Translation
明治参拾九年参月八日西国東郡草地村 [number withheld] 番地野田市松ト婚姻 届出同日除籍	Marriage to NODA Ichimatsu of lot [number withheld], Kusaji Village, Nishi-Kunisaki District, reported March 8, 1906 (Meiji 39). Removed from this register the same day.

6. Register 3: ANDO Kisaburō's branch household, 1915 format

AT A GLANCE

- Opened in 1916, when ANDO Kisaburō (安東喜三郎) set up his own household from Hawaii.
- It records the births of his three children in Hawaii: ANDO Isamu (安東勇), Hana (ハナ) and Minoru (稔).
- It shows that Isamu, your ancestor, gave up his Japanese nationality in 1932, at 15.

Register type	Pre-reformat register (<i>kaisei-genkoseki</i>), 1915 format
Registered domicile	大分県西国東郡西都甲村大字長岩屋 [number withheld] 番地 Lot [number withheld], Nagaiwaya, Nishi-Tomiku Village, Nishi-Kunisaki District, Oita Prefecture (the same lot as the main household)
Head of household	安東喜三郎 — ANDO Kisaburō
People recorded	5
Images	3 received, 3 decoded

Notes in the margin

Transcription	Translation
大正五年拾月参日分家届出在ホノルル帝 国総領事受附同年拾壹月貳拾日送付ニ付 本戸籍編製	This register was opened on November 20, 1916 (Taishō 5), on receipt of the report of a branch household filed with the Consul General in Honolulu on October 3.
昭和貳拾六年四月壹日町村合併につき本 籍欄中「西都甲村」を「高田町」と更正	Registered domicile corrected from "Nishi-Tomiku Village" to "Takada Town" on the merger of April 1, 1951 (Shōwa 26).
昭和貳拾九年五月参拾壹日市制施行につ き本籍欄中「高田町」を「豊後高田市」 と更正	Corrected to "Bungo-Takada City" when the town became a city on May 31, 1954 (Shōwa 29).

昭和参拾貳年法務省令第貳拾七号により
昭和参拾五年拾月壹日本戸籍改製につき
消除

Under Ministry of Justice Ordinance No. 27 of 1957,
this register was rewritten in the new format on
October 1, 1960 (Shōwa 35), and closed (continued
as Register 4).

ANDO Kisaburō — head of household [your direct line](#)

Transcription	Translation
父 亡 安東嘉平 母 亡 トメ 貳男	Father: the late ANDO Kahei. Mother: the late Tome. Second son.
大正五年拾月参日兄喜一戸籍ヨリ分家届 出在ホノルル帝国総領事受附同年拾壹月 貳拾日送付	Set up a branch household from his elder brother Kiichi's register. Reported to the Consul General in Honolulu on October 3, 1916 (Taishō 5); forwarded and received November 20.
昭和参拾年六月拾貳日午前四時アメリカ 合衆国ハワイ準州オアフ島ワイパフで死 亡同月貳拾日妻ヨシノ届出在ホノルル日本 国総領事受附同年七月拾五日送付除籍	Died at 4 a.m. on June 12, 1955 (Shōwa 30) in Waipahu, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, United States. Reported by his wife, Yoshino, to the Consul General of Japan in Honolulu on June 20; forwarded and received July 15, and removed from this register.

Yoshino — Kisaburō's wife [your direct line](#)

Her birth and marriage are copied from Register 2 and match it. When this register was rewritten in 1960, she moved into Register 4.

ANDO Isamu (勇) — eldest son of Kisaburō and Yoshino [your direct line](#)

Transcription	Translation
大正六年参月貳拾日米国布哇オアフ島ワ イパフニ於テ出生父届出同年四月拾日在 ホノルル帝国総領事受附同年五月貳日送 付受附	Born March 20, 1917 (Taishō 6) in Waipahu, Oahu, Hawaii, United States. Reported by his father to the Consul General in Honolulu on April 10; forwarded and received May 2. ③

昭和七年九月拾日国籍離脱同年拾壹月式拾日内務大臣ヨリ通知除籍	Renounced Japanese nationality on September 10, 1932 (Shōwa 7). Removed from this register on November 20, on notice from the Minister of Home Affairs.
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Hana (ハナ) — eldest daughter of Kisaburō and Yoshino

Transcription	Translation
大正八年七月四日米国布哇オアフ島ワイパフニ於テ出生父届出同年八月式日在ホノルル帝国総領事受附同年九月拾日送付受附	Born July 4, 1919 (Taishō 8) in Waipahu. Reported by her father to the Consul General in Honolulu on August 2; forwarded and received September 10.
昭和拾五年五月拾八日山口県大島郡屋代村 [number withheld] 番地中本清長男勉ト婚姻届出在ホノルル帝国総領事受附同年六月式拾日送付同日除籍	Marriage to Tsutomu, the eldest son of NAKAMOTO Kiyoshi, of lot [number withheld], Yashiro Village, Ōshima District, Yamaguchi Prefecture, reported to the Consul General in Honolulu on May 18, 1940 (Shōwa 15). Forwarded and received June 20; removed from this register the same day.

ANDO Minoru (稔) — second son of Kisaburō and Yoshino

Transcription	Translation
昭和貳年參月八日米国布哇オアフ島ホノルル市ニ於テ出生父届出国籍留保同月拾五日在ホノルル帝国総領事受附同年四月拾日送付受附	Born March 8, 1927 (Shōwa 2) in Honolulu. Reported by his father, with a declaration to keep Japanese nationality (<i>kokuseki ryūho</i> , 国籍留保), to the Consul General in Honolulu on March 15; forwarded and received April 10.
昭和貳拾七年六月式日国籍離脱届出同月拾八日法務大臣から通知除籍	Reported renunciation of Japanese nationality on June 2, 1952 (Shōwa 27). Removed from this register on June 18, on notice from the Minister of Justice.

Nationality in the registers of Nisei children

Japanese nationality passed from the father. Isamu (勇) and Hana (ハナ), born in Hawaii before December 1924, were Japanese nationals under Japanese law as well as American citizens by birth. Japan's Nationality Act, as amended in 1924, allowed Japanese nationals born in the United States and some other countries to renounce Japanese nationality by notifying the Minister of Home Affairs. Isamu did so in 1932, at 15.

For children born from December 1, 1924, the 1924 amendment reversed the rule: a child born in those countries kept Japanese nationality only if the parents declared it within 14 days of birth. The birth report of Minoru (稔) in 1927 carries that declaration, filed seven days after his birth.

From December 1924, only children whose parents made this declaration were entered in the Japanese register.

7. Register 4: ANDO Kisaburō's register after 1960

AT A GLANCE

- Opened in 1960, when the old register was rewritten in the 1948 format. It still bears the name of ANDO Kisaburō (安東喜三郎), who had died in 1955.
- Only his wife, Yoshino (ヨシノ), was copied into it.
- The city office removed her in 1997, because her death in Hawaii had never been reported to Japan.

Register type	Closed register (<i>joseki tōhon</i>), 1948 format
Registered domicile	大分県豊後高田市大字長岩屋 [number withheld] 番地 Lot [number withheld], Nagaiwaya, Bungo-Takada City, Oita Prefecture
Index person	安東喜三郎 — ANDO Kisaburō
People recorded	1
Images	1 received, 1 decoded

After 1948, a register is indexed by the name of its index person (*hittōsha*), the first person listed, and that name stays even after that person dies. Kisaburō (喜三郎) had died in 1955, so his name heads this register, but only Yoshino (ヨシノ) was copied into it in 1960.

Notes in the margin

Transcription	Translation
昭和参拾貳年法務省令第貳拾七号により 昭和参拾五年拾月壹日改製につき昭和参 拾五年拾月壹日本戸籍編製	Opened on October 1, 1960 (Shōwa 35), when the previous register (Register 3) was rewritten under Ministry of Justice Ordinance No. 27 of 1957.
平成九年四月拾日消除	Closed on April 10, 1997 (Heisei 9).

Yoshino — Kisaburō's wife your direct line

Transcription	Translation
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父 河野末吉 母 タケ 二女	Father: KŌNO Suekichi. Mother: Take. Second daughter. ②
明治貳拾六年五月九日生	Born May 9, 1893 (Meiji 26).
高齢者につき平成九年参月貳拾八日大分地方法務局長の許可を得て同年四月拾日消除	As a very elderly person, removed from the register on April 10, 1997 (Heisei 9), with the permission of the Director of the Oita District Legal Affairs Bureau, granted March 28.

Why Yoshino was removed in 1997

Your family tells us that Yoshino (ヨシノ) died in Waipahu in 1971*. Her death was not reported to Japan, so the register kept her as living. A person in a register may be over 100 years old with no death reported. In that case, the city office may remove the entry with the permission of the Legal Affairs Bureau. That is what happened in 1997, when Yoshino would have been 103.

8. The family year by year

Dates before 1873 follow Japan's old lunar calendar; the month in parentheses ("about May") is the approximate Western month. From 1873 all dates are Western.

Year	Event	Register
1828	Mitsu ミツ is born ①, the 2nd day of the 7th month (lunar calendar; about August).	1
1850	Kahei 嘉平 is born, the 12th day of the 4th month (lunar calendar; about May).	1
1855	Tome トメ, daughter of SATŌ Denzō 佐藤伝蔵 of Kusaji Village, is born, the 3rd day of the 8th month (lunar calendar; about September).	1
1873	Tome marries Kahei, October 2.	1
1874	Kiichi 喜一 is born, February 8.	1
1877	Haru ハル is born, September 26.	1
1879	Isaburō 伊三郎 dies; Kahei becomes head, March 10.	1
1882	Kisaburō 喜三郎 is born, November 20.	1
1886	Kiku キク is born, June 14. Register 1 is opened in the new 1886 format.	1
1889	Nagaiwaya becomes part of Nishi-Tomiku Village.	1
1891	Mitsu dies, November 8.	1
1893	Yoshino ヨシノ, daughter of KŌNO Suekichi 河野末吉 of Nishi-Matama Village, is born, May 9.	2
1896	Haru marries USAMI Heitarō 宇佐美平太郎 of Tashibu Village, February 10.	1
1899	Kiichi marries Shizu シヅ of Kakaji, Misaki Village, March 15.	1
1901	Kikuo 喜久雄 is born, March 10.	2
1903	Kahei dies, January 15. Kiichi becomes head; Register 2 is opened.	1, 2
1904	Mine ミネ is born, October 1.	2

1905	Kisaburō leaves for Hawaii*.	—
1906	Kiku marries NODA Ichimatsu 野田市松 of Kusaji Village, March 8.	2
1912	Kisaburō marries Yoshino, November 20.	2
1916	Kisaburō sets up his branch household; Register 3 is opened, November 20.	2, 3
1917	Isamu 勇 is born in Waipahu, March 20.	3
1919	Hana ハナ is born in Waipahu, July 4.	3
1921	Tome dies, February 3.	2
1925	Mine marries MATSUMOTO Shōichi 松本正一 of Nishi-Matama Village, April 8.	2
1927	Minoru 稔 is born in Honolulu, March 8.	3
1932	Isamu renounces Japanese nationality, September 10.	3
1938	Kiichi dies, August 20. Kikuo becomes head.	2
1940	Hana marries NAKAMOTO Tsutomu 中本勉, May 18.	3
1946	Kenneth T. Ando is born in Honolulu*.	—
1952	Minoru renounces Japanese nationality, June 2.	3
1955	Kisaburō dies in Waipahu, June 12.	3
1960	Register 3 is rewritten as Register 4, October 1.	3, 4
1971	Yoshino dies in Waipahu*.	—
1997	Yoshino's entry is removed; Register 4 is closed, April 10.	4

9. Places, then and now

Japan merged its villages in 1889, in the 1940s and 1950s, and again in the 2000s, so the names in old registers rarely match today's map. All the villages in Nishi-Kunisaki District below are now part of Bungo-Takada City. In the "As written" column, 郡 (*gun*) means district, 村 (*mura*) village and 町 (*machi*) town.

As written	Then	Today
長岩屋村	Nagaiwaya Village, Nishi-Kunisaki District (until 1889)	Nagaiwaya, Bungo-Takada City, Oita Prefecture
西都甲村大字長岩屋	Nagaiwaya, Nishi-Tomiku Village (1889–1951)	Nagaiwaya, Bungo-Takada City
高田町大字長岩屋	Nagaiwaya, Takada Town (1951–54)	Nagaiwaya, Bungo-Takada City
豊後高田市大字長岩屋	Nagaiwaya, Bungo-Takada City (from May 31, 1954)	The same
草地村	Kusaji Village, Nishi-Kunisaki District	Kusaji, Bungo-Takada City
岬村大字香々地	Kakaji, Misaki Village, Nishi-Kunisaki District (Kakaji Town from 1919)	Kakaji, Bungo-Takada City (since 2005)
田染村	Tashibu Village, Nishi-Kunisaki District	Tashibu, Bungo-Takada City
西真玉村	Nishi-Matama Village, Nishi-Kunisaki District (part of Matama Village from 1941)	Matama, Bungo-Takada City (since 2005)
山口県大島郡屋代村	Yashiro Village, Ōshima District, Yamaguchi Prefecture	Higashi-Yashiro and Nishi-Yashiro, Suō-Ōshima Town, Yamaguchi Prefecture
米国布哇オアフ島ワイパフ	Waipahu, Oahu, Hawaii	Waipahu, Honolulu County, Hawaii
米国布哇オアフ島ホノルル市	Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii	Honolulu, Hawaii

Japanese clerks wrote Hawaii in Chinese characters as 布哇, and later in katakana (the angular Japanese script used for foreign words) as ハワイ. Both appear in Register 3.

10. Notes on uncertain readings

1. **Year of birth of Mitsu (ミツ) (Register 1).** The register reads 文政拾壹年 (Bunsei 11, 1828). The second character is faint, and 拾貳 (12, giving 1829) is the other possible reading. We read 1828 because the same clerk writes 貳 with a clear double stroke elsewhere on the page. *Confidence: medium.* Mitsu appears in no other register you hold.
2. **Name of the father of Yoshino (ヨシノ) (Registers 2 and 4).** In Register 2 the first character of his given name could be 末 (Sue-) or 未 (Mi-), which differ by the length of one stroke. Register 4, written in 1960, gives 末 clearly. We read Suekichi (末吉). *Confidence: high.*
3. **Birthplace of Isamu (勇) (Register 3).** The last katakana character is faint and could be read as フ (fu) or ウ (u). The birth entry of Hana (ハナ) on the same page gives ワイパフ clearly, the usual Japanese spelling of Waipahu, the sugar-plantation town west of Honolulu. *Confidence: high.*

11. Index of people

By given name. "Registers" lists the registers in which each person has entries of their own.

Name	Name as written	Relationship to Kisaburō	Born	Registers
Grace Yaeko Ando*	—	Daughter-in-law (Isamu's wife)	1921	—
Hana	ハナ	Eldest daughter of Kisaburō and Yoshino; married NAKAMOTO Tsutomu 中本勉	1919	3
Haru	ハル	Kisaburō's elder sister; married USAMI Heitarō 宇佐美平太郎	1877	1
Isaburō	伊三郎	Kisaburō's grandfather	—	1
Isamu	勇	Eldest son of Kisaburō and Yoshino	1917	3
Kahei	嘉平	Kisaburō's father	1850	1, 2
Kenneth T. Ando*	—	Grandson (Isamu's son)	1946	—
Kiichi	喜一	Kisaburō's elder brother	1874	1, 2
Kiku	キク	Kisaburō's younger sister; married NODA Ichimatsu 野田市松	1886	1, 2
Kikuo	喜久雄	Nephew (son of Kiichi and Shizu)	1901	2
Kisaburō	喜三郎	—	1882	1, 2, 3
Mine	ミネ	Niece (daughter of Kiichi and Shizu); married MATSUMOTO Shōichi 松本正一	1904	2
Minoru	稔	Second son of Kisaburō and Yoshino	1927	3
Mitsu	ミツ	Kisaburō's grandmother	1828 ①	1

Shizu	シヅ	Sister-in-law (Kiichi's wife), née Watanabe 渡辺	1880	1, 2
Tome	トメ	Kisaburō's mother, née Satō 佐藤	1855	1, 2
Yoshino	ヨシノ	Kisaburō's wife, née Kōno 河野	1893	2, 3, 4

The registers also name these in-laws and their parents. KŌNO Suekichi (河野末吉) and Take (タケ) were the parents of Yoshino (ヨシノ). The others are MATSUMOTO Tomekichi (松本留吉) and his son Shōichi (正一); NAKAMOTO Kiyoshi (中本清) and his son Tsutomu (勉); NODA Ichimatsu (野田市松); SATŌ Denzō (佐藤伝蔵); USAMI Heisaku (宇佐美平作) and his son Heitarō (平太郎); and WATANABE Seikichi (渡辺清吉).

12. Where the records may lead next

- **Before 1886.** Mitsu (ミツ) was born in 1828, before Japan's first family registers, and Isaburō (伊三郎) died in 1879, before the 1886 format. The first registers, kept from 1872 to 1886, have been sealed by the Ministry of Justice since 1968. For the generations before Mitsu, the death register of the family temple (*kakochō*, 過去帳) may help, if it survives.
- **The main household after 1938.** The register of Kikuo (喜久雄) continues the line of Kiichi (喜一) in Nagaiwaya and lists the Ando relatives who stayed in Japan. It names none of your direct ancestors, so it is open to Kikuo's descendants rather than to you; Ando relatives in Japan may be able to share it.
- **Yoshino's family.** The register of KŌNO Suekichi (河野末吉) of Nishi-Matama Village lists Yoshino (ヨシノ) before her marriage, with her parents, brothers and sisters. As Yoshino's descendant, you may request it.
- **Kisaburō's voyage.** Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs keeps the lists of passports issued in each prefecture. Those for 1905 are held at its Diplomatic Archives in Tokyo and may record the passport of Kisaburō (喜三郎). Kisaburō's arrival in 1905 and Yoshino's after 1912 may appear in the Honolulu passenger lists, 1900–1953, held by the US National Archives and free to view on FamilySearch.

If you know when Yoshino came to Hawaii, or have photographs or letters from Nagaiwaya, please let us know by email. They can be added to the next edition of this report.

About this report

Prepared from 12 images of four certified register copies issued by Bungo-Takada City. Facts marked with an asterisk (*) come from your family's information. Transcriptions follow the original characters;

translations are ours. This is a family-history document. For legal purposes in Japan, use the certified copies themselves.

Koseki Roots · Questions? Email us.