SATSUMA DOMAIN:
JAPANESE RESEARCH RESOURCES

University of Hawaii
at Manoa

Masato Matsui
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Support of Asian and Pacific Studies, areas of academic strengths of the University of Hawaii, has been a high priority of the University Library for many decades. Through the efforts of library and academic specialists in these fields, extensive reference and specialized collections have been assembled and accessibility to these collections has been increased through publications and automation.

One of the unique holdings that has emerged over the years is the Sakamaki-Hawley Collection of Japanese vernaculars on Ryukyu. This collection, which was detailed in an annotated bibliography in 1981, has been drawing the interest of scholars throughout the world. However, considering that any historical study of Ryukyu would be remiss without inclusion of the Satsuma Domain, which ruled Ryukyu through the Tokugawa period, the library staff has been strengthening source materials on Satsuma to enhance the Sakamaki-Hawley Collection.

The Satsuma holding is now presented in this bibliographic work which was compiled with Dr. Masato Matsui as the Project Director and with the collaboration of Professors Mitsugu Sakihara and Tetsuto Umeki, prominent historians on Ryukyu and Satsuma. As the University Librarian, I earnestly hope that this publication will advance Japanese Studies and will promote historical researches, nationally and internationally. The University of Hawaii Library is greatly indebted to the Japan-United States Friendship Commission for its sustained financial support which enabled the compilation of this work and previous bibliographies.

John R. Haak
University Librarian
March, 1986
Satsuma Domain played a vital role in the Meiji Restoration of 1868 and consequently, in the modernization of Japan. However, researches on Satsuma are still considered inadequate because of the difficulties involved.

First, there is the geographical factor. Satsuma is located at the western tip of Kyushu in a volcanic region with a warm and humid climate and in the path of seasonal typhoons. Natural disasters and climatic erosions have damaged primary source materials considered essential for in-depth researches. Because of its geographic isolation from Edo and Kyoto-Osaka centers, provincial idioms are commonly used, as seen in manuscript documents, and special training is required to decipher these local dialects.

Secondly, there is the historical factor. Since it is the only domain of a local feudal lord which survived since the Kamakura period, unique social and economic systems, such as the kadowari (land distribution) and goshi (rural samurai) systems of the Medieval Ages, continued into the Tokugawa period. Even these basic systems have not yet been fully clarified.

Therefore, it is hoped that this annotated bibliography will contribute to further researches of a historically important domain.

This Satsuma Collection was developed since the 1960s by the late Dr. Shunzo Sakamaki, historian and former Dean of UH Summer Session. Since there was the world-renowned Hawley Collection on Ryukyu in the University of Hawaii Library, Dr. Sakamaki and others believed that research on Ryukyu would be enhanced by building up the holdings on Satsuma which ruled Ryukyu through the Tokugawa period.
The arrival on the UH campus of Dr. Robert K. Sakai, a prominent historian, gave impetus to historical research and collection buildup on Satsuma. Dr. Sakai personally augmented this collection and his contributions are included in this bibliography.

Utilizing this collection, UH historians have published the following research monographs: The Status System and Social Organization of Satsuma (University of Tokyo Press, 1975) and Satsuma Hanshu Shimazu Shigehide: kindai Nihon keisei no kiso katei (Shimazu Shigehide, Lord of Satsuma: Formation Process of Modern Japan) (Honpo Publishing Company, 1985).

This bibliography is organized into three parts. Part I consists of manuscript documents, representing primary source materials, from the holdings of the University of Hawaii Library and the personal collection of Dr. Sakai. Part II, monographs, and Part III, essays and articles, are from the UH Library collection.

The entries and indexes are arranged alphabetically following the usual Japanese system which is letter-by-letter instead of word-by-word. The combination of romanized words and new style kanji characters conforms to present-day common usage in Japan. Each entry is numbered to facilitate identification and cross-referencing. Japanese surnames are given first, followed by the first name.

As the Project Director, I wish to express my deepest appreciation to my co-authors, Professor Mitsugu Sakihara of the UH History Department and Professor Tetsuto Umeki, a noted Satsuma historian teaching in Tokyo. This bibliography would not have been possible without their wholehearted cooperation.

I would like to specially acknowledge Mr. John R. Haak, University Librarian, for the Foreword and sustained library
support and Dr. Patricia G. Steinhoff, Director of UH Center for Japanese Studies, for her professional and publication support. I am most grateful to my faithful assistants, Mrs. Minako I. Song and Mr. Tomoyoshi Kurokawa, for their valuable contributions in the compilation of this work and previous bibliographies. I wish to thank Mr. Jun Nakamura for his assistance in cataloging the bibliographic entries.

Above all, I wish to extend my profound gratitude to the Japan-United States Friendship Commission for its unstinting library support in providing financial grants which enable the acquisition of Japanese research resources and the compilation of bibliographic works which are intended to contribute to national resource-sharing.

Masato Matsui
Project Director
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** A **

| **1** | Aburakasu shakuyo ninzucho (Record of the People Who Borrowed Oil Meal) Kokubu Oda-mura: 1871 14 lvs. manuscript. Oil meal is used for fertilizer. |
| **2** | Aira fudaratame ishi musubi (Summary of Census Investigation in Aira District) Matsuyama-ke 松山家 1859. 9 lvs. manuscript. |
| **3** | Aira Fumoto-mura Shimomyo-mura shoshiki konin torishirabe mentsukecho (Record of the Survey of Various Handicraft Workers in Fumoto Village and Shimomyo Village in Aira District) Fumoto-mura Shimomyo-mura: 1882. 10 lvs. manuscript. |
| **4** | Aira-go Kuroiwa-ke monjo, 2 (Documents of the Kuroiwa Family in Aira District) Kuroiwa-ke 黒岩家 1820s. 66 lvs. manuscript. Kuroiwa family is related to Matsuyama family. Contains official petitions, notices, property documents, etc. |
| **5** | Aira-go Matsuyama-ke hiyatoi genin gejo kiwame kashisen-momi-zakkoku hikaecho (Notes on Loaned Copper, Rice, and Other Grains to Daily-Hired Servants in the Employ of Matsuyama Family, Aira District) Matsuyama-ke 松山家 1867. 55 lvs. manuscript. |
| **6** | Aira-go Matsuyama-ke hiyatoi shussen oboedome yokoorecho (Memo Book of Wages for Day Workers) |
Matsuyama Yujiro 森山勇次郎
1864.
18 lvs. manuscript.

This manuscript belongs to the Matsuyama family in Aira District, Osumi Province.

7 Aira-go Matsuyama-ke kakechi sashisugiba hikaecho 姫路市松山家杉地割植場記帳 (Record of the Cryptomeria Planted in the Tax-Exempt Land)
Matsuyama Jiuemon 松山次右之門
1813.
6 lvs. manuscript.

Matsuyama family is a gosho (rural samurai) in Aira District.

8 Aira-go Matsuyama-ke monjo zassan 姫路市松山家文書纂 (Miscellaneous Compilation of Documents of the Matsuyama Family in Aira)
Matsuyama Genzaemon 松山源左衛門
1785, 1796.
2v. (v.1, 102 lvs; v.2, 60 lvs.) manuscript.

Consists mainly of documents relating to financial transactions, loan contracts, and other economic activities.

9 Aira-go Matsuyama-ke shiake kakaechi ukimen nayosecho 姫路市松山家税免等課業帳 (Record of Tax-Exempt Permanently-Held, Reclaimed Lands and Owners)
Matsuyama Gengozaemon 松山源五左衛門
1820, 1871.
2 v. (15 lvs.; 12 lvs.) manuscript.

10 Aira-go Matsuyama-ke to umadoshichu hiyatoi e shosen shutsunyucho 姫路市松山家雇用江戸地獄入帳 (Ledger of Copper Payments and Receipts Related to Day Workers Hired During the Year of Horse, 1870)
Matsuyama-shi 松山氏
1870.
13 lvs. manuscript.

11 Aira-go Matsuyama-ke Tsutsugasekohara kakaechi hatasakunin azetoricho 姫路市松山家津久草河原地課業帳 (Record of Survey of Furrows in the Tsutsugasekohara Tax-Exempt Land Owned by Matsuyama Family in Aira District)
Matsuyama Gen'emon 松山源右之門
12 Aira-go meisaicho (Detailed Records of Aira District)
Aira: 1872.
35 lvs. manuscript.

Listings of goshi (rural samurai) families—names, ages, military duties, landholdings, etc.

13 Aira-go Shimomyo-mura mugisaku aze torishirabe mentsuke-cho (Record of the Survey of Barley Production in Shimomyo Village, Aira District)
Aira Shimomyo-mura: 1854.
30 lvs. manuscript.

14 Aira-go Shimomyo-mura ninbe utsushimonodomo karaimo nae shiire torishirabecho (Record of Compulsory Domestic Immigrants Used for Sweet Potato Cultivation)
1855.
9 lvs. manuscript.

These compulsory immigrants were sent to Shimomyo Village in Gohei District as part of the domain's agricultural policy.

15 Aira-go Shimomyo-mura ninbe utsushimo shosaku azekata torishirabecho (Record of the Survey of Crop Production by Migrant Workers in Shimomyo Village in Aira District)
Shimomyo-mura
36 lvs. manuscript.

16 Aira-go Shimomyo-mura ninbe utsushimo soba tsukuri azekata torishirabecho (Record of the Survey of Buckwheat Production by Migrant Workers in Shimomyo Village in Aira District)
Shimomyo-mura: 1854.
41 lvs. manuscript.
17. Aira-go Tanobe-ke monjo  
(Documents of the Tanobe Family in Aira District)
Tanobe Morio-ke  
1884.
74 lvs. manuscript.
Contains such miscellaneous family records as loan contracts, official notices, summons, heads of cattle, etc.

18. Aira Kamimyo-mura engumi hoka nairecho  
(Record of Marriages and New Arrivals in Kamimyo Village, Aira District)
Aira: 1815.
7 lvs. manuscript.

19. Aira Kamimyo-mura ninbe utsushimono ganshodome  
(Files of Domestic Migration Petitions in Kamimyo Village in Aira District)
Aira Kamimyo-mura: 1853.
20 lvs. manuscript.

20. Aira Matsuyama-ke monjo  
(Documents of the Matsuyama Family in Aira District)
Matsuyama-ke  
1871.
21 lvs. manuscript.
Contains such semi-official documents as travel papers, neighborhood association documents, etc.

21. Aira shuju Matsuyama-shi chigyo mokuroku sonota  
(Record of Stipends, Etc. of Matsuyama Family, Aira District)
Matsuyama-ke  
1614.
19 lvs. manuscript.

22. Aira shuju Tanobe-ke monjo  
(Documents of the Tanobe Family, a Goshi, in Aira District)
Tanobe Shinzo  
1866.
60 lvs. manuscript.
Contains miscellaneous family documents such as loan contracts and official notices.
23 Akime urakata shiryo 秋目浦防史料
(Historical Materials of Akime Fishing Village)
1876.
51 lvs. manuscript.

24 Aki toriosamecho 秋取納帳
(Records of Autumn Harvest)
1862.
99 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection
Compiled by the Tobashira Village, Satsuma-han.

25 Akiwatashi tegatadome 秋淵条形圖
(Records of Promissory Notes to be Paid in Autumn)
Kawaminami Genbei 河南梅兵衛
1863.
66 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection
Kawaminami Genbei was a wealthy shipping merchant in Akune. He was originally from Southern China.

26 Amami-Oshima fujin no irezumi kenkyu 奄美大島婦人の入磨研究
(Study of Women's Tatoo in Amami-Oshima Islands)
Kagoshima Kenritsu Oshima Chugakko 鹿児島県立大洲中学校
1936.
69 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection
A study, with numerous illustrations, of tatoos on the back of the hands of women in Amami-Oshima Islands, including some from Okinawa.

27 Amami-Oshima ni okeru jiwarai oyobi reino seido ronbun shiryo 奄美大島における地割及び租農制度論文資料
(Materials on Land Allotment and Serf Systems in Amami-Oshima Islands)
1844.
131 lvs. manuscript.

28 Amami-Oshima shiryo 奄美大島史料
(Amami-Oshima Source Materials)
Post-1879.
72 lvs. manuscript.
Miscellaneous information on Amami-Oshima's history and culture.
29 Amami-Oshima shiryo (Gazetteer on Amami-Oshima) Post-1887. 96 lvs. manuscript.

30 Anjo-mura onsaokata hicho (Daily Records of Surveys in Anjo Village) Nagano Hansuke 1780. 14 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

31 Arasano tabibyakusho fudaaratame zankan (Religious Sect Investigation of Non-Permanent Resident Peasants in Arasano) 1729. 14 lvs. manuscript.

32 Arata Hachimangu kiroku (Record of Arata Hachimangu Shrine) Nakajima Izumi 1750. 20 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

33 Arata Hachimangu kiroku (Record of Arata Hachimangu Shrine) Post-1753. 25 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

34 Aratomi-mura naoshi mizusuji mizukubari ikkancho (Record of Reconstruction of the Irrigation Ditch in Aratomi Village) Koyama: 1803. 11 lvs. manuscript.

Aratomi Village is located in Koyama District, Kimotsuki County, Osumi Province.
35 Bansei Kanoya-shi jokeizu (Supplemental Genealogical Record of Kanoya Family, Ban Clan)
Kanoya Shunosuke  鹿屋宗之助
1870.
57 lvs. manuscript.

36 Bonotsu Mori-ke kakimono (Record of the Mori Family in Bonotsu)
15 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection
Mori family was a merchant family engaged in bonito fishing and sales and in shipping in Bonotsu. Covers the period from 1804 to 1850s.

37 Bonotsu shuishi (Supplementary Gazetteer of Bonotsu)
Mori Kichibe  森吉兵衛
1883.
113 lvs. manuscript.
The present copy was made in 1883 from an area manuscript by Mori Kichibe.

38 Boshin Sen'eki Sappan kakutai kodo (Satsuma Troop Activities in the War of 1868)
Post-1869.
31 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection
Record of the activities of all Satsuma troops in the war of Meiji Restoration which overthrew the Tokugawa Bakufu.
39 Chigyodaka kakechi ukimen yochi narabini eisaku mizoshita mikake jisaku denchidome
知行向拠地請免余地並永作清下見附借作田地冠
(Records of Stipend Lands, Tax-Exempt Lands and Permanently-Owned Private Lands)
Ito-ke 伊藤家
1856.
46 lvs. manuscript.

40 Chigyodaka nayosecho 知行名簿帳
(Register of Stipend Landholders)
Ando Ichiroji 安藤市郎次
1779.
5 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

41 Chigyodaka nayosecho 知行名簿帳
(Register of Stipend Landholders)
Kawakami Tobei 川上藤兵衛
1801.
43 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

42 Chigyodaka nayosecho 知行名簿帳
/Register of Stipend Landholders)
Machida Kageyu 町田勘解由
1830.
19 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

43 Chigyodaka nayosecho 知行名簿帳
(Register of Stipend Landholders)
Machida Shume 町田重孫
1727, 1774.
2 v. (15 lvs., 15 lvs.) manuscript. Sakai Collection

44 Chigyodaka nayosecho 知行名簿帳
/Register of Stipend Landholders)
Niiro Gonzaemon 新納右衛門
1871.
5 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

45 Chigyodaka nayosecho 知行名簿帳
(Register of Stipend Landholders)
Watanabe Genshiro 渡辺源四郎
1779.
5 lvs. manuscript.          Sakai Collection

46 Chigyo mokuroku (Record of Stipends)
Murata Jiemon
1859.
25 lvs. manuscript.

47 Chigyo nayosecho (Register of Stipend Landholders)
Niiryo Yahei
1664.
9 lvs. manuscript.          Sakai Collection

48 Chigyo nayose mokuroku (Record of Stipend Landholders)
Niiryo Musashi
1659.
8 lvs. manuscript.          Sakai Collection

49 Chiko shoden shosha (Record of Land and Paddies)
Kawaminami Shirobei
1709.
30 lvs. manuscript.

Records of Satsuma domain cadastral surveys, with comments.

50 Chiran gokaibundome, 1-3 (Files of Official Circulars of Chiran District)
Chiran Yakusho
1822.
3 v. (v.1, 96 lvs.; v.2, 85 lvs.; v.3, 119 lvs.)

Files of official memorandums from the Satsuma daimyo government to local district offices.

51 Chiran-go Tateyama-ke chigyodaka nayosecho (Register of Stipend Landholders: Chiran District)
Tateyama-ke
1816.
5 lvs. manuscript.
52 Chiran Uekibara-kado monjo 知覧上花原門文書
(Documents of Uekibarakado in Chiran District)
1838-1866.
52 lvs. manuscript.

Uekibarakado is an agricultural unit in Chiran District, Kiire County, Satsuma Province. Documents mainly concern loans and land mortgages among the members of Uekibarakado unit.

53 Chiran Yokominekado gokenchi nayosecho utsushi
(Record of the Cadastral Survey and Landowners in Yokominekado in Chiran)
Denjiro 佐次郎
1867.
16 lvs. manuscript.

54 Chiran Yokominekado nayosecho 知覧横手門名所帳
(Record of Assigned Lands by Names in Yokominekado in Chiran)
1710.
43 lvs. manuscript.

55 Chiran yonbangumi taka kiwamecho 知覧四班與高完帳
(Record of Stipend Determination: Number 4 Group, Chiran District)
1864.
53 lvs. manuscript.
**D**

56  Dochū nikki  蒲中日記  
    (Diary of Travel)  
    Zusho Shozaemon 調所笑左衛門  
    1809.  
    24 lvs. manuscript.
57  Ebihara Kiyohiro-kun shinjo ni kansuru ken
(Dossier on the Person of Ebihara Kiyohiro)
72 lvs. manuscript.
One of the most important sources on Satsuma's Tenpo Financial Reforms. Ebihara was Zusho Shozaemon's right-hand man.

58  Eisaku narabini mizoshita mikake tsubotsukecho
(Record of Areas under Perpetual Lease and Irrigation Ditch Areas)
Ito Sukeyuki 伊藤祐元
1856.
34 lvs. manuscript.

59  Entochu nikki 迄島中日記
(Diary of an Exile)
Nagoshi Sagenta 名越佐源太
116 lvs. manuscript.
Nagoshi was a Satsuma samurai who was involved in a political dispute and was exiled to Amami Oshima for about 5 years from 1850 to 1855.

60  Ento nikki 迄島日記
(Diary of an Exile)
Nagoshi Tokiyuki 名越時行
1855
22 lvs. manuscript.
See Entochu nikki.
61  Fujiwara-sei Niiro-shi ryaku keizu

(Outline Genealogy of the Niiro Family)
Niiro Hisanaga
1873.
24 lvs. manuscript.

62  Fukokudome

(File of Official Decrees)
Onejime: 1872.
57 lvs. manuscript.

63  Funebune kisoku otodokegaki utushi

(Copy of Ship Regulation Reports)
1869.
20 lvs. manuscript.

** F **

Sakai Collection
64 Gamoku bunmyoki
(Family Records)
Tanegashima Hisamoto
Post-1722.
66 lvs. manuscript.
Sakai Collection
A record of miscellaneous information about Shimazu and
Tanegashima families, their domains, population, economy, etc.

65 Gohoko kokoroe no taigai
(Brief Instructions on Service to the Lord)
Matsumoto-shi
11 lvs. manuscript.
Matsumoto family is located in Chiran District, Satsuma
Province. This is a series of moral instructions on how
one may serve his lord.

66 Go-jokyo ni tsuki sho-oteatecho
(Records of Various Measures Relating to the Daimyo's Trip to
Edo)
Machida-ke
1866.
49 lvs. manuscript.

67 Gokenchi kikigaki
(Verbatim Notes on Cadastral Surveys)
Nomura Moritomo
1804.
87 lvs. manuscript.
A reference book on the methods of cadastral survey explaining
technical terms.

68 Gomangokugata Onohara go-shindengata hicho
(Daily Records of Reclamation of Goman-koku New Land)
Ito Denbei
1720, 1748.
2 v. (75 lvs.; 75 lvs.) manuscript.
Sakai Collection
This newly reclaimed land was to produce goman-koku of rice.

14
69  Gonaiyo goyo kotatsu oboe  御内用御用口造覚
(Memoranda and Official Notices)
Miyajohara Gennojo 宮内経之助
1849.
55 lvs. manuscript.

A photo copy of the original in the Shimazu family historical sources at the University of Tokyo. Contains not only official notices but memos on the current political events such as the assassination of Ii Naosuke in 1860 and the English attack on Kagoshima in 1863.

70  Goshotaiza nenchu gyoji  御所帶受年中行事
(Annual Functions of the Office of Accounting)
1784.
25 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

71  Gushu Aira-gori Kamigutokumura gokenchi nayosecho
(Record of Cadastral Survey and Landowners in the Village of Kaminisatokum, Aira County, Osumi Province)
Kawakami Hachiroji 川上八郎次
1744.
93 lvs. manuscript.

72  Gushu Aira-gori Kamishiro-mura gokenchi nayosecho, 2-2
(Record of the Cadastral Survey and Owners in Shirao Village, Kamo District, Aira County, Osumi Province, No.2 of Vol.2)
1868.
112 lvs. manuscript.

73  Gushu Aira Kamata-ke yuisho kakinuki
(Excerpts of History of Kamata Family in Aira District, Osumi Province)
Kamata-ke 鎌田家
1810.
12 lvs. manuscript.

74  Gushu Aira Komiya-ke keizu
(Genealogy of the Komiya Family in Aira District)
Komiya-ke 小宮家
Post-1728.
11 lvs. manuscript.
75 Gushu Aira Matsuyama-shi keizu
(Genealogy of the Matsuyama Family in Aira District, Osumi Province)
Fujiwara Kanekuni
1767-1901.
16 lvs. manuscript.

76 Gushu Kumage-gori Tanegashima Anjo-mura mochitome gokenchi
saotsugicho
(Record of Land Survey in Anjo Village, Tanegashima, Kumage County, Osumi Province)
Togo Kichiemon
1726.
19 lvs. manuscript.

77 Gushu Kuwabara Kokubu Oda-mura gokenchi nayosecho
(Record of the Cadastral Survey and Landowners in Oda Village, Kokubu District, Kuwabara County, Osumi Province)
Sakamoto Chobei
1794.
2 v. (119 lvs.; 118 lvs.) manuscript.

78 Gushu Osumi-gori Konejime Kawakita-mura gojonai gokenchi-
cho
(Record of the Cadastral Survey of the Area within the Castle Walls in Kawakita Village, Konejime District, Osumi County, Osumi Province)
Kawakita-mura: 1726.
35 lvs. manuscript.
Hamazaki Taheiiji no jiseki
(Achievements of Hamazaki Taheiiji)
Hamazaki Sukejii
1915.
33 lvs. manuscript.
Sakai Collection

Hamazaki Taheiiji was a great maritime trader of Kagoshima during the Bakumatsu period.

Hamiura funa-amii uchiaratamegata hicho
(Daily Record of the Office of Fishing Nets in Hamiura Fishing Village)
Hamiura-mura
1800.
47 lvs. manuscript.

Hansei gosho Hamazaki Taheiiji no ryakuden
(Brief Biography of Hamazaki Taheiiji)
1916.
45 lvs. manuscript.

Hansei kaikaku ni kakaru ikken shorui oyobi Zusho Shozaemon Hirosato gairyaku
(Dossier on Han Reform and the Personal Resume of Zusho Shozaemon Hirosato)
104 lvs. manuscript.

The present copy made by Haraguchi Torao in 1951. The most important primary source on Satsuma's Tenpo Reforms.

Hatatanari ukimenchi nayosecho
(Record of Owners of Land Which Had Been Converted from Dry Fields into Rice Paddies)
Matsuyama Yujiro
1861.
4 lvs. manuscript.

Hicho
(Daily Records)
Ito Sukeyuki

17
1822.
87 lvs. manuscript.

Ito is a goshi (rural samurai) of Izumi District.

85 Hicho 日帳
(Daily Records)
Kodama-ke 児玉家
1821-1844.
290 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

Kodama family records such as family members, stipends, government reports and notices such as anti-Christian inspection, family finances, etc.

86 Hicho 日帳
(Daily Records)
Kodama Zenshichi 児玉善七
1848.
120 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

Covers from 1815 to 1848. A record of household finances and personnel.

87 Hicho 日帳
(Daily Records)
Machida-ke 町田家
1674, 1861.
2 v. (7 lvs.; 19 lvs.) manuscript.

Records of the daily activities of the Machida family in Tobashira.

88 Higo Senso no ki 肥後戦争之記
(Notes on the War in Higo)
Tanegashima: 1877.
74 lvs. manuscript.

Higo War refers to Saigo's Rebellion in 1877.

89 Hisataka tugime onrei ikkan narabini monogashira onyakuiiri irishi koto
久津張目御禮一卷名領頭御役入上
(Expression of Gratitude for Hisataka's Being Granted Succession and Appointment to the Office of Monogashira)
Niïro Shirojirō Hisataka 新納四郎次郎久信
20 lvs. manuscript.
90. Honshi hyakusei teiyozu (Genealogies of the Main and Branch Families)  
Akimizu Jushiki  
1804.  
29 lvs. manuscript.  
Sakai Collection  
A genealogy of the Shimazu family starting with Lord Shimazu Tadahisa (d.1227). Written in the formal kanbun Chinese.

91. Horeki chigyodaka nayosecho (Register of Stipend Land and Owners during Horeki Era)  
Suwa Hachiroemon  
1752.  
8 lvs. manuscript.  
Sakai Collection

92. Hosono-mura genbu hoshiawase sashihikicho (Record of Credits and Debits on Corvee Labor in Hosono Village)  
Hosono-mura  
1859.  
15 lvs. manuscript.  
Hosono Village is located in Kobayashi District, Morokata County, Hyuga Province.

93. Hoto ruisan (Documents on the Factions)  
1850.  
162 lvs. manuscript.  
Records on the so-called Oyura Sodo (Lady Oyura Dispute) involving the succession to the House of Shimazu and Lord Nariakira, 1849-1850.

94. Hyokai kibun (Record of Drifting on the Sea)  
1816.  
4 v. (29 lvs.; 25 lvs.; 40 lvs.; 48 lvs.) manuscript.  
Record of observations by the crew of a ship, which drifted off course from the sea of Kii Province to Siberian coastal area (Kamchatka) in 1812 and remained there for 5 years till 1816.

95. Hyuga Osaki Yamashita-ke monjo, 1-2  
日向大崎山下家文書 一，二  
19
Contains miscellaneous family papers, such as loan contracts, property transfer certificates, etc.
96  Ichiriyama hikimodoshi undo no tenmatsu
(An Account of the Return of Ichiriyama Forest to the Niiro Family)
Niiro Tokiyasu 新納時保
1897.
5 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

Ichiriyama forest, which had been registered as the government forest during the Meiji Restoration, is returned to its rightful owner, Niiro family.

97  Idoshi katsuo mizuna narabini uriharaicho
(Record of Bonito Names and Sales in the Year of Boar)
Irieda-shi 入枝氏
1851.
22 lvs. manuscript.

Record of Irieda Family of Kushikino.

98  Ihon Oshima daikanki 奥本島代官記
(Record of Han Administrators on Oshima Islands--Different Versions)
Kabayama Katsuyo 柴山治庸
1815.
81 lvs. manuscript.

Record of the Satsuma-han government administrators on Oshima Islands.

99  Ihon Satsuma fudoki 奥本薩摩風土記
(Gazetteer of Satsuma)
Post-1808.
74 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

This is one-volume but covers much the same topics as in the three-volume version.

100  Ijichi shokan 伊地知書簡
(Ijichi Papers)
Ijichi Suemichi 伊地知善通
1859.
21 lvs. manuscript.
Correspondence from Ijichi Suemichi to Murata Kyuemon and other private papers.

101  Ijuin Arima-ke chigyo nayose  伊倉院有馬家支承名簿
(Record of Stipends and Receivers: Arima Family, Ijuin District)
Arima Bunzo  有馬文蔵
1848.
73 lvs. manuscript.

102  Ijuin Arima-ke monjo, Gen'ichi kankei shakuyo shomonrui
(Documents of the Arima Family in Ijuin District)
Arima-ke  有馬家
1877.
94 lvs. manuscript.
Contains Gen'ichi's loan documents and contracts.

103  Ijuin Arima-ke monjo, Tozaemon kankei shakuyo shomonrui
(Documents of the Arima Family in Ijuin District)
Arima-ke  有馬家
1867.
3 v. (91 lvs.; 80 lvs.; 50 lvs.) manuscript.
Contains loan documents addressed to Arima Tozaemon, the creditor.

104  Ijuin-go Arima-ke monjo, Gennoshin kankei shakuyo
shomonrui  伊倉院有馬家文書 前之進関係借用証文類
(Documents of the Arima Family in Ijuin District)
Arima-ke  有馬家
1874.
28 lvs. manuscript.

105  Ijuin-go Arima-ke monjo, Kiemon kankei shakuyo shomonrui
(Documents of the Arima Family in Ijuin District)
Arima Kizaemon  有馬喜左衛門
1812.
86 lvs. manuscript.
Copies of loan documents all addressed to Arima Kizaemon.

106  Ijuin-go Arima-ke monjo, Kihei kankei shakuyo shomonrui
伊倉院有馬家文書居右衛門関係借用証文類
(Documents of the Arima Family in Ijuin District)
Arima Kihei 有馬吾兵衛
1823.
53 lvs. manuscript.

Copies of loan documents addressed to Arima Kihei, creditor.

107  Ijuin Sakaki-shi kashitsukesen san'yocho
伊集院 坂木氏貸付銭算用帳
(Record of Copper Loans by Sakaki in Ijuin District)
Sakaki Rokuro 坂木六郎
1843.
83 lvs. manuscript.

108  Ijuin yuishoki 伊集院由緒記
(Account of the History of Ijuin District)
Arima Takayuki 有馬商行
1845.
2 v. (112 lvs.; 119 lvs.) manuscript.

Arima Takayuki made the present copy in 1845 from an older copy.

109  Ikkoshu kakariai ingyocho 一念宗掛合印形帳
(Record of Personal Seals Relating to the Ikko Sect)
Kawanabe-mura: 1789.
51 lvs. manuscript.

In spite of the title, this is a list of people who swore they were neither Christians nor members of the Ikko sect of Buddhism.

110  Ikokusengata oteate utushi 異國船方御手衛馬
(Copy of Regulations Concerning Treatment of Foreign Ships)
Kawanabe-mura: 1788.
13 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

A copy of regulations on what to be done in case of arrival of foreign ships. Issued by the Office of Foreign Ships for Kawanabe-mura.

111  Iriki Uranomyo-mura gokenchi nayosecho, 7-6
入来浦之名村卸場地名冊帳 七/六
(Record of the Cadastral Survey and Landowners in Uranomyo-
mura, Iriki District)
1724.
78 lvs. manuscript.
112 Iriki Uranomyo-mura gokenchi saotsugicho, 7-4, 7-6
入来浦之名村御検地等次帳 七四，七六
(Record of the Cadastral Survey of Uranomyo-mura in Iriki District, 7 of 4 and 7 of 6)
1757.
2 v. (141 lvs.; 65 lvs.) manuscript.

113 Ito-ke okite 伊藤家様
(Ito Family Rules)
Ito Sukeyuki 伊藤祐之
1858.
25 lvs. manuscript.

114 Izaku-go goshi toshiyorijo tome zankan, 1, 2
伊作郡々年寄所留残簡 一，二
(Files of the Office of Elders of Izaku District)
Izaku-go Goshi Toshiyorijo 伊作郡々年寄所
1863.
2 v. (68 lvs.; 61 lvs.) manuscript.

115 Izaku-go Imada-mura gokenchi saotsugicho
伊作郡今田村御検地等次帳 今
(Record of the Cadastral Survey of Imada Village, Izaku District)
Arikawa Shichiro 有川七郎
1834.
110 lvs. manuscript.

116 Izaku-go Ono-mura gokenchi saotsugicho
伊作郡小野村御検地等次帳 小野
(Record of the Cadastral Survey of Ono Village, Izaku District)
1813.
146 lvs. manuscript.

117 Izaku-go Nakabai-mura gokenchi saotsugicho, 2
伊作郡中原村御検地等次帳 二
(Record of the Cadastral Survey of Nakabai Village, Izaku District, 2)
Murata Jinzaemon 村田甚左衛門
1834.
108 lvs. manuscript.

118 Izaku goshi toshiyorijo hicho 伊作郡々年寄所日帳
(Daily Records of the Office of Elders of Izaku District)
Izaku-go Goshi Toshiyorijo 伊作郡々年寄所
1853.
108 lvs. manuscript.

119 Izaku-go Wada-mura Yunoura-mura shumon tefuda aratame ninzucho 伊作郡如田村湯之浦村宗門札改人数帳
(Record of Religious Sect Investigation Tags in Wada and Yunoura Villages in Izaku District)
Samekawa Kiemon and Arima Jirosuke 播河左右衛門，有馬次郎助
1838.
151 lvs. manuscript.

120 Izaku-go zatsumonjo shusei 伊作郡雜文書集成
(Miscellaneous Documents of Izaku District)
1788.
35 lvs. manuscript.

121 Izaku homen kakitomecho 伊作放免書留帳
(Record of Those Released in Izaku)
Izaku-go: 1877.
91 lvs. manuscript.

List of the members of the Saigo's Rebellion of 1877 who had been released or paroled by the court.

122 Izaku Keshikurihama Onohama shumon tefuda aratame ninzucho 伊作木下里瀬小野濱宗門札改人数帳
(Record of the Religious Tag Inspections in Keshikurihama and Onohama Villages in Izaku District)
Inoue Tameemon and Miyazato Zensuke 井上為右衛門，宮里善助
1845.
115 lvs. manuscript.

Izaku District is in Ata County, Satsuma Province.

123 Izaku kocho jimu atsukaijo nisshi 伊作村長事務所日誌
(Daily Records of the Head of Izaku)
1878.
123 lvs. manuscript.

124 Izaku nomachi shukka shimatsu 伊作町出火始末
(Account of Fires in the Rural Town of Izaku)
1864.
13 lvs. manuscript.
125. *Izaku shizoku chitsurokubo sokeizu zenpen*  
伊作士族振興簿總系図前編  
(List of Stipends and Genealogies of the Goshi in Izaku District, Part I)  
Kodama Toshihiro  
1836.  
2 v. (97 lvs.; 86 lvs.) manuscript.

126. *Izaku shizoku chitsurokubo sokeizu zenpen*  
伊作士族振興簿總系図前編  
(List of Stipends and Genealogies of the Goshi in Izaku District, Part I, 3 of 1)  
1839.  
90 lvs. manuscript.

127. *Izaku shizoku meisaicho*  
伊作士族明細帳  
(Detailed Records of the Goshi in Izaku District)  
1872.  
2 v. (82 lvs.; 138 lvs.) manuscript.

128. *Izaku shuju takacho, 2*  
伊作士振簿簿  
(Record of Stipends of the Goshi in Izaku District, V. 2)  
1869.  
1 v. (89 lvs.) manuscript.

129. *Izaku Yakuba kaishodome zenpen*  
伊作鹿場四史留前篇  
(Izaku District Office Files of Official Circulars, Part I)  
Izaku Kocho Yakuba  
1875.  
3 v. (32 lvs.; 41 lvs.; 84 lvs.) manuscript.

130. *Izumi fumoto gun'eki takacho*  
出水府軍役商帳  
(Record of Stipends and Military Duties of the Goshi in Izumi District, 1)  
1794-1795.  
3 v. (123 lvs.; 109 lvs.; 128 lvs.) manuscript.

131. *Izumi fumoto gun'eki takacho*  
出水府軍役商帳  
(Record of Stipends and Military Duties of the Goshi in Izumi District)  
1867.  
3 v. (118 lvs.; 102 lvs.; 112 lvs.) manuscript.

132. *Izumi fumoto shizoku gun'eki takacho, 1-2*  
出水府士族軍役商帳 一、二
(Record of Stipends and Military Duties of the Goshi in Izumi County)
1686-1688.
2 v. (123 lvs.; 72 lvs.) manuscript.

133 Izumi fumoto shizoku gun'eki takacho, 22: 1-2
出水範士族軍役高帳 二十二番ノ一
(Record of Stipends and Military Duties of the Goshi in Izumi District, 1-2 of 22)
2 v. (103 lvs.; 115 lvs.) manuscript.

134 Izumi fumoto shizoku gun'eki takacho, 26: 1-3
出水範士族軍役高帳 二十六番ノ一、二、三
(Record of Stipends and Military Duties of the Goshi in Izumi District, 1, 2, 3 of 26)
1707-1708.
3 v. (97 lvs.; 90 lvs.; 109 lvs.) manuscript.

135 Izumi fumoto shizoku gun'eki takacho, 28: 1-2
出水範士族軍役高帳 二十八番ノ一
(Record of Stipends and Military Duties of the Goshi in Izumi District, 1 of 28)
1710-1711.
2 v. (104 lvs.; 103 lvs.) manuscript.

136 Izumi fumoto shizoku gun'eki takacho, 53: 1-4
出水範士族軍役高帳 五十三番ノ一、二、三、四
(Record of Stipends and Military Duties of the Goshi in Izumi District, 1-4 of 53)
1778-1779.
4 v. (96 lvs.; 98 lvs.; 101 lvs.; 104 lvs.) manuscript.

137 Izumi fumoto shizoku gun'eki takacho, 56: 1-4
出水範士族軍役高帳 五十六番ノ一〜四
(Record of Stipends and Military Duties of the Goshi in Izumi District, 1-4 of 56)
[c.] 1784.
4 v. (95 lvs.; 109 lvs.; 112 lvs.; 100 lvs.) manuscript.

138 Izumi fumoto shizoku gun'eki takacho, 1-3
出水範士族軍役高帳 一〜三
(Record of Stipends and Military Duties of the Goshi in Izumi District, 1-3)
1867-1870.
3 v. (110 lvs.; 107 lvs.; 114 lvs.) manuscript.
139 Izumi fumoto shuju gun'eki takacho, 1-2
出水府常中軍役高帳
(Record of Stipends and Military Duties of the Goshi in Izumi District)
1689-1691.
2 v. (144 lvs.; 123 lvs.) manuscript.

140 Izumi fumoto shuju gun'eki takacho, 1-2
出水郡常中軍役高帳
(Record of Stipends and Military Duties of the Goshi in Izumi District)
1722.
2 v. (109 lvs.; 120 lvs.) manuscript.

141 Izumi fumoto shuju gun'eki takacho, 1-3
出水郡常中軍役高帳
(Record of Stipends and Military Duties of the Goshi in Izumi District)
1725-1728.
3 v. (90 lvs.; 89 lvs.; 92 lvs.) manuscript.

142 Izumi fumoto takacho, 1-3 出水高帳
(Record of the Goshi Stipends in Izumi District)
1780-1782.
3 v. (152 lvs.; 146 lvs.; 106 lvs.) manuscript.

143 Izumi-go chigyodaka nayosecho 出水郡知行高名寄帳
(Record of Stipend Land by Holders in Izumi District)
Ninomiya Jiemon
1774.
172 lvs. manuscript.

144 Izumi-go Kami-Okawachi-mura gokenchi saotsugicho 出水郡東大谷内村御桑地等次帳
(Record of the Cadastral Survey of Kami-Okochi Village in Izumi District)
Ichiki Jiemon
1762.
128 lvs. manuscript.

145 Izumi gomangoku kaiden ikken tome 出水五万石開田一件番
(Record on the Reclamation of 50,000-koku Land in Izumi District)
25 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection
Izumi District is in Izumi County, Satsuma Province. Record was made probably shortly after 1734 when the reclamation project in Izumi was completed.

146 Izumi-gori Shimochishiki-mura gokenchi saotsugicho
出水郡下知村御帳地筆次帳
(Record of the Cadastral Survey of Shimochishiki Village in Izumi County)
Ninomiya Jiemon
1774.
111 lvs. manuscript.

147 Izumi-go Saisho-ke no aki toriosamecho
出水郷税所用已秋取納帳
(Record of Autumn Harvest)
Saisho-ke
1785.
25 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

148 Izumi-go Shimo-okawachi-mura gokenchi saotsugicho, 1-2
出水郷下大川内村御帳地筆次帳 一, 二
(Record of the Cadastral Survey of Shimo-okawachi Village, Izumi District, 1-2)
1762.
2 v. (90 lvs.; 186 lvs.) manuscript.

149 Izumi-go Takemoto-mura gokenchi nayosecho
出水郷取本村御帳地名寄帳
(Government Land Survey by Holders in Takemoto Village, Izumi District)
Sekiya Seiemon
1753.
173 lvs. manuscript.

150 Izumi gun'eki takacho
(Record of Stipends and Military Duties of the Goshi in Izumi District, 1)
1666.
2 v. (98 lvs.; 93 lvs.) manuscript.

151 Izumi hakkago goshi gun'eki takacho
出水八郷郡士軍役高帳
(Record of Stipends and Military Duties of the Goshi in the Eight Districts of Izumi District)
1822-1824.
3 v. (149 lvs.; 105 lvs.; 125 lvs.) manuscript.
152 Izumi hakkago gun'eki takacho
(Record of Stipends and Military Duties in the Eight Districts of Izumi District)
1819.
2 v. (199 lvs.; 188 lvs.) manuscript.

153 Izumi Ito Suketsugu niki
(Diary of Ito Suketsugu)
Ito Suketsugu
1821, 1834.
2 v. (15 lvs.; 98 lvs.) manuscript.
Ito is a goshi (rural samurai) of Izumi District.

154 Izumi shizoku gun'eki takacho
(Record of Stipends and Military Duties of the Goshi in Izumi District)
1670-1671.
2 v. (99 lvs.; 75 lvs.) manuscript.

155 Izumi shizoku gun'eki takacho
(Record of Stipends and Military Duties of the Goshi in Izumi District)
1672-1675.
98 lvs. manuscript.

156 Izumi shizoku gun'eki takacho, 16-2
(Record of Stipends and Military Duties of the Goshi in Izumi District, 2 of 16)
1779-1780.
161 lvs. manuscript.

157 Izumi Sho-mura gokenchi saotsugicho
(Record of the Cadastral Survey of Sho Village in Izumi District)
Kawakami Izuemon
1759.
2 v. (88 lvs.; 93 lvs.) manuscript.

158 Izumi shoson shin-shiake mochidome gokenchicho
(Record of the Cadastral Survey of the Newly Reclaimed Lands in Various Villages in Izumi District)
Fukuzaki Gorozaemon

30
1725.
99 lvs. manuscript.


159  Izumi shuju gun'eki takacho 出水衆中里役高帳
(Record of Stipends and Military Duties of the Goshi in Izumi District)
1612-1620.
2 v. (94 lvs.; 98 lvs.) manuscript.

160  Izumi shuju gun'eki takacho 出水衆中里役高帳
(Record of Stipends and Military Duties of the Goshi in Izumi District, l)
1620-1628.
2 v. (71 lvs.; 84 lvs.) manuscript.

161  Izumi shuju gun'eki takacho 出水衆中里役高帳
(Record of Stipends and Military Duties of the Goshi in Izumi District)
1660.
127 lvs. manuscript.

162  Izumi shuju gun'eki takacho 出水衆中里役高帳
(Record of Stipends and Military Duties of the Goshi in Izumi District)
1684-1685.
2 v. (100 lvs.; 94 lvs.) manuscript.

163  Izumi shuju gun'eki takacho 出水衆中里役高帳
(Record of Stipends and Military Duties of the Goshi in Izumi District)
1685.
97 lvs. manuscript.

164  Izumi shuju gun'eki takacho 出水衆中里役高帳
(Record of Stipends and Military Duties of the Goshi in Izumi District)
1695.
124 lvs. manuscript.

165  Izumi tojo shuju gun'eki takacho 出水外城衆中里役高帳
(Record of Stipends and Military Duties of the Goshi in Izumi District)
1686.  
2 v. (97 lvs.; 87 lvs.) manuscript.

166 Izumi tojo shuju gun'eki takacho 出水外城司中軍役高帳  
(Record of Stipends and Military Duties of the Goshi in  
Izumi District)
1708.  
138 lvs. manuscript.
167  Jinba tsugisho tsukaibandomo yori beisen kariire yokoorecho
(Record of Loans of Rice and Money from Officials of Travel
Post Stations)
Shitomoto Tsugisuke
1833.
17 lvs. manuscript.

168  Jisakudaka nayosecho
(Record of Owner-Cultivated Land)
Matsuyama-ke
1866.
17 lvs. manuscript.

Matsuyama family lived in Aira District, Kimotsuki County,
Osumi Province.

169  Jokashi Nagoshi-ke chigyodaka nayosecho
:Register of Stipend Landholders)
Nagoshi Hikodayu
1808, 1855, 1856, 1859.
4 v. (12 lvs.; 13 lvs.; 19 lvs.; 16 lvs.) manuscript.

170  Joshi onmichisuji jito ryoshu e osewatasare oboegaki
(Memorandum Given to Stewards and Territorial Lords along
the Travel Route of Bakufu Deputies)
Koyama: 1746.
15 lvs. manuscript.

171  Joshi-sama otoori no setsu kotaegaki
(Responses to Visiting Bakufu Inspectors)
Yamashita Zenjiro
1710.
119 lvs. manuscript.

This is a copy from a still earlier undated copy.

172  Junkenshi ontomariyado teishu kakidome
(Innkeeper's Memo on the Bakufu Deputy's Stay at His Inn)
Kawaminami Genbei 河南源兵衛
1838.
5 lvs. manuscript.

173 Junkenshi onyado aitsutome soro ni tsuki sho-oboegeki
巡見便御宿相動に付請書
(Memos Relating to Offering of Lodgings to Bakufu Inspectors)
Kawaminami Genbei 河南源兵衛
1838.
24 lvs. manuscript.

Kawaminami was a wealthy merchant in Akune.
174  Kadotsukidaka Kamo Kamigyutoku-mura chigyo nayose
(Record of Stipend Lands and Owners in Kamigyutoku Village)
in Kamo District)
1674, 1745.
2 v. (60 lvs.; 60 lvs.) manuscript.

175  Kago Bodomari gyoroba ikken monjo
(Records Related to Fishing Ground of Kago and Bodomari)
1825.
75 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection
Papers related to a dispute concerning a fishing ground
between Kago and Bodomari.

176  Kagoshima ni okeru shizoku jusan narabini Meiji zenpan
ni okeru sangyo no shinpo
(Providing Vocational Aid to the Samurai Class in Kagoshima
and Industrial Progress during the First Half of Meiji Era)
1886.
14 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

177  Kagoshima shuju Murata kakei narabini jiseki
(Genealogy and Record of Achievements of the Murata Family,
Member of Kagoshima Samurai Class)
Murata-ke 村田家
1877.
35 lvs. manuscript.

178  Kagohsima shuju Murata-ke ninbetsu on-aratamecho
(Census Investigation of the Murata Family, Member of
Kagoshima Samurai Class)
Murata Sansuke 村田三助
1870.
12 lvs. manuscript.

179  Kaishodome zankan 四等留残簡
(Copies of Official Circulars)
Izaku Yakuba 伊作牧場
1874.
27 lvs. manuscript.

180 Kajiki kachu senshiroku, 1, 2 加治木家中姓氏録一、二
(Genealogies of the Retainers of Kajiki Family)
2 v. (86 lvs.; 84 lvs.) manuscript. Sakai Collection

Kajiki family is one of the most important relatives of the
Shimazu daimyo family.

181 Kajiki koro monogatari 加治木古老物語全
(Tales of an Old Man in Kajiki)
Ichiki Shiro 市来四郎
1887.
134 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

The present copy was made from the Ichiki Shiro's copy in
1887. Contains 104 stories about the men and events in old
Satsuma.

182 Kamikawa-mura Iwashita-kado sakushiki kowaricho
神川村上下名作賦小割帳
(Record of Tenancy in Iwashita-kado, Kamikawa Village)
Jinzaemon 甚左之門
1758.
24 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

183 Kamikoshikijima shuju mochidome chigyodaka gokenchicho
上甑島郡中持行御高堰地帳
(Record of the Cadastral Survey of Goshi on Kamikoshiki
Island)
Fujino Jiroemon 藤野次郎右衛門
1725.
134 lvs. manuscript.

184 Kamikoshikijima Taira-mura chiho shiryo shusei, 1
上甑島平良村地方史料集成一
(Record of Taira Village on Kamikoshiki Island)
1865.
232 lvs. manuscript.

Records of agricultural lands, with their productivity and
owners' names.

185 Kamikoshikijima Taira-mura tomehco, 1
上甑島平良村簿帳一
(Memoranda on Taira Village on Kamikoshiki Island, 1)
Taira-mura
1814-1825.
68 lvs. manuscript.

186 Kamikoshikijima Taira-mura tomecho, 2
上甑島平良村留帳 二
(Memo on Taira Village, Kamikoshiki Island, 2)
1826-1874.
224 lvs. manuscript.

Agricultural records, memos, corvees, etc.

187 Kamimyo-mura Aira-go gokenchi kadowarigata shogansho kakitomecho
上名村吉平鄉御林地門割方旗願書留帳
(Copies of Various Petitions Related to Land Reallotment at the Time of Cadastral Survey)
Matsushita Jinbei 松下甚兵衛
1770.
86 lvs. manuscript.

This book belongs to Kamimyo Village, Aira District. The present copy was made by Haraguchi Torao in 1959.

188 Kamo anbundome 蒲生家文號
(Copies of Draft Documents in Kamo District)
Sakawa Juemon 酒呑十衛門
1864.
105 lvs. manuscript.

189 Kamo denji kaitaku no negai 蒲生田地開拓之願
(Petition for Permission to Reclaim Land in Kamo District)
Fukuzaki Totaro 徳崎藤太郎
1875-1876.
36 lvs. manuscript.

190 Kamo gokaibundome 蒲生御報之箋
(File of Official Circulars in Kamo District)
Kamo: 1859.
53 lvs. manuscript.

191 Kamo gokaibundome 蒲生御報之箋
(File of Official Circulars in Kamo District)
1864.
13 lvs. manuscript.
Kamo district office file of official circulars of agriculture.

192 Kamo gokaibun tomecho 蒲生御館文留帳  
(Record of Official Circulars in Kamo District)  
Kamo: 1849, 1860.  
2 v. (117 lvs.; 53 lvs.) manuscript.

193 Kamo gokaibun utsushi 蒲生御館文寫  
(Copies of Official Circulars in Kamo District)  
Kamo: 1836.  
9 lvs. manuscript.

194 Kamo goshi chigyodaka nayosecho zankan 蒲生郷士知行高名寄帳 残簡  
(Record of Goshi Stipends Classified by Name in Kamo District)  
Kamo  
26 lvs. manuscript.

195 Kamo goshi takacho 蒲生郷士高帳  
(Record of Goshi Stipends in Kamo District)  
Kamo: 1819.  
113 lvs. manuscript.

196 Kamo-go shumon tefuda aratamegata ni kansuru shidaigaki 蒲生郷門符札改方に関する次第書  
(Procedures on Religious Sect Tag Investigations in Kamo District)  
Kamo-go  
175 lvs. manuscript.

197 Kamo hicho 蒲生日帳  
(Daily Record of Kamo District)  
Nomura Gengo 野村源五  
1859, 1862, 1865.  
3 v. (14 lvs.; 16 lvs.; 18 lvs.) manuscript.

198 Kamo hicho 蒲生日帳  
(Daily Record of Kamo District)  
Nomura Gengo  
1868.  
16 lvs. manuscript.

199 Kamo hicho 蒲生日帳  
(Daily Record of Kamo District)
1848.
37 lvs. manuscript.

These are records of an agricultural inspector.

200  Kamo Shimogyutoku-mura Kamigyutoku-mura Kita-mura on-haishakumai negai kakitome
(Copies of Petitions from Shimo-Gyutoku, Kami-Gyutoku, and Kita Villages in Kamo District for Government Loan Rice)
Kamo: 1870.
13 lvs. manuscript.

201  Kamo shosakushiki teire koshirae shimuki torishirabecho
(Record of Cultivation of Various Crops in Kamo District)
Kamo: 1857.
10 lvs. manuscript.

202  Kamo shoson shiryo tsuzuri
(File of Historical Materials of Villages in Kamo District)
Kamo: 1855-1891.
25 lvs. manuscript.

203  Kamo sho tsutatsu utsushi narabini ofuku monjo
(Various Official Notices and Correspondences in Kamo District)
Kamo: 1875.
95 lvs. manuscript.

204  Kamo shozai to toriaki mugisaku torishirabecho
(Survey of Fall Wheat Crop in Various Villages in Kamo District)
Kamo: 1849.
7 lvs. manuscript.

205  Kamo shuju mochidaka demai socho
(Ledger of Extra Levies on Stipends of the Goshi in Kamo District)
Kamo: 1868.
11 lvs. manuscript.

206  Kamo shuju takacho
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Type</th>
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<th>Location</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>Format</th>
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<tr>
<td>Stipend record (Goshi in Kama)</td>
<td>Kamo shuju takacho 駐所中表帳</td>
<td>Kamo</td>
<td>1774.</td>
<td>162 lvs.</td>
<td>manuscript</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Census (Kamo)</td>
<td>Kamo soninzu torishirabecho 蒲生惣人収取調帳</td>
<td>Kamo</td>
<td>1853.</td>
<td>7 lvs.</td>
<td>manuscript</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People with Buichi Commission</td>
<td>Kamo Urushi-mura shonin buichi gomen mokuroku tomecho 蒲生漆村請人一御見目録留帳</td>
<td>Kamo</td>
<td>1812.</td>
<td>12 lvs.</td>
<td>manuscript</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draft Documents (Forestry Office)</td>
<td>Kamo yamakata an bun tomecho 駐生山方文書留帳</td>
<td>Kori Mimaijo</td>
<td>1871.</td>
<td>52 lvs.</td>
<td>manuscript</td>
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<td>Daily Record of Forestry Office</td>
<td>Kamo yamakata yakusho hicho 駐生山方役所日帳</td>
<td>Yamakata</td>
<td>1865.</td>
<td>33 lvs.</td>
<td>manuscript</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daily Record of Inspector's Office</td>
<td>Kamo yokomejo hicho 駐生掛目日帳</td>
<td>Kamo</td>
<td>1827.</td>
<td>92 lvs.</td>
<td>manuscript</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humble Views on Satsuma Domain</td>
<td>Kanki guko 官寮愚感</td>
<td>Sakai</td>
<td>1833.</td>
<td>189 lvs.</td>
<td>manuscript</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A history of Satsuma domain written in a very formal Kanbun style by one of Satsuma’s foremost scholars.

214 Kankoshu, 7 観光集 七
(Guide for Sightseeing, 7)
Akizuki Tanenaga 秋月胤永
[c.] 1858–1867.
69 lvs. manuscript.

In spite of the title, this book is a well-arranged and convenient manual on the government and existing situation in Satsuma domain.

215 Kanoya-go shosho ni oite okotae moshiagubeki taigai oboe (Memorandum on Responses to the Shogun’s Envoy Made in Various Places in Kanoya District)
33 lvs. manuscript.

Original copy is in the family of Ijichi Eijiro in Kanoya. The present copy was made by Haraguchi Torao in 1956.

216 Kanshoku hiko 官職秘考
(Discourse on Administrative Offices)
Niiryo Tokitoshi 新納時敏
1833.
2 v. (43 lvs.; 39 lvs.) manuscript.

History of the various han government offices and positions in Satsuma.

217 Kansho zakki 感嘆雜記
(Miscellany on Sentiments)
Ito Kataro 伊東嘉太郎
3 v. (79 lvs.; 46 lvs.; 100 lvs.) manuscript.

The present copy was made from a copy in possession of Ito Toyoshi of Koyama-cho. Lamentations and discussions on the emaciated conditions of agriculture in Satsuma, probably in early 19th century. The writer, Ito Kataro, was a goshi (rural samurai) in Koyama district, Osumi province.

218 Karoku shoten uketoridaka torishirabe todoke (Survey of Stipends and Pensions Received)
Yamazaki-go
1877.
111 lvs. manuscript.
<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>219</td>
<td>Kaseda Kominato-mura Ekago-kado chiken, 1</td>
<td>Land Certificate of Ekago-kado, Kominato Village, Kaseda District, 1</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Ekago Yoshibe 1</td>
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<td>1886.</td>
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<td>124 lvs. manuscript.</td>
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<td>220</td>
<td>Kaseda Kominato-mura Kawaji Yashiki nayosecho</td>
<td>Roster of the Kawaji Households in Kominato Village, Kaseda District</td>
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<td>1725.</td>
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<td>37 lvs. manuscript.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>221</td>
<td>Kaseda Kominato-mura taka jin'in torishirabecho</td>
<td>Record of Goshi Stipends and Population in Kominato Village, Kaseda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>1878.</td>
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<td>36 lvs. manuscript.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>222</td>
<td>Kawanabe atsukaijo tsugiwatashi hicho zankan</td>
<td>Daily Records to be Passed onto the Succeeding Goshi Elders of</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Kawanabe District</td>
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<td>13 lvs. manuscript.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Goshi toshiyori and atsukai are the same, i.e., elder rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>samurai.</td>
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<tr>
<td>223</td>
<td>Kawanabe atsukaijo tsugiwatashi hicho zankan</td>
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<td>20 lvs. manuscript.</td>
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<td>224</td>
<td>Kawanabe-go atuskaijo tsugiwatashi hicho</td>
<td>Daily Records to be Passed onto the Succeeding Goshi Elders of</td>
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<td>Kawanabe: 1769.</td>
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<td>2 v. (28 lvs.; 113 lvs.) manuscript.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
225 Kawanabe-go atsukaijo tsugiwatashi hicho
(Daily Records to be Passed onto the Succeeding Goshi Elders of Kawanabe District)
Kawanabe: 1773.
89 lvs. manuscript.

226 Kawanabe-go goshi toshiyorijo tsugiwatashi hicho
(Daily Records to be Passed onto the Succeeding Goshi Elders of Kawanabe District)
Kawanabe-go Goshi Toshiyorijo
1806, 1810, 1848, 1851.
4 v. (51 lvs.; 28 lvs.; 114 lvs.; 50 lvs.) manuscript.

227 Kawanabe-go jugun no mono soin meibo
(Complete Name List of Those Who Joined the Campaign from Kawanabe District)
Kawanabe: 1877.
21 lvs. manuscript.
The campaign is Saigo's rebellion of 1877.

228 Kawanabe-go kojo oboe shomonrui
(Miscellaneous Statements and Memorandums of Kawanabe District)
Hori Shirozaemon
1778.
25 lvs. manuscript.

229 Kawanabe-go nozoki shomon utsushi
(Copy of Record of Those Removed from Family Registers in Kawanabe District)
Kawanabe: 1776-1786.
136 lvs. manuscript.
A record of people who have been removed from family census records for reasons of marriage, adoption, etc.

230 Kawanabe-gori Ono-mura, Imada-mura kocho yakuba nikki
(Daily Records of the Offices of Ono and Imada Villages, Kawanabe County)
Ono-mura Imada-mura: 1881.
84 lvs. manuscript.
231 Kawanabe goshi takacho (Record of Goshi Stipends in Kawanabe District)
Kawanabe: 1815, 1818.
2 v. (109 lvs.; 107 lvs.) manuscript.

232 Kawanabe-mura sato aratamecho (Record of Changes in Kawanabe Village)
Kawanabe-mura: 1698.
47 lvs. manuscript.
Describes the changes in the administrative units, census, and topography, etc. from the olden times.

233 Kawanabe shuju takacho (Record of Goshi Stipends in Kawanabe)
Kawanabe-go: 1851.
37 lvs. manuscript.

234 Kawanabe shuju takakimecho (Record of Stipend Breakdowns of the Goshi in Kawanabe District)
Kawanabe: 1700, 1701, 1703, 1797.
4 v. (57 lvs.; 59 lvs.; 52 lvs.; 19 lvs.) manuscript.

235 Kin-gin motobaraicho (Register of Gold and Silver Payments)
1757.
11 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

236 Kikaijima shiryo (Kikai Island Historical Materials)
Ei Aisuke 永愛亮
1908.
68 lvs. manuscript.
Contains copies of Satsuma-han orders and regulations.

237 Kiko hengacho (Pictorial Travellogue)
Takaki Zensuke 高木善助
Pre-1854,
2 v. (49 lvs.; 40 lvs.) manuscript.
Takaki Zensuke was a merchant of Osaka who was fond of travelling. For his help in establishing paper manufacturing in Satsuma, he was permitted to have a last name and to carry
swords. Contains excellent pictures of various places in Satsuma.

238  Kioku ryakki 記憶畳記  
(Record of Recollections.)
Ito Sukenori 伊藤祐徳  
1901.  
25 lvs. manuscript.  

Ito Sukenori is a goshi from Izumi district, and this is a report of his recollections of the war of 1868 against the Tokugawa Bakufu.

239  Kirishitan aratamecho 魔利支丹改帳  
(Book of Investigations on Christianity)  
Aira: 1674.  
45 lvs. manuscript.  

Record of Aira district, Kimotsuki County, Osumi Province.

240  Kishito Oyakata keifu 萊志統親方系譜  
(Genealogy of Kishito Oyakata)  
Ikariyama Momoyo and Yamashita Fumitake  
1952.  
15 lvs. mimemograph.  

Genealogy of one of the powerful clans in Amami-Oshima Islands.

241  Kobayashi-go Hosono-mura bueki narabini shutsumotsu kankei monjo 小林郷細野村賦役並出物関係文書  
/Documents on Corvee Labor and Requisitioned Goods in Hosono Village, Kobayashi District)  
Hosono-mura: 1857.  
2 v. (128 lvs.; 108 lvs.) manuscript.  

242  Kobayashi Hosono-mura chindori shirabechodome 小林細野村賃雇しらべ帳簿  
/Record of Wages Paid in Hosono Village, Kobayashi District)  
Hosono-mura: 1857.  
11 lvs. manuscript.  

Hosono Village is in Kobayashi District, Morokata County, Hyuga Province.
243 Kobayashi Hosono-mura Otsuka-kado nayosecho
小林細野村大堰門名寄帳
(Record of Names in the Otsuka-kado Unit in Hosono Village,
Kobayashi district)
Jin'emon 仁右之門
1786.
8 lvs. manuscript.

244 Kobayashi shozai takagashira kadozuke oboecho
小林諸在高頭門附寄帳
(Record of Plans Allotted to Various Kado Units in Villages
in Kobayashi District)
Shosuke 庄助
1845.
33 lvs. manuscript.

245 Kobayashi Ushiro-Sendai-mura Furusono-kado nago takawaricho
小林後川内村古園門名寄賄帳
(Record of Land Allotments to Tenants in Furuozono-kado Unit,
Ushiro-Sendai Village, Kobayashi District)
Tominan Hachibeif 齋満八兵衛
1793.
8 lvs. manuscript.

246 Kobayashi Ushiro-Sendai-mura Otsuka-kado nago takawaricho
小林後川内村大堰門名子寄帳
(Record of Lands Allotted to Members of Otsuka-kado Unit in
Ushiro-Sendai Village, Kobayashi District)
1792.
7 lvs. manuscript.

247 Kobayashi yorozu torishirabecho 小林万取調帳
(Miscellaneous Information on Kobayashi District)
1868.
28 lvs. manuscript.

Contains such information as wages, products, population,
cattle heads, etc. Kobayashi is a district in Morokata
County, Hyuga Province.

248 Kocho yakuba nikki 戶長役場日記
(Daily Records of Kawanabe Village Office)
Kawanabe-mura yakuba 川辺村役場
1877.
4 v. (93 lvs.; 92 lvs.; 100 lvs.; 99 lvs.) manuscript.
249 Kofukumaru 23-tanpo hyoryu kakitome
(Record of Drifting of the Kofukumaru, 23-ton Sailing Ship)
Kawaminami Genbei 河南源兵衛
Akune: [c.] 1838.
27 lvs. manuscript.

250 Koki 古記
(Ancient Records)
Post-1747.
3 v. (115 lvs.; 159 lvs.; 108 lvs.) manuscript.
Detailed chronology (1623-1747) of events of the Shimazu daimyo family. This book comes from the private library of the Shimazu daimyo family.

251 Koki-tome: tokai irai jiken 古記: 漂流事件
(Memo of the Old Record: Affairs of Ocean Journeys)
33 lvs. manuscript.
Sakai Collection
Copy made in 1872. Record of the departures and arrivals of various people of the Satsuma-han starting from 1592 to 1832, including records of the Korean castaways.

252 Kokubu Oda-mura nennen zeni karitsuke oboe-tomecho 国分小田村年々銅借付覚書帳
(Record of Annual Copper Loans in Oda Village, Kokubu District)
Han'emon 半右衛門
1873.
17 lvs. manuscript.

253 Kokubu Oda-mura toneaki shochu daigin torisen toricho 国分小田村五等焼酎大銀取引勘帳
(Ledger of Receipts for Shochu Liquor dated Fall 1852 in Oda Village, Kokubu District)
Zentaro (of Nagafuku-kado) 1852.
9 lvs. manuscript.

254 Kokubu shokoki 国分諸古記
(Various Old Records of Kokubu)
Nomura Gen'emon 野村源右衛門
Post-1755.
3 v. (136 lvs.; 92 lvs.; 99 lvs.) manuscript.
Contains genealogies of the local ruling families, histories
of local shrines and temples.

255  Komegura ire-dashicho  今御入出帳
(Records of Receipts and Payments of Rice Storage)
Machida-ke 町田家
1860.
22 lvs. manuscript.

Machida is a wealthy landowner in Tobashira.

256  Kome moto-baraicho  今末拂帳
(Record of Rice Payments)
Machida-ke 町田家
1863.
27 lvs. manuscript.

257  Konosetsu karokudaka ontadashi ni tsuki sashidashisho
比節節訃高御札二付差出書
(Statement Submitted in Answer to an Official Inquiry
Relating to Family Stipend)
Ito Sukenori 伊藤祐德
1876.
22 lvs. manuscript.

258  Korai-den toki kigen seisoshho
(Origin and Manufacture of Korean Pottery)
Sha Kin'en and others 车金園及他
1872.
52 lvs. manuscript.  Sakai Collection


259  Kori bugyo Mishima Yahei-dono kotatsu hikae
郡奉行三島弥兵衛殿口述之抄
(Copy of Mishima Yahei's Statement)
Mishima Yahei 三島弥兵衛
28 lvs. manuscript.  Sakai Collection

Mishima Yahei was a magistrate of agriculture of the Satsuma-han. This is an exposition of his views of the Satsuma-han centering upon the deeds of the Shimazu lords. Written probably in the 2nd half of the 19th century.

260  Koshikijima yori kakuto e nozoki ninzu no uchi tashutsu
oyobi shinincho
簸嶋から久藤江除人数の内他出及死人帳
(Record of Migrants from Koshikijima to Kakuto District--Who Left or Died)
Ichiki
5 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

Official record of the transfer of people from Koshikijima to Kakuto, issued by the Koshikijima officials to Kakuto District officials.

261 Koyama goshi jisha-ke zaigo nomachi ura shumon tefuda ninzu aratame yosokata iribitocho
高山郷士社家俊在郷堅町浦宗門守札人数変易表他
(Records of Religious Sect Inspection Tags, Census, and Migrants)
Kawano Ryusuke and Kawakami Hanbei 河野龍助 川上半兵衛
1845.
29 lvs. manuscript.

262 Koyama hyakusho tsukare no konpon torishirabesho utsushi
高山百姓労之根本取調書序
(Copy of the Investigation Record for Decline of Peasants in Koyama District)
Hidaka Rokutaro and others 日高六太郎他
11 lvs. manuscript.

263 Koyama meishoshi 高山名勝志
(Gazetteer of Famous Sites in Koyama)
1871.
71 lvs. manuscript.

Koyama District is in Kimotsuki County, Osumi Province.

264 Kubo Yukimasa shojoki 久保之正書上記
(Report Submitted by Kubo Yukimasa)
Kamata Shirozaemon and Kubo Heinaizaemon 鎌田四郎左衛門 久保平左衛門
43 lvs. photocopy. Sakai Collection

This is the investigative report on agricultural districts in Satsuma made in 1805 by Kamata and Kubo, who were the magistrates of agriculture at the time. The report is popularly known as the Shogo eiro shirabe (Investigation on the Decline of Rural Districts). Original date: 1805. The present copy made in 1855 by Shimahama Yoshitsuna.

265 Kuchigaki □ 書
(Oral Statements)
Kogo Shichiroemon and others  
1815. 
31 lvs. manuscript.  
Sakai Collection

Record of the experiences of Kogo and two others who were shipwrecked off China.

266  Kujigata sadamegaki  
(Rules for Judgment Deliberations)  
Niiro Ichigo  
1702.  
8 lvs. manuscript.

267  Kumage Gomu Oshima sangun chishi biko  
(Gazetteer of the Three Counties of Kumage, Gomu, and Oshima)  
Post-1885.  
87 lvs. manuscript.  
Sakai Collection

Historical and other information on important places in these three counties.

268  Kurodan  
(Stories of Kuro)  
Niiro Tokimasu  
[c.] 19th century.  
2 v. (96 lvs.; 110 lvs.) manuscript.  
Sakai Collection

Stories of people whose name was kuro (9th son) which was believed to be unlucky because it is homonymic with kuro (trouble).

269  Kushi Imamura-hama ryogata kiteicho  
(Fishing Regulations of Imamura Fishing Village, Kushi District)  
Oshige Tarobei  
1843.  
76 lvs. manuscript.

270  Kushikino sonshi shiryo  
(Historical Source Materials of Kushikino Village)  
Kato Yukichi  
1917.  
46 lvs. manuscript.
271 Kushira shumon tefuda shinin aratamecho
(Religious Sect Investigation Report of Deceased Persons in Kushira)
1698.
56 lvs. manuscript.
A record of deceased persons in Kushira District, Kimotsuki County, Osumi Province.

272 Kyoho juninen yori ara-ara shoki
(Rough Draft of Records Dated in 1727)
Nikaido Yukizumi
1727.
33 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection
A rough draft of the Nikaido family records in the Koyama District.

273 Kyuchidaka chiken sosho
(Petitions for Kyuchi Land Certificates)
Morikawa Fuzan and others
1881.
16 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection
Petitions to the government from former samurais related to the ownership of the kyuchi land.
274 Meiwa shumon tefuda aratame jomoku
(Articles on Religious Tag Inspections during the Meiwa Period)
1772.
79 lvs. manuscript.

275 Michinoshima zakki
(Miscellaneous Notes on Michinoshima)
Post-1881.
152 lvs. manuscript.
Contrary to the title, it is largely a discussion of the political situation such as the organization of Japan after abolishment of the Tokugawa government. The major portion may have been compiled in 1861 but the final compilation was made after 1881.

276 Miyanojo Yachi-mura gokenchi saotsugicho
(Record of the Cadastral Survey of Yachi Village, Miyanojo District)
Higo Hachiemon 肥後八右清門
1726.
123 lvs. manuscript.

277 Mobiki-go shuju tsukecho sonota
(Record of Resumes, with Appendices, of Goshi in Mobiki District)
Sonoda Chiyoshi 園田千代志
Rev. 1870.
31 lvs. manuscript.
Inside cover has a different title, "Kasedajo narabini shuju tsukecho" (Kaseda Castle and Its Goshi List). Appendices contain "Nomachi-date machinin nari ganshodome" (Petition to Become the Rural Townsmen) dated 1870, 5 lvs., and other miscellaneous documents immediately after the Meiji Restoration on the condition of the samurai, local census, etc.

278 Mobiki rohendanshu
(Fireside Talks in Mobiki)
Sonoda Chiyoshi 園田千代志
Post-1877.
23 lvs. manuscript.
A collection of the local legends of Mobiki District.

279 Mochidaka gakumon bugei nenpai torishirabecho
(Survey of Stipends, Martial Skills and Learning of Samurais)
1862.
22 lvs. manuscript.

For the district of Yamazaki, Isa County, Satsuma Province.

280 Mono sadamechodome
(Memo on Payments)
1686.
13 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

A private memo on the payments of stipends to the retainers of a certain samurai named Genroku.

281 Morikawa kafu
(Genealogy of the Morikawa Family)
2 v. (v.1, 98 lvs.; v.2, 98 lvs.) manuscript. Sakai Collection

Manuscript covers roughly from the late 17th century to the mid-19th century.

282 Mori Kichibeiz-ke bunshusei
(Collection of Mori Kichibeiz Family Documents)
Mori Kichibeiz 1902.
57 lvs. manuscript.

Miscellaneous private documents of Mori Kichibeiz such as a record of sympathy gifts to others, loan and sales documents, etc.

283 Murata-shi keizu
(Genealogy of the Murata Clan)
Murata Jiemon 1845.
15 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection
284 Nagasaki kosho ikken 長崎交商一件
(Dossier on Nagasaki Trade)
1854.
73 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection
A compilation of the Satsuma government documents related to
Satsuma's involvement in the foreign trade at Nagasaki.

285 Nagasaki ryoko nikki 長崎旅行日記
(Daily Records of Travel to Nagasaki)
Ito Sukeyuki 伊藤祐之
1839.
5 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

286 Nagoshi-shi yoyodome 名越氏専用曽
(Nagoshi Family Handbook)
Nagoshi Hikodayu 名越彦太夫
Post-1872.
147 lvs. manuscript.
Compilation of important family documents and records relating
to the properties owned, posts held, etc., covering the
period from 1786 to 1872.

287 Nagoshi Tokitoshi kinshin narabini ento ikkendome 名越時敏謹慎並遠権一件箇
(Dossier on the Case of Confinement and Exile of Nagoshi
Tokitoshi)
Nagoshi Sagenta 名越左派太
1850.
20 lvs. manuscript.

288 Nago-ura Shiohama gohaishakugin narabini sonohoka gonaiyo
sho-kakitsuke 名護浦塩濁御役借銀並其外御用諸書付
(Government Loan Record Relating to the Nago-ura Saltern and
Other Government Business Documents)
Ito-ke 伊藤家
1845.
59 lvs. manuscript.

289 Nakano Takakuma kanrin hikimodoshi undo no tenmatsu
中曽高槻官林引易運動之顕末
(Summary of the Movement to Restore Official Forest Land
in Takakuma, Nakano, to Private Ownership)
Niiro Tokiyasu 新納時保
1902.
11 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

290 Nanto kaikoroku 南島回顧録
(Recollections of the Southern Islands)
Enomoto Chuji 槙本伸二
1934.
62 p.
Record of an American sailing ship, which was wrecked off the shore of Tanegashima Island, and its sailors who were rescued by the islanders in 1885.

291 Nanto zatsuwa soko, 2 南島雑誌草摘 二
(Draft of the Miscellany of the Southern Islands)
Nagoshi Sagenta 名越佐知太
17 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection
"Southern Islands" here refers to Amami-Oshima Islands. Records of personal observations by Nagoshi Sagenta, a Satsuma samurai, who was exiled there.

292 Nariakira jihitsu Ahen Senso-ki 島津春日手筆阿片戦争記
(Lord Nariakira's Handwritten Record of the Opium War)
Shimazu Nariakira 島津春彬
1841.
52 lvs. manuscript.

293 Nariakira-ko onhitsu Obun 島津春日公御筆御文
(Lord Nariakira's Writings in European Script)
Shimazu Nariakira 島津春彬
11 lvs. manuscript.
Nariakira's writings of Japanese sentences using European alphabets.

294 Nedoshi katsuobune norikumi e kashikata narabini zatsuyocho 子鰤出し鰤漁手向催册を並附同抄
(Record of Loans, Etc., to a Bonito Fishing Boat Crew in the Year of the Rat)
Irieda-shi 入坂氏
1852.
86 lvs. manuscript.

295 Nejime-shi seroku keizu seito, 2 織部氏世録系圖正統 第二
(Orthodox Genealogy of the Nejime Clan)
1221-1272.
61 lvs. manuscript.

296 Nenbukata gohenjokabu sotomecho 年府谷役上村 恐服帳
(Records of Payments of Annual Levies)
Kawaminami Genbei 河南源兵衛
Akune: 1835.
70 lvs. manuscript.

Records of various government receipts of levies and taxes by a wealthy merchant in Akune District.

297 Nenpei kiko 南興紀考（上・中・下）
(Accounts of Southern Missions)
Ijichi Sueyasu 伊地知秀安
1832.
3 v. (v.1-2, 84 lvs.; v.3, 82 lvs.) manuscript.

A history of the relationship between Japan (Satsuma), Ryukyu, and China, by one of the foremost Confucian scholars in Satsuma. Authoritative work on the subject during the Tokugawa period but written in the kanbun Chinese and is hard to use. In two books, vol. 1 and 2 in one book with 84 lvs. and vol. 3 in 82 lvs., total of 166 leaves.

298 Niiro-ke jirei 新納家辞令
(Niiro Families Writs of Appointment)
Niiro-ke 新納家
1890.
45 lvs. manuscript.

299 Niiro-ke kiroku 新納家記録
(Niiro Family Records)
Niiro Tokiyasu 新納時保
1897, 1904.
2 v. (v.1, 24 lvs.; v.2, 40 lvs.) manuscript.

Niiro family records and petitions related to litigations to restore some public lands to the Niiro family.

300 Nikki 日記
(Diary)
Ito Sukenori 伊藤祐德
1862.
70 lvs. manuscript.

56
Ito Sukenori was a goshi (rural samurai) of Izumi District. This diary contains his memos for the entire year of 1862.

301 Nikki 日記
(Diary)
Zusho Shozaemon 藤所笑左衛門
1809.
30 lvs. manuscript.

302 Ninbetsu aratame ni kansuru hicho
人別改変に関する目録
(Daily Records on the Population Census in Izaku District)
Izaku-go: 1870.
70 lvs.

303 Ninbetsu on-aratamecho 人別御改帳
(Census Records)
Machida Shozo 町田正藏
1870.
31 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection
A population census record of Tobashira Village, made by Machida Shozo.

304 Ninbetsu on-aratamecho 人別御改帳
(Census Records)
Machida Shozo 町田正藏
1870.
62 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection
Contains list of the Machida family and their retainers (names with ages). Lists 43 families and 174 persons.

305 Ninbe utsushimon soba-tsukuri aze-kata torishirabecho
人配務者蠶麦作畦方取調帳
(Record of Buckwheat Production by Compulsory Migrants)
Aira Shimomyo-mura: 1855.
13 lvs. manuscript.
Located in Kimotsuki County, Osumi Province.

306 Nozaki-mura chosa-gumi onando shiake jikizao gokenchicho
野崎村 崇佐與理納户仕明直等御檢地帳
(Record of the Cadastral Survey of Reclaimed Land in Nozaki Village, under the Finance Department, Chosa Group)
Ono Seizaemon 大野清左衛門
1823.
44 lvs. manuscript.
307 Oguchi Ichiyama-mura Fukumoto-kado nayose mokuroku
大口市山村福元門名簿目録
(Record of Landholdings by Names in Fukumoto-kado, Ichiyama-
mura, Oguchi District)
Teraji Han'emon 寺尾半右衛門
1765.
10 lvs. manuscript.

308 Oguchi Teraji-ke utsushi ko-mokuroku
大口寺崎家資料目録
(Record of Old Documents of the Terashi Family in Oguchi
District)
Post-1848.
23 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

309 On kotaegaki 御答書
(Book of Responses)
Fusami 房見
1795.
40 lvs. manuscript.

This is a copy of the Satsuma's official standardized responses
to be given by the local officials to the Tokugawa inspectors
upon their visitation to Satsuma. This contains almanac-like
information regarding Satsuma domain.

310 Omodaka Shun'yo nikki 面高俊陽日記
(Diary of Omodaka Shun'yo)
Omodaka Shun'yo 面高俊陽
1837.
69 lvs. manuscript.

311 Omura Shimote-mura taka-zoroe 大村下村高揃
(List of Stipends in Omura and Shimote-mura Villages)
kamo: 1727.
8 lvs. manuscript.

312 Onejime-go Kannogawa-mura Iwashita-kado sakushiki kowaricho
大根井郷神之川村岩下門作職小帳
(Record of Tenancies in Iwashita-kado, Kannogawa Village,
Onejime District)
28 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection
313 Onejime Kaminokawa Iwashita-kado nayosecho
大根占神之川岩下門名寄帳
(Record of Landholdings by Names of Iwashita-kado, Kaminokawa Village, Onejime District)
Jinbei 仁兵衛 (名頭)
1727.
31 lvs. manuscript.

314 Onejime Kannogawa-mura Iwashita-kado gokenchi nayosecho
大根占神之川村岩下門御検地名寄帳
(Registers of Land Surveys and Owners in Iwashita-kado, Kannogawa Village, Onejime District)
1726.
16 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection
Register of land tracts and landholders in Iwashita-kado, Onejime District, Satsuma Province in 1726. Also includes such information as the population, number of cattles, useful plants, etc.

315 Onejime Kannogawa-mura Iwashita-kado nayosecho
大根占神之川村岩下門名寄帳
(Record of Landholders by Names of Iwashita-kado, Kannogawa Village, Onejime District)
24 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

316 Onejime Kannogawa-mura Iwashita-kado sakunin kowaricho
大根占神之川村岩下門作人小割帳
(Record of Tenants' Apportionment in Iwashita-kado, Kannogawa Village, Onejime District)
1749.
26 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

317 Onejime tarerojo goshuhogata
大根占蠟蠟所御修補方
(Record of Onejime Wax Factory Repairs)
1827.
4 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

318 Onejime Uenohara-kado nayosecho
大根占上之原門名寄帳
(Land Allotment Record of Uenohara-kado, Onejime District)
10 lvs. manuscript.

319 Onejime yakusho hicho
大根占役所日帳
(Daily Records of Onejime District Office)
Onejime Yakusho 大根占役所
1877.
77 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection
Daily records for the year, 1877, kept by the District Office of Onejime in Province of Osumi.

320 On-gunpu narabi oosedasare zasshu 御軍賦並出給録
(Collection of Military Instructions and Miscellaneous Announcements)
1859.
81 lvs. manuscript.

321 On-yakuengata haishaku ikkencho narabini jishagata haishakuqin tomecho
御薬園方拜借一卷張並二寺社方拜借銀留帳
(Record of Loan from the Herbal Garden and Loan of Silver from the Office of Temples and Shrines)
Arima-ke 有馬家
1859, 1853, 1863.
58 lvs. manuscript.

322 Orandasen norikumi ninzu meisai narabini shonimotsu kakitome
（Register of Names and Ages of Dutch Ship Crew Members and List of Cargo）
28 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

323 Osaki-go Arasano haze uetsuke shodomecho
大崎郷荒尾植付諸留帳
(Record of Planting Wax Trees in Arasano, Osaki District, and Miscellaneous Memo)
Mantaro 満太郎
1815.
7 lvs. manuscript.

324 Osaki goshi sedaiki
（Collection of Genealogies of the Goshi in Osaki District）
Nakajima-shi 中嶋氏
1827.
120 lvs. manuscript.

325 Osaki-go Yamashita-ke chigyodaka so-nayosecho
大崎郷山下家知行書名留帳
(Record of Stipends by Names: Yamashita Family, Osaki District)
Yamashita Jiemon 山下次衛門
1831.
90 lvs. manuscript.
326 Osaki-go Yamashita-ke monjo (Documents of the Yamashita Family in Osaki District)
Yamashita Jiemon
1843.
38 lvs. manuscript.
Contains mostly documents related to landholding, sales of land, etc.

327 Osaki Shibushi urazakai irikumi ni tsuki kafu tsumechu hicho (Daily Records of the Border Dispute between Osaki and Shibushi Districts)
Matsuzaki Jingoro and Yamashita Ryohachi
1824.
75 lvs. manuscripts.

328 Oshige-ke yorozu kakitsuke oboe (Miscellaneous Records of Oshige Family)
Oshige Chubei
1713.
27 lvs. manuscript.
Appended are about 9 leaves of records related to the war of 1868 such as the Satsuma casualties and their fighting records.

329 Oshige-ke keizu (Genealogy of Oshige Family)
Oshige Chubei
1858.
21 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

330 Oshima daikan ki (Record of the Deputies for Oshima Island)
Post-1867.
136 lvs. manuscript.
Copy made by Haraguchi Hisa in 1955 from the 1915 copy, which was reproduced from an earlier version.

331 Oshima go-kaibun tomo-utsushi (Copies of Official Circulars, Oshima Island)
Cho Eiki
1871.
102 lvs. manuscript.
332 Oshima-gun togyo no gi ni tsuki Okura Nosho ryo Daijin e kanpaku
(Petition to the Ministers of Treasury and Agriculture-Commerce on the Matter of Sugar Industry in Oshima Island)
Hamaue Kensui and others
1894.
4 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

333 Oshima Hayashi-ke keizu
(Genealogy of the Hayashi Family in Oshima Island)
Hayashi Maeori Aritsune
Post-1814.
18 lvs. manuscript.

334 Oshima no kashu
(Anthology of Oshima Poems)
61 lvs. manuscript.

335 Oshima Okariya kyokunsho
(Instruction for the Office of Magistrate of Oshima Island)
Ino Yutaka
1876.
24 lvs. manuscript.

Contains instructions for the officials and functionaries who work for the Office of Magistrate of Oshima Island. Mainly moral lessons. Ino made this copy from an earlier copy.

336 Oshima orai
(Oshima Correspondence Book)
81 lvs. manuscript.

This is a collection of sample official correspondence which probably served as a manual for the officials on Oshima Island. The present copy was made by Haraguchi Torao in 1962 from a copy in possession of Shiki Otohiko of Naze, Oshima Island.

337 Oshimasan yamaai no yueki ni tsuite
(On the Benefits of the Wild Indigo of Amami-Oshima)
Wada Jirozaemon
1915.
11 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

338 Oshima sato shoyo
(On Oshima Sugar)
Hamaue Kensui and others

1894.

4 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

Agricultural bulletin on the Oshima sugar industry, dated from 1886 to 1911.

339 Oshima Shiba-ke chakuke daidai sakushiki denbata fuzokucho
(Record of Ownership of Land Cultivated by Generations of the Shiba Family, Oshima Island)
Shiba Saneo
1787.
58 lvs. manuscript.

340 Oshima Shigyoku kafu
(Genealogy of the Shigyoku Family of Oshima Island)
14 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

Latest entry dated 1806.

341 Oshima toriharai kyokun
(Instructions on the Administration of Oshima Island)
Arikawa
1859.
24 lvs. manuscript.

This 1859 copy is a copy of still earlier original, the date of which is unknown. Contains practical and moral instructions for the peasants of Oshima Island.

342 Oshima tsumugi chosasho
(Investigative Report on Oshima Pongee)
Totei Gakko
1915.
12 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

A report on the pongee industry in Amami-Oshima Islands, compiled by Totei School.

343 Oshima Yakinai gokenchi saotsugicho
(Record of the Cadastral Survey of Yakinai on Amami-Oshima Islands)
1727.
60 lvs. manuscript.
344  Oshima yobunshu 大島要文集  
(Important Writings of Oshima Island)  
Honda Motochika 本田望秀  
1805.  
88 lvs. manuscript.  
Collection of main regulations and policies of Satsuma for  
Amami-Oshima Islands, covering the period from 1623 to 1805.

345  Osumi-gori Kone Kawakita gokenchi nayosecho, 4-4  
大隅郡小和川北御検地名帳 (四冊の内冊番)  
(Record of the Cadastral survey and Landowners of Kone and  
Kawakita Villages in Osumi County, Osumi Province, Vol. 4 of 4)  
1726.  
89 lvs. manuscript.
346  Raishun kawayoke gofushin mitsumoricho
(Estimates of the River-Dredging Work for Next Spring)
Shirao-mura: 1852.
36 lvs. manuscript.

347  Retcho seido  列朝制度
(Institutions of Successive Generations)
4 v. (v.6, 32 lvs.; v.44, 40 lvs.; v.53, 26 lvs.; v.54, 47 lvs.) manuscript.
Covers geographical information of Shimazu territory such as the domain mileage, number of ports, temples, guard stations, etc. Present copy was made by Haraguchi Torao in 1951.

348  Retcho seido somokuroku 列朝制度總目録
(General Catalogue of the Institutions of Successive Generations)
1937. manuscript.
General catalogue for the Retcho seido, 60 volumes. Compiled by Kawakami Tarozaemon.

349  Ryoko saikenki  旅行細見記
(Detailed Information on Travel)
2 v. (v.1, 104 lvs.; v.2, 79 lvs.) manuscript.

350  Ryuhaku-sama ondai Kokubushu takacho
(Record of Goshi Stipends during the Reign of Lord Ryuhaku)
22 lvs. manuscript.
Shimazu Ryuhaku (Yoshihisa) was the Lord of Satsuma from 1566 to 1595.

351  Ryukyu e raichaku otodoke kakinuki
(Excerpts from the Reports of Foreign Ships' Arrival in Ryukyu)
1879.
86 lvs. manuscript.
Contains excerpts from various Satsuma reports to Tokugawa in the middle of the 19th century noting Satsuma's strategy against foreigners. Contains other valuable documents.
352 Ryukyu iri, 1 琉球入 一巻
(Ryukyu Invasion, Vol. 1)
20 lvs. manuscript.

The present copy was made by Ichiki Ietaka in 1924 from an old copy in the family of Zeisho Naotoshi. A popular story of Satsuma's invasion of Ryukyu in 1609.

353 Ryukyu jiken 琉球事件
(Ryukyu Affairs)
Shimazu-ke 島津家
1866.
114 lvs. manuscript.

Records of European ship visits to Ryukyu in mid-19th century.

354 Ryukyu-jin raicho ki 琉球人来明記
(Record of the Arrival of Ryukyuans)
1832.
21 lvs. manuscript.

355 Ryukyujin tachi gansho narabini osewatashidome
琉球人立願書並仰渡留
/Documents Related to Ryukyuans Proceeding to Edo/
Ito Sukeyuki 伊藤祐之
1850.
44 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

356 Ryukyu kankei monjo 琉球関係文書
/Documents on Ryukyu/
Shimazu-ke Hensanjo 島津家編纂所
18 vol. manuscript.

A master compilation of official Shimazu documents related to Ryukyu, prepared by Shimazu-ke Hensanjo, a private historical compilation institute of Shimazu family. Compiled probably in late 19th or early 20th century.

357 Ryukyu nyuko kiryaku 琉球入荷紀略
(Abridged Account of Ryukyuan Tribute-Bearing)
Yamazaki Yoshinari 山崎善成
1850.
34 lvs.

Despite its title, this is a general work on Ryukyu. This is the second edition and the first edition was published in 1832.
358  Ryukyu okakarishu guan oboe  (Memorandum of the Officials in Charge of Ryukyuan Affairs)
     1834.
     52 lvs. manuscript.

Copies of correspondence on Ryukyu affairs in the Satsuma government.

359  Ryukyu shisha sanpo no koto (On the Ryukyu Envoy's Visits)
     Ichida Kageyu
     Post-1806.
     126 lvs. manuscript.

Sakai Collection
360  Sadame socho  史絶, 懐  
(Accounts of the Rice Revenue)  
Iwashita Yasuzo  岩下安威  
1868.  
8 lvs. manuscript.  
Sakai Collection  
Iwashita was an accountant for the family of Machida Naizen in Tobashira.

361  Sangoku meisho zue  三國名勝図會  
(Pictorial Gazetteer of the Three Provinces)  
1905.  
42 v. in 14 books (2906 lvs.)  
Covers important and famous sites in the three provinces of Satsuma, Osumi and Hyuga, the domains of the Shimazu daimyo. Originally compiled by Hashiguchi Kenpei in 1843, in 42 volumes, re-issued in 1905.

362  Sappan Edo nobori dochuki  隆藩江戸上り道中記  
(Satsuma-han Travelogue to Edo)  
130 lvs. manuscript.  
An extremely detailed account showing names and distances of all stations and stops, and names of persons in charge all the way from Kagoshima to Edo on the route traveled for the alternate attendance (sankin kotai).

363  Sappan Komatsu Tatewaki rireki  隆藩小松帯刀履歷  
(Personal History of Komatsu Tatewaki of Satsuma)  
Kanagawa Saibansho  神奈川裁判所  
1868.  
42 lvs. manuscript.  
Sakai Collection  
Komatsu Tatewaki was one of the han councillors during the Bakumatsu period.

364  Sappan kyukiroku, 1  隆藩舊記録 上  
(Old Records of Satsuma, Vol. 1)  
153 lvs. manuscript.  
Probably compiled over many years, the latest entry dated 1906. Collection of miscellaneous records such as the Shimazu families' genealogies, resumes of various persons, their sayings, etc.
365 Sappan reiki zasshu  霧落例規雜纂
(Miscellaneous Regulations of Satsuma)
Bugyosho 奉行所
135 lvs. manuscript.

Satsuma policies and regulations for Amami-Oshima and Ryukyu. Very valuable. Probably mid-late 19th century compilation.

366 Sasshu bukan  隆州武鑑
(Book of Satsuma Heraldry)
1681.
18 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

Present copy made in 1862. A book of heraldry in Satsuma, listing major retainers, with their stipends, of the Lord of Satsuma.

367 Sasshu bukan  隆州武鑑
(Book of Satsuma Heraldry)
1862.
19 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

A list of upper class samurai retainers with their stipends. Extremely exaggerated. Claims to be a copy of a book submitted to the Shogun in 1681.

368 Sasshu Ei-gori Ei Ikeda-mura gokenchi nayosecho
(Record of the Cadastral Survey and Landowners of Ikeda Village, Ei District, Ei County, Satsuma Province)
1726.
18 lvs. manuscript.

369 Sasshu Hioki-gori Ichiki Yuda-mura gokenchi nayosecho
(Record of the Cadastral Survey and Landowners of Yuda Village, Ichiki District, Hioki County, Satsuma Province)
Kuroda Jirobei 黒田次郎兵衛
1760.
2 v. (v.1, 85 lvs.; v.2, 90 lvs.) manuscript.

370 Sasshu Hioki-gori Kushikino Kamimyo-mura gokenchi nayosecho
(Record of the Cadastral Survey and Landowners of Kamimyo Village, Hioki County, Satsuma Province, 4-4)
Kamimyo-mura: 1725.
68 lvs. manuscript.
371 Sasshu Isa-gori Kuroki-mura nayosecho
(Record of Landholdings by Names in Kuroki Village, Kuroki District, Isa County, Satsuma Province)
Fukuzaki Gorozaemon 福崎五郎左衛門
1726.
2 v. (v.1, 91 lvs.; v.2, 90 lvs.) manuscript.

372 Sasshu Kawanabe-gori Kodon-mura gokenchi nayosecho
(Record of Cadastral Survey and Landowners of Kodon Village, Kawanabe County, Satsuma Province, Vol. 1)
1783.
3 v. (v.1, 105 lvs.; v.2, 107 lvs.; v.3, 106 lvs.) manuscript.

373 Sasshu Koshikijima-gori Kamikoshikijima Sato-mura gokenchi nayosecho
(Record of the Cadastral Survey and Landowners of Sato Village, Kamikoshikijima Island, Satsuma Province)
Fujino Jiroemon 藤野次郎右衛門
1725.
97 lvs. manuscript.

374 Sasshu onkakushikicho 醒州御格式帳
(Book of Formalities of the Shimazu Family)
Hirata Sakichi 平田佐吉
1634.
40 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection
An almanac-like book of information about Satsuma domain.

375 Sasshu Satsuma-gori Takae Kumizaki-mura gokenchi saotsugicho
(Record of the Cadastral Survey and Landowners of Kumizaki Village, Takae District, Satsuma County, Satsuma Province)
Niiro Jin'emon 新納右衛門
1725.
73 lvs. manuscript.
Niiro Jin'emon is the Magistrate of Agriculture.

376 Sata Shimadomari Kamikago keizu
(Genealogy of the Kamikago Family in Shimadomari, Sata)
Kamikago-ke 上籓家
1777.
27 lvs. manuscript.
377 Sata Shimadomari kichi zako amiyakuin fune haitobo
(Ledger of Dividends for Officers of the Small Fishing Enterprise in Shimadomari Village, Sata District)
Shimadomari-buraku: 1925.
15 lvs. manuscript.

378 Sata Shimadomari kochi warikae bo
(Record of Land Reallotments in Shimadomari Village on Sata Island)
Shimadomari: 1936.
19 lvs. manuscript.

379 Sata Shimadomari-ku kiyaku sho
(Regulations of Shimadomari District on Sata Island)
Shimadomari: 1919.
11 lvs. manuscript.

380 Sata Shimadomari-ku sokisoku bo
(Record of Complete Regulations of Shimadomari District on Sata Island)
Shimadomari: 1912.
32 lvs. manuscript.

381 Sata Shimadomari sanrin torishimari kiyaku bo
(Record of Regulations on Forest Control in Shimadomari, Sata)
Shimadomari: 1920.
7 lvs. manuscript.

382 Sato-gura osame tetsu ireharaicho
(Receipts and Disbursements of Iron from the Sugar Storage)
Santoho-gakari 三島方掛
1849-1850.
6 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

383 Satsu-Gu-Jitsu hanchi shokusei
(Satsuma-han Organization)
Fukuyama Yoshiyuki 福山吉幸
1869.
46 lvs. manuscript.

384 Satsu-Gu-Nichi Sangoku Kori-gata saisho: sho-ooboegaki
(Regulations for the Three Kingdoms, Left Book)
1869.
46 lvs. manuscript.

71
(Detailed Memorandums of the Office of Agriculture in Three Provinces of Satsuma, Osumi, and Hyuga)
Hiwatari Tsugidaifu 遥渡次大夫
post-1737. Sakai Collection

Regulations and other memos in the office of agricultural magistrates.

385 Satsu-Gu-Nichi sanshu tojo tsukecho 督府日三州水城附帳
(Records of the Outer Forts in the Three Provinces of Satsuma, Osumi, and Hyuga)
Nagata Yoemon Yoshitsugu 永田與右衛門良次
1853. Sakai Collection

386 Satsu hansei kaikaku ni kansuru ken 藩藩政改革に関する件
(Records on the Satsuma-han Reform)
78 lvs. manuscript.

The present copy was made by Haraguchi Torao in 1951 from an older copy. One of the most important sources on Satsuma’s Tenpo Financial Reforms.

387 Satsuma fudoki 藩廈風土記
(Gazetteer of Satsuma)
post-1822
3 v. (39 lvs.; 29 lvs.; 29 lvs.) manuscript.

Covers such information as annual functions, festivities, Ryukyu, Christianity prohibition, foreign ship visit, etc.

388 Satsunan shoto no fuzoku yoji ni tsuite 藩南諸島の風俗余事に就て
(On Customs and Miscellaneous Items in the Satsunan Islands)
Tashiro Antei 田代安定
1890. Sakai Collection

Satsunan Islands as defined here are the two island groups of Osumi Islands and Tokara Islands (Aka Shichito Islands), located between Kagoshima and Amami-Oshima Islands.

389 Satsuyo bukan 藩屬武鑑
(Book of Satsuma Heraldry)
Sameshima
67 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection
The present copy was made by Taniyama Ryuzui from the Sameshima original in 1888. Contains list of important samurai families in the Shimazu domain, their lineage, family heraldry, their stipends, etc.

390 Satsuyo meikan (Book of Satsuma Heraldry)
Narumaro
182 lvs. manuscript.
Sakai Collection

Lists all upper class samurai families in Satsuma, with brief background information. This copy is volume one of three volumes. The other two volumes were burned in the Satsuma Rebellion of 1877.

391 Satsuyo ohen kiji, 4 (Account of Travels to Satsuma, 4)
Takaki Zensuke
29 lvs. manuscript.
Sakai Collection

392 Seikei zusetsu (Encyclopedia of Agricultural Products)
Shimazu Shigehide
1831.
13 v. (v.31-v.43) manuscript.

Compiled by So Han Senshun under the order of Shigehide. A complete set consists of 30 volumes, but the present holding is only 7 books containing 13 volumes from vols 31 to 43.

393 Shibushi Osaki sakai irikumi ni tsuki Gokiroku Bugyo
Gokori Bugyo osashiire hicho
1822.
96 lvs. manuscript.

Both Shibushi and Osaki Districts are located in Morokata County, Hyuga Province.

394 Shibushi Osaki urasakai narabi ni Shimotoka ryoba aikatazuki kafu-tsume hicho
1822.

(Daily Records of Mediation by the Office of Records and Office of Agriculture in the Border Dispute between Shibushi and Osaki Districts)

(Daily Records of Kagoshima Office on Settlement of Disputes on the Shibushi Osaki Border and Shimotoka Fishing Ground)
Yamashita Ryohachi 山下良八
1826.
21 lvs. manuscript.

Shibushi shuju Kanoya-uchi keizu 志布志郡中庄屋氏系図
(Genealogy of the Kanoya Family, Goshi of Shibushi District)
post-1864.
17 lvs. manuscript.

Shimazu-ke kokuji osho shiryo 島津家國事跡史料
(Historical Materials on Shimazu-Han's Political Affairs)
Ichiki Shiro and Terashi Munenori 市来四郎，寺師宗徳
1895.
20 v.
Sakai Collection

A compilation of primary source materials on the political affairs of Shimazu-han from about 1847 to 1888.

Shimazu-ke Oyura sodo 島津家赤田羅騷動
(Shimazu Family's Strife over Lady Oyura)
Kajiki Tsuneki 加治木常樹
1916.
117 lvs. manuscript.
Sakai Collection

Allegedly Lady Oyura, mother of Shimazu Hisamitsu, younger brother of Shimazu Nariakira, Lord of Satsuma, plotted to have her own son succeed Nariakira, resulting in a factional strife within the Shimazu family.

Shimizu-go jinja bukkaku sonota kokakidahsicho 清水郷 神社佛閣其他古書出帳
(Book of Excerpts from Old Documents Related to Shrines, Temples, etc. in Shimizu District)
Nagata Jiemon 永田治右衛門
1888.
76 lvs. manuscript.
Sakai Collection

Present copy was made by Nagata Jizaemon in 1888.

Shimokoshiki-jima Aose-mura gokyuchi nayoseecho 下城島小瀬村名義帳
(Record of Stipend Lands by Names in Aose Village, Koshiki Island)
Fujino Jiroemon 藤野次郎衛門
1725.
220 lvs. manuscript.
Sakai Collection

Koshiki Island is in the Satsuma Province.
400 Shinpen Nejime-shi seroku seito-zu
(Newly Compiled Genealogy of the Nejime Clan's Orthodox Lineage)
3 v. manuscript.
Sakai Collection
Vol. 1 covers roughly from 1327 to 1338, vol. 2 from 1371 to 1436 and vol. 3, after 1436.

401 Shirozato seihokata sashihikisho
(Cost Accounting in the Bureau of Refining Sugar)
6 lvs. manuscript.
Sakai Collection
Probably a Satsuma government document, mid-19th century.

402 Shitomoto-ke monjo
(Shitomoto Family Documents)
Hosono-mura 細野村
94 lvs. manuscript.
Shitomoto Family is in Hosono Village, Kobayashi District, Morokata County, Hyuga Province.

403 Shizoku mochidaka rokuzei jinmei torishirabecho
(Survey of the Payers of Samurai Stipend Taxes in Yamazaki District)
1875.
8 lvs. manuscript.
Sakai Collection

404 Shizoku mochidaka torishirabecho
(Record of the Survey of Landholdings of Samurai)
Fujishima Tadasuke 藤島忠助
1874.
40 lvs. manuscript.
Sakai Collection
Samurai holding survey of Yamazaki District, Isa County, Satsuma Province.

405 Shizoku mochidaka torishirabecho
(Memo on the Survey of Landholdings of Samurai)
Samejima Josuke 鰐島旭助
1874.
39 lvs. manuscript.
A survey of the landholdings of the samurai in Yamazaki District.
406  Shizoku takacho  士族商慣
(Book of Stipends of the Goshi Samurai in Yamazaki District)
Samejima Josuke  散島俊助
1875.
13 lvs. manuscript.  Sakai Collection

407  Shogo eiro shirabe  諸郷栄劣調
(Investigation on the Decline of Rural Districts)
Kubo Heinaizaemon  久保平左衛門
1805.
45 lvs. manuscript.

Kubo Heinaizaemon was a Magistrate of Agriculture, along with
Kamata Shirozaemon, who co-signed this document. This is
Kubo's investigation into the factors which caused the decline
of the rural areas and his proposal for rectification.

408  Shosho ni oite okotae moshiagubeki taigai oboe
(Outline of Official Responses Made at Various Places to
Bakufu Inspectors)
Kawaminami Genbei  河南源兵衛
1838.
10 lvs. manuscript.

Author was a wealthy marine merchant in Akune.

409  Shosho ni oite okotae moshiagubeki taigai oboe
(Outline of Official Responses Made at Various Places to
Bakufu Inspectors)
1789-1838
43 lvs. manuscript.

Satsuma-han authorized responses to the Bakufu inspectors
on the conditions within Satsuma.

410  Shosho ni oite okotae moshiagubeki taigai oboe
(Outline of Responses to Bakufu Inspectors at Various Places)
1838.
43 lvs. manuscript.

411  Shoson kono shutsunyu socho  諸村貢納出入総帳
(Grand Ledger of Tax Receipts and Payments of Various Villages)
Ito Sukenori  伊藤秋彦
1878.
42 lvs. manuscript.
412 Shumon tefuda aratame jomoku (Articles on the Religious Tag Inspection)
128 lvs. manuscript.
Published during the An'ei period (1772-1780).

413 Shumon tefuda on'aratame ni tsuki furenagashi
(Circulars on the Religious Sect Tag Investigation)
Kanoya Ijichi-ke 鹿屋伊地知家
1779.
151 lvs. manuscript.

414 Shumon tefuda on'aratame ni tsuki ofurenagashi
(Circulars on the Religious Sect Tag Investigation)
Izaku: 1786.
73 lvs. manuscript.

415 Shumon tefuda uchi aratamecho (Record of Informal Investigation of Religious Sect Tags)
Yamazaki Nomachi: 1845.
28 lvs. manuscript.
Probably a preliminary working memo on religious sect investigation in the rural town of Yamazaki District.

416 Soritsu shosho (Organizational Documents)
Dai 147 Kokuritsu Ginko 第団十七国立銀行
1879.
30 lvs. manuscript.
The 147th National Bank was located in Kagoshima.
417  Tabi Nikki, 1 緊日記 一  
(Travel Diary)  
Kawaminami Genbei 河間源兵衛  
1851-1863.  
8 v. (619 lvs.) manuscript.  
Sakai Collection

418  Tabuse taka shirabecho 四布施高講帳  
(Record of Stipends in Tabuse District)  
1872.  
11 lvs. manuscript.  
Tabuse District is located in Ata County, Satsuma Province.

419  Takae goshi takacho 高江郷士講帳  
(Record of Stipends of the Goshi of Takae District)  
6 v. manuscript.  
Takae District is in Satsuma County, Satsuma Province.

420  Takae-go Takae-mura gokenchi saotsugicho 高江郷高江村御帳地等次帳  
(Record of the Cadastral Survey of Takae Village, Takae District)  
Takae-mura: 1808.  
146 lvs. manuscript.

421  Takae-go Takae-mura gokenchi saotsugicho 高江郷高江村御帳地等次帳  
(Record of the Cadastral Survey of Takae Village, Takae District)  
Takae-mura 2 v. (v.1, 102 lvs.; v.2, 116 lvs.) manuscript.

422  Takae-mura ukimen gokenchi nayosecho 高江村浮免御帳地名寄帳 二  
(Record of the Cadastral Survey and Owners of the Ukimen Tax-Exempt Land in Takae Village)  
Takae-mura: 1774.  
2 v. (v.1, 84 lvs.; v.2, 94 lvs.)

423  Taka kiwamecho 高完帳  
(Record of Stipend Determination)
Sanban-gumi  三番組
1862.
69 lvs. manuscript.

List of the members of the Sanban-gumi unit in Chiran District
with their stipends (including those without stipends).

424 Taka narabi ni eisaku motomecho  高並永作求帳
(Record of Stipends and Permanent Lands)
Arima Tozaemon  有馬藤左之門
1852.
32 lvs. manuscript.

425 Takasaki-kuzure no shishi Nagoshi Sagenta-o
(Record of Nagoshi Sagenta of the Takasaki Dispute)
Nagai Kamehiko  永井嘉彦
1934.
53 p.

Takasaki dispute is also known as the incident of Lady Oyura,
wife of Lord Narioki, Shimazu daimyo, in 1849-50.

426 Taka shirabecho 高調帳
(Record of Landholding Survey)
Nagano Hishisuke  長野秀助
1872.
7 lvs. manuscript.  Sakai Collection

A list of products in Kubuki Village, Yamasaki District,
Satsuma Province.

427 Taka shirabecho 高調帳
(Record of Landholding Survey)
1872.
14 lvs. manuscript.

For Kubuki Village, Yamasaki District.

428 Taka sodome 高総留
(Sum of All Stipends for the Year of Horse)
Arima-ke  有馬家
23 lvs. manuscript.

429 Takebayashi Kitaro shinzoku tsukecho
竹林喜太郎親族附帳
(List of Takebayashi Kitaro's Relations)

79
Takebayashi Kitaro 竹林喜太郎
1865.
4 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

430 Tamazatobon retcho seido 玉里本列朝制度
(Institutions of Successive Generations, Tamazato Version)
1888.
3 v. (v.1, 82 lvs.; v.2, 63 lvs.; v.3, 49 lvs.)

431 Tamazatobon retcho seido so-mokuroku
玉里本列朝制度总目录
(General Catalogue of the Institutions of Successive
Generations, Tamazato Family Version)
Kato Shinpei and Kamada Masatoshi 加藤真平 龜田政政写
1888.
27 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

The present copy was made by Kato Shinpei and Kamada Masatoshi
from the original deposited in the Shimazu family in 1888.

432 Tanegashima-ke kafu 毛附家系譜
(Genealogy of the Tanegashima Family)
Tanegahsima-ke 毛附家
1683-1891.
79 v. manuscript.

Excellent source materials on the history of Tanegashima
Islands during the Tokugawa period. Written in both
Japanese sorobun style and kanbun Chinese.

433 Tasho-iri ninzu aratamecho 他社入人数改帳
(Record of Residents Who Moved into Kamo Distirct)
Kamo: 1872.
33 lvs. manuscript.

434 Tatsu no aki shunocho 燕秋取納帳
(Record of Fall Harvest in the Year of Dragon)
Machida-ke 町田家
1856.
8 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection

435 Teikan 定款
(Articles of Incorporation)
Dai 147 Kokuritsu Ginko 第百四十七国立銀行
1879.
43 lvs. manuscript.
436. **To-aki shunocho** (Record of Autumn Harvests)  
Machida-ke 町田家  
1868.  
20 lvs. manuscript.  

437. **Togyo ni kansuru chosa jiko** (Investigation Related to the Sugar Industry)  
1894.  
11 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection  
A brief investigation of the state of the sugar industry in Kagoshima.  

438. **Tokuno-ke shodome** (Various Memos of the Tokuno Family)  
Tokuno-ke 徳能家  
1797-1818.  
2 v. (v.1, 33 lvs.; v.2, 228 lvs.) manuscript.  

439. **Tonatsu omugi komugi asa o menpon daigin torisoroecho**  
(Record of Silver Payments for Barley, Wheat, Hemp and Flax in the Summer of 1866)  
Kokubu Oda-mura: 1866.  
18 lvs. manuscript.  

440. **Tora no Aki Shunocho** (Record of Autumn Harvest in the Year of Tiger)  
Machida-ke 町田家  
1866.  
16 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection  

441. **Tosho kenbun roku** (Record of Observation of the Islands)  
Nakada Naonari 中田直信  
1887.  
269 p.  
Copied by Takeshita Ichibe, 1757.  

81
A gazetteer of the ten islands close to Kagoshima, namely, Yuojima, Takejima, Kuroshima, Kuchinoshima, Nakanoshima, Tairajima, Suwanosejima, Gajato, Akusekito, Takarajima and Kushinoerabujima.

443 To-tora no aki demai kakidashi tome
(Memo on Rice Payments of the Machida Family in the Fall)
Ohshita Heizo  大下平載
1866.
5 lvs. manuscript.  Sakai Collection

444 To-tora no aki shoson kono narabi ni ukedai kono socho
(Ledger of Fall Tax Payments in Various Villages)
Ito-ke 伊藤家
1878.
90 lvs. manuscript.

445 Tsusho roku
(Tsusho Encyclopedia)
Tokuno Tsusho 得能通昭
[c.] 1808.
41 v. in 21. manuscript.

Compendium of miscellaneous, largely literary topics, of Japan and China. The present copies were made in 1880. Twenty-one books containing 41 vols., with a total of 1435 lvs.
Ukimen narabi kakaechi eisaku sonohoka jisaku hatake ta dome
(Record of Tax-Exempt Lands, Perpetual Lease, and Other Dry
and Wet Fields)
Ito-ke
1847-1849.
28 lvs. manuscript.

Ushi no toshi katsuosen sakizatsuyo narabini kashikatacho
(Record of Loans and Other Miscellaneous Business Related to
the Bonito Fishing Boat in the Year of Horse)
Irieda-shi
1834.
39 lvs. manuscript.

Take'emon is the ship's captain and the record is for the
Irieda family in Kushikino.
448  Wakashu, 2  和歌集 (二)
(Collection of Waka Poems, Vol. 2)
Nagoshi Sagenta  名越栄源太
19 lvs.  manuscript.

Nagoshi (1819-1881) was an upper class samurai of Satsuma.
449 Yakuji myogaroku, 1 (Records of a Chinese Language Interpreter, V. 1)
Samejima Shojiro 正島三郎
[c.] 1793.
v. 1 (133 lvs.) manuscript. Sakai Collection
Records of a Chinese language interpreter, an official of the Satsuma-han government.

450 Yamagawa-go Narikawa-mura Ogawa-Hogiri gokenchi saotsugicho
(Record of the Cadastral Survey of Ogawa Hogiri Area, Narikawa Village, Yamagawa District)
1791.
130 lvs. manuscript.

451 Yamazaki-go bueki tasshi todoke, 2 (Record of Corvee Labor Notices in Yamazaki District, V. 2)
78 lvs. manuscript.

452 Yamazaki goshi engumi narabini genin fuzokucho
(Record of Marriages and Servants of Goshi in Yamazaki District)
1859.
6 lvs. manuscript. Sakai Collection
A record of the marriage and divorce of the goshi and the entry and departure of servants from their masters' households.

453 Yamazaki goshi meisaicho (Book of Details of Yamazaki)
1857.
132 lvs. manuscript.
Record of the residents in Yamazaki District with their ages, status, occupations, brief resumes, etc.

454 Yamazaki goshi meisaicho tome (Book of Information on the Goshi Samurai in Yamazaki District)
Chosa Heiemon 布施平右衛門
1857.
67 lvs. manuscript.
455  Yamazaki goshi takacho  山崎郷士高帳
(Record of Stipends of the Goshi in Yamazaki District)
Chosa Sakubei  町佐作兵衛
1818.
37 lvs.  manuscript.

456  Yamazaki goshi takacho tome  山崎郷士高帳冊
(Record of Stipends of the Goshi in Yamazaki District)
Chosa Heiemon  町佐平右衛門
1849, 1858, 1859.
3 v.  (v.1, 29 lvs.; v.2, 44 lvs.; v.3, 47 lvs.)  manuscript.

457  Yamazaki goshi takacho tome  山崎郷士高帳冊
(Record of Stipends of the Goshi in Yamazaki District)
Akamatsu Mondo  赤松主水
1828, 1829, 1830.
3 v.  (39 lvs., 38 lvs., 50 lvs.)  manuscript.

458  Yamazaki goshi takacho  山崎郷士高帳
(Record of Stipends of the Goshi in Yamazaki District)
Hashiguchi Imasaburo  橋口今三郎
1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1826.
6 v.  (29 lvs., 38 lvs., 40 lvs., 39 lvs., 41 lvs., 40 lvs.)  manuscript.

459  Yamazaki goshi takacho tome  山崎郷士高帳冊
(Record of Stipends of the Goshi in Yamazaki District)
Hori Magodaifu  塩孫子太夫
1780, 1781, 1782, 1783.
4 v.  (46 lvs., 48 lvs., 37 lvs., 42 lvs.)  manuscript.
Contains the names of the goshi samurai and their stipends.

460  Yamazaki goshi takacho tome  山崎郷士高帳冊
(Record of Stipends of the Goshi in Yamazaki District)
Imamura Jihei  今村治兵衛
1768.
29 lvs.  manuscript.

461  Yamazaki goshi takacho tome  山崎郷士高帳冊
(Record of Stipends of the Goshi in Yamazaki District)
Machida Kenmotsu  町田監物
1852.
47 lvs.  manuscript.
462 Yamazaki goshi takacho tome 山崎郷士高帳簿
(Record of Stipends of the Goshi in Yamazaki District)
Miyaji Hansuke 宮嶋半助
1801, 1802, 1803, 1805, 1807.
5 v. (27 lvs., 26 lvs., 26 lvs., 49 lvs., 42 lvs.) manuscript.

463 Yamazaki goshi takacho tome 山崎郷士高帳簿
(Record of Stipends of the Goshi in Yamazaki District)
Morikawa Magoroku 森川孫右衛門
1789.
28 lvs. manuscript.

464 Yamazaki goshi takacho tome 山崎郷士高帳簿
(Record of Stipends of the Goshi in Yamazaki District)
1848.
58 lvs. manuscript.

465 Yamazaki goshi takacho tome zankan 山崎郷士高帳簿残箋
(Remnant Record of Stipends of the Goshi in Yamazaki District)
Morikawa Magoroku 森川孫右衛門
1790.
10 lvs. manuscript.

466 Yamazaki goshi takacho tome zankan 山崎郷士高帳簿残箋
(Remnant Record of Stipends of the Goshi in Yamazaki District)
1825, 1827.
2 v. (37 lvs., 12 lvs.) manuscript.

467 Yamazaki goshi takacho tome zankan 山崎郷士高帳簿残箋
(Remnant Record of Stipends of the Goshi in Yamazaki District)
1850.
15 lvs. manuscript.

468 Yamazaki meisaicho 山崎明細帳
(Book of Information on the Goshi Samurai in Yamazaki District)
Miyaji Hansuke 宮嶋半助
1858.
57 lvs. manuscript.

469 Yamazaki sakushiki-daka narabini so-nintei shirabecho 山崎作成高並入念人集録帳
(Record of Land under Cultivation and Population Census of Yamazaki District)
1838.
19 lvs. manuscript.
Inclusive of samurai, peasants, and rural townsmen.

470  Yamazaki shizoku takacho tome 山崎士族高帳卷
(Record of Stipends of the Samurai in Yamazaki District)  
Nakamura Gen'eki 中村之馨  
1876.  
28 lvs. manuscript.

471  Yamazaki shizoku takacho tome 山崎士族高帳卷
(Record of Stipends of the Samurai in Yamazaki District)  
Samejima Tadasuke 齋島忠助  
1872.  
14 lvs. manuscript.

472  Yamazaki shizoku takacho tome 山崎士族高帳卷
(Record of Stipends of the Samurai in Yamazaki District)  
Chosa Sakuemon 師造作右衛門  
1872, 1873.  
2 v. (61 lvs., 59 lvs.) manuscript.

473  Yamazaki shuju takacho tome 山崎衆中高帳卷
(Record of Stipends of the Goshi in Yamazaki District)  
Ichiki Jirozaemon 市来次郎左衛門  
1758, 1760.  
2 v. (35 lvs., 47 lvs.) manuscript.  Sakai Collection

474  Yamazaki shuju takacho tome 山崎衆中高帳卷
(Record of Stipends of the Goshi in Yamazaki District)  
Kinoshita Shinzo 木下新蔵  
1767, 1776.  
2 v. (38 lvs., 26 lvs.) manuscript.

475  Yamazaki shuju takacho tome 山崎衆中高帳卷
(Record of Stipends of the Goshi in Yamazaki District)  
Miyaji Hansuke 宮路半助  
1764, 1766.  
2 v. (32 lvs., 36 lvs.) manuscript.

476  Yamazaki shuju takacho tome 山崎衆中高帳卷
(Record of Stipends of the Goshi in Yamazaki District)  
Miyaji Shubei 宮路周兵衛  
1761.  
29 lvs. manuscript.  Sakai Collection
477 Yamazaki shuju takacho tome 山崎衆中高帳冊
(Record of Stipends of the Goshi in Yamazaki District)
Nishi Hikotaro 西豊太郎
1741, 1742, 1743, 1746, 1747, 1748.
7 v. (30 lvs., 20 lvs., 33 lvs., 34 lvs., 29 lvs., 29 lvs.,
30 lvs.) manuscript.
Sakai Collection

478 Yamazaki shuju takacho tome zankan 山崎衆中高帳冊残簡
(Remnant Record of Stipends of the Goshi in Yamazaki)
Honda Shinjiro 本田新次郎
1765.
12 lvs. manuscript.

479 Yamazaki shuju takacho tome zankan 山崎衆中高帳冊残簡
(Remnant Record of Stipends of the Goshi in Yamazaki)
23 lvs. manuscript.

480 Yamazaki shumon tefuda aratame goningumicho 山崎衆門守札改五人組帳
(Record of the Religious Sect Investigations of Five-Men
Associations in Yamazaki)
Kono Buhei and Maki Chubei 河野武兵衛, 牧仲兵衛
1845.
51 lvs. manuscript.
Religious sect investigations of five-men associations
including the goshi, temple and shrine personnel, peasants,
rural townsmen and temporary rural residents, in Yamazaki
District, Isa County, Satsuma Province for the year 1845.

481 Yorozudome 萬留
(Miscellaneous Memo)
Kiwaki Keishiro 木脇啓四郎
61 lvs. manuscript.

482 Yorozudome 萬留
(Miscellaneous Memo)
1864.
2 v. (v.1, 60 lvs.; v.2, 84 lvs.) manuscript.
Contains many documents by agricultural magistrates,
and many by Zusho Shozaemon.

483 Yorozu hatake narabini sho-eisaku ukimenchi shunochi
iretsukecho 萬留並諸永作浮免地取納地入付帳
(Memo on Various Fields and Permanent Tax-Exempt Land Yields)  1853.
29 lvs. manuscript.  

484 Yoshitoshi-go chigyodaka nayosecho (Record of Stipends by Names of Yoshitoshi District)  1790.
143 lvs. manuscript.
Copied by Haraguchi Torao in 1950's.

485 Yoshitoshi-go gokenchi nayosecho zankan (Remnant Record of the Cadastral Survey and Landowners in Yoshitoshi District)  1726.
46 lvs. manuscript.

486 Yoshitoshi-go Nejime naiki chigyodaka nayosecho (Record of Stipends by Names of Nejime Naiki, Yoshitoshi District)  Nejime Naiki  1727.
15 lvs. manuscript.
Copied by Haraguchi Torao in 1950's.

487 Yoshitoshi-go takacho (Record of Stipends in Yoshitoshi District)  27 lvs. manuscript.

488 Yoshitoshi-go taka shirabecho (Record of the Stipend Survey of Yoshitoshi District)  Yoshitoshi-mura:  1874.
14 lvs. manuscript.

2 v. (v.2, 105 lvs.; v.3, 152 lvs.) manuscript.

Yoshitoshi Village is located in Yoshitoshi District, Heki County, Satsuma Province.
A report of observation of China by several Satsuma men and Rukyuans who seem to have been shipwrecked there.
491 Zeni Kashitsukecho 銭貸附帳
(Ledger of Loans)
Heizaemon 平左之門
1831
63 lvs. manuscript.

Heizaemon was a head of Motokurumakado (a unit in the land allotment group) in Aira District, Osumi Province.

492 Zenpen kyuki zatsuroku 難编纂記雜錄
(Part I: Miscellaneous Chronicle of Old Records)
Ijichi Sueyasu and Suemichi 伊地知孝安, 孝通
1880s.
38 v. (v.2, v.21-48) manuscript.

Chronological compilation of the important documents and correspondence of Satsuma-han by father-son team of the most distinguished Satsuma scholars.

493 Zoku kyuki shu 續舊記纂
(Collection of Old Records, Continued)
205 lvs. manuscript.

Contains mostly records of agricultural and other economic facts. Covers many years but the last entry is dated 1846-7.

494 Zo yoyoki, 1 of 2 雜要用記
(Miscellaneous Handbook, #1 of 2)
Nagoshi Hikodayu 名越秀太夫
1787.
120 lvs. manuscript.

In spite of the 1787 date on the cover, the content spans the period, 1830 to 1850. Personal memo on various subjects such as stipends, landholdings, employment of servants, coming and going of servants, appointments to various posts, etc.

495 Zusho nikki 調所日記
(Diary of Zusho Shozaimon)
Fujiwara Hirosato 藤原広弼
1830.
18 lvs. manuscript.
Fujiwara Hirosato is another name for Zusho Shozaemon. Fujiwara is the name of the clan to which Zusho family belonged.

496  Zusho nikki (Diary of Zusho Shozaemon)  
Zusho Shozaemon  29 lvs. manuscript.  
Zusho Shozaemon (1776-1848) was the prime mover of the Tenpo Financial Reforms of the Satsuma-han from 1830-1848.

497  Zusho nisshi (Diary of Zusho Shozaemon)  
Zusho Shozaemon  1825.  
38 lvs. manuscript.

498  Zusho-shi monjo no uchi kakinuki (Excerpts of the Zusho Documents)  
Zusho Shozaemon  1871.  
27 lvs. manuscript.

499  Zusho Shozaemon monjoshu, 3  (Documents of Zusho Shozaemon, Vol. 3)  
Zusho Shozaemon  1855.  
65 lvs. manuscript.

500  Zusho Shozaemon shokanshu (Collection of Zusho Shozaemon's Correspondence)  
Zusho Shozaemon  1835.  
68 lvs. manuscript.

501  Zusho Shozaemon shokanshu (Collection of Zusho Shozaemon's Correspondence)  
manuscript.  
Middle 19th century.  Approx. 50 lvs.
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502 Akune no komonjou 阿久根の古文書
(Manuscript Documents of Akune)
420 p.
Asia DS894.99/.K339A422

A collection of nine manuscript documents beginning with the "Kawaminami Manuscript." Readily comprehensible explanations of each of the respective manuscripts make this a very useful reference.

503 Amami bunkashi: Nanto no rekishi to minzoku 留美文化誌: 南部の歴史と民俗
(Cultural Account of Amami: History and Folk Customs of the Southern Islands)
Ed. by Nagasawa Kazutoshi 長沢和俊編
242 p.
Asia DS894.99/.K339A422

Descriptive account of the history, folk customs, living conditions, natural surroundings, etc. of Amami, intended for the general reading public. Specifically related to Satsuma is the article, "Self-supporting Occupations of the Island Residents and Shimazu-han Administration," (pp. 49-55) by Miki Yasushi. Appended is a "Bibliography of Research Resources on Amami," compiled by the Southern Japan Cultural Research Institute.

504 Amami no bunka: Sogoteki kenkyu 倘美の文化: 総合的研究
(Culture of Amami: Comprehensive Research)
Ed. by Shimao Toshio 島尾敏雄編
559 p.
Asia DS894.99/.K339A4218

A compilation of 46 essays selected from the association reports published by the Amami Kyodo (native province) Research Association.

505 Amami-Oshima minzoku shi 倘美大島民族誌
(Folk Customs of Amami-Oshima)
Shigeno Yuko 再野幽子
Tokyo: Oka Shoin 図書院 1927.
397 p.
Asia GR340/.S44

An account mainly of the old songs, burial customs, shamanism, dances, musical instruments (Oshima shamisen), folk songs, etc. of Amami-Oshima.
Amami-Oshima shi
(Amami-Oshima History)
Ed. by Sakaguchi Tokutaro
Kagoshima: Sanshudo Shoten
1921.
496 p.
Asia DS895/.A5/S33

Related to Satsuma is the description of conditions in Amami under Satsuma rule in Chapter 9, "Pre-Modern History." Appended is a "Chart of Successive Generations of Shimazu Family."

Amami-Oshima shoka keifu shu
(Genealogies of Amami-Oshima Families)
Ed. by Kamei Katsunobu
Tokyo: Kokusho Kankokai
1980.
524 p.
Asia CS1308/.A1/A4

A compilation of 35 genealogical charts of historic families of Amami-Oshima. This is the first publication of these genealogies in printed form.

Amami seikatsu shi
(Social Life and Customs of Amami)
Ebara Yoshimori
Tokyo: Mokujisha
441 p.
Asia DS895/.A5/E23

A detailed and illustrated account of social life, customs and habits of Amami. Children's games and toys, home remedies, festivals, etc. are described.

Amami senshoku shi
(Account of Fabric Dyeing and Weaving in Amami)
Shigeno Yuko [Shigeyoshi]
Kagoshima: Bibunka Kenkyujo
59, 228 p.
Asia TS1406/.A4/S54

An account, primarily of Amami's special product, "Oshima pongee," and includes the article, "Satsuma-han and Oshima Pongee," (Ch. 7) and "Illustrations of Amami Dyeing and Weaving," drawn in 1829 by Ito Sukezaemon, a Satsuma samurai.

Amami: shizen, shakai, bunka
(Nature, Culture and Society)
Kyugaku Rengo Amami Chosa Inkai
Tokyo: Kobunsha
1982.
616 p.
Asia DS894.99/.K339A4215

104
511 Bakumatsu no Satsuma: higeki no kaikakusha Zusho Shozaemon
(Satsuma in Bakumatsu Period: Tragic Reformer Zusho Shozaemon)
Haraguchi Torao 原口虎雄
k83 p. Asia DS895/.K31H38

Describes the achievements of Zusho Shozaemon (1776-1848), a central figure in the Tenpo Financial Reforms of Satsuma, and analyzes the causes of the financial difficulties of the han, measures to remedy the situation and the various factors which enabled the Tenpo Reforms to succeed.

512 Bibosho, Iehisa-ko on-yoshi on-negai ikken
(Miscellaneous Writings and Request Concerning Daimyo Succession)
126 p. (Kagoshima-ken shiryoshu, 15) Asia DS895/.K28K3

Bibosho is a compilation of miscellaneous writings on the Shimazu family, including genealogies and excerpts of historical documents. Iehisa-ko on-yoshi on-negai ikken describes the daimyo succession struggle of the Shimazu family in the beginning of the 17th century centering around daimyo Iehisa (1576-1638). The latter treatise was written by Ijichi Sueyasu in 1835.

513 Bonotsu-cho kyodoshi, 1
(LOCAL HISTORY OF BONOTSU TOWN, VOL. 1)
Bonotsu-cho Kyodoshi Hensan Iinkai 坊津町郷土史編纂委員会

Trade and fishing conditions of Bonotsu port town during the Satsuma-han period are described in the chapter on "Pre-Modern History" in Vol. 1.

514 Dai Amamishi: Amami shoto minzokushi
(HISTORY OF AMAMI: FOLKLORE HISTORY OF AMAMI ISLANDS)
Nobori Shomu 昇望夢

515  Dai Nihon kokiroku: Uwai Kakuken nikki
(Old Records: Uwai Kakuken Diary)
Tokyo Daigaku Shiryo Hensanjo
3 v. Asia DS803/.T6

This is a personal diary of Uwai Kakuken who served as karo (senior councillor) during the reign of Lord Shimazu Yoshisada. This diary is also an important source material which depicts the actual social conditions in the Sengoku period covering the period from the 1st day of the 8th month of 1574 to the 15th day of the 10th month of 1586.

516  Dai Nihon komonjo, iewake dai-16: Shimazu-ke monjo
(Manuscript, by Major Families No. 16: Shimazu Family Documents)
Tokyo Daigaku Shiryo Hensanjo
3 v. Asia DS803/.T62

A collection of important source materials on the Shimazu family, containing mainly letters from the Kyoto court, sealed documents issued by Shogun and correspondence of Shimazu and other feudal lords. Covers the period from the founding of the Shimazu family until the early Tokugawa period.

517  Dai Saigo zenshu
(Collected Works on Great Saigo)
Dai Saigo Zenshu Kankokai
3 v. Asia DS881.5/.S2A2

One of the essential biographical sources on Saigo Takamori (1828-1877). Vols. 1 and 2 consist of documents, arranged chronologically, and Vol. 3 of biographical sketches, chronological records, poems and supplementary documents.
Section 5 of part 2 describes Shimazu's diplomacy and trade and Section 9 of Part 3 describes Shimazu's Ryukyu trade during the isolation period.

A collection of historical treatises on the educational methods in the various han. "Academic Tradition and Han Education in Satsuma," by Noda Shohei, is included (pp. 283-327).

This collection of han laws was called the "Retcho seido" and was compiled sometime between 1819 and 1824. The collection covers all aspects of han administration, society, economics, culture, etc. It is the most important basic source material for study of Satsuma han laws and economics.

The diary of Sasamori Gisuke, intendant of Oshima, noting his observations when he toured Hiroi Island in 1895.
522 Honpan jinbutsu shi 本藩人物誌
(Biographies of Shimazu Family Members)
Ed. by Momozono Eshin 桃園恵美編
Kagoshima: Kagoshima-ken Shiryo Kanko Iinkai 鹿児島県歴史資料刊行委員会
Asia DS895/.K28K3/No.13
254 p.
(Kagoshima-ken shiryo shu 13)

A collection of brief biographies of members of the Shimazu branch families and other retainers who contributed to the unification of Satsuma and the establishment of the Shimazu power base between mid-15th and mid-17th centuries.

523 Horeki chisui to Satsuma hanshi 室歷治水と薩摩藩士
(Horeki Period Water Control and Satsuma Clansmen)
Ito Makoto 伊藤信
Tokyo: Tsuru Shobo 鶴書房
1954.
Asia HD1741/.J3I76/1954
436 p.

Describes the Kiso river water-control project undertaken in 1754 and 1755 by Satsuma upon Bakufu orders. Of the compulsory projects ordered by the Bakufu government, this water-control project was one of the most tragic undertakings involving the heaviest expenditures and sacrifices of human lives.

524 Hyokai kibun 漂海紀聞
(Observations of Drifters)
Ed. by Kizaki Ryohei, Ida Yoshiharu 木崎良平，伊田好治編
Kagoshima: Kagoshima Daigaku Kyoyobu Rekishi Kenkyushitsu 鹿児島大学教務部歴史研究室
1965.
Asia DK771/.K2H96/1965
32, 26 p.

Records of observations of the Kamchatka Peninsula made between 1812 and 1816 by Satsuma drifters. Appended is a list of some 170 books, relating to Western learning in Satsuma, housed in the Tamazato Library.

525 Hyuga bunken shiryo 日向文獻史料
(Documentary Sources on Hyuga)
Wakayama Kozo 若山甲載
Kyoto: Rinsen Shoten 臨川書店
1975.
Asia DS894.99/.M59A38
610 p.

Bibliographical studies of manuscript documents covering all aspects of human activities in Hyuga Province. Reprint of 1934 edition.
Hyuga chishi (Geographical Description of Hyuga)
Hirabe Kyonan
1620 p.  Asia DS894.99/.M59H57

The first geographical description covering not only Satsuma land but the entire Miyazaki Prefecture. A comprehensive work based on on-the-site surveys by the author at the request of Miyazaki Prefecture. There is a supplement, "Gazetteer of Villages and Counties." Reprint of 1929 edition.

Hyuga komonjo shusei (Collection of Manuscript Documents of Hyuga)
Miyazaki-ken

Collection of manuscript documents of Hyuga in printed form. There are numerous documents, including the Kabayama, Irikiin and Shimazu documents. Reprint of 1938 edition.

Hyuga kyodo shiryoshu (Local History Source Materials on Hyuga)
Hyuga Kyodo Shiryoshu Kankokai
Miyazaki: Miyazaki Hyuga Bunka Kenkyujo 1961-1965
7 V.  Asia DS895/.M57H98

A collection of important manuscript documents, in printed form, of source materials, such as "Hyuga Record," for the study of the local history of Hyuga.
529 Ino Tadataka no Kagoshima sokuryo kankei shiryo narabini kaisetsu
(Source Materials and Explanations Concerning the Kagoshima Survey by Ino Tadataka)
Ed. by Masumura Hiroshi 増村宏編
Kagoshima-ken Shiryo Kankokai 鹿児島県史料刊行会
1970.
81 p. (Kagoshima-ken shiryoshu, 10)
Asia DS895/.K32K36/No.10

A collection of documents concerning the geographical survey of Satsuma domain by Ino Tadataka (1745-1818).

530 Iriki-cho shi, 1 入来町誌 (History of Iriki Town, Vol. 1)
Ed. by Asakawa Kan'ichi 朝河貞一編
Tokyo: Nihon Gakujutsu Shinkokai 日本学術振興会
1967.
323 p. Asia DS897/.I7A83

A collection of various historical documents of the main and branch families of Iriki-in of Satsuma, which was founded in the middle of the 16th century. The prominent historian, Kan'ichi Asakawa, intended this work to be used by scholars, together with its English counterpart, The Documents of Iriki, to define Japanese feudalism. The original edition was published in 1915.

532 Izumi-gun shi 出水郡誌 (History of Izumi County)
Izumi-gun Yakusho 出水郡役所
A historical account of Izumi County, including statistics (1921) on land area, population, industries, etc. Reprint of 1923 edition.

533 Izumi no rekishi to monogatari 出水の歴史と物語
(History and Story of Izumi County)
Izumi Kyodoshi Henshu Iinkai 出水郷土誌編集委員会
Izumi-shi 出水市
434 p.
Asia DS894.99/.K339I983/1967

Part 1 provides the historical outline of Izumi County and Part 2 describes events, personages, culture, industries, etc. Written in essay form.
This is Vol. 46 of the series, "Customs of Japan." Describes the traditional customs and social life of Kagoshima. Appended are a "Bibliography" and "Lists of Tangible and Intangible Cultural Properties."

An account of Kagoshima manners and customs observed by the author, a storyteller, on the occasion of his visit in 1835 as a member of Satsuma Lord Shimazu Narioki's entourage returning to Satsuma-han after a tour of alternate attendance in Edo.

A compilation of essay-like articles describing the landscape, customs and manners of Kagoshima.

A general history of Satsuma from the founding of the Shimazu family in the 12th century to the end of the Tokugawa period (1600-1868). The author presents a highly favorable interpretation of the Shimazu family.
A collection of old records and manuscript documents, which serve as basic source materials, for research on agricultural and taxation matters of Satsuma-han.

539 Kagoshima joka Shimoarata kyodoshi
(Local History of Shimoarata in Kagoshima Castle-Town)
Ed. by Somekawa Toru
Kagoshima: Kagoshima-shi Yahata Jinjo Shogakko
1936.
318 p.

A collection of eight essays, such as "Scenic Historical Sites," "Biographical Sketches of Important Personages," and "Satsuma Samurai Morale and Autonomous Discussion Groups."

540 Kagoshima-ken bunkazai chosa hokokusho, 3
(Investigative Report on Cultural Assets of Kagoshima Prefecture)
Kagoshima: Kagoshima-ken Kyoiku Iinkai
1956.
42 p.

Descriptive analyses of seven cultural assets, including art products, historical sites and natural objects, selected from among the items designated as cultural properties of Kagoshima Prefecture in 1955.

541 Kagoshima-ken chishi
(Geographical Description of Kagoshima Prefecture)
Kagoshima: Kagoshima-ken Shiryo Kankokai
1976.
2 v. (Kagoshima-ken shiryoshu, 16-17)

Unlike other similar accounts, this work lists population by sex and social rank, describes arable lands and local agricultural products in villages and counties, and gives a more vivid picture of the living and social conditions in Kagoshima Prefecture. Originally published in 1882-1884.

542 Kagoshima-ken kyodo shiryo sogo mokuroku
114
A catalog of local history source materials (9,423 items) deposited, as of December 31, 1964, in public libraries, community centers, shrines, private collections, etc. within Kagoshima Prefecture. The public library holdings are classified while others are grouped by cities, towns and villages.

This work describes the official domain school for samurai, the Zoshikan, and the various educational systems for commoners. Also discussed is Satsuma's unique educational training through autonomous discussion groups of youths called goju. Major areas in the castle-town were divided into districts and there was a discussion group in each district.

A nation-wide agricultural survey was started by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1890. This work is based on the author's transcript and consists primarily of statistics with breakdown by commodities, cities and counties, etc.

An interpretative general history of Kagoshima Prefecture from the ancient to modern periods. Appendix includes a glossary of Kagoshima dialects, a listing of special local products and chronological tables of Kagoshima history.
546 Kagoshima Kenritsu Toshokan kyodo shiryō bunrui mokuroku
(Classified Catalog of Local History Materials in Kagoshima Prefectural Library)
Kagoshima: Kagoshima Kenritsu Toshokan
1962.
213 p.
Asia Ref.Z3307/.K332/1962

A classified catalog of holdings, as of April 1, 1962. Includes a title index.

547 Kagoshima-ken shi
(History of Kagoshima Prefecture)
Kagoshima: Kagoshima-ken
1939.
6 v.
Asia DS895/.K32

The most comprehensive history of Kagoshima compiled by the prefectural government. Volumes 1 through 4 and supplement were published between 1939 and 1943. The supplement contains genealogical charts of Shimazu family, statistical tables, etc. Volume 5 (parts 1 and 2) was published in 1967 and covers approximately 30 years after 1936.

548 Kagoshima-ken shi gaisetsu
(An Outline of Kagoshima History)
Kawagoe Masanori
Tokyo: Shibundo
1958.
900 p.
Asia DS894.99/.K33K38/1958

A general account of politics and social conditions from the primitive ages until the abolition of the Satsuma-han. In particular, with regard to the political administration of the Shimazu family, source materials are used abundantly and explained in detail for easy comprehension. This is a good reference work.

549 Kagoshima-ken shiryo: Kyuki zatsuroku kohen
(Historical Materials of Kagoshima Prefecture: Miscellanea of Old Records, Part 2)
Kagoshima-ken Ishin Shiryo Hensanjo
Kagoshima: Kagoshima-ken
4 v.
Asia DS894.99/.K33A39

This is a comprehensive collection of numerous historical documents of Satsuma, covering the period from 1555 to 1644, and arranged chronologically. Source materials were collected, copied and edited by Ijichi Sueyasu and Ijichi Suemichi in the 19th century and published originally in 102 kan. This is
part of the series, Kagoshima-ken shiryo: Kyuki zatsuroku.

550 Kagoshima-ken shiryo: Kyuki zatsuroku tsuiroku
(Historical Materials of Kagoshima Prefecture: Miscellanea of Old Records, Supplement)
Kagoshima-ken Ishin Shiryo Hensanjo 鹿児島県新史料編さん所
8 v. (AC holds v.1-3 & v.6-8) Asia DS894.99/.K33A35

This is part of the series, Kagoshima-ken shiryo: Kyuki zatsuroku. Published in 182 kān, this collection covers the period from 1645 to 1895.

551 Kagoshima-ken shiryo: Kyuki zatsuroku zenpen
(Historical Materials of Kagoshima Prefecture: Miscellanea of Old Records, Part 1)
Kagoshima-ken Ishin Shiryo Hensanjo 鹿児島県新史料編さん所
2 v. (AC holds v.1) Asia DS894.99/.K33A35

This is part 1 of the series, Kagoshima-ken shiryo: Kyuki zatsuroku, and covers the period from 1040 to 1356.

552 Kagoshima-ken shiryo: Nariaki Ko shiryo
(Historical Source Materials on Kagoshima Prefecture: Materials on Nariakira)
Kagoshima-ken Ishin Shiryo Hensanjo 鹿児島県新史料編さん所
4 v. Asia DS894.99/.K33A38

A collection of various documents on Satsuma history centering around Shimazu Nariakira (1809-1858), the 28th daimyo, covering the period from 1811 to 1858. Documents on national events which affected Satsuma's political course are included.

553 Kagoshima-ken shiryo: Seinan senso
(Historical Source Materials on Kagoshima Prefecture: Satsuma Rebellion)
Kagoshima-ken Ishin Shiryo Hensanjo 鹿児島県新史料編さん所
3 v. Asia DS894.99/.K33A37
Vol. 1 contains 20 separate documents, describing in detail, the intelligence activities of Meiji government agents, progress of battles, etc. during the Satsuma Rebellion of 1877. Includes personal diaries depicting the war situation. Vol. 2 is devoted to confessions of all the prisoners who fought for Saigo's cause.

554 Kagoshima-ken shiryō: Tadayoshi Ko shiryō
(Historical Source Materials on Kagoshima Prefecture: Materials on Lord Tadayoshi)
Kagoshima-ken Ishin Shiryō Hensanjo
7 v. (Library holds v.1-6) Asia DS894.99/.K33A36

A basic collection of various documents on Satsuma history centering around Shimazu Tadayoshi (1840-1894), the last daimyo of Satsuma. This collection, covering the period from 1859 to 1872, also includes documents on national events which affected Satsuma's political policies.

555 Kagoshima-ken shiryōshu
Library holds Nos. 2, 8-20. Asia DS895/.K28K3

For annotation, see under each title of the series.

556 Kagoshima no rekishi
(History of Kagoshima)
Kagoshima-ken Shakai Kyoiku Kenkyukai Koto Gakko Rekishi Bukai


557 Kagoshima no rekishi to shakai
(History and Society of Kagoshima)
Kagoshima Daigaku Kyoiku Gakubu Shakaika Kenkyushitsu
371 p. Asia DS894.99/.K335K35

Articles of particular interest in this compilation are: "Jofu to sono keifu no kenkyu-shutoshite Yamada-ke o chusin to shite" by Omodaka Masatoshi, pp. 47-94, and "Satsuma-han ni okeru hoken rinri no shoso" by Tanemura Kanji, pp. 95-126. The former article analyzes various motivations for the
establishment of a type of new samurai employment at Edo
called jofu and describes types of duties which the jofu
samurai performed. The latter article analyzes various
characteristics of feudal ethics in Satsuma in relation to
the unique social structure and social system of the han.

558 Kagoshima-shi no 5itachi (Early years of Kagoshima City)
Kagoshima-shi 1955.

Presents a comprehensive history of Kagoshima City. Includes
Chapter 4, "Founding of Shimazu Family and Shugo-cho (Kamakura)
Period," and Chapter 5, "Satsuma-han Joka-machi (Tokugawa)
Period."

559 Kagoshima-shi shi (History of Kagoshima City)
Kagoshima: 3 v. Asia DS897/.K2A32

Together with the "History of Kagoshima Prefecture," provides
the most comprehensive coverage of Kagoshima. Vol. 2 covers
the han administration period.

560 Kamo kyodo shi (Local History of Kamo)

Begins with the archaeological past of Kamo Town, Kagoshima
Prefecture. Traces chronologically the administrative systems
and economic developments of the town and describes the
present conditions, including its industries.

561 Kanki guko, Un'yu zakkiden (My Humble Views on Satsuma Domain: Observations of a Priest)
Ijichi Sueyasu, ed. by Gomi Yoshio Kagoshima: Kagoshima Kenritsu Toshokan
Kanki guko, written in 1833 by Ijichi Sueyasu, describes the
origin of the Shimazu family and its founder, Shimazu Tadahisa
(1179-1227). Un'yu zakkiden, written in 1826 by Ijichi Sueyasu

119
on the basis of observations made by a Buddhist priest from another domain, describes the historical developments and vicissitudes of powerful local families in Satsuma. (See also, Part 1, Item 213.)

562 Kanoya-shi shi 鹿屋市史
(History of Kanoya City)
Kanoya Shishi Henshu Iinkai 鹿屋市史編纂委員会
2 v.  Asia DS894.99/.K339K36

Published to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the establishment of municipal administration of Kanoya City, Kagoshima Prefecture. A general history of the region from the prehistoric period to the present.

563 Kawakami Tadamitsu ichiryu kafu 川上忠実一流家譜
(Genealogy of Kawakami Tadamitsu Family)
Kagoshima Kenritsu Toshokan 鹿児島県立図書館
Kagoshima: Kagoshima-ken Shiryo Kankokai 鹿児島県史料刊行会

Detailed genealogy of the Kawakami Tadamitsu family, one of the families related to the Shimazu daimyo. Members of this family were successively assigned to important han posts, such as karo (senior councillor).

564 Kenkyu Seinan no eki 研究西南の役
(Treatise: Satsuma Rebellion)
Yamashita Ikuo 山下元夫
439 p.  Asia DS882.5/.Y35

Utilizing many original and secondary source materials, the author discusses in detail the causes of the Satsuma Rebellion of 1877 and describes the progress and outcome of the hard-fought battles.

565 Kikaijima daikaikanki 喜界島代官記
(Record of Intendants on Kikaijima)
Ed. by Iwakura Ichiro 岩倉一郎編

This is a record of intendants and aides, various incidents, instructions from Satsuma-han government, etc., pertaining to Kikaijima. Covers the period from 1645-1873. This is the sole, ancient record on Kikaijima.
566 Kikaijima gyogyo minzoku (Fishing Customs of Kikaijima)  
Iwakura Ichiro  
Tokyo: Achikku Myuzeamu  
129 p. (Kikaijima chosa shiryo, 4)  
Asia GN423/.I83/1941  
A survey report of traditional fishing customs (fishing methods, fishing boats, rituals and beliefs) of Kikaijima.

567 Kikaijima nenchu gyoji (Annual Events of Kikaijima)  
Iwakura Ichiro  
Tokyo: Achikku Myuzeamu  
77 p. (Kikaijima chosa shiryo, 5)  
Asia GR340/.I83/1943  
This is a survey report concerning annual events held on Kikaijima.

568 Kinsei Amami no shihai to shakai (Management and Society of Pre-Modern Amami)  
Matsushita Shiro  
Tokyo: Daiichi Shobo  
317 p.  
Asia DS894.99/.K339M38/1983  
A general outline of the pre-modern history of Amami Islands. The focal point is the rule by Satsuma-han of Amami, which was then called Michinoshima. Includes a bibliography, pp. 295-313.

569 Kinsei Iriki monjo (Pre-Modern Iriki Manuscript Documents)  
Ed. by Abe Yoshio  
Tokyo: Tokyo Daigaku Shuppankai  
502 p.  
Asia DS897/.I7K56  
A compilation of pre-modern manuscript documents handed down for generations in the various families of Iriki Town, Satsuma County, Kagoshima Prefecture. Serves as valuable reference materials to learn of the political and economic lives of outer-castle samurai. A collection of 31 documents, including "Irikiin Family Documents," with concise annotations by Honda Chikatora.

570 Kinsei Nihon kokuminshi: yuhan-hen (National History of Pre-Modern Japan: Edition on Influential Domains)
Chapter 1 discusses the various progressive measures of the 25th Satsuma daimyo, Shimazu Shigehide (1745-1833), and the counter-reform movements of the so-called "Kinshiroku" faction. Traces the establishment of han leadership by Shigehide through the Kinshiroku purge and the accomplishment of the Tenpo Financial Reforms. This is the first book which described the successful achievements of daimyo Shigehide.

571 Kinsei shoto Kyushu Kikokishu (Accounts of Travels to Kyushu at Beginning of Pre-Modern Period)
Ed. by Shinjo Tsunezo

A collection of 10 articles describing travels made to Kyushu between 1573 and 1598. The introductory article consists of annotative explanations, by Shinjo Tsunezo, of each travel account.

572 Kyuki zatsuroku 旧記雑録

See Kagoshima-ken shiryo: kyuki zatsuroku
573 Makurazaki-shi shi (History of Makurazaki City)  
Makurazaki Shishi Hensan Iinkai  
Makurazaki: 1269 p.  
1969.  
Asia DS894.99/.K339M34/1969  
History of Makurazaki City from ancient times to 1868 compiled from manuscript documents and ancient records.

574 Meiji gannen boshin sen'eki kankei shiryô (Source Materials Related to the Civil War of 1868)  
Ed. by Murano Moriharu  
Kagoshima: Kagoshima Shiryo Kankokai  
1968.  
Asia DS895./K28K3/No.9  
A compilation of records of the Boshin Senso (1868-1869), including reports on the activities of the Satsuma army and listing of names of fallen soldiers.

575 Meiji Ishin sejishi josetsu (Introduction to Meiji Restoration Political History)  
Mori Toshihiko  
Tokyo: Miraisha  
1967.  
282 p.  
Asia DS881.3/.M69  
A portrayal of the vital role played by Satsuma-han in the Meiji Restoration (1868) through the analysis of kobugattai undo (Movement for Union of Court and Shogunate) in the 1860's, in which Satsuma-han was actively involved.

576 Meiji zettaishugi no koso katei: Kagoshima-han no nogyou kozo (Basic Process of Meiji Absolutism: Agricultural Structure of Kagoshima-han)  
Yamada Tatsuo  
Tokyo: Ochanomizu Shobo  
1962.  
210 p.  
Asia HD919/.K3Y3  
Describes the structure and development of the "kado" (basic taxation unit) system which is unique to Satsuma-han. Contrasts and analyzes the overwhelming poverty of the farmers and the powerful han authority, i.e., the strength of the feudal landholding system of the han.
577 Michinoshima daikanki shusei
(Records of Michinoshima Intendant)
Nomiyama Atau
Fukuoka: Fukuoka Daigaku Kenkyujo
465 p.

Records of the administration of Seinan Islands by the Satsuma-han and Meiji government during the Pre-Modern and early Meiji periods (mainly, records of the Satsuma-han intendant). These records and other related materials were compiled and edited. Michinoshima is the collective name used during the Satsuma-han rule for the islands in Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (namely, Oshima, Tokunoshima, Kikaijima, Okinoerabujima and Yoronto).

578 Miyazaki-ken kinsei shakai keizai shi
(Economic History of Miyazaki Prefecture's Pre-Modern Society)
Koder a Tetsunosuke
Miyazaki: Miyazaki-ken Shiryo Hensankai
412 p.

Hyuga Province was a colony in olden times and there are historical evidences of "Hyuga human traffic ships." Focusing on this problem, this book describes the economic facet of Hyuga society in pre-modern times. Chapter 13 is titled, "Human Traffic Ships of Satsuma and the Korean Slave Problem."

579 Miyazaki-ken kyodo shiryo sogo mokuroku
(Comprehensive Catalog of Local History Materials of Miyazaki Prefecture)
Miyazaki Kenritsu Toshokan
Miyazaki: 1964.

A compilation of 2,892 items, available as of March 31, 1964, in six public libraries and personal collections in Miyazaki Prefecture. Public library holdings are given in a classified listing with a title index while personal collections are listed by towns and villages with a classified index.

580 Miyazaki-ken no rekishi
(History of Miyazaki Prefecture)
Hidaka Jikichi
Tokyo: Yamakawa Shuppansha
1970.
An interpretative general history of Miyazaki Prefecture from the ancient to modern periods. Appendix includes a chronological table of Miyazaki history, a glossary of Miyazaki dialects, a listing of special local products, etc.

581 Miyazaki-ken sanrin enkaku shiryo 宮崎県森林沿革資料 (Source Materials on Forestry Development in Miyazaki Prefecture)
Ed. by Kodera Tetsunosuke 小寺鉄之助編
606 p. Asia S471/.J321034/1965

A compilation of basic source materials on forestry administration by the Meiji government. Describes the example of Miyazaki Prefecture in the procedure to convert former "han forest lands" to "governmental forest lands."


Part of a series on the histories of various han during the Tokugawa period (1600-1868). A concise account of the Satsuma-han by Kanbashi Norimasa is given in this volume (pp. 311-356).

583 Moriya Toneri hicho 守屋内人日帳 (Diary of Moriya Toneri)
Moriya Shigetaka 守屋重昭
4 v. Asia DS894.99/.K339K3335

Publication, with annotations, of the diary of Moriya Toneri Shigetaka (October 1825-November 1871), a rural samurai (unit captain) of Koyama District, Osumi Province, Satsuma. This is a faithful record, spanning 46 years of the life of a Satsuma rural samurai, and a valuable source for the study of the lives of rural samurai.
All the available tangible and intangible folk custom source materials of Nansei Islands (chain of Satsunan, Amami, Okinawa, Miyako and Yaeyama Islands) were gathered, analyzed and explained. Vol. 1 discusses fisheries and farming, daily living implements, etc. Vol. 2 takes up religious rituals, festivals, folk arts and folklores.

Records of Sasamori Gisuke of his explorations of Ryukyus in 1893. Presents a wide coverage ranging from physical geographic features to human cultural aspects.

A portrayal by a Satsuma samurai, Nagoshi Sagenta, of the natural surroundings, living conditions, etc. of Amami Islands during the period of Satsuma-han administration.

Torao Haraguchi is chairman of the editing committee. Satsuma-han is described in vol. 5, "Pre-Modern Period." Appended is an article on the naval history of Satsuma (pp 451-489).
This volume describes the history of education in Satsuma in the Tokugawa period, rules and regulations governing the han educational policy and the Zoshikan domain school which was established by daimyo Shigehide in 1773 (pp. 275-289). There is also a section on local schools in Satsuma and the Ryukyus (pp. 543-558).

Covers only the period up to Meiji Restoration. The first section describes geographical, and the second, historical features.

On-nobori on-dochu nitcho on-sagarimuki retcho seido, Vol. 56 is the daily travel record, to and from Edo in 1851, of the Kajiki family, one of the important Shimazu branch families. Retcho seido, 56, describes fixed rules and formalities regarding the procession of the Shimazu daimyo in his sankin kotai (alternate attendance) to Edo.
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592 **Saigo to Okubo to Hisamitsu** 西郷と大久保と久光
(Saigo and Okubo and Hisamitsu)
Kaionji Chogoro 海老寺潮五郎
239 p. Asia DS884/.S35K34

Character portraits, by a noted historical novelist, of Saigo Takamori (1827-1877), Okubo Toshimichi (1830-1878) and Shimazu Hisamitsu (1817-1887).

593 **Saiyu zakki** 西遊雑記
(Miscellaneous Notes on Travel to the West)
Furukawa Koshoken 古河古松軒
Kinsei shakai keizai sosho, 9 pp. 1-198 Asia HC462.6/.H652/V.9

This is a record of the travel made by the author from Hyuga to Satsuma in 1783. The economic livelihood conditions of the Satsuma-han people, at the time, can be gleaned from the notes.

594 **Sakoku to han boeki** 鎖国と藩貿易
(Isolationism and Han Trade)
Uehara Kenzen 上原兼善
308 p. Asia HF3829/.R9U43

Discusses the foreign trade control measures of the Bakufu and its effects on Satsuma's "Ryukyu-China trade." Also describes the significance of the trade in the Tenpo Financial Reforms of the Bakufu and Satsuma.

595 **Sangoku meisho zue** 三国名勝図会
(Pictorical Gazetteer of the Three Provinces)
Reproduction in printed form. For annotation, see Part I.
Item 361. Asia DS895/.K32S3

596 **Sanshu shokashi (uji no kenkyu): Sasshu Mitsuein shi** 三州諸家史 (氏の研究): 薩州満家史
(History of Families of Three Provinces (Study of Clans): History of Mitsuein of Satsuma Province)
Sanshu Kyodoshi Kenkyukai 三州郷土史研究会
302 p. Asia CS1308/.K32S35
Describes not only the main and related families of Shimazu but also the various powerful local clans and the temple and shrine priests' families before 1600. A valuable work which can be called "the history of the rise and fall of local clans in the Satsuma-Osumi-Hyuga Provinces."

597 Sappan kaigun shi 隨藩海軍史
(Naval History of Satsuma-Han)
Shimazu Koshakuke Henshujo 島津公家家編撰所
3 V. Asia DS895/.K31S45

This work describes various maritime affairs, including the buildup of the Satsuma Navy, visits of foreign ships, establishment of coastal defense and conduct of naval battles before 1868. This is also a useful work for the study of Satsuma's smuggling activities during the Tokugawa period (1600-1868).

598 Sappan kirishitan shiryo shusei 隨藩切支丹史料集成
(Compilation of Christian Materials of Satsuma-Han)
Shigeno Yuko 胛野幽考
214 p. Asia BX1668/.S45

A comprehensive collection of Christian (Catholic) materials centered on Satsuma-han. Materials are arranged chronologically with explanations.

599 Sappan kyushi bunsho 隨藩舊士文書
(Letters of Satsuma Samurai Retainers)
83 p. (Kagoshima-ken shiryo shu 18) Asia DS895/.K28K3/No.18

A collection of some 300 letters written by Satsuma samurai retainers during the 16th and 17th centuries.

600 Sappan no bunka 隨藩の文化
(Culture of Satsuma)
Kagoshima: Kagoshima-shi Kyoiku Iinkai 鹿児島市教育委員會 1935.

A general account of the creation and development of Confucian
studies, military system, herb gardens and herbal studies, western-style shipbuilding, scientific enterprises and textile industries in Satsuma.

601 Sappan no kyoiku to zaisei narabini gunbi
( Education, Finances and Military Preparations of Satsuma-Han)
Hayashi Yoshihiko 林吉彦
Tokyo: Daiichi Shobo
1 V. 1982.
Asia DS894.99/.K33H38

Written by a military officer and focuses on Satsuma's military system and the finances which supported it. Supplementary information is provided on the educational system and war tactics of Satsuma. This is a reprint of the 1939 edition.

602 Sappan senko kikan
( Decrees and Letters of Satsuma Lords)
Kagoshima: Kagoshima-ken Shiryo Kankokai 鹿児島県史料刊行会
1979.
Asia DS895/.K28K3/No.19,20

A collection of decrees issued and letters written by the successive daimyo of Satsuma in the 16th and 17th centuries.

603 Sappan shidan shu
( Historical Account of Satsuma-Han)
Shigeno Yasutsugu, Komaki Masanari 重野安継, 小牧昌栄
Tokyo: Kowakai 講談社
1912.
Asia DS895/.K31S451

An important lecture series on Satsuma history by two prominent historians, Shigeno Yasutsugu (1827-1910) and Komaki Masanari (1843-1922). These lectures can be considered as valuable original source materials. Shigeno's lectures covered the period from ancient times to around the end of the 16th century. After his death, Komaki took over the lectures and continued the historical coverage up to the early 19th century. Komaki's 19th and final lecture in the series is a description of the administrative organization of Satsuma-han. A genealogical table of the Shimazu family is appended.

604 Sappan shutsugun senjo
( Satsuma Troops in Action)
Ed. by Otsuka Takematsu
2 V.  Asia DS895/.K31088

Detailed records of the actual fighting of Satsuma troops in the Boshin Civil War (1868-1869), which led to the overthrow of the Tokugawa Shogunate and the restoration of the Imperial rule.

605  Sappan sosho 鹿瀬叢書

See Shin sappan sosho

606  Sappan Tenpo-do i-go zaisei kaikaku tenmatsusho (Account of Financial Reforms in Satsuma-Han Since Tenpo)
Ebihara Yusai
Kinsei shakai keizai sosho, 4, pp. 1-132
Asia HC462.6/.H652

An account of the great financial reforms conducted in Satsuma-han from the end of Tenpo to Kaei periods (1829-1848). The account was compiled in 1884 from old records and personal memories by Ebihara Yusai, a subordinate of Zusho Shozaemon, who was chiefly responsible for the reforms. Details of the financial reforms in Satsuma-han are revealed.

607  Satsu-Gu-Nichi chiri sanko (Geographical Reference on Satsuma, Osumi and Hyuga Provinces)
Kagoshima-ken Kyoiku 鹿児島県教育会
Kagoshima: 1929.
648 p.  Asia DS894.99/.K33K33/1929

A gazetteer of the three provinces of Satsuma, Osumi and Hyuga. This is a reprint of the January 1871 edition. Appended are explanatory notes by Haraguchi Torao.

608  Satsu-Gu-Nichi denbu zatcho (Tax and Labor Corvee in Satsuma, Osumi and Hyuga Provinces)
Ijichi Suemichi
Kinsei chiho keizai shiryo, 1, pp. 381-1440
Asia HC462.6/.056/V.1

Included in Kinsei chiho keizai shiryo, 1 (Historical Source Materials on Pre-Modern Economy). Edited by Ijichi Suemichi, this is a collection of old documents pertaining to the han rice tax levied for various purposes during the period from 1576 to 1698.
A collection of 12 treatises written by the foremost researchers on Satsuma active in Japan today. For annotation on each treatise, refer to "Part 3, Essays and Articles" section, in which these treatises are included separately.

A collection of 14 treatises on the structure and development of Satsuma-han. This is a sequel to the Basic Structure of Satsuma-Han by the same editor. Appended is a "Bibliography of Important Documents Related to Satsuma-Han." For annotation on each treatise, refer to "Part 3, Essays and Articles" section, in which these treatises are included separately.

This monograph is based on the author's doctoral dissertation approved for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in History at the University of Hawaii. The central theme is that Shigehide's administrative reforms in the latter half of the 18th century led to the successful Tenpo Financial Reforms of Satsuma-han.

A compilation of 10 treatises, analyzing various problems of Satsuma from historical, political, economic, geographical
and philosophical standpoints. For annotation on each treatise, refer to "Part 3, Essays and Articles" section in which treatises are included separately.

613 Satsuma igakushi, 1 醇摩医学史
(Medical History of Satsuma, Vol. 1)
672 p. Asia R625/.S37N33/1965

The medical history of Satsuma-han was researched and recorded by a noted local historian. Next to Nagasaki, Satsuma was the most advanced in Western medicine at the end of the Bakumatsu period.

614 Satsuma Shimazu-shi 醇摩島津氏
(Shimazu of Satsuma)
Miki Yasushi 三木靖
331 p. Asia DS894.99/.K3365M54

A history of the Shimazu family during the Sengoku period (1467-1568), centering on, (1) the life of the great leader, Shimazu Tadayoshi (1492-1568), (2) the unique lineage of the Shimazu family, and (3) various stages of the Sengoku wars in which the Shimazu family engaged.

615 Satsuma to Ryukyu 醇摩と琉球
(Satsuma and Ryukyu)
Yokoyama Kendo 横山健堂
Tokyo: Chuo Shoin 中央書院 1914.
416 p. Asia DS894.99/.K33Y64/1914

A collection of essays on miscellaneous subjects, ranging from historical developments to customs and manners, to help the Japanese better understand the Ryukyus.

616 Satsunan ketsurui shi 醇南血淚史
(Grievous Account of Satsuma)
Kajiki Tsuneki 加木木津樹
Tokyo: Satsunan Ketsurui Shi Hakkojo 醇南血淚史発行所 1912.
970 p. Asia DS882.5/.K33

A descriptive account of the battles of Satsuma Rebellion of 1877. The author was a follower of Saigo Takamori and fought against the Meiji government army.
617  Satsunan shoto no sogoteki kenkyu
(Comprehensive Study of Satsunan Islands)
Ed. by Hirayama Teruo
509 p.
Asia PL693/.S281H57

A compilation of geographic, ethnologic and linguistic studies of the Satsunan Islands (Amami Islands, Tokara Islands, Yakushima and Tanegashima).

618  Satsuyo kakocho
(Necrology of Satsuma People)
Ed. by Miyashita Mitsuro
Kagoshima: Kagoshima Kenritsu Toshokan
1974.
180 p. (Kagoshima-ken shiryoshu, 14)
Asia DS895/.K28K3/No.14

This is the necrology of people from Satsuma who died in Edo between 1656 and 1870. The necrology was kept in the Daienji Temple of Shiba, Edo.

619  Satsuyo ohen kiji
(Record of Travels to Satsuma)
Takagi Zensuke
Nihon shomin seikatsu shiryo shusei, 2, pp. 609-611
Asia DS821/.N6793/V.2


620  Seihan dense ko
(Treatise on Land Taxation of Satsuma)
Ijichi Sueyasu
Nihon keizai sosho, 26, pp. 445-535
Asia HB51/.N54/V.26

A treatise on Satsuma's agricultural administrative reforms written in 1837 by Ijichi Sueyasu, a Satsuma samurai. Discusses 43 items, including paddy fields, taxation, corvee labor, horse-breeding, etc. Constitutes a valuable source materials for the study of Satsuma. Included in Bibliotheca Japonica Oeconomiae Politicae, Vol. 26.
621  Seinan bun'un shiron  (Treatise on Cultural Progress of Satsuma)
Muto Chohei  武藤長平
Tokyo: Oka Shoin  岡書院 1926.
516 p.  Asia DS895/.K97M88

A collection of scholarly articles on the historical development of Confucianism and Western learning and the vicissitudes of academic traditions of the various domains in Kyushu. It includes many studies on Satsuma and Ryukyus.

622  Seinan no eki Satsu-gun kokyosho  (Satsuma Rebellion Testimonies)
Ed. by Kodera Tetsunosuke  小寺鉄之助
42, 648 p.  Asia DS882.5/.K63

A record of the trials held at the special Kyushu Court of Satsuma army officers who participated in the Satsuma Rebellion of 1877. Testimonies of 1,054 persons are included. Explanatory notes are provided parenthetically in the text to facilitate comprehension.

623  Seinan Senso  西南戦争
See  Kagoshima-ken shiryo: Seinan Senso

624  Sendai-shi shi: Sekito-hen  (History of Sendai City: Stone Monuments)
Sendai Kyodoshi Hensan Iinkai  川内市史編さん委員会

A compilation of annotated illustrations of stone monuments, such as temple tombstones, five-tiered gravestones, "Jizo" monuments, etc., found in Sendai City, Kagoshima Prefecture and vicinity. Illustrations are arranged by locale.

625  Shidankai sokkiroku  (Stenographic Record of Historical Lectures)
Shidankai 史談会
46 v.  Asia DS881.3/.S4443

A series of lectures made by prominent political figures and leading historians on personal experiences and historical researches. These lectures, given between April 1892 and
September 1938, cover various aspects of national and han affairs during the Tokugawa period, especially the Bakumatsu (1852-1868). There are many valuable lectures concerning Satsuma.

626  Shima no sekatsu shi  シマの生活誌
(Life on an Island)
Noma Yoshio  野間吉夫
Sangensha  三元社 1942.

A descriptive account of Okinoerabu Island in the chain of Amami Islands.

627  Shimazu chukoki  島津中興記
(Revival of Shimazu)
Ed. by Haraguchi Torao  原口虎雄編

A collection of three independent works: Shimazu Nisshin-ko (1910) by Watanabe Morie, Shimazu Takahisa-ko (1920) by Tjichi Mohichi, and Shimazu Yoshihiro-ko (1918) by Taniyama Hatsuhichiro. Focusing on the accomplishments of these three great leaders, Shimazu Tadayoshi, also known as Nisshinsai (1492-1568), the 15th daimyo Shimazu Takahisa (1514-1571) and the 17th daimyo Shimazu Yoshihiro (1533-1611), this collection is, in actuality, a detailed history of Satsuma during the Sengoku period. The cumulative efforts of these three lords enabled Satsuma to flourish amid the vicissitudes of the Sengoku period and also laid the foundation for its emergence as a powerful domain in the Tokugawa period.

628  Shimazu-ke monjo  島津家文書
See Dai Nihon komonjo, iewake dai 16: Shimazu-ke monjo

629  Shimazu Nariakira Ko  島津家光公
(Shimazu Nariakira)
Nakamura Tokugoro  中村徳五郎
Tokyo: Monshoin Shuppanbu  文明院出版部 1933.
6, 325 p.  Asia DS881.5/.S5N34

A biography of the daimyo, Shimazu Nariakira (1809-1858), written with great admiration in a highly favorable light.

630  Shimazu Nariakira monjo  島津家光文書
(Shimazu Nariakira Documents)
An important collection of letters, decrees, memorials to Kyoto court and Shogunate, etc. written by daimyo Shimazu Nariakira (1809-1858). It also contains documents related to these writings of Nariakira.

Shimazu Shigehide 島津重義
(Shimazu Shigehide)
Kanbashi Norimasa 萬年正
272 p.
Asia DS894.99/.K336K35

The author, who was the director of the Kagoshima Prefectural Library, uses an abundant source of unique materials to describe the manifold accomplishments of Shigehide. This is the first comprehensive biography of Shimazu Shigehide.

Shimazu-shi no kenkyu 島津氏の研究
(Study of Lord Shimazu)
Ed. by Fukushima Kaneharu 阻島金治編
478 p. (Sengoku daimyo ronshu 16)

Constitutes Vol. 16 of the series, Sengoku Daimyo Ronshu (Treatises on Feudal Lords of Sengoku Period). A collection of treatises on land administrative system, governmental management structure, unification rule (Toyotomi's rule) and Lord Shimazu, foreign diplomacy and culture, etc. written by Fumihiko Gomi, Kuwabata Ko and other experts.

Shin Sappan sosho 新薩藩叢書
(New Satsuma-Han Series)
5 V.
Asia DS895/.K31S47

Volume 1 contains Sappan kyudenshu which describes miscellaneous historical events of Satsuma and "saying and doings" of Satsuma lords and their retainers. Covers the period from the first lord Tadahisa (1179-1227) to the 24th lord Shigetoshi (1729-1755). Volume 2 is devoted to Seihan yashi which is a chronological history of Satsuma covering the same period as Volume 1.

Shogo eiro shirabe 諏訪栄労調
(Investigation on the Decline of Rural Districts)
Kubo Heinaizaemon 久保平内左衛門
Nihon nomin shiryo shusui, 9, pp. 49-72
Asia HD2092/.Q56/V.9

An investigative and evaluative report to his superiors on the causes of farmers' decline by Kubo Heinaizaemon, agricultural magistrate of Kagoshima-han, who was ordered to inspect the villages in various districts. The report appears to have been compiled from 1722 to 1730. This is a valuable work for the study of agricultural administration by the han and farming conditions. (See also, item#407, Part 1.)

635  Sozei mondo 税制問答
(Questions-and-Answers on Taxation)
Kawaminami Koen
Kinsei chiho keizai shiryo, 2, pp. 453-561
Asia HC462.6/.Q56/V.2

Included in Kinsei chiho keizai shiryo, 1 (Historical Source Materials on Pre-Modern Economy). Written by Kawaminami Koen in 1874, this treatise describes the history of taxation and its changes in Satsuma domain including the Ryukyu Islands.
636 Tadayoshi Ko shiryo

See Kagoshima-ken shiryo: Tadayoshi Ko shiryo

637 Tanegashima fubutsu shi (Things Tanegashima)
Shimono Toshimi 下野敏見
244 p. Asia GT4884/.S45

Introduction to Tanegashima through use of source materials on customs and manners. Contains abundant materials on festivals, annual events, etc.

638 Tanegashima hibunshu (Collection on Tanegashima Stone Monuments)
Ed. by Shimono Toshimi, Samejima Muneyoshi 下野敏見, 飫島宗美共編
Nishino Omote: Kumage Bungakukai 熊毛文学会 1965.
2 V. Asia DS897/.T35S55

The subtitle is "Cultural History of Stone." All of the stone memorials on Tanegashima are described with original engravings, transliterations into modern Japanese and sketches. Explanations given for each.

639 Tanegashima-ke fu (Genealogy of the Tanegashima Family)
Tr. by Samejima Muneyoshi 飫島宗美
6 V. Asia CS1309/.T36/1962

Translated from Chinese original. (See also Part I, Item 432.)

640 Tanegashima-ke nenchu gyoji (Annual Events of the Tanegashima Family)
Habu Rokurozaemon Michikiyo 羽生六郎左衛門道次
167 p. Asia DS895/.T35H33

The document, "Family Annual Events," which had been passed on, as tradition, in the Tanegashima family is deciphered and reprinted. Appended are simple explanations to facilitate comprehension.
641 Taniyama-shi shi (History of Taniyama City)
Taniyama-shi Shi Hensan Iinkai (谷山市誌編纂委員会)
Taniyama-shi: Taniyama Shiyakusho (谷山市役所)

The first and most comprehensive compilation of the local history of Taniyama City.

642 Tarobo-cho shi: Miyakonojo hogenshu (History of Tarobo Town: Miyakonojo Dialects)
Setoyama Kesagi (瀬戸山耕俊)
Miyakonojo Shidankai (宮崎県史協)
1974.

Describes the history and customs of Tarobo Town in Miyakonojo City, Miyazaki Prefecture. Also contains a glossary of dialects used in Morokata District of which Miyakonojo is the center.

643 Tatsuno narabini Naeshirogawa yakimono Koraijin torai zaifu yuraiki, Naeshirogawa monjo shoyaku nikki (Local Government Daily Records on Potters)
Nihon shomin seikatsu shiryo shusei, 10, PP. 673-747
Asia DS821/.N6793/V.10

The daily records, compiled by the local government in 1845, on the livelihood patterns of potters in Naeshirogawa, where the pottery kilns of the famous Satsuma ware are located.

644 Teichu nisshi (Daily Record of the Year, 1877)
Ed. by Murano Moriharu, Kanbashi Norimasa
村野守治, 間之正晴
Kagoshima: Kagoshima Kenritsu Toshokan (鹿児島県立図書館)
2 V. (Kagoshima-ken shiryoshu 2)
Asia DS895/.K28K3

Reprint of the daily record of the year, 1877, of the Kagoshima Prefectural Office. It describes in detail the prefectural government administration during the Satsuma Rebellion.
** U-Z **

645  Uwai Kakuken niki
上井覚兼日記
See Dai Nihon koki roku: Uwai Kakuken niki

646  Zuroku ishin to Satsuma 図録維新と薩摩
(Pictorial Record of Meiji Restoration and Satsuma)
Ed. by Minami Nihon Hoso 南日本放送編
Kagoshima: Minami Nihon Hoso 南日本放送 1968.
1 V. Asia FO DS895/.K32S35

A portrayal, in large graphic representations, of Satsuma from the days of Shimazu Nariakira (1809-1858), a prime mover of the Meiji Restoration, until the Satsuma Rebellion of 1877.
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PART III

ESSAYS AND ARTICLES

147
On a Number of Questionable Points in Amami History
Haraguchi Torao
Naze shishi, 2
1973, pp. 751-808.
Raising a number of questionable points in Amami history, the author attempts to answer each but this article lacks a unifying theme. Among the items questioned are: Utopian theory that Amami was a paradise before Shimazu's rule; Ryukyu Campaign of Shimazu in 1609; origin of sugar manufacture on Oshima Island; origin and influence of Satsuma sweet potato; and, regional prejudices.

Satsuma-han Movements During An'ei and Tenmei Periods
Kuroda Yasuo
Chihoshi kenkyu
120 (1972), 25-38.
An analysis of Shimazu Shigehide's han administrative reforms during the An'ei-Tenmei periods (1772-1789). Insistence on production of commercial products oppressed peasants and led to the dissolution of social strata. However, this reform measure is believed to have laid the foundation for success of the Tenpo Financial Reforms.

A Brief Personal Record of Shin'emon Arita
Kuwabata Ko
Miyakonojo Kosen kenkyu hokoku
2 (1967), 1-19.
A reproduction of the source materials related to Arita Shin'emon, who was a retainer of Lord Shimazu, in Miyakonojo.

Study of Ayabune: Developments Leading to Lord Shimazu's Rule Over Ryukyu
Kishaba Kazutaka
Nihon rekishi
241 (1968), 62-75.
Ayabune is the official transport ship dispatched by the Ryukyu government during its intercourse with Satsuma in the Medieval Ages. This article defines the various factors pertaining to ayabune and concludes that the confrontation which developed since the dispatch of the ship in 1575 was the cause of the subsequent invasion of Ryukyu by Satsuma.
** B **

651 Bakuhan taisei seiritsu ni okeru Shimazu-shi
(Lord Shimazu in the Bakuhan Formation Period)
Kono Hideo 河野秀男
Akashi Tanki Daigaku kenkyu kyo 明石短期大学研究紀要

Discusses the establishment of Satsuma-han in the Pre-Modern period in relation to the rivalry of Toyotomi and Tokugawa powers.

652 Bakumatsu ichi seiso keitai no bunseki
(Analysis of Political Struggles in Bakumatsu Period: Basis of Political Confrontation Between the Various Han and Shogunate)
Ishii Takashi 石井孝
Rekishigaku kenkyu 歴史学研究 1 (1933), 38-45.

The author considers the confrontation between the Shogunate and the various han as a struggle among feudal lords and attempts to clarify the confrontation by analyzing the socio-economic bases of the respective parties. The author has depended on the research by Tsuchiya Takao for factual circumstances and this article is a generalized account.

653 Bakumatsu-Ishin-ki no hansei kaikaku to goshi jinushi:
Osumi no Kuni Kanoya-go Noda-ke no baai
(Han Administrative Reform and Goshi Landlordism during Bakumatsu-Restoration Period: Case Study of Noda Family in Kanoya District, Osumi Province)
Matsushita Shiro 松下忠朗
Satsuma-han no kozo to tenkai 北陸藩の構造と展開

The author describes: (1) The managerial practices of Noda family, a wealthy goshi (rural samurai) as a landlord; (2) Commercial activities conducted by the Noda family; and (3) Noda family’s reaction to han administrative reform from 1847 to 1868. Because of mounting foreign pressure, the han was forced to reorganize and strengthen militarily and a vital part of this process was to eliminate commercial inclinations of goshi. The Noda family reacted to the han decree in devious ways.
On One Aspect of Weapons Augmentation by Satsuma-han in Bakumatsu-Restoration Period: Importation of Rifles after 1863

Yamada Takashi

This article describes, with the use of statistics, Satsuma's importation of Western rifles, from 1863 to 1867, and the subsequent modernization of its army which further strengthened Satsuma's position in the national political arena in the Bakumatsu-Restoration period.

Relations Between Satsuma-han and Karatsu-han, Centered on Karatsu Coal, During Bakumatsu Period

Uemura Heihachiro

Having purchased steamships which travelled domestic and overseas routes during the Bakumatsu period, Satsuma-han bought coal mines in various areas to obtain coal for the ships. As one of them, the Satsuma coal mine developed through its own investments appeared in Karatsu in 1864. This article reveals the relationships between Godai Tomoatsu of Satsuma and Mitsui Reisuke of Karatsu who were involved with the mine operations.

Branch Families and Distribution of Family Properties in Agricultural Villages in Osumi Province during Bakumatsu Period: On Moriya Family in Koyama District

Hidemura Senzo

Introduces the complete text of the "Bunchi mokuroku" (Catalog of Land Distribution), the manuscript document of Moriya family, a rural samurai family in Koyama District, Osumi Province, and discusses the creation of branch families and distribution of family properties.
657 Bakumatsu-ki Satsuma-han goshi no bunke to kasan no bun'yō
(Branch Families and Family Property Distribution of Satsuma-
han Samurai During Bakumatsu Period)
Hidemura Senzo
Keizaigaku kenkyū 30:5-6 (1965), 187-229

A study of the pattern of establishing branch families
among the upper class rural samurai of Koyama District, Osumi
Province, through analysis of the distribution methods of
family properties.

658 Bakumatsu-ki Satsuma-han ni okeru ajiru no konseki:
ryoshu kenryoku to jiin ken'i
(Vestiges of Asylum in Satsuma-han During Bakumatsu Period:
Power of Fief Lords and Authority of Temples)
Hidemura Senzo
Keizaigaku kenkyū 30:1 (1964), 89-112.

In the past, temples served the role of asylum where criminals,
debtors and escaped slaves sought protection. This work is
based on the source materials related to Moriya Teneri hicho
(Moriya Teneri Diary) of Koyama District, Osumi Province.
The historical materials used consist of 23 documents.

659 Bakumatsu-ki Satsuma-han ni okeru joso goshi to eitai
genin (Lifetime Servants and Upper-Class Rural Samurai of Satsuma
in Bakumatsu Period)
Hidemura Senzo

Describes the agricultural management and the labor force of
genin (servants) of the Moriya family of Koyama District,
Osumi Province. The servants were classified into three
types: eitai genin (servants dependent for lifetime or
even for several generations upon their master's house),
dekan and mero (male and female servants under indenture for
several years) and himagane no mono (servants who worked for
several days a month in return for an advance of money). The
eitai genin are described and analyzed in detail.

660 Bakumatsu-ki seinan henkyogata ryogoku ni okeru ryutsu
kazo no tokushitsu (Muraisei Border Type Fortified Country, and the
 Characteristics of its Traffic)
An attempt at socio-economic categorization of the peripheral territory treated as a composite unit for agricultural operations, production of commercial goods and product distribution. The author considers the region which rims the Southwest section of the Japanese Islands in a "U-shape" (namely, Tosa, Satsuma, Saga, Choshu Provinces, etc.) as the "Southwest peripheral territory."

When the subject of Satsuma-han farming villages is taken up, the role of the rural samurai is emphasized, but this article focuses on the growth of the peasants in kado, (rice tax and corvee collection unit). The farming operations of the Shitomoto family, as head landowner of kado, is analyzed and the significant contribution to the family's growth of dry field cultivation with its low annual tax rate is pointed out.

Utilizing Akune's Kawaminami manuscript documents, the author describes subsidization of and protective measures for han-controlled ships of the Three Islands (Oshima, Kikaijima and Tokunoshima) during the Tenpo Financial Reforms.
Fujimoto Takashi and Matsushita Shiro
藤本隆士，松下正朗
Satsuma-han no kiso kozo
薩摩藩の基礎構造

Discusses the Satsuma-han Tenpo Financial Reforms and measures for maritime transportation and shipbuilding. The manuscript documents of Kawaminami family of Akune reveals that the family received han subsidies for capital outlay and building of official ships for Oshima, Kikaijima and Tokunoshima. The article also describes ship assignments to Michinoshima and Ryukyu.

664 Bakumatsu no Satsuma monto to Honganji
幕末の薩摩門徒と本願寺
(Honganji and Satsuma Believers During Bakumatsu Period)
Fukuma Kocho 福間光超
Shinshu kenkyu 真宗研究 13 (1968), 97-110.

Utilizing as source materials the correspondence of the Bakumatsu period still remaining in Honganji (main temple in Kyoto), the author describes the relations between the temple and Satsuma believers during the ban by Bakufu of Jodo Shinshu (Pure Land Sect).

665 Bakumatsu Sappan ni okeru higashimegata kadowari to genin
幕末薩藩における東目型門徒と下人
(Higashime-Type Land Distribution and Servants in Satsuma During Bakumatsu Period)
Morita Yoshinobu 森田憲信

A study of the types of farming villages and servants in Higashime (Osumi Province), which had a comparatively small population for its landed property. Describes the living conditions of servants and their forced relocation.

666 Bakumatsu Sappan no kokutaiteki jikaku
幕末薩藩の国体的自覚
(Consciousness of National Polity in Satsuma-han)
Nagae Shinzo 永江新三

The author considers the political movements of Satsuma-han during the Bakumatsu period as a practice of Emperor worship. The article strongly reflects the popular thinking on national polity which again appeared in 1942.
This article analyzes the unstable political situation of Satsuma after 1840 caused by the political struggle between the conservative faction led by Zusho Shozaemon and the progressive faction led by Shimazu Nariakira. The result was the eventual installation of Nariakira as daimyo in 1851. This article also analyzes daimyo Nariakira's guiding principles and various measures for the rule of Satsuma and Japan.

Describes the background for the establishment of and the products transacted in the Satsuma-Choshu trade which began in 1859 in Shimonoseki. Because of political changes in 1862, the trade was temporarily suspended but resumed in 1866. After resumption, Satsuma-han and Choshu-han attempted to sever the trade routes of the Baku-Han market, which was centered in Osaka, and to establish a nation-wide market under their jurisdiction.

Describes agricultural management practices of Moriya family of Koyama District on the basis of the family's Kosaku nikki (Daily Record of Cultivators) of 1864 and Moriya Toneri nikki (Moriya Toneri Diary), compiled between 1852 and 1971.
This article deals with management practices of dry fields owned by Moriya family of Koyama District. It elaborates on the types of cultivators, agricultural products and other matters pertaining to the cultivation of dry fields.

This article chronologically lists types of farming labor performed and names of laborers engaged in the cultivation of land owned by Moriya family. Information was compiled from Kosaku nikki (Daily Record of Cultivators) of the year, 1864, and from Sakujin nikki (Farming Daily Record) of the years, 1857-1858.

In 1862, Satsuma-han was permitted by the Bakufu to mint Ryukyu coins and in the enterprise, Nakajima Reizaemon, a mine operator in Takayama, Hida, was deeply involved. Manuscript documents in Takayama were used for this study.

(Satsuma-han's Restoration Movement and Its Background in Bakumatsu Period)
Recognizing the significance of the Kobu Gattai Undo (movement for union of Court and Shogunate), the author describes the formation of Saigo and lower-ranking samurai into a representative force of the Satsuma-han to bring the movement to its fruition and to the successful transition to the Meiji government.

674 Bakumatsu Satsuma-han no tai-Okinawa seisaku
(Satsuma-han's Policy toward Okinawa in Bakumatsu Period)
Uehara Kenzen 上原兼善
Chihoshi kenkyu 11 (1972), 9-19.
Takes up the subject of foreign pressures on Okinawa during the Koka-Kaei periods (1844-1853) and discusses the reactions of Satsuma-han and Ryukyu Royal Government.

675 Bakumatsu Satsuma hansei to Komatsu Tatewaki no ichi:
Man'en gannen-Bunkyu gannen ni okeru
(Satsuma Administration and Role of Komatsu Tatewaki in Bakumatsu Period)
Yamada Takashi 山田賢
Chihoshi kenkyu 153 (1978), 33-47.
Komatsu Tatewaki was an upper class samurai who faithfully served daimyo Shimazu Nariakira. After Nariakira's death in 1858, Komatsu became a trusted retainer of Shimazu Hisamitsu who dominated the han administration. This article analyzes the vital role Komatsu played in the han administration of Nariakira and Hisamitsu in the Bakumatsu period, especially from 1858 to 1862.

676 Bonotsu Ichijoin kankei shiryo ni tsuite
(On Historical Materials Related to Ichijoin Temple of Bonotsu)
Gomi Yoshio 五味克夫
Kagoshima Chuseishi Kenkyukai ho 鹿児島中世史研究会報 40 (1981)
This article lists and explains the historical records and source materials on a foremost Shingon sect temple in Bonotsu, the Ichijoin Temple, which was established in the 1350's.
677 Buke ni okeru komonjo no denrai
武家における古文書の伝来
(Transmission of Ancient Manuscript Documents in Samurai Families)
Aida Jiro 相田二郎
Shigaku zasshi 史学雑誌
50:1 (1939), 36-73.

Describes the transmission of ancient manuscript documents of Nagao family in Echigo, Mori family in Aki and Otomo family in Bungo from the standpoint of bibliographical study. The first organization and compilation of the ancient manuscript documents in Shimazu family were accomplished in 1649.

678 Bunka Hoto Jiken igo no Satsuma-han
文化後事件後の薩摩藩
(Satsuma-han After the Kinshiroku Purge)
Kuroda Yasuo 黒田安雄
Shien 史淵
112 (1975), 125-141.

Kinshiroku Purge of 1808 enabled the retired daimyo Shimazu Shigehide to reassume the leadership of han administration. This article deals with various economic measures Shigehide took in order to cope with financial difficulties, including the expansion of the Ryukyu-China trade, in the period between the Kinshiroku Purge in 1808 and the initiation of the Tenpo Financial Reforms in 1830.

679 Bunkyu-ki Satsuma-han no fukoku kyohei saku
文久明治期の薩摩藩の富国強兵策
(Fukoku kyohei Measure of Satsuma-han in Bunkyu Period)
Umeki Tetsuto 梅木哲人
Rekishiki to gendai 歴史と現代
6 (1964), 41-49.

Kobu gattai (union of Court and Shogunate) movement to cope with the mounting foreign pressure, engineered by Shimazu Hisamitsu, was necessarily accompanied by the measure of fukoku kyohei (enrich the country and strengthen the army). Ironically, this measure resulted in the confrontation between the Bakufu and various han. The author focusses his discussion on the following fukoku kyohei measures taken by Satsuma in the Bunkyu period (1861-1864): the minting of Ryukyu coins to purchase weapons and the Satsuma-Aki inter-domain trade centering on rice.

680 Bunroku Keicho no Eki ni okeru hiryo Chosenjin no ibun
ni tsuite, 1
文禄慶長の役における被脅朝鮮人の遺聞について (上)
159
During the Korean Campaigns of Bunroku (1592) and Keicho (1597-98) period, many Koreans were taken to Japan. As an example of potters who were forced to remain but settled down in one region and conducted creative activities, this article cites Naeshirogawa and Satsuma ceramic ware of Satsuma-han.

681 Bunsei gonen Kagoshimajo ezu ni tsuite
(On "1822 Illustration of Kagoshima Castle Town" in Tamazato Collection)
Gomi Yoshio 五味克夫
Kadai shigaku 鹿大史学 21 (1973), 37-43.
A color illustration of Kagoshima castle town with historical explanations supplied for the castle site, shrines and temples.

682 Burakushin no matsuri to kado: Kagoshima-ken Kaseda-shi
Masuyama (Festivals for Village Gods and Kado: Case Study of Masuyama Village, Kaseda City, Kagoshima Prefecture)
Ono Juro 小野重朗
Shakai to densho 社会と伝承 9:1 (1965), 1-12.
An ethnological study of the relationships between festivals of kado (rice tax and corvee collection unit) peasants and the Yawata and Suwa shrines in Masuyama Village.
Chiso kaisei to noson ni okeru kaiso bunkai: Kagoshima-ken Hioki-gun kyu Yoshitoshi-mura no bai
(Land Tax Reform and Dissolution of Social Stratum in Agricultural Villages: Case of Yoshitoshi Village, Kagoshima Prefecture)
Matsushita Shiro 松下忠朗 7 (1959), 1-22.
The author compares the scale of farmers' landownership in Yoshitoshi village, prior to the land tax reform of the early Meiji period and following the reform, and concludes that samurai landowners flourished in the latter half of 1880's and the division of social stratum of farmers intensified.

Chosen no Eki ni okeru Min Fukken gunmon no Shimazu-shi kosaku: Kinkei nikki yori
(Attempt by War Lord of Fukien, Ming China, to Maneuver Lord Shimazu During Korean Campaigns: Based on "Kumgye Diary")
Cho Setsuko 長節子 42 (1967), 105-112.
The "Kumgye Diary" was compiled by a Korean, No In, who was captured by the Japanese forces during the Korean campaign. While awaiting his return to his fatherland, No In made the diary entries in China to which he had escaped from Japan. Included in the diary is an item that a war lord of Fukien, Ming China, had dispatched an emissary to Lord Shimazu for secret negotiations to withdraw Japanese troops from Korea.

Choshu-han kara mita Satcho koeki no igi
(Significance of Satsuma-Choshu Trade as Seen from the Standpoint of Choshu-han)
Seki Jun'ya 関順也 Yamaguchi keizaigaku zasshi 山口経済学雑誌 7:9-10 (1957), 51-72.
Relates the course of Satsuma-Choshu trade following the Ansei period (1854-1859) and comments on its political and economic significance. The author stresses that the trade was the foundation for the establishment of the Satsuma-Choshu coalition in 1866.
686  Chusei Irikiin-ryo ni okeru zaichi kozo no henshitsu
(Changes in Agrarian Structures in Irikiin Pief During Medieval Ages)
Sagawa Hiroshi

Utilizing the Irikiin manuscript documents, the author traces the changes of peasants from independent to kado (basic rice tax and corvee collection unit) status during the Medieval Ages. The author refutes the designation by Nagahara Keiji that Irikiin was a "typical dispersal-type village of the Medieval Ages" and asserts that it was a "peripheral-type rural agrarian community."

687  Chusei koki Shimazu-shi no kenryoku kozo
(Power Structure of Shimazu Family in Late Medieval Ages)
Inamoto Noriaki
Shirin 51:3 (1967), 1-29.

The author describes the power structure of the Shimazu family through analyses of its vassalage structure and the fief system in the 14th through 16th centuries.

688  Chusei makki ni okeru kado no sonzai keitai: Satsuma no Kuni Irikiin no baai
(Form of Kado at End of Medieval Ages: Case of Irikiin, Satsuma Province)
Kitajima Manji
Shakai to densho 7:3-4 (1963), 184-211.

Utilizing the "Irikiin monjo" (Irikiin Manuscript Documents), the author discusses the relation between kado (basic rice tax and corvee collection unit) and zaike (small independent freeholds) at the end of the Medieval Ages.

689  Chusei Satsu-Gu no tochiseido ni kansuru shomondai
(Various Problems Concerned with Satsuma-Osumi Land System in Medieval Ages)
Koriyama Yoshimitsu
Chuseishin kenkyukai ho 30 (1971), 4-9.
The author studies the deterioration of land use rights and land ownership by peasants in Satsuma-Osumi areas in the Medieval Ages (13th-16th centuries). He concludes that the transformation was not limited to Satsuma and was a result of a nation-wide change in the manorial system.

Satsuma-han claims that the Muromachi Shogunate granted Ryukyu to Lord Shimazu in 1441 but this claim cannot be verified with historical materials. Since 1441, friendly relations were maintained between Satsuma and Ryukyu and ayabune (official transport ship) was being dispatched by Ryukyu but the confrontation which developed because Satsuma regarded the ayabune as a tributary ship finally led to the invasion.

In the study of Japanese villages in the Medieval Ages, the question of whether or not communal entities existed has not been fully clarified. This article attempts to answer it by analyzing the villages in Irikiin, Satsuma Province. The author claims that settlers and peasants in Irikiin were either independent or isolated and that the possibility is remote of their unification into agricultural communal bodies.
This article introduces medieval manuscript documents on Echizen Shimazu family. This historic family was created in the 1220s and became extinct in 1534. Later in 1737, it was reestablished as the Shigetomi Shimazu family, one of four Shimazu collateral families. These documents are very valuable records showing the rise and fall of Echizen Shimazu family.

This article attempts to trace how the ancient manuscript documents of Echizen Shimazu, an important Shimazu branch family, came into the possession of the Shimazu main family in Satsuma. The Echizen Shimazu family was annihilated in the battle in Harima (Hyogo Prefecture) although it was later reestablished in 1737 as Shigetomi Shimazu.

A partial reproduction of and commentary on the "Gokaibundome" (Files of Official Circulars) deposited in Chiran Municipal Library.

** E **
(Economic Conditions of Ueno Family, Rural Samurai Family in Ei, Satsuma: With Focus on Manuscript Documents of Ueno and Shigenaga Families)
Yamada Shoji 山田尚二
Kagoshima shigaku 鹿児島史学 17 (1971), 21-41.

Introduces the manuscript documents of Ueno and Shigenaga Families of Ei District, Satsuma Province, and analyzes the economic conditions of the two families. Ueno family received the stipend of 29 koku in the middle of the 18th century, but their stipends increased during the Meiwa-An'ei-Tenmei periods (1674-1788), reaching 100 koku in the 19th century.

696 Etchu baiyaku to kaiun oyobi Satsuma-Toyama-han to no kankei 越中売薬と海運及び薩摩・富山藩との関係 (Etchu Province's Medicine Peddlers and Sea Transportation and Relations Between Satsuma-han and Toyama-han)
Takase Tamotsu 高瀬保

Essentially, a study of medicine peddlers and Toyama-han but the article points out the ties between the medicine peddlers and a flourishing Satsuma-han merchant (Kimura Yohei, an elder of Kagoshima Town) to import sea kelp from Matsumae, Hokkaido.
Fumotogawa kara mita Chiran no rekishi
(History of Chiran Viewed from the Fumoto River)
Edaira Nozomi 江平望

A short article describing the land system, old shrines, temples and dikes in Chiran.

Fumoto shuraku ni kansuru ni san no kento
(Viewpoints on Samurai Settlement)
Oshino Akio 神野昭生
Shirin 史林 40:4 (1957), 52-81.

Fumoto was a samurai settlement and was the military as well as the administrative center of a go (district) in Satsuma. The author discusses the administrative functions of a fumoto settlement in the Tokugawa period and its development into the local core settlement of a district in the Meiji period.
This article includes documents on the practices in Kyushu of trade in human lives and of bringing in indentured and permanent servants from the Kyoto-Osaka areas. Also listed are the documents concerning the demotion of the relatives of convicted criminals to the status of servants.

Godai Tomoatsu (1834-1885), a Satsuma samurai, was a Royalist of the Restoration, but he later became a successful businessman in the early Meiji period. This article describes how Godai's visits to Nagasaki in 1857, Shanghai in 1862 and Europe in 1865 by the order of Satsuma government helped to enlighten him about Western civilization. In the Kaikoku Nikki (Daily Record of Visit to Foreign Countries), written during his stay in European countries in 1865, Godai recorded his impressions of their civilization.

Land ownership by goshi (rural samurai) was not intended as a sign of resistance to the lords of fiefs but the resultant accumulation of property because of the deterioration of the authority of fief lords.
702  Han boeki no tenkai to kozo: Tenpo-Koka-ki ni okeru Satsuma-han tobutsu shoho no doko
(Conduct and Structure of Satsuma's Trade: Trend of Satsuma-han's Ryukyu-China Trade during Tenpo-Koka Periods)
Uehara Kenzen 上原兼善
This article deals with Satsuma's Ryukyu-China trade, from 1830 to 1850, which brought about a decline in the Bakufu's Nagasaki trade. It discusses the operational structure of the Ryukyu-China trade and details the revenues and expenditures involved in the trade.

703  Hansei kaikaku kara kobu gattai e: Meiji Ishin seijishi, Satsuma-han no ichi kosatsu
(From Han Administrative Reforms till Movement for Union of Court and Shogunage: Meiji Restoration Political History, "Satsuma-han")
Mori Toshihiko 毛利敏彦
Points out that the study of Satsuma-han has been neglected in researches on Meiji Restoration political history and analyzes the background of Satsuma-han's kobu gattai undo (movement for union of Court and Shogunate).

704  Heino bunri to Bakuhansei
(Separation of Samurai and Farmer Classes and Bakuhan System)
Hara Shogo 原昭午
This article discusses how Satsuma transformed from a Sengoku daimyo to a Kinsei daimyo. Factors affecting the transformation were the political principle of the supremacy of the tenka (unified state under Toyotomi hegemony) over the kokka (fief of Satsuma and the separation of the samurai from the peasants.

705  Hideyoshi no Chosen shinryaku to bakuhan-sei kokka no seiritsu
秀吉の朝鮮侵略と幕藩制国家の成立
Using the Shimazu family as a case study, this article discusses how the failure of Toyotomi's Korean invasions contributed to the establishment of Tokugawa Bakufu administration.

Hishijima Kunitaka, Satsuma karo (senior councillor), was forced to commit suicide by daimyo Iehisa. The author believes that Hishijima was a victim of the daimyo's power strategy to consolidate his rule.

Included is a commentary on the Shimazu-sho, the largest shoen (landed estate) in Hyuga Province in the Middle Ages. The author describes briefly the history of the Shimazu-sho and Shimazu's struggle to maintain it.

Ito family ruled Hyuga Province as a sengoku daimyo in the 15th and 16th centuries. This article refers to Ito's political relations and struggles with the Shimazu family of Satsuma.
709 Ijichi Sueyasu no kakei sonota (Genealogy of Ijichi Sueyasu) 伊地知 李安の家系の他
Gomi Yoshio 五味克夫
Kadai shigaku 鹿大史学
Introduces new information regarding the genealogy of Ijichi Sueyasu who was a historian in Satsuma-han. The four generations (9th to 12th generations) of the family, which had been unknown in the past, were brought into light.

710 Ijichi Sueyasu to Goshiryo Aizen Myoo yuraiki (Ijichi Sueyasu and Goshiryo Aizen Myoo Yuraiki)
Gomi Yoshio 五味克夫
Kagoshima Daigaku Hogakubu jinbun kagaku ronshu 建物 龍学部人文科学論集 17 (1982), 51-80.
The article includes the complete text of the Goshiryo Aizen Myoo yuraiki (History of the Goshiryo Aizen Myoo statue) written in 1856 by Ijichi Sueyasu, a Satsuma-han's historian, and a brief commentary on the Aizen Myoo statue which was used as a Buddhist image for prayers by the Shimazu family.

711 Ijichi Sueyasu to Hiden Shimazu keizu Hanaosha denki Hanao saijin shuko: Shimazu-shi sobyo no seiritsu no keii (Ijichi Sueyasu and Hiden Shimazu Keizu, Hanao Saijin Shuko: The Foundation of the Ancestral Shrine of the Shimazu Family)
Gomi Yoshio 五味克夫
This article introduces the Secret Genealogy of the Shimazu Family, History of Hanao Shrine and Treatise on Hanao Shrine as source materials to discuss the foundation of the Shimazu's ancestral shrine.

712 Ikkoshu kinsei to Shimazu-ke no keisho mondai 一向宗制と島津家の繼承問題
(Ban on Ikko Sect and Succession Problem of the Shimazu Family)
Momozono Eshin 桃園恵真
Kadai shigaku 鹿大史学
26 (1978), 1-23
The author criticizes various existing theories which attempted to explain reasons for the prohibition of the Ikko Sect of Buddhism in Satsuma in the 1st half of the 16th century. He tries to explain that the motives for the proscription were related to the daimyo succession struggle of Shimazu family in early 17th century centering around the 18th daimyo Iehisa.

713 Imagawa Ryoshun no hakkyu monjo 今川了俊の発給文書
Documents Issued or Received by Imagawa Ryoshun
Kawazoe Shoji 川添昭二
Kyushu chuseishi kenkyu, 3 九州中世史研究
The author classifies 477 commendations and recommendations, reports on military activities and land fiefs, etc., which Imagawa Ryoshun (1325-1420) sent or received as the Shogunal Deputy in Kyushu, to determine the true picture of his management and rule of the area.

714 Imagawa Ryoshun no Minami Kyushu keiei to kokujinso 今川了俊の南九州経営と国人層
(Imagawa Ryoshun's Administration of Southern Kyushu and Class of Local military Proprietors)
Kawazoe Shoji 川添昭二
Kyushu shigaku 九州史学
10 (1958), 149-228.
Imagawa Ryoshun (1325-1420) was dispatched to Kyushu as tandai (Shogunal Deputy) in 1371 and for 25 years, he fought with local clans to establish the Shogun's authority there. This article deals with Ryoshun's administration of Kyushu with special reference to his efforts to control the Shimazu Clan. This study is based on old documents of the Nejime family, a local lord of Osumi Province.

715 Ino Tadataka sokuryo toji no Tanegashima no jokyo 伊能忠敬測量当時の標子の模様
(Conditions on Tanegashima at the Time of Ino Tadataka's Land Survey)
Masumura Hiroshi 増村宏
Kadai bunka hokoku 鹿大文科報告
2 (1953), 28-81.
Utilizing the "Genealogy of the Tanegashima Family", the author studies the natural disasters, population changes and exploitations by Satsuma-han on Tanegashima Island. A chronological table of natural disasters (1660-1812) is appended.

716 Ise Sadamasa to Ise-ke monjo 伊勢貞昌と伊勢家文書
(Ise Sadamasa and Ise Family Documents)
Gomi Yoshio 五味克夫
Kadai shigaku 建大史学 29 (1981), 54-69.

Based on the Ise family documents, the author discusses the role played by Ise Sadamasa as a noted karō (senior councillor) of the Shimazu family in Satsuma-han administration during the early Pre-Modern Period.

717 Ishin seijishi bunseki no kisoteki shiten: Mori Toshihikoshi no Bakumatsu Satsuma-han kenkyu o megutte 僖新政治史分析の基礎的視点：毛利敬之氏寛政藩研究をめぐって
(Basic Viewpoint in Analysis of Meiji Restoration Political History: Centered on Mori Toshihiko's Study of Satsuma-han During Bakumatsu Period)
Takagi Shunsuke 高木俊輔
Rekishi to gendai 歴史と現代 7 (1965), 46-52.

A commentary on Mori Toshihiko's study of Meiji Restoration political history with the focus on Satsuma-han's Kobu Gattai Undo (movement for union of Court and Shogunate). The sonjo (honor the Emperor and expel the barbarians) faction was not simply a "deviationist group," as described by Mori, but was a reflection of a much more complicated situation.

718 Ishin zengo ni okeru Nansatsu katsuo gyogyo no rodo kankei 終戦前後の南薩産漁業の労働関係
(Labor Relations in Bonito Fishing Industry in Southern Satsuma Prior to and Following Meiji Restoration)
Hidemura Senzo 秀村信三
Nihonshi kenkyu 日本史研究 12 (1950),

Analyzes the relations between shipowners and fishermen in fishing villages, such as Bodomari, Makurazaki and Kago, as one facet of the changes in labor relations which occurred during the transition from feudalistic to capitalistic society in Japan. The author is strongly influenced by the modernistic thinking of post-World War II Japan.
Lady Jimyo was the third daughter of Shimazu Yoshihisa and the wife of Iehisa. Describes the circumstances under which Lady Jimyo became Iehisa's wife and notes that because Lady Jimyo was childless, a concubine was kept to assure succession of the Shimazu family.
Kado no ie to dozoku shudan: Kagoshima-ken Satsuma-gun Miyanono-cho Futawatari no Oriono

(Kado Household and Clans: Oriono Village of Futawatari, Miyanono City, Satsuma County, Kagoshima Prefecture)

Ono Juro 小野重朗
Shakai to densho 社会と伝承 9:4 (1965), 25-44.

Oriono was a village made from a single kado (rice tax and corvee collection unit). Creating a genealogical chart of the Oriono kado from the Shumon tefuda aratame-cho (Records of Investigations of Religious Sects and Identification Tags contained in the collection of Yamazaki manuscript documents, the author analyzes the homologous relations of the kado members.

Kado taisei no kozo to ryoshusei

(Structure and Fief Lords of Kado System)

Kitajima Manji 北島万次

Utilizing the Irikiin manuscript documents, the author makes a case study of the Irikiin estate during the late Medieval Ages (late 15th century) and explains the changes from zaike (small independent freeholds) to kado (basic rice tax and corvee collection unit) peasants. The explanation is related to the theory of the growth of large feudal lords expounded by another scholar, Shibuya. The changes in the pattern of the 47 kado mentioned in the "Sanden Diary" (Irikiin documents) are of great interest to Satsuma historians.

Kado to chiiki kyodotai: Kagoshima-ken Hioki-gun Kinpo-cho Okudari

(Kado and Local Communities: Okudari Village, Kinpo Town, Hioki County, Kagoshima Prefecture)

Ono Juro 小野重朗
Shakai to densho 社会と伝承 9:3 (1965), 109-125.

Examining the traces of kado (rice tax and corvee collection unit) remaining in Okudari Village, the author analyzes the structure and changes of kado and the structure of villages made up by uniting kado.
Kadowari seido seiritsu no zentei: Satsuma no kuni Irikiin o chushin to shite mita kadowari seido seiritsu no mondaishiteki kento
(Prerequisites for Establishment of Land Allotment System: Historical Considerations of Problems Involved in Establishment of Land Allotment System with Focus on Irikiin of Satsuma Province)
Uesugi Mitsuhiko 上杉光彦
Shikan 史観 69 (1964), 47-76.

Using Irikiin District as a case study, the author describes the formation of kado (basic unit of taxation) system, its subsequent transformation, and the control of kado peasants in the Medieval Ages.

Kagoshima-han ni okeru gyogyo seido: Yoshitoshi-go no bu
(Fishery in Kagoshima-han: Case of Yoshitoshi District)
Yamamoto Shozo 山本照

Peasants in Yoshitoshi District engaged in fishing to supplement their poor income. Amikata (fishing officials) were rich rural samurai.

Kagoshima-han ni okeru shinden kaihatsu
(Reclamation of Paddy Fields of the Kagoshima-han)
Yamada Tatsuo 山田雄雄
Saga Daigaku nogaku iho 佐賀大学農学部報 2 91954), 93-102.

The paddy fields of the Kagoshima-han were reclaimed through feudal power instead of merchant capital. Labor services were exacted from peasants who were forced to migrate. Reclamation was not successful and did not help enrich the han's finances.

Kagoshima-han tochi seido o meguru shomondai
(Various Problems of Land System in Kagoshima-han)
Yamada Tatsuo 山田雄雄
Genkaichi nogyo no tenkai 限界地農業の展開 1971, pp. 349-388.
A review of traditional studies on ukimen (non-official land), myozu (head of kado) landlord and equal inheritance of family properties.

727 Kagoshima-ken chiho no kicho bunkazai no isshu to shite no keifurui ni tsuite
鹿児島県地方の貴重文化財の一種としての系譜類について
(On Genealogies as a Type of Valuable Cultural Asset of Kashoshima Prefectural Area)
Toba Masao 鳥羽正雄
Kadai shigaku 創大史学
3 (1955), 34-45.
Introduces eighteen genealogies existing in Kagoshima.

728 Kagoshima-ken kaindai nogyoshi
鹿児島県近代農業史
(Modern Agricultural History of Kagoshima Prefecture: Basis of Its Progress and Stagnation)
Haraguchi Torao and Nishiyama Takeichi 原口虎雄 西山正一
Nihon nogyo hattatsushi, bekkan, 1 日本農業史大系 別巻上
1958, pp. 3-83.
This is a general survey of agriculture in Kagoshima Prefecture after the start of Meiji period. Abundant use is made of statistical materials. Discusses commercial products, agricultural techniques, farm products, management, etc. and reveals the reasons for the subsequent stagnation.

729 Kagoshima-ken ni okeru chiso kaisei
鹿児島県における地租改正
(Land Tax Reforms in Kagoshima Prefecture)
Yamada Tatsuo 山田泰雄
Nogyo keizai kenkyu 農業経済研究
Since the land fief system of the samurai class remained and the sale of rice income from salary land was recognized in Satsuma-han, the land tax reform and the abolishment of the rice stipend system were difficult to enforce upon entry into the Meiji period. The dissatisfaction of the samurai class led to the Satsuma Rebellion of 1877 but as a result, the land tax reform was successfully carried out from 1879 to 1881. The right of the samurai class to own salary land was not sanctioned.
Formation of Parasitic Landlords in Kagoshima Prefecture: With the Focus on Iio Family in Nagashima Town, Izumi County

Miyashita Mitsuro

Harada Toshiaki Sensei taikan kinen ronbunshu


Utilizing the source materials of the Iino family, the author analyzes the process of the family's transformation to a parasitic landlord in the 1890s.

Agricultural History of Kagoshima Prefecture: Status of Agriculture in Satsuma-han

Iwakata Isso and Yamada Tatsuo

Nihon nogyo hattatsushi, 2

1954, pp. 470-527.

A generalized account of the agriculture in Kagoshima Prefecture from the Edo period to the time of the land tax reforms in Meiji.

Manuscript Documents of Kagoshima Prefecture

Gomi Yoshio

Kagoshima Daigaku Bunrigakubu Bunka hokoku

12 (1963), 1-62.

Notes the losses of manuscript documents by fires in Bakumatsu and early Meiji periods and provides a provisional catalogue of the depositories of Medieval Age manuscript documents related to Kagoshima Prefecture.

Foreign Battles in Kagoshima and Settlement of Reparation

Watanabe Shujiro

Rekishigaku kenkyu

83 (1940), 2-11.

A generalized account of the Namamugi Incident (1862), the Kagoshima Bombardment (1863) and the problem of the reparation money.
A general survey of Satsuma-han's fishing village management utilizing as its source material, Hanposhu: Kagoshima-han (Collected Institutes of the Han: Kagoshima-han). Denotes that fishing village officials relied upon conscripted sailorly corvee as its principal means of management.

On the basis of the 1758 cadastral survey name register, the author analyzes the kado (rice tax and corvee collection unit) and cultivated lands of Eishi Village, Koshikijima. The author concludes that the land allotment system of Koshikijima was based on the kadowari (land distribution) system of Satsuma.

This article studies, from geographical and historical viewpoints, kakechi (land reclaimed by samurai with han's permission) on Kasanohara plateau in Osumi Province. It focuses on the kakechi reclaimed by upper castle-town samurai, noting the dates and scale of reclamation, the formation and type of settlements, and the composition of cultivators.
This informative article describes one of the two peasant uprisings in Satsuma, called Kaseda Ikki, which started on November 18, 1858 and ended twenty days later. The author depicts the state of extreme poverty of the lower class goshi (rural samurai) and the peasants which led to this uprising.

738 Katsuo gyogyo keiei no ittan  
(An Aspect of Bonito Fishing Industry Management)  
Kojima Zenta  小島正太
Hosei shigaku 法政史学  8 (1955), 89-95.

The author describes briefly the rise and decline of bonito fishing industry in Satsuma and Tosa during the Bakumatsu period.

739 Katsura Hisaharu shozo monjo  
(Manuscript Documents in Possession of Katsura Hisaharu)  
Gomi Yoshio  五味克夫

Discloses documents of Bunroku-Keicho-Genwa periods (1592-1623), presently possessed by the family of Katsura Hisaharu, who is a descendant of the Shimazu clan. The author made a personal visit to gain firsthand view of the documents.

740 Kawada monjo, Shimazu Tadakane shojo ni tsuite  
(Kawada Documents and Letter of Shimazu Tadakane)  
Gomi Yoshio  五味克夫
Chuseishi Kenkyukai ho  鹿児島中世史研究会報 36 (1976), 10-11.

Among the manuscript documents deposited in the Kagoshima University Library are the Kawada family documents. Recently, the author was given access to a letter written by Shimazu Tadakane which indicated his close relations with an ancestral member of the Kawada family.

741 Kawanabe iikura sharyo tsubo tsuki  
(Land Property of Kawanabe Shrine)  
Kuwabata Ko  桑波田光

Introduces the medieval source material contained in the "Survey Record of Kawanabe Shrine in Kawanabe County".

179
742 Kawanabe-yaki ni tsuite (On Kawanabe-ware)
Hatanaka Akira
Kagoshima shigaku
A short history of one of Satsuma-wares, the Kawanabe-ware, which is extinct today.

743 Keian Zenji to Sappan no gakufu (Zen Priest Keian and Academic Traditions in Satsuma-han)
Muto Chohei
Rekishi chiri
21:2 (1913 (143-158).
Traces the work of Keian Genju and relates the tradition of Confucian study in Satsuma-han.

744 Keicho nenchu no Shimazu-shi no Ryukyu uchiiri ni tsuite (On Ryukyu Invasions by Shimazu during Keicho Period)
Miki Yasushi
Kagoshima Tandai kenkyu kiyo
10 (1971).
The author presents source documents, written before 1609, on Satsuma's campaigns against Ryukyu during the Keicho Period (1596-1615).

745 Keizu no seiritsu to seikaku: Tanegashima-shi o chushin ni shite (Establishment and Nature of Genealogies: With Focus on Tanegashima Family)
Miki Yasushi
Kagoshima Kenritsu Tanki Daigaku kenkyu kiyo
6 (1970), 47-60.
The basic format of genealogies was established during the Tokugawa period. The author describes the process of compiling the genealogy, taking the Tanegashima family as an example.

746 Kinkei nikki sho shokai 「錦浪日記」小紹介 (A Short Introduction to "Kumgye Ilgi")
Cho Setsuko
Chosen gakuho
Introduces the existing part of the "Kumgye Diary", dated February 22 to June 27, 1599, written by No In who was a Korean prisoner under Shimazu Yoshihiro during the Korean campaign.

747 Kinsei Amami to ikokusen (Pre-Modern Amami and Foreign Ships)
Tomoyose Ichiro Reyudai shigaku

A collection of twenty-four accounts on the arrivals of foreign ships to Amami from the 17th century to the Bakumatsu period. The record of Móric A. Aladár Benyóvzky is especially described in detail.

748 Kinsei chuki iko no Satsuma-han ni okeru tobutsu shiho no doko: sono taicho no haikai o megutte
(Trend in Purchasing System of Chinese Goods in Satsuma-han since the Middle Stage of Pre-Modern Period: With the Focus on Its Decline)
Uehara Kenzen Nihon rekishi
345 (1977), 45-65.

The author discusses the Bakufu's debasement of silver coins in 1736 and the adverse changes in purchase and import conditions of Chinese goods in order to explain the resulting decline of Satsuma's Ryukyu-China trade in the 18th century.

749 Kinsei makki Satsuma-han no nogyo gijutsu to keiei:
Nagoshi-ke "Kosaku yorozu no oboe" o chushin to shite
(Agricultural Technique and Management of Satsuma-han Toward End of Pre-Modern Period: With the Focus on the Farming Record of the Nagoshi Family)
Kanbashi Norimasa Shakai keizai shigaku
18:5 (1953), 51-69.

Utilizes the source materials of Nagoshi family, a rural samurai family of Taniyama, to analyze the agriculture technique of Satsuma-han. Source materials cover the period from 1865 to 1876. Describes the different types of rice plants, paddy field culture, farming methods, fertilizer, etc. and the agricultural revenues and expenditures of the Nagoshi family in 1866.
Kinsei Nihon koyoshi shiryo, sono 2: Osumi no Kuni Kanoya-go Noda-ke monjo Koyama-go Moriya-ke monjo
(Source Materials on Employment in Pre-Modern Japan, Pt. II: Manuscript Documents of Noda Family, Kanoya District and Moriya Taizo Family, Koyama District, Osumi Province)
Hidemura Senzo
A collection of source materials on himaboko (laborers who worked for several days a month in return for an advance of money) from Bakumatsu to the early Meiji periods. Provides 24 manuscripts documents of Noda family and 5 of Moriya family.

Kinsei Nihon koyoshi shiryo, sono 4: Osumi no Kuni Koyama-go Moriya Teneri hicho
(Source Materials on History of Employment in Pre-Modern Japan, Pt. IV: Diary of Moriya Teneri, Koyama District, Osumi Province)
Hidemura Senzo
"Moriya-Toneri hicho" (Diary of Moriya Teneri) covers from October 13, 1825 to November 13, 1871. The article consists of a general discussion of the diary and tables of farming activities and agricultural crops.

Kinsei no Tanegashima ni okeru hoboku
(Grazing Land on Tanegashima During Pre-Modern Period)
Yasuda Hatsuo
Categorizes and describes the different types of grazing land on Tanegashima: pastures owned by the Tanegashima family, which was the ruling house of the fief; pastures operated by the Shioya Village; pastures under joint management of the villages; and individually-owned pastures.

Kinsei Satsuma-han no ukimen ni tsuite
(On Ukimen in Satsuma During Pre-Modern Period)
Ando Tamotsu
Satsuma-han no kiso kozo 1970, pp. 73-122.
Analyzes the various types and special features of ukimen (non-official land) which was part of the land administrative system of Satsuma-han in the Pre-Modern period. This article does not pursue the historical significance of the ukimen.


Sculptors of Buddhist images and utensils also carved masks in Kagoshima during the Pre-Modern period. The article introduces the biographies and works of Torii Nyoken, Yamashita Joi and Torii Heiemon.


The author studies Satsuma's Ryukyu-China trade from 1609 to 1686 using the Rekidai hoan (Collection of Diplomatic Documents of the Ryukyus). He concludes that the decline of the trade during the same period can be attributed to the anti-Japanese sentiments of the Ming Chinese and denies that it was caused by Satsuma's exploitation.

756 Kinsei shoki Satsuma-han no boeki ni kansuru jakkan no mondai (Some Problems Related to Satsuma's Trade in Early Pre-Modern Period) Takeno Yoko Satsuma-han no kozo to tenkai 1976, pp. 87-115.

This article describes the vicissitudes of Satsuma-China trade from 1374 until the end of the Kan'ei period (1624-1644). It focuses on Satsuma's response to the Bakufu's national seclusion policy and the consequent shift of emphasis to Ryukyu-China tributary trade.


The author analyzes the population of Yakushima by drawing various demographical charts and graphs created from the cadastral survey records of 1726.

758 Kinsei zenki ni okeru Satsuma-han noson kozo
(Structure of Agricultural Villages in Satsuma-han in Early Pre-Modern Period)
Kuwabata Ko 桑波田興
Kyushu keizaishi ronshu 九州経済史論集
3 (1958), 81-108.

Reveals the special features of kado (rice tax and corvee collection unit) of the early Pre-Modern period on the basis of the "Record of Cadastral Survey of Taketa Village, Kawanabe District, Kawanabe County, Satsuma Province," compiled in 1658. As compared with the uniform kado production since the Kyoho land survey of 1722-1726, the kado yields at the time were uneven and the author believes that this factor was a residual trait of the Medieval Ages.

759 Konoe Sanbyoin no Satsuma sasen
(Demotion and Transfer to Satsuma of Konoe Sanbyoin)
Hashimoto Masanobu 橋本政宜
Kokugakuin zasshi 国學院雑誌
69:6 (1968), 44-55.

Discusses the demotion and temporary transfer to Satsuma of the Kyoto court noble, Konoe Sanbyoin, and his cultural influence on the native residents.

760 Koshikijima ni okeru Shinshu no tenkai
(Development of Shin Sect of Buddhism in Koshikijima)
Hoshino Motosada 星野元貞
Bukkyoshi kenkyu 仏教史研究
3 (1971), 18-22.

Relates the introduction and development of the Shin Sect of Buddhism in Koshikijima on the basis of the "Source Materials Related to the Ban on Ikko Sect in Koshikijima".

761 Koshin chiiki ni okeru shogyoteki nogyo no tenkai to jinushi keiei ni tsuite
(Development of Commercial Agriculture and Local Economy)

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In the Meiji period, the cultivation of rapeseed declines in the advanced areas of Kyoto-Osaka but begins to thrive in the underdeveloped areas, i.e., there was a transfer in the principal producing region. That fact is underscored by showing the increase in rapeseed production in Kagoshima Prefecture. The author then discusses management by landowners in Matsuyama Village, Chiran District, which was the center of rapeseed production. As a case study of a farming village and landowner management in Kagoshima Prefecture during the Meiji and Taisho periods, this article is a valuable historical source material.

Introduces the Chohoin documents as a source material on mountain worship in Satsuma during the Medieval Ages. Chohoin was a guardian temple for the sacred mountain, Kanmuri-dake.

Lists shrines and temples in Kushikino District, based on the survey of shrines and temples made in 1864, and presents names of kado (rice tax and corvee collection unit) and yashiki (smaller "kado" units) in the early Meiji period on the basis of the local history of Kushikino District. Kadotsukido refers to "prayer halls" for peasants belonging to kado and yashiki.
This article briefly discusses researches made on the Kyoho domestic land survey (1722-1726) of Satsuma-han but the main objective is to publish, in transliterated and published form, significant source materials pertaining to the survey.

765 Kyu Kagoshima-han Hyuga Morokata-gun sekigai yonka go no jikata ni tsuite: Mukasa-go no jikata
(On Local Features of the Four Districts Located Outside of Barrier Stations in Morokata County, Hyuga Province of Former Kagoshima-han: Specifically, on the Relations Between Local Features in the Edo Period and the Present of One of the Districts, the Mukasa District)
Hidaka Jikichi
Keizaishi kenkyu 17:4 (1937), 69-93.

Describes the goshi (rural samurai) and the kadowari (land distribution) systems of Mukasa District, one of the four districts in Morokata County, Hyuga Province.

766 Kyushu Nichiren Kyodan no tenkai
(Development of Nichiren Religious Order in Kyushu)
Kawazoe Shoji
Chusei Hokke bukkyo no tenkai

Includes a brief statement on the development of the Nichiren Sect of Buddhism on Tanegashima.

767 Kyushu no higashi to nishi: kinsei shoto no kikoshu no shokai o chushin ni
(East and West of Kyushu: Early Pre-Modern Period Travelogues)
Shinjo Tsunezo
Kyushu Daigaku yonjusshunen kinen ronbunshu

Introduces fourteen travelogues on Kyushu of the early Pre-Modern period. Included are: Shimazu Yoshihisa joraku ki (Shimazu Yoshihisa's Travel to Kyoto) and Shimazu Iehisa jokyo nikki (Shimazu Iehisa's Travel to Edo).
A general survey of gold and silver mines in Kyushu in the Pre-Modern period. Especially the Yamagano Gold Mine in Satsuma is described in detail.
769 Maso no shinko to Satsunan Kataura Hayashi-ke no Maso
ni tsuite 媽祖の信仰と薩南片浦林家の媽祖に就いて
(On Beliefs in "Goddess of Navigation" and the "Goddess" in
Hayashi Family of Kataura, Southern Satsuma)
Usuki Ken 宇部捷
Shigaku 史学 15:3 (1936), 53-84.
A study of China's "Goddess of Navigation." Relates the
religious beliefs held in China, Taiwan, Ryukyu, Nagasaki
and Satsuma and introduces the wooden statue of the "Goddess"
possessed by the Hayashi family.

770 Meiji Ishin no nashonarizumu 明治維新のナショナリズム
(Nationalism of Meiji Restoration Period: Thoughts and
Movements of Shimazu Nariakira)
Mori Toshihiko 毛利敬彦
Nashonarizumu no seijigakuteki kenkyu ナショナリズムの政治学的研究
The author seeks the origin of nationalistic political
movements in Japan in the Hitotsubashi group activities over
the succession problem of the Shogun and analyzes the thoughts
and movements of Shimazu Nariakira who supported the
Hitotsubashi group.

771 Meiji shoki Dai-go Kokuritsu Ginko to Shokeisha no keisei
katei ni tsuite: tokuni Kagoshima-ken tokuji no keitai o
chushin ni 明治初期第五国立銀行と承応社の形成経過について: とくに鹿児島県
特例の形態を中心に
(On Establishment of Dai-5 Kokuritsu Ginko and Shokeisha in
Early Meiji Period: With Focus on Forms Peculiar to Kagoshima
Prefecture)
Furukawa Tsunemi 古川常深
Satsuma-han no kozo to tenkai 霧島藩の構造と展開
1976, pp. 485-556.
This article describes the establishment, including motivation
for founding, of the Dai-5 Kokuritsu Ginko and the Shokeisha
in Kagoshima at the beginning of the Meiji period. The
author states that the Dai-5 Kokuritsu Ginko was created by
merchants, who participated in the Tenpo Financial Reforms
(1830-1846), for the benefit of merchants while the Shokeisha
was established for the shizoku (former samurai class).
Amidst the demise of many feudal lords because of the internal dissension created by the Northern and Southern Courts and the upheavals of the Sengoku (Warring) period, how did Lord Shimazu manage to survive? Traditional lords, like Kimotsuki and Nejime, were unable to keep up with the developments of peasants but Lord Shimazu was able to maintain his power because of the stabilization of his system of land distribution and establishment of kado (rice tax and corvee collection unit).

With the deterioration of the land allotment system, administrative officials of districts in southern Kyushu gradually became lords of fiefs while peasants fell under their control as members of local freehold units. This is a case study, centered on Tonohara District, Irikiiin, of the true nature of zaike (small independent freeholds).

This article describes conditions of the kado (basic unit for taxation) in southern Kyushu, with emphasis on Satsuma, in the 17th century. The author explains that the kado in Satsuma was characterized by the system of "equal distribution." He contends that the system was maintained by the government through strong control and restrictions placed on the various land rights acquired by peasants.
Reportedly, there was an incident in 1516 when Miyake Kunihide of Bitchu Province arrived in Bonotsu, Satsuma, with the intention of invading Ryukyu with the troops he led, but was defeated by Lord Shimazu. The author criticizes the historical materials about the incident and concludes that the incident was a story fabricated by Lord Shimazu.

Utilizing the 1726 cadastral survey record deposited in Miyanojo Municipal Library, the author describes nago (members) and ibu (15-to 60-year-old working males) of kado (basic rice tax and corvee collection unit) in Tokiyoshi, Torai and Yachi villages.

According to Riche jitsuroku (Veritable Records of Yi Dynasty), Lord Shimazu dispatched ships to Korea on 126 occasions between 1395 and 1504. In the trade with Korea, Satsuma used products obtained by Ryukyu from South Seas area.

Satsuma's Trade with Korea during Muromachi Period
Masuda Masaki
Kagoshima Tandai kenkyu kyo
Discusses Satsuma's trade relations with Korea in the Yi Dynasty, covering the period from 1395 to 1510. Details Korea's trade control measures and their effects on Satsuma and identifies major trade missions from Satsuma.

779  Muromachi Sengoku-ki no Shimazu-shi no kashinda hensei ni tsuite  (On Formation of the Retainers' Group by Shimazu in Muromachi-Sengoku Periods)
Fukushima Kaneharu  福島金治
Nihon rekishi  日本歴史  377 (1979), 32-49.

The author studies the formation process of the Shimazu retainers' group and its composition in the Muromachi-Sengoku periods (1333-1568) through the analyses of four manuscript documents, including Fukushoji zoei hogacho (1438) (Register of Donors for the Construction of the Main Building of the Fukushoji Temple) and Angyaso zatsuroku (1474) (Miscellaneous Records by an Itinerant Priest).

780  Muromachi Sengoku-ki Shimazu-shi no ryogoku shihai to kokujin  (Shimazu's Rule and Local Military Proprietors in Muromachi-Sengoku Periods)
Fukushima Kaneharu  福島金治

The author analyzes the ruling system of the Shimazu family, the military governor of Satsuma, in the Muromachi-Sengoku periods (1333-1568) through the studies of changes in its fief and taxation systems and reactions of local military proprietors to the expansion of Shimazu influence.

781  Muromachi shoki no jitoshoku: Satsuma Irikiin no baai  (Jito-ryo during Early Muromachi Period: Case of Irikiin in Satsuma)
Kato Tamio  加藤泰夫
Akidai shigaku  秋大史学  10 (1959), 22-27.

This is a case study of Irikiin District in Satsuma describing changes in land administration during the Muromachi period (1338-1573). The local power of jito (estate stewards) strengthened and hence, their control tightened over jito-ryo which was land administered by them.
782 Myozu jinushi no shiakechi ni tsuite: Nisshu Kobayashi-go
Shitomoto-ken no baai
名頭地主の仕明地経営について：
日州小林郷志戸本家の場合
(On Management of Reclaimed Lands by Kado Head Land Owners: Case of
Shitomoto Family in Kobayashi District, Hyuga Province)
Matsushita Shiro
松下志朗
9 (1966), 41-49.
A generalized account of the management of reclaimed lands
by Shitomoto family from 1853 to 1875. The reclaimed lands
increased greatly in the 1860s.

783 Myozu jinushi seisei no ichi keitai: Hyuga no Kuni
Kobayashi-go Hosono-mura Shitomoto-ke no baai
名頭地主」生の一形態：日向国小林郷細野村志戸本家の場合
(On Pattern in Emergence of "Kado Head Landowners": Case of
Shitomoto Family, Hosono Village, Kobayashi District, Hyuga
Province)
Matsushita Shiro
松下志朗
28 (1965), 26-52.
Examines the case of peasants becoming landowners in Satsuma.
Heretofore, only the poverty of peasants had been noted in
Satsuma but the author asserts that in Hyuga-Osumi area
(Nishime), it was possible for peasants to become landowners.

784 Myozu o myoto to yomu no setsu
「名頭」を「ミョウトウ」と訓むの説
(Argument for Reading Myozu as Myoto)
Kuwabata Ko
桑原田興
Seinan chiikishi kenkyu
西南地域史研究
2 (1978), 268-270.
The common reading of the name for the "head of kado (basic
taxation unit)" is myozu. However, the author discovered
in vol. 16 of Shoka keifu (Family Genealogies), deposited in
the Miyakonojo Municipal Library, that there was another
reading which was myoto.
This article introduces the 1866 "Sasshu Business Transaction Records" contained in the Konoike depository of "Sasshu Negotiation Records," and describes the loan from Osaka to build the ship repair yard in Nagasaki.

Describes the assassination of an Englishman by a Satsuma samurai near Yokohama in 1862 and discusses the impact of the incident. The author is a former ambassador to Britain.

The author studies the process of consolidation of Shimazu power in Osumi Province, since the installation of Shimazu Sadahisa as shugo (military governor) in 1333 and throughout the Nanbokucho period (1336-1392), with the hope to determine the true picture of the shugo system in Kyushu.
Organizes and analyzes the source materials on Shimazu Sadahisa, Morohisa and Korehisa who were the shugo (military governors) in Satsuma Southern Courts, and describes their political movements.

789 Nanboku-cho nairan ni kansuru rekishiteki kosatsu: tokuni Satsuma Osumi chiho ni tsuite

(Historical Study of the Strife between Northern and Southern Courts the Focus on Satsuma and Osumi Provinces)

Minakami Kazuhisa
Chusei no sheen to shakai

The author compares the gunji (local officials), who had existed before the Kamakura period (1192-1333) in Satsuma-Osumi area, with shugo (military governors) and jito (estate stewards) who were appointed by the Kamakura Shogunate. The author studies the struggles between the old gunji and the new jito and contends that these struggles in local levels led to the split into two courts, the Northern and the Southern, from 1336 to 1392.

790 Nihon gyogyo keizai hatten katei no kaimei

(Interpretation of the Developmental Process of Fishery-Economy in Japan)

Hara Takeshi
Kadai Suisan Gakubu kiyo
3:2 (1954), 82-86.

Analyzes the development of bonito fishing at Bonotsu and the role it played in the growth of Japanese fishery-economy.

791 Nihon gyogyo ni okeru hokensei no mondai: gyogyo kindaika no ichi keitai

(Problem of Feudalistic System in Japanese Fishing Industry: One Pattern of Modernization in Fishing Industry)

Konuma Isamu
Rekishigaku kenkyu
147 (1950), 14-24.

A study, conducted in the fishing village of Bodomari, of the problems of changing the fishing industry’s labor setup from the feudalistic to modern system.
On the Documents of Foreign Ship Arrivals in Oei Period
Takayanagi Mitsutoshi
Shigaku zasshi

_introduces and comments on the source materials contained in the Ata Tsuru-O Collection in Shibushi, which reveals the arrivals of foreign ships in the Oei period (1394-1427)._}

(Kado and Local Deity of Mobiki Village, Osumi Province)
Sakurada Katsunori
Shakai keizai shigaku

_Discusses kado (rice tax and corvee collection unit) and the relations between kado head and members through analysis of source materials available in Mobiki Village (specifically, registers formerly kept by five-household neighborhood groups for investigation of religious sects and registers of cadastral surveys). Also, delves into relationships between worship of the local deity and the role of village shrines._

(Families Associated with Sho-Hachiman Shrine of Osumi Province)
Gomi Yoshio
Zoku shoensei to buke shakai

_This article describes the importance of Sho-Hachiman Shrine of Osumi Province and its large landholdings. Highlighted are the efforts of the chief priest, Gyoken, to enhance the prestige of the shrine and to increase its landholdings in the 11th and 12th centuries. Other important shrine personnel families are also described._

(Lady Oyura Incident)
Momozono Eshin
Oie sodo

_The article describes the incident involving Lady Oyura and her actions during the period._
The author does not view the Oyura Purge of 1849 as merely the succession struggle of the Shimazu family. He concludes that it was the political struggle between the faction supporting Nariakira, which emphasized the importance of Satsuma's political role in the national arena, and the more conservative faction supporting Hisamitsu, which placed importance on Satsuma's financial well-being.
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796 Ryoshu shihai to kaihatsu no tenkai

(Control by Feudal Lords and Developmental Process)
Gomi Fumihiko 五味文彦
Shigaku zasshi 史学雑誌 77:8 (1968), 1-44.

Through analysis of the Shibuya Clan, which controlled Irikiin District from the 13th to the 16th centuries, the author studies the means by which the feudal lords gained control over the peasants. This article also discusses reclamation and the consequent increase of rice productivity.

797 Ryukyu no hobutsu no hitotsu rakaku ni tsuite

(On "Rakaku", One of Ryukyu's Products)
Miyata Toshihiko 宮田俊彦
Kaijishi kenkyu 潮史研究 20 (1972), 31-43.

This article explains how raden (mother-of-pearl) became one of the tributes shipped to China through the Ryukyu-China trade in the 17th century. The author concludes that mother-of-pearl was exported in order to obtain more silk from China.

798 Ryukyu shihai to Bakuhan-sei

(Rule over Ryukyu and Bakufu-Han Administration)
Kamiya Nobuyuki 紙屋敦之
Rekishigaku kenkyu, bessatsu 歴史学研究, 別冊

On the basis of various factors, the author notes that the Bakufu's policies toward Ming China and of national seclusion had causal relationships with the establishment of Satsumahan's rule over Ryukyu.

799 Ryukyu tokai shuinjo no ichi kosatsu

(A Study of Sealed Letters Permitting Voyages to Ryukyu)
Tokunaga Kazunobu 徳永和喜
Seinan chiikishi kenkyu 西南地域史研究 3 (1980), 25-255.

This article discusses the historical significance of sealed letters issued by lords of Satsuma to permit voyages to the Ryukyus and analyzes 12 such letters, dated between 1492 and 1590.
800 Sadowara-han no noson kozo ni tsuite: Ansei kenchi o chushin to shite
佐土原藩の農村構造についての一考察：安政検地を中心として
(A Study on the Agricultural Structure of Sadowara Domain:
With Focus on Ansei Cadastral Survey)
Suenaga Kazutaka 末永和孝
Satsuma-han no kozo to tenkai 薩麻藩の構造と展開

This article describes agrarian villages of Sadowara domain, a branch han of Satsuma, during the Tokugawa period. The focus is on the actual conditions of kado (basic unit for taxation), such as the composition of kado members and productivity, in the Ansei Period (1857-1861).

801 Sagara-shi to Minami Kyushu kokujin ikki
相良氏と南九州国士一揆
(Lord Sagara and Kokujin Uprising in Southern Kyushu)
Hattori Hideo 板尾英雄

An analysis of the declaration of the uprising signed by sixty-one kokujin (local military proprietors) in Southern Kyushu in 1371 from the standpoint of Sagara Meiyori who participated in the uprising.

802 Saigoku daimyo to sakoku kaikoku: Satsuma-han no baai
西国大名と鎖国・開国：薩摩藩の場合
(The Western Province Daimyo and Isolation/Opening of Country: Case of Satsuma)
Ishii Takashi 石井孝
Nihon rekishi 日本歴史 133 (1959), 2-10.

Satsuma-han was able to conduct trade with Yokohama Port, which was closed by the Bakufu in 1864 because, since the Kagoshima Bombardment in late 1863, it had switched to the policy of opening the country and had gained the British support. Satsuma-han was able to do so because it had been relatively independent even during the period of isolationism.

803 Saigo Nanshu no nosei shiso 西郷南州の農政思想
(Saigo Nanshu's Thoughts on Agricultural Administration)
Yamamasu Tadayoshi 山松忠好
A summary of Saigo's agricultural administration with the focus on his "Proposal on Agricultural Administration".

804 Saigo sanzen no basho ni tsuite (Sites of Saigo's Zen Practice)
Kanbashi Norimasa 菩果正
Kagoshima shigaku 鹿児島史学 19 (1973), 7-16.

Describes the temples where young Saigo practiced Zen, namely Nanrinji, Fukushoji and Seikoji.

805 Saigo Takamori no shiso ni tsuite (On Philosophy of Saigo Takamori)
Masumura Hiroshi 増村宏
(Kadai) Bungakuka ronshu 鹿大文学科論集 7 (1942), 1-45.

Describes Chen, Lung-chuan, a Chinese scholar of the Southern Sung period. Saigo is said to have been influenced by his teachings.

806 Sakamoto Ryoma no Ganji gannen (Sakamoto Ryoma in 1864: With the Focus on His Relation with Satsuma-han)
Shiomi Kaoru 島見薰
Nihon rekishi 日本歴史 108 (1957)

Utilizing the "Documents Related to Sakamoto Ryoma" and other source materials, the author discusses Sakamoto Ryoma's movements in 1864, especially the process of his involvement with Satsuma-han. This is a short article.

807 Sakasegawa Suketomo yuisho oboegaki utsushi (Genealogy of Sakasegawa Suketomo)
Gomi Yoshio 五味克夫

A complete text of the genealogy of Sakasegawa Suketomo, a head of Inusako Village in Satsuma in the Middle Ages.

808 Sakokuka no Sappan boeki (Satsuma Trade During National Isolation)
Maeda Kazuo 前田一雄
Keizaigaku zasshi 経済学雑誌 13:5 (1943), 107-123.
Contrasts Satsuma trade prior to and following the Shogunate's adoption of national isolationist policy. The trade was import-oriented and the principal export item was silver, resulting in specie outflow like the Nagasaki trade. Includes brief tables on monetary value of trade, real profits and export items.

809 Sappan goshi seikatsu no keizaiteki kiso: sono 1, jokyu goshiso no bunseki

(Economic Basis of Lives of Rural Samurai of Satsuma-han)
Haraguchi Torao
Kyuhsu keizaishi kenkyu
1953, pp. 207-246.

A study of the administrative structure of agricultural villages and the "outer castle" system of Satsuma-han. Describes the family ranks of rural samurai, forms of taxation and organization of labor forces.

810 Sappan isshomochi no shihai keitai

(Management Structure of Isshomochi in Satsuma: Case Study of Miyakonojo Shimazu Family)
Okuda Tetsushi
Kadai shigaku
7 (1959), 31-40.

The author uses the Miyakonojo Shimazu family as a case study of isshomochi (holder of one locality) to study the characteristics which differentiate shiryo (private domain) from the districts directly controlled by the Shimazu main family. Shimazu's policy to control shiryo is also described.

811 Sappan kenkyu ni okeru ukimen no igi

(Significance of Non-Official Land as Revealed in Study of Satsuma-han)
Kuwabata Ko
Kagoshima shigaku
18 (1972), 1-6.

Since the ukimen (non-kado land) during the Pre-Modern period in Southern Kyushu contributed from one-fourth to one-third of a village's rice yield, it cannot be dismissed simply as a heritage of the Medieval Ages. Pre-Modern ukimen are salary lands of Satsuma-han samurai retainers, which were converted into non-official lands, and the developmental process of ukimen reveals the unique division of samurai and peasant classes in Satsuma-han.
812 Sappan kinzan no kenkyu  
(A Study of a Satsuma Gold Mine)
Ohashi Hiroshi  
Shakai keizaishi kenkyu

Analyzes the management, technical aspects, production and profits of the Yamagano gold mine in Satsuma. Eighty percent of the profits were allotted to debt depreciation of the han and operational expenses of the mine. The income served as the financial basis of the han's feudal rule.

813 Sappan Kobu Gattai Undo no ichi kosatsu  
(Treatise on Satsuma-han's Movement for Union of Court and Shogunate)
Mori Toshihiko  
Rekishi to gendai
1, 3 (1963)

The author asserts that past researches on Meiji Restoration political history raise a problematical point because of the neglect of research on Satsuma and believes that the analysis of politics to overthrow the Shogunate must be based mainly on the study of the dynamic relationships and ideologies of the various groups. Taking up the "Movement for Union of Court and Shogunate" of Satsuma-han, the author discusses the inevitable circumstances which gave rise to the movement and the developments which led to actions to overthrow the Shogunate.

814 Sappan machikata no kenkyu: shogyo no soshiki to ryutsu kankel no jittai ni tsuite  
Haraguchi Torao  
Satsuma-han no kiso kozo

This is a comprehensive study of agrarian towns in Satsuma-han. Categorizes towns into different types: castle, rural, fishing, monzen (fronting temples/shrines), etc. Describes their internal structure, distribution pattern, commercial activities and societal living conditions.

815 Sappan ni okeru shakai seido no ippan  
(An Outline of the Social System of Satsuma)
This article describes unique social and administrative systems of Satsuma, including tojo seido (outer castle system), samurai status, centralized han offices, local officials, etc.

816 Sappan ni okeru shumon tefuda aratame no jisshi kaisu ni tsuite
(Frequency of Investigations of Religious Sects and Identification Tags in Satsuma-han)
Momozono Eshin
Kadai shigaku 3 (1955), 27-33.

The investigations of religious sects and identification tags in Satsuma-han were conducted 30 times from 1635 till 1866. A chronological list of the investigations is available.

817 Sappan ni okeru shuzoku to rinri shiso: shu to shite Nansatsu ni okeru teikin no kenkyu o toshite
(Customs and Ethical Thoughts in Satsuma-han: As Revealed Mainly Through Research on Home Education in Southern Satsuma)
Oki Jiro
Satsuma Hanto no sogoteki kenkyu 1971, pp. 38-120.

Studies the underlying principles of home and family education and describes, as part of the ethical education in Satsuma-han, the value of training through goju (autonomous discussion group of youths) and the Nisshinsai (Shimazu Tadayoshi) iroha waka poems which formed the spiritual basis of goju training.

818 Sappan no nosei: Kyoho naiken
(Agricultural Administration of Satsuma: Kyoho Cadastral Survey)
Hatanaka Akira

Kyoho naiken (domestic land survey of 1722) was the last cadastral survey carried out in Satsuma and thus, it was extremely important in the sense that the naiken had regulated the agricultural administration of Satsuma for over 140 years. This article studies in detail how the survey was conducted and how much it helped to restore han finances.
 Saxpy no seki, tsu seido ni teuite: rekishi chirigaku-teki kosatsu
(On Checking Stations and Port Inspection Stations in Satsuma-han: A Historical-Geographic Study)
Take Seiji 武政治
Kagoshima Keizai Daigaku ronshu 鹿児島経済大学論集

There were seven major routes in Satsuma-han, namely Izumisuji, Takaoka-suji, Okuchi-suji, Kakuto-suji, Shibushi-suji, Aya-suji and Terabashira-suji. Port inspection stations numbered 24 at the beginning of the 18th century.

Sappan no Shinshu kinsei ni tsuite
(On Shin Sect of Buddhism in Satsuma-han)
Mozono Eshin 桃園慈真
(Kadai) bunka hokoku (広大)文科報告 11 (1962), 29-47.

A critical review of various theories regarding why the Shin sect was banned in Satsuma. The author claims that the decision on banning was made in the reign of Shimazu Tadayoshi (1492-1568).

Sappan no Shinshu kinsei to Honganji monto
(On Shin Sect and Honganji Believers in Satsuma)
Hoshino Motosada 星野元貞
Ryukoku shidan 背谷史撰 60 (1968), 57-78.

Studies the history of the ban on the Shin sect of Buddhism in Satsuma-han. The author relates that in spite of the ban, Shinshu believers formed religious groups (called ko) and secretly kept their belief while maintaining their relations with the Honganji.

Sappan noson jinko no dotaiteki kenkyu
(Domestic Study of Population Changes of Satsuma-han Agricultural Villages)
Habu Sumio 沢生純夫
Kadai Kyoikugakubu kenkyu kiyo 鹿大教育学部研究紀要 7 (1955)

Widely utilizing source materials (saotsugi-cho, nayose-cho, shumon tefuda aratame-cho) of the agricultural villages of Satsuma-han, the author denotes the population changes, age compositon, marital relations, births, deaths, movements, etc.
823  Sappan noson no kozo: tokuni kado no kosei ni tsuite
(Structure of Agricultural Villages in Satsuma)
Momozono Eshin  桃園恩真
Kadai shigaku  鹿大史学 5 (1957), 1-37.

Based on the "records of investigation of religious sects and identification tags" contained in the documents of the magistrate's office of Yamazaki District, the author created a genealogical chart of the kado (rice tax and corvee collection unit) and analyzed that, originally, the myozu (main family) and the nago (branch families) were a kinship group but after the nihe (forced relocation of peasants) measure was taken, the kado was composed of peasants who were not related to each other by blood.

824  Sappan no uwami ni tsuite  阜浦の上見について
(On Uwami (Crop Inspection) in Satsuma)
Azuma Koji  専耕治
Kagoshima shigaku  鹿児島史学 8 (1960), 10-18.

Uwami meant crop inspection by the agricultural magistrate, in times of poor harvests because of natural disasters, to lessen the rice tax levee on farmers. Based on harvest records, this article describes the procedures for uwami and the contribution by the Akama kado (rice tax and corvee collection unit) to the daimyo.

825  Sappanryo fumoto no kenkyu: gunjiteki shuraku to shite
no fumoto
(A Study of Fumoto in Satsuma: Fumoto as Military Community)
Ota Kikuo  太田喜雄
Chikyu  地球 15:5-6 (1929, 1931), 420-437.

A geographical study of the fumoto which was a rural samurai settlement in Satsuma-han. The relation between fumoto and outer castles, geographical features and distribution pattern of fumoto are discussed.

826  Sappan Ryukyu boeki no boeki shonin Ishimoto-ke no kankei
(Relations of the Merchant Family, Ishimoto, and Satsuma-Ryukyu Trade)
Takeno Yoko  武野義子
Kyushu keizaishi ronshu  九州経済史論集 2 (1931), 93-118.

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Based on the source materials of the Nagasaki merchant family, Ishimoto, the article reveals that the Ishimoto family was completely in charge of business transactions of Satsuma-han's Ryukyu trade between 1810 and 1839, and also produced the capital necessary for the Ryukyu-China trade.

827  Sappan Shimazu no tai-Ka boeki to Kago seisaku
(Shimazu's Trade with China and Chinese Language Studies)
Samejima Kunizo
Kurume Daigaku ronso (jinbun shakai kagaku)
4:1 (1952), 22-27.


828  Sappan shukyo seisaku no tokui sei
(Special Characteristics of Satsuma-han's Religious Policies: Particularly on Religious Investigations)
Momozono Eshin
(Kadai) bunka hokoku 2 (1953), 1-27.

Investigations of religious sects and identification tags had been normally conducted every five years in Satsuma-han but in addition, investigations of Christian believers and Ikko sect followers had been made every year. Temples were not associated with religious investigations which were conducted by the samurai. Temple personnel did not participate.

829  Sappan Tenpo Kaikaku kenkyushi no ichi mondai
(Problematic Points in Historical Studies of Satsuma-han's Tenpo Financial Reforms)
Matsushita Shiro

The author analyzes various studies on Satsuma-han's Tenpo Financial Reforms, particularly the document on "Investigation on the Decline of Rural Districts," which served as the basis of Yamamoto Hirofumi's research, in an attempt to correct Yamamoto's misinterpretations. The problematical points raised are: (1) increase in number of goshi (rural samurai) and decrease in peasants; (2) increase in corvee; and (3) decrease
in number of horses and cattle. However, it should be remembered, the author points out, that the source material which Yamamoto used were written in the midst of the Kinshiroku Purge and it reflects the famine conditions of the Tenmei period (1781-1789).

830 Sappan Tenpo Kaikaku no zentei 藩譜天保改革の前提
(Preconditions of the Tenpo Financial Reforms of Satsuma)
Yamamoto Hirofumi 山本弘文

The author analyzes factors, such as land ownership, manual industries and commerce, and concludes that low productivity and outdated social structure created the financial destitution which led to the Tenpo Financial Reforms of Satsuma.

831 Sappan tojo seido no kenkyu 藩譜外城制度の研究
(A Study of the Outer Castle System in Satsuma-han)
Nakamura Tokugoro 中村徳五郎
Chiri rekishi 歴史地理 50:2 (1927), 1-20;
50:3 (1927), 1-24; 50:4 (1927), 1-13; 50:5 (1927), 1-12;
50:6 (1927), 10-23.

Describes the origin, nature, authority and mission of the outer castle system on the basis of concrete source materials. The outer castle system after entry into Meiji period is also treated. A valuable source document on the outer castle system.

832 Sappan to Shinshu to no kankei ni tsuite 藩譜と真宗との関係について
(On Relations Between Satsuma-han and Shin Sect of Buddhism)
Ichimura Kisaburo 市村義三郎

On the basis of Ikko-shu gokinsei yurai (Reasons for Prohibiting the Ikko Sect—a copy, handwritten between 1772 and 1781, is deposited in the Kagoshima Prefectural Library), the author relates the reasons for prohibition of Jodo Shinshu (Ikko sect) in Satsuma-han. In 1655, an office for investigations of religions was established and the magistrate prohibited the Ikko sect together with Christianity.

833 Sasaki-ke o chushin to shite mitaru Sappan to Nobeoka-han (Arima-ke) to no kankei
佐々木家を中心としてみた藩譜と出岡藩（有馬家）との関係

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Relations Between Satsuma-han and Nabeoka-han (Arima Family--Centered on Sasaki Family)
Omodaka Masatoshi 面高正俊
Kadai Kyoikugakubu kenkyu kyo 鹿大教育学部研究紀要
18 (1966), 1-21.

Utilizing the source materials of the Sasaki family, rural samurai of Kamo District, who once served as karo (senior councillor) in Nabeoka-han, the author discusses the relations between the Nabeoka-han and Sasaki family and their ties with Satsuma-han during the 1690 peasant uprising in Nabeoka-han.

834  Sashu Izumi-go no kenchi 藤州出水郷の検地
(Cadastral Survey of Izumi District, Satsuma Province, During Horeki Period)
Hatanaoka Akira 五中彰
Kagoshima shigaku 鹿児島史学

An analysis of the cadastral survey register of Izumi District during the Horeki period (1751-1764). The register is deposited in the present Izumi Municipal Library. The article mainly describes structuring of the kado (rice tax and labor corvee unit) and rice yield distribution patterns. Stresses the relational effects of the Kyoho domestic land survey (1722-1726).

835  Sata Hisahide oboegaki 佐多久英覚書
(Memorandum of Sata Hisahide)
Gomi Yoshio 五味要夫
Kagoshima Chuseishi Kenkyukai ho 鹿児島中世史研究会報
37 (1977), 14-18.

Sata Hisahide is a local retainer in Chiran District who participated in the Korean Campaigns (between 1592-1598). The author claims his memorandum is a valuable historical source giving concrete information on weapons and soldiers in the campaign.

836  Satsu-Etsu ryohon bakusei kaikaku undo no hottan 鹿越両藩改革運動の発端：徳川各幕推奨について
(Origin of Movements by Satsuma and Echizen Han to Reform Shogunal Administration: On Support of Tokugawa Nariaki)
Nagae Shinzo 永江新三
Geirin 芸林

This article studies a series of reform movements to restore the Bakufu's power in order to cope with the mounting foreign pressure in the Bakumatsu Period (1852-1868). It focuses on
the movement, engineered by Satsuma daimyo Shimazu Nariakira and Echizen daimyo Matsudaira Yoshinaga, to install Tokugawa Nariaki (1800-1860), the daimyo of Mito, as the head of the Bakufu administration.


Discloses Fudaraku worship recorded in the Kyuki zatsuroku (Miscellaneous Old Records).

838 Satsu-Gu no makiba ni tsuite 鶴胤の牧馬に就いて (On Horse-Grazing in Satsuma) Kaneko Shun'ichi 兼子俊一 Chiri ronso 地理論叢 7 (1935), 77-119.

A general account of horse-grazing in Satsuma and Osumi provinces. States that horse-grazing continued to thrive for a long period because of suitable natural features, such as geographic location, terrain, climate, etc. and describes its importance to the economy and development of the region. Includes charts and tables showing locations and extent of horse-grazing.


A short article regarding the ancestry of Akamatsu Mondo Narishina, a Satsuma retainer.


Shimazu family, especially under Shimazu Shigehide, printed books on Chinese philosophy, medicine, science, etc. to promote the han's education. The author describes chronologically major titles from a bibliographical viewpoint.
841 Satsuma-han bosekijo no gijutsusha, shokko: waga kuni boseki gijutsu shijo ni okeru Yakuwari

(Technicians and Skilled Workers of the Han-Operated Spinning Mill: Its Historical Role in Japan's Textile Technology)

Okamoto Yukio

Satsuma-han no kozo to tenkai 1976, pp. 557-585.

This article describes the establishment of the spinning company directly managed by Satsuma-han and its technicians and skilled workers. It notes the company's contributions to the great progress of the spinning industry in Japan in the period of Meiji 10's and 20's.

842 Satsuma-han Bunka Hoto Jiken to sono rekishiteki haikei

(Kinshiroku Purge of Satsuma-han and Its Historical Background)

Kuroda Yasuo


A descriptive narration of the historical background, details and assessment of the Bunka Hoto Incident (Kinshiroku Purge) of Satsuma-han. The author states that the incident was a rebellion caused by the oppression of lower-class samurai and the economic stagnancy resulting from the han political reforms carried out between 1772 and 1788.

843 Satsuma-han goshi Moriya-ke kenkyu no kadai

(Tasks in Study of "Satsuma-han Rural Samurai Moriya Family")

Hidemura Senzo

Waseda Daigaku Kenkyujo 1968

The author, Hidemura Senzo, undertook study of the Moriya family for the following two reasons: To clarify the special structure of rural villages in Satsuma-han and to conduct a thorough case study, using the Moriya family, of the history of hired laborers in farming villages. In the process, problems related to districts, estate managers, rural samurai and branch families surfaced. The author claims that he was able to make analyses from a broader viewpoint because he did not hasten generalizations and concentrated on individual case studies.
Relates problems of the establishment of branches of the Moriya family and the conversion of landed estate to stipends of the Shijukusho Shrine. The shrine had owned a sizable property (23 cho) which was reduced by land surveys of Toyotomi Hideyoshi and early Pre-Modern period, and later taken away completely. In its place, 36 koku (a unit of measurement of grain equal to 4.9629 bushels) were granted to three shrine families so that they can continue to perform religious functions.

Heretofore, the study of goshi (rural samurai) has mainly considered them as estate managers (landowners) but this article analyzes goshi from the standpoint of their being fief lords vis-a-vis kado (rice tax and corvee collection unit), which was the traditional status of goshi, and as leaders of local enterprises in their service to the han.

On the basis of manuscript documents of the Noda family in Kanoya District, Osumi Province and the Arima family of Ijuin District, Satsuma Province, the author describes the monetary loan activities of both families. The article denotes that because of the lack of rural merchant capital in Satsuma-han, goshi (rural samurai) was involved in loan activities and the product distribution of rapeseed, animal bone powder (used as fertilizer), etc.
Cases of resistance movements (incidents, escapes, riots, disturbances, etc.) by the rural samurai and peasants of Satsuma-han are assembled and new source materials are introduced for three such cases. There were nine cases of resistance movements in Amami Islands and five in the han proper.

The author studies the kyuchi (stipend land) system in Satsuma. He describes the types of kyuchi lands, their holders and products, as well as their management by castle-town samurai who owned the lands.

Shrine families refer to households which serve the deities and in the various districts of Satsuma-han, one family was appointed as the chief priest family. In Koyama District, the Moriya family was the chief priest family serving the Shijukusho daimyojin (shrine). There was a ruler-subordinate relationship between the Moriya family and ordinary shrine personnel and the Moriya family used them to perform agricultural and miscellaneous labor for its own household.
850 Satsuma-han Kobu Gattai Undo no ichi kosatsu
薩摩藩公武合体運動の一考察
Mori Toshihiko
毛利敏彦
See, Sappan Kobu Gattai Undo no ichi kosatsu.

851 Satsuma-han Kyoho naiken no ichi kosatsu
薩摩藩保内検の考察
(A Study of Kyoho Domestic Land Survey in Satsuma-han)
Kuroda Yasuo
黒田安雄
Satsuma-han no kiso kozo
薩摩藩の基礎構造

Analyzes the cases of Yamazaki District in Satsuma Province and Shibushi District in Hyuga Province in the Kyoho cadastral survey conducted from 1722 in Satsuma-han and points out that proportionate relations had been planned between the rice yield and the number of adult members.

852 Satsuma-han ni okeru gunsei kaikaku: Koka 4-nen no "kyuchidaka kaisei" no mondai o chushin ni
薩摩藩における軍制改革：弘化四年の「給地修正」の問題を中心に
(Military Reform of Satsuma-han: With Focus on the Problem of "Revising Stipend Land Income" in 1831)
Uehara Kenzen
上原兼善
Satsuma-han no kozo to tenkai
薩摩藩の構造と展開

The military reform of Satsuma was initiated as a part of the Tenpo Financial Reforms which started in 1831. The author describes the han efforts to reform the kyuchi (stipend land) system of samurai retainers in order to raise sufficient funds for the military reform.

853 Satsuma-han ni okeru joso goshi no ichi kosatsu: Osumi no Kuni Koyama-go Moriya-ke to shake soshiki
薩摩藩における上層武士の一考察：大隅国高山郡摩里家と社家組織
(Treatise on Upper-Class Rural Samurai of Satsuma-han: Moriyama Family of Koyama District, Osumi Province, and the Organizational Setup of Shrine Priest Families)
Hidemura Senzo
秀村延三
Keizaigaku kenkyu
経済学研究 24:3 (1968)

Discusses the Moriya family of Koyama District, which was the head shrine priest family, and its relations with ordinary shrine priest families. This article reveals that
in the han administration, the head and ordinary shrine priest families had official "ruler-follower" relationships but at the same time, they had private "protector-dependent" relationships in their personal lives.

854 Satsuma-han ni okeru kado no jinteki kosei to sono shiteki kosatsu: Nisshu Morokata-gori Kobayashi Hachioji Gongen shajincho o megutte

(Human Composition and Historical Considerations of "Kado" of Satsuma-han: Based on Hachioji Gongen Shrine Documents)


On the basis of "Records of Investigation of Religious Sects and Identification Tags," deposited in the Hachioji Gongen shrine of Morokata-gori (rural district), analyzes the makeup of family households and the human composition of the "kado," which is the basic unit for payment of land taxes.

855 Satsuma-han ni okeru Kirishitan sensaku

(Inquisition of Christians in Satsuma-han)


This article describes methods to investigate and arrest suspected Christians in Satsuma, and shows examples of han notices and orders.

856 Satsuma-han ni okeru kyuchi no ichi kosatsu: Osumi no Kuni Koyama-go ni okeru jirei

(Treatise on Salary Lands in Satsuma-han: Case of Koyama District, Osumi Province)


Discusses the disposition of salary lands of Kagoshima castle-town samurai in Koyama District. Toward the end of the Pre-Modern period, salary lands of castle-town samurai passed into the hands of upper-class rural samurai through monetary and rice loans.
Points out the importance of rapeseed production as a commercial product of peasants in Satsuma-han. Distribution of rapeseed extended to Kyoto-Osaka area and heads of kado (rice tax and corvee collection unit) tended to become landowners but on the other hand, extremely impoverished peasants began to appear. These structural changes in agrarian villages occurred only in the areas of Hyuga, Osumi and southern Satsuma peninsula after the Bunsei period (1818-1830).

An analysis of the 1831 investigation of religious sects and identification tags in Koyama District. Reveals how the investigation and ban on Ikko Sect were carried out.

Relates the conditions of the arrival of Korean potters and analyzes the han’s policy towards them from various viewpoints.
Satsuma managed to restore the profitability of its Ryukyu-China trade at the beginning of the 19th century. The trade had been declining throughout the 18th century due to the Bakufu's various restrictions. This article attributes Satsuma's success to import of new and different items, improvement of distribution processes and encroachment into Bakufu's Nagasaki trade which had monopolized Japan's foreign commercial transactions.

This article discusses Satsuma's efforts to expand the Ryukyu-China trade in order to increase han revenue in the 17th century and its consequent conflict with the Bakufu's right of trade monopoly.

Examines the status and changes of the population and distribution patterns, living conditions, administration, etc. and reveals the development, although slow, of the nomachi (rural merchant town) in Satsuma with the advancement of merchandise economy.

Compares the regional differences in the Manji (1658-1660) cadastral survey conducted in Futawatari Village in Togo, Satsuma County; Tabeta Village in Kawanabe District, Kawanabe County; and Yamanoguchi District in Hyuga Province.
(rice tax and corvee collection unit) were organized and unified in Futawatari Village and many ukimen (non-kado land) were established. The rice yield was not uniform in Tabeta Village even after the survey but since the yield conformed to the han's minimum level of 20 koku (a unit of measurement of grain equal to 4.9629 bushels), the unevenness was not a problem. Yamanoguchi District was in the last stage of the class division between warriors and peasants.

864 Satsuma-han no Manji naiken ni tsuite
(On the Manji Domestic Land Survey in Satsuma-han)
Kuwabata Ko
Kyushu shigaku 13 (1959), 53-65.

Analyzing the 1658 and 1661 cadastral survey records of the magistrate's office of Yamazaki District, the author describes how the kado (rice tax and corvee collection unit) system was organized and managed during the Pre-Modern period. Administration of the kado assured the Satsuma-han of the control of the basic income unit and the Manji (1657-1659) domestic land survey heralded Satsuma-han's entry into the Pre-Modern period.

865 Satsuma-han no Ryukyu boeki to boeki shonin Ishimoto-ke no kankei
Takeno Yoko
See, Sappan no Ryukyu boeki to boeki shonin Ishimoto-ke no kankei.

866 Satsuma-han no shakai soshiki to senbai seido
Fujitani Toshio
Nihonshi kenkyu 6 (1947), 2-21.

Because of geographical conditions, the productivity of Satsuma-han was low and moreover, the han was saddled with an old social organization as can be seen in the local administrative and land distribution systems. With the nation-wide development of commercial economy, the han became financially destitute and tried to supplement its revenues by implementing a monopoly system for sale of sugar, crude wax, etc.

867 Satsuma-han no shumon tefuda aratamecho

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Through analysis of the Shumon tefuda aratamecho (Regulations for the Investigation of Religious Sects and Identification Tags), in effect in 1721, explains the situation regarding kadowari (land distribution) and ninbe (forced relocation of peasants) existing in Kubuki village of Yamazaki rural district.

Utilizing the Shogo eiro shirabe (Investigation on the Decline of Rural Districts), which is the agricultural investigation report of 1804, the author analyzes the financial situation of Satsuma-han before the Tenpo Reforms and concludes that the han financial straits were caused by the absolutely low productivity. Taking up the Tenpo Reforms next, the author states that the han debts were paid off through the monopoly purchase and sale of sugar from the "Three Islands" (Oshima, Tokunoshima, Kikaijima) and the greatly increased productivity resulting from agricultural reforms.

In the early Pre-Modern period, the jito (estate manager) lived in his jotosho (district directly administered by the daimyo) and was a "resident manager" but since about 1630, the jito was forced to move to the castle town and became a "concurrent manager." This article describes the relationships between the jito and his retainers during the earlier
period of resident managership. The jito had appointive
and dismissal powers over goshi (rural samurai) positions
below the rank of the tokoro san'yaku (three offices of the
district) who held the real power in the outer castle.

870 Satsuma-han Osumi no Kuni Aira-gori Kamo-go no nomin to
goshi
隆福藩大隅国姶良郡筑后地方の農民と鄉士

(Peasants and Rural Samurai of Kamo District, Aira County,
Osumi Province, Satsuma-han)
Arashiro Moriaki
(Tocai) shakai kagaku kenkyu


A descriptive analysis of the peasants and rural samurai of
Kamo Distirict, based on the documents of the magistrate's
office. In Kamo District, the system of land distribution,
based on surveys, was rigidly carried out. The arable land
distribution to each kadc (rice tax and corvee collection
unit) was fair and equal. The rural samurai lived in fumoto
(samurai settlement) and supervised the kado peasants but
their economic base was self-cultivating lands, such as
kakechi (land reserved for rural samurai) and jisaku ukimen
(non-official land).

871 Satsuma hanryo no sonraku: kadowari seido o chushin ni

(With the Focus on Land Distribution System)
Fukuda Shin'ichi

Jinbun chiri


The author attempts to define local characteristics unique
to agrarian villages in Satsuma, detailing the functions
and organization of a kado, which is the basic unit for
taxation.

872 Satsuma-han shoki no kenchi to kokudaka

(Cadastral Survey and Assessed Tax Base (in koku) During the
Early Period of Satsuma-han)
Matsushita Shiro

Keizaigaku kenkyu


Describes cadastral surveys and establishment of the
kokudakasei (assessed tax base in terms of koku—a unit of
measurement of grain equal to 4.9629 bushels) between 1591
and 1619. The article points out the discrepancy between the
assessed tax base and actual productivity.
With regard to Mori Toshihiko's labeling of the sonjo (honor the Emperor and expel the barbarians) faction as an "outlaw group," the author states that the actions of Arishima Shinhichi and others of Satsuma's sonjo faction and the plan to send troops to Kyoto devised by Nariakira, who was succeeded by Hisamitsu, are basically of the same nature.

Describes the Kokin denju (Transmission of the Kokinshu) or how waka poetry was passed on in the Shimazu family.

Describes Lord Shimazu's control over local vassals during the Kamakura period. In Lord Shimazu's efforts to gain control over local vassals and to strengthen his power, the hereditary retainers, Sako, Honda, et al., played important roles.

Textiles were in a slump in Satsuma but they began to flourish after the promotion by Shimazu Nariakira of silk and cotton textiles in the Bakumatsu period. Satsuma kasuri (splashed-pattern cotton cloth) became known at about this time. On the other hand, Oshima tsumugi (pongee) had begun to flourish in the latter part of the 17th century as Ryukyu tsumugi had been consigned to Satsuma as a tributary good. Since the Meiji period, they have developed as commercial products in Osaka and Kagoshima and production has increased.
Horse-breeding began to thrive in Satsuma, mainly in the late Medieval Ages and Sengoku period but it was carried on into the Pre-Modern period and operated by the han. Officials were designated to be responsible for horse-breeding.

Fairly high-standard linked verses were already developed in these remote areas in the Muromachi period (1383-1573).

The author relates what process Satsuma-han went through in establishing its control over Ryukyu after its invasion of 1609.
Satsuma no sato  薩摩の砂糖
(Satsuma Sugar)
Haraguchi Torao  原口虎雄
Nihon sangyoshi taikei, 8, Kyushu chiho-hen
日本産業史大系 8 (九州地方篇)
1960, pp. 74-105.

Satsuma sugar was mainly produced in Amami and Ryukyu but there was some production in Tanegashima and Tarumizu. The article relates the origin, development and Satsuma-han's control of Amami sugar.

Satsuma no shono 薩摩の樟腦
(Satsuma Camphor)
Murano Moriharu  村野守治
Nihon sangyoshi taikei, 8, Kyushu chiho-hen
日本産業史大系 8 (九州地方篇)
1960, pp. 137-147.

Relates the history of camphor manufacture in Satsuma. Production began in the early Pre-Modern period and by 1641, camphor had already become an export product to Holland. Even in the Tenpo Financial Reform, it contributed significantly to han finances as a valuable domestic product.

Satsuma no Suwa shinko 薩摩の諏訪信仰
(On Suwa Worship in Satsuma)
Kitamura Minao  北村皆雄
Nihon genshoko, Suwa shinko no hassei to tenkai
日本原初考 諏訪信仰の発生と展開
1978, pp. 73-96.

There were as many as 57 Suwa shrines in Satsuma, although the headquarters was in Suwa of Shinshu (Nagano Prefecture). The author attempts to study why so many Suwa shrines were built in Satsuma through analyses of the history and objects of Suwa worship and annual events of the shrines.

Satsuma no tabako 薩摩の煙草
(Tobacco in Satsuma)
Kanbashi Norimasa  金橋正正
Nihon sangyoshi taikei, 8, Kyushu-cho-hen
日本産業史大系 8 (九州地方篇)
1960, pp. 44-53.

Describes the origin, development and cultivation methods of the tobacco crop in Satsuma.
The Shibuya family was dispatched to Satsuma in 1248 as a general estate steward (so-jito) of four go (districts) and became a great clan as powerful as the Shimazu family by the beginning of the 14th century. This article analyzes Shibuya's motivations to adopt and protect the Zen Sect of Buddhism to meet political and social conditions existing in the Kamakura period (1192-1333).

Satsuma wholesalers of the Tokugawa period founded the Osaka Sugar Company in 1882 to cope with changes brought by the Meiji Restoration.

Surveys the origin and development of Ryumonji, Tateno and Naeshiragawa kilns and predicts the future outlook of Satsuma ware as an industrial product.

Utilizing the records of noh performances in Uwai Kakuen nikki (Diary of Uwai Kakuen), 1574-1586, the author relates the history of noh play in Satsuma-han.

(Study of Satsuma-Ryukyu Interchange)
Discusses political and economic interchange between Satsuma and Ryukyu, trade relations between Ryukyu and Ming and Ching dynasties of China and imposition of trade restrictions by the Bakufu.

890  Seinan yuhan no yoshiki kogyo

(Western Industries in the Great Southwestern Province)

Yamamoto Hirofumi  山本弘文

Nihon sangyoshi taikai, 8, Kyushu chiho-hen

1960, pp. 328-342.

Mainly discusses scientific and technological developments, such as blast furnaces, steamships, etc. of the Shimazu Nariakira age. The author claims that other modern industries did not develop subsequently in Satsuma because of the lack of capital and labor.

891  Sengoku busho no kyoyo: sono haikai shumi ni tsuite

(Culture of Sengoku Warriors: On Interest in Poetry)

Saiki Kazuma  塚木一馬

Shigaku bungaku 史学文学


The author discusses the haikai (poems) of Uwai Kakuken, a Shimazu retainer, utilizing his diary, Uwai Kakuken nikki (1574-1586).

892  Sengoku busho to taka: Taiko Hideyoshi no Hyuga Takasu Bugyo o megutte

(Sengoku Warlords and Falcons: Concerning the Appointment of a Falson Magistrate of Hyuga Province by Taiko Hideyoshi)

Akutagawa Tatsuo 斎川龍男

Nihon chusei no seiji to bunka 日本中世の政治と文化


Hideyoshi controlled Hyuga falcons, which were considered the best species in falconry, by appointing a "falcon magistrate" in Hyuga Province.

893  Sengoku chihobushishi no shinko

(Religious Belief of a Local Samurai in Sengoku Period)
The author relates the religious belief and activities of Uwai Kakuen, a Shimazu retainer, on the basis of his diary, Uwai Kakuen nikki (1574-1586).

894 Sengoku daimyo Shimazu-shi gunji soshiki ni tsuite: Jito to shuju
戦国大名島津氏軍事組織について: 地頭と衆中
(On the Military Organization of Sengoku Daimyo Shimazu: Estate Managers and Subordinates)
Kuwabata Ko 桑波典章
Kyushu shigaku 九州史学 10 (1958), 120-135.

This article describes the characteristics of the administrative and military organization of tojo (outer castles), later called go (rural administrative districts), under the control of the Shimazu daimyo in the Medieval Ages. It elaborates on the purpose of establishing the jito (estate manager) office and control measures used by jito over shuju (subordinates).

895 Sengoku daimyo Shimazu-shi to jito
戦国大名島津氏と地頭
(Sengoku Daimyo Shimazu and Estate Managers)
Fukushima Kaneharu 福島金治

The backbone of Shimazu retainers in the Sengoku period (1467-1568) was the so-called jito-shuju (estate steward-and-subordinate) system. This article discusses how jito emerged, their status and roles, including control over shuju.

896 Sengoku daimyo Shimazu-shi to roju
戦国大名島津氏と老中
(Sengoku Daimyo Shimazu and Roju)
Fukushima Kaneharu 福島金治
Kyushu shigaku 九州史学 68 (1979), 1-19.

The central administrative body of the territories ruled by the Shimazu family in the Sengoku period (1467-1568) was roju, a council of senior domain officials. This article describes the constitution and functions of the roju and family histories of its members.
897 Sengoku jidai ni okeru chiho bunka to Kyoto: ryogoku bunka no kozo o megutte
(Local Culture and Kyoto in Sengoku Period: Concerning the Structure of Han Culture)
Ito Hisayuki 伊東久之
Chusei Nihon no rekishizo 中世日本の歴史像

Discusses the transmission of Kyoto culture to Satsuma-han, by taking examples from the Uwai Kakuken niki.

898 Sengoku jidai no kassen ni tsuite no ichi kosatsu: Nanboku-choki Muromachi-ki no kassen no taihi
(Atreatise on Battles of Sengoku Period: Comparison Between Battles of Muromachi Period and Northern and Southern Court Period)
Miki Yasushi 三木靖
Kagoshima Tandai kenkyu kiyō 鹿児島短大研究紀要
9 (1972), 31-53.

Using Satsuma as a case study, this article compares battles fought in the Nanbokucho period (1336-1392) and battles of the Muromachi period (1338-1573) to describe differences in the motives, scale and characteristics of the battles.

899 Shidotti no Yakushima sen'nyu ni tsuite
(On Sidotti's Illegal Entry Into Yakushima)
Matsuda Kiichi 松田毅一
Nihon rekishi 日本歴史
238 (1968), 41-55.

The author discusses the illegal entry of the Italian missionary, Sidotti (Giovanni Battista), into Yakushima in 1708 by introducing historical materials from the Casanatense Library of Rome and by utilizing materials available in Japan and other foreign countries as well as the results of on-the-site investigations.

900 Shamazu Hisamitsu ron 島津久光論
(Discourse on Shimazu Hisamitsu)
Tsukuba Tsuneharu 筑波常治
Kyoto kenkyu, Meiji Ishin 共同研究・明治維新
This is a personal critique of Shimazu Hisamitsu (1817-1887) who dominated the han administration after the death of daimyo Nariakira in 1858. The author lists many unfavorable criticisms on Hisamitsu by historians and then refutes such criticisms through analyses of his activities and accomplishments affecting not only Satsuma but Japan.

Despite Satsuma's prohibition of the Ikko Sect in the Tokugawa period, its secret followers increased in number. Among them, the author specially notes, were members of the ruling Shimazu family.

The Shimazu family represents a typical case of a shugo daimyo (military governors of Muromachi Shogunate) emerging as a Sengoku daimyo. This article enumerates signed documents of four generations of the Shimazu family as daimyo of the Sengoku period (1467-1568).

This is a sequel to the article, "Shimazu-ke monjo no seiritsu ni kansuru ichi ni no kosatsu," and describes the Fujino and Kameyama family documents which were added to the Shimazu family collection.
The Shimazu family documents are presently noted as an outstanding example of a samurai family collection. The compilation, in its present state, was effected in and after the Kansei period (1848-1854), and at first, the documents of Izaku and Soshu Shimazu families and the documents of Takahisa and successive Shimazu generations formed the nucleus. Subsequently, those of the Kameyama and Fujino families as well as other ancient family documents were added. This article attempts to give a general outline of how the Shimazu collection was developed.

Describes mainly the transmission of the Kokinshu (Kokin Poetry) and Genji monogatari (Tales of Genji).

Describes the land survey conducted by Toyotomi Hideyoshi (1582-1598) and the changes in land ownership that took place. Because of the changes, Lord Shimazu is said to have strengthened his rule over the upper-class retainers in his han.

A generalized account of Satsuma-han's control over Ryukyu and tributary tax problems. This article has historical significance as an early study of Satsuma.
This is a brief biography of Shimazu Shigehide (1745-1833), the 25th daimyo of Satsuma. It focuses on Shigehide's so-called kaika seisaku (enlightenment policy) and discusses his various cultural achievements and economic measures to cope with the mounting han debts.

Describes Satsuma's repeated invasions of Higo Province (Kumamoto Province) from 1579 to 1586 and its rule over Higo until 1587, when Shimazu was defeated by Toyotomi Hideyoshi.

This article discusses the vicissitudes of Satsuma's trade with Westerners in the Tensho-Keicho periods (1573-1615), with emphasis on its conflicts with the foreign trade policies and restrictions enforced by Hideyoshi and Ieyasu.

On orders of Shimazu Yoshihiro, the Osaka family of Yamagawa sent out ships frequently to the South Seas, including trips not recorded in the Ikoku shuinko (Record of Shogun's Authorizations for Foreign Travels). Daimyo Shimazu, who retained many powerful local merchant clans and pirates, probably had access to anywhere in the South Seas area. The article also includes a confession by Osaka Kichinojo that he had become a Christian but renounced his faith in 1634.
Shimazu-shi no ujigami
(Tutelary Gods of Shimazu Family)
Ota Kyo
Jinja Kyokai zasshi
1922, 1-3.

Shimazu family worshiped Inari, Gion and Suwa gods as their tutelary gods.

Shimazu Tadamasa to Keian Osho
(Shimazu Tadamasa and Priest Keian)
Tokutomi Soho
Zenshu
300 (1920), 2-7.

Keian Genjū, a Zen priest, introduced the philosophy of Ch'eng-Chu under the patronage of Shimazu Tadamasa (1463-1508), which contributed to the cultivation of the Satsuma spirit.

Shimazu Yoshihiro
(Daimyo Shimazu Yoshihiro)
Kitagawa Tetsuzo
Daimyo retsuden
1967, pp. 19-75.

This is a biography of Shimazu Yoshihiro (1535-1619), the 17th daimyo of Satsuma, with emphasis on his military exploits.

Shimazu Yoshihisa shojo ni tsuite
(On Shimazu Yoshihisa's Letter)
Ogino Minahiko
Nihon rekishi
157 (1961), 65-68.

Describes the circumstances under which Shimazu Yoshihisa sent a letter to Hideyoshi in 1585 congratulating him on his promotion to the position of Chief Adviser to the Emperor.

Shinjo Shimazu-ke kafu shosho monjo
(Genealogical Documents of Shinjo Shimazu Family)
Gomi Yoshio
Kagoshima Chuseishi Kenkyukai ho
1974, pp. 9-17.

A sequel to the article, "Shinjo Shimazu-ke to Echizen Shimazu-ke," and discloses the genealogical history of the Shimazu branch family in Shinjo (Osumi Province).
Discloses the family histories of the Shimazu branch families in Shinjo (Osumi Province) and Echizen (province of Hokurikudo).

Utilizing the Satsuma no Kuni shoki (Miscellany Records on Satsuma), presently deposited in the Ryukoku University Library, the author relates the entry of Buddhist priests into Satsuma when edicts prohibited the Shin sect. Of the priests, Donmei and Mugai are discussed in detail.

A critical appraisal of the reasons why Shinshu (Pure Land Sect) was banned in Satsuma-han. The common interpretations that Shinshu believers cooperated with Toyotomi Hideyoshi during his conquest of Satsuma or that the rebellion of Ijuin Kogan was staged for the benefit of Shinshu believers are not correct.

The Shinshu (Pure Land) religion was worshipped in Satsuma area with various types of prayer meeting halls as the central organization. Of these religious groups, the Motoshoko religious association, which is still active today, is taken up and its rules and regulations and membership distribution pattern are discussed.
921 Shoki ukimen no keiei ni tsuite
(On Management of Ukimen in Early Stages)
Kuwabata Ko 桑波田典
Kagoshima Chuseishi Kenkyukai ho 鹿児島中世史研究会報
37 (1977), 8-11.

The author introduces a historical source document which sheds light on the management of ukimen (non-kado land) in the 17th century.

922 Shokuminchiteki seisakuka no kinsei-kindai ni okeru nanpo rito shakai no shiteki kosatsu: Amami-Oshima chosa noto no ichibu to shite
(A Historical Study of a Southern Remote Island Society under Pre-Modern and Modern Colonial-like Rule: A Research Note on Amami-Oshima)
Morita Seiichi 森田誠一
(Kumadai) hobun ronso (熊大)法文論義 28 (1971), 1-28.

A general survey of the social system in the Pre-Modern Amami-Oshima. Some thoughts on the land distribution system and tributary tax.

923 Sosetsu-ki Dai-5 Kokuritsu Ginko no shiteki kenkyu:
Shimazu-ke to no kankei to sono shizoku ginkoteki seikaku o megutte
(Historical Study of Establishment of the 5th National Bank: Centered on Relations with Shimazu Family and Its Nature of "Samurai Class" Bank)
Itami Masahiro 伊丹正博
Satsuma-han no kozo to tenkai (1976), pp. 447-484.

This article describes the establishment of Dai-5 Kokuritsu Ginko (5th National Bank) of Kagoshima and its operations and management. It discusses the unique nature of the bank created for the benefit of shizoku (samurai class).
924 Tanegashima goshi oboegaki 種子島郷士覚書
(Notes on Tanegashima Rural Samurai)
Terao Koji 寺尾宏二
Keizaishi kenkyu 経済史研究 29:1 (1943), 25-39
Describes the outer castle system and rural samurai in Tanegashima in comparison with those of Kagoshima.

925 Tanegashima-ke fu ni tsuite 種子島家譜について
(Treatise on the Genealogy of Tanegashima Family)
Masumura Hiroshi 増村宏
(Kadai) Bunka hokoku (鹿大)文科報告 3 (1954), 161-190.
Describes the process of the compilation. First genealogy was compiled in 1673 by the order of Tanegashima Hisatoki (18th generation) who was a karo (senior councillor) of the Shimazu-han.

926 Tanegashima no tochi to jinko 種子島の土地と人口
(Land and Population of Tanegashima)
Kokusho Iwao 黒正義
Keizaishi kenkyu 経済史研究 29:1 (1943), 77-119.
Utilizing the "Genealogy of the Tanegashima Family" and modern statistical materials, the author discusses the changes of the land and population on Tanegashima in the Pre-Modern and Modern periods.

927 Tarumizu to Takasaki 垂水と高崎
(Tarumizu and Takasaki)
Tanaka Tameo 田中為雄
Osumi 大隅 16 (1972), 35-45.
Describes the relation between Tarumizu and Takasaki District which was a private domain of the Tarumizu Shimazu family.

928 Tenpo 15- Koka 3-nen no Okinawa e no gaikan raiko to Satsuma-han: Zusho Shozaimon no ugoriki o chushin ni 天保十五～弘化三年の沖縄への外航取扱と薩摩藩：船政令の動きを中心に
(Satsuma-han and Arrival of Foreign Ships in Okinawa Between 1844 and 1846: With Focus on Movements of Zusho Shozaimon)
Uehara Kenzen 上原兼善
Nanto shiron 南島史論 1972, pp. 149-175.
An account of the arrival of French warships in Okinawa in 1844 and the reactions of Satsuma-han and Bakufu. Also comments on the Ryukyu royal government's refusal of Zusho Shozaemon's plans for Ryukyu-French trade.

929  Tenpo kaikaku-go no Satsuma no seijo, 1
(Tenpo Financial Reforms: With Focus on "Factional Incident of Kaei Period", 1)
Yamamoto Hirofumi  山本弘文
Keizai shirin 経済志林 26:1 (1958), 84-112.

The factional incident of Kaei Period is also known as the "Oyura Sodo" (Oyura Disturbance). This incident, which took place in 1849-1850, was in essence the daimyo succession struggle between the conservative Zusho faction and the progressive Nariakira faction. Political and economic factors which led to this disturbance are described.

930  Tenpo-ki ni okeru Satsuma hanshi no Ryukyu seisakuron ni tsuite
(On Ryukyu Policy Proposed by a Satsuma Retainer in the Tenpo Period)
Ikeda Yoshimasa 池田敬正

This article deals with the Ryukyu hisaku (Secret Measures Concerning Ryukyu) which was written in 1844 by a Satsuma samurai retainer. Written on the occasion of the visit of a French warship to Ryukyu in March 1844, it analyzes the motivations for the advance of Western powers to Ryukyu and proposes Satsuma's countermeasures.

931  Tensho 16-nen Hideyoshi hatto ni tsuite
(On Hideyoshi's Order of 1588)
Kuwabata Ko 桑原 矯
Kagoshima-ken no rekishi to shakai 鹿児島の歴史と社会 1979, pp. 129-140.

This article studies Hideyoshi's order of Tensho 16 (1588) forbidding piracy which was prevalent at the time. The author contends that the relocation in 1591 of the fief of a powerful Shimazu retainer, Sata family, was triggered by involvement in piracy and was not part of the relocation move of Shimazu retainers' fiefs, after the 1594-1595 cadastral survey, to consolidate the daimyo's power.
This article lists source materials concerning the gozencho (Shogun-controlled registers) of Tensho 19 (1591) on Satsuma which were submitted to Hideyoshi. Through study of these materials, the author reveals interesting aspects of Satsuma's rice productivity, kado (basic unit for taxation) and ukimen (non-kado land).

Gozencho were important basic registers on cadastral surveys, relocation and confiscation of daimyo's fiefs, etc. and were directly controlled by the Shogun. This article discusses the gozencho on Satsuma which were submitted to Hideyoshi in Tensho 19 (1591).

An analysis of the report which permitted the return to Satsuma-han of Godai Saisuke (Tomoatsu), who was captured during the Kagoshima Bombardment of April 1863. In this statement, Godai criticizes the policy of expelling barbarians, urges the necessity of opening the country to the world and asserts the need to build up, with the assistance of Shanghai trade, "a rich country with a strong army." The political and economic viewpoints to overthrow the Shogunate can be discerned in the statement.
935 Tochi shoyuken no shiteki tenkai: Satsuma chiho tochi seidoshi to no kanren ni oite
土地所有権の史的展開：薩摩地方土地制度史との関連において
(Historical Perspective of Landholding Rights: As Related to History of Land System in Satsuma Area)
Nagahara Keiji 永原慶二
Chihoshi kenkyu 地方史研究 116 (1972), 1-8.
Severe restrictions of Satsuma's unique kadowari seido (land distribution system) weakened peasants' landholding rights and prevented the disintegration of the peasant class unlike in other domains. However, the author suggests that Satsuma's system should not be treated as an exception but should be examined in the historical context of Japan's landholding systems. He contends that Satsuma's system was unique but not of an entirely different nature from other systems in Japan.

936 Totogin to Satsu-Ryu-Chu boeki 渡唐銀と薩琉中貿易
(Money Transmitted to China and Satsuma's Ryukyu-China Trade)
Sakihara Mitsugu 嵯峨原義
Nihon rekishi 日本歴史 323 (1975), 27-47.
The author studies in detail the actual state of Satsuma's Ryukyu-China trade in the 17th and 18th centuries. He analyzes the source and amount of money taken in by China through the trade and contends that Ryukyus actually profited more from the trade than Satsuma.

937 Toyotomi seiken-ka no daimyo ryokoku: Shimazu-shi o sozai to shite
豊臣政権下の大名領国: 島津氏を素材として
(Daimyo's Domain under Toyotomi's Rule: Case of Daimyo Shimazu)
Yamamoto Hirobumi 山本博文
This article discusses the internal political struggle in Satsuma, caused by Hideyoshi's daimyo control measures, in the last quarter of the 16th century. The two groups, one headed by chief elder Ijuin Kogan and the other led by daimyo Yoshihisa, both aimed at strengthening the daimyo's power base but used different approaches.

938 Toyotomi seiken-ki Shimazu-shi no kurairichi to gun'eki taisei
(Shimazu's Directly-Controlled Land and Military Service Setup during Toyotomi's Reign)
Yamamoto Hirobumi 山本博文
Shigaku zasshi 史学雑誌 92:6 (1983), 1-47.
This article is a study of how Satsuma met the military requirements to participate in the 2nd Korean Campaign of 1597-1598 ordered by Hideyoshi. The author analyzes the composition of Satsuma troops sent to Korea and the methods used to procure provisions.

Heavy national levies imposed on Satsuma by Toyotomi Hideyoshi brought about tensions between the Shimazu daimyo and his retainers, and even caused an uprising by a Shimazu retainer. These tensions led to the enforcement of the cadastral survey by Hideyoshi from 1593 through 1595. This article also describes various levies imposed by Hideyoshi and their impacts on the daimyo and his retainers.

The author suggests that the series of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's decrees to prohibit wars among feudal lords formed the keynote of his efforts for national unification. To substantiate this hypothesis, the author studies the development of affairs from 1585, when the cease-fire decree was issued to Kyushu feudal lords, until 1587, when Hideyoshi embarked on the "Kyushu Campaign."

Describes the power structure of Lord Shimazu under the Toyotomi reign. Lord Shimazu was finally able to obtain complete control of his domain with the powerful support of Toyotomi reign.
942  Ukimen ni tsuite no ichi kosatsu: zaike no shinka to kanren shite
(A Treatise on Ukimen: In Relation to Emergence of Zaike)
Sagawa Hiroshi 佐川弘
Rekishigaku kenkyu 歴史学研究 301 (1965), 8-22.
The author suggests that the significance of ukimen (non-official land) should be considered relative to new ruling relationships between ryoshu (lord of the fief) and zaike (independent small freeholders).

943  Umekita Ikki no rekishiteki igi: Chosen shuppei ni okeru ichi hanran
(Historical Significance of Umekita Uprising: Revolt During Dispatch of Expeditionary Force to Kirea)
Kamiya Nobuyuki 紙屋敬之
Nihonshi kenkyu 日本史研究 157 (1975), 24-44.
"Umekita Uprising" refers to the revolt stirred up in defiance of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's order by Lord Shimazu's retainer, Umekita Kunikane, in 1592 in Sashiki, Ashikita County, Higo Province while enroute to Korea as a member the expeditionary force. This was a revolt by local feudal lords repudiating the supremacy of Toyotomi's reign.

944  Uragata noson no kado: Koshikijima no baai
(Kado of Fishing-Type Agrarian Village: Case Study of Koshikijima Island)
Miyashita Mitsuro 宮下満郎
(Kumadai) kokushi ronso (熊本国史論叢) 1965, pp. 74-93.
Describes the characteristics of kado (basic unit for taxation) on Koshikijima Island. There was extremely small arable land per kado and all the rice produced from kado land was taken up as tax. Peasants were forced to engage in fishing for their living. Therefore, the author defines kado on Koshikijima Island as a "fishing-type agrarian village."

945  Uwai Kakuen niki ni tsuite
上井覚我日記に就いて
(On the Diary of Uwai Kakukenu)
Saiki Kazuma
Nihon rekishi

This article deals with the Buddhist faith and literary accomplishments of Uwai Kakukenu who was an important official of Satsuma-han in the latter half of the 16th century. Kakukenu's famed diary was used as source material. Also included are the bibliographical study of his diary and personal history.

946 Uwai Kakukenu no shinko
(Religious Beliefs of Uwai Kakukenu)
Tamayama Jogen
Nihon rekishi

Uwai Kakukenu was a karo (senior councillor) during the reign of Lord Shimazu Yoshihisa in the latter half of the 16th century. This article describes Kakukenu's faith in various Buddhist symbols such as Kannon (Goddess of Mercy), Koshin (Blue Warrior) and Jizo (Guardian Diety of Children), and the motivations for his religious belief.
**Y**

947  *Yakushima no hiraki*  屋久島の平木
(On the Holly Trees of Yakushima Island)
Kitamura Toshio  喜多村俊夫
Keizaishi kenkyu  経済史研究  29:1 (1943), 60-72.

A historical account of the production of holly trees, the typical forestry product of Yakushima Island. Describes various production aspects, including sales, freight costs, etc., protection of holly trees and Satsuma-han's control over production. Touches briefly on the history of the island since the Kamakura period.

948  *Yakushima, Tanegashima ni okeru tochi seido to genshiteki noho*  屋久島・種子島における土地制度と原始的農法
(Land Utilization System and Primitive Agricultural Methods on Yakushima and Tanegashima)
Mitsuhashi Tokio  三橋時雄
Keizaishi kenkyu  経済史研究  29:1 (1943), 40-59.

On Yakushima, cultivated lands near agricultural households were individually owned but the rest was communally owned by villages. On Tanegashima, most of the lands were owned individually.

949  *Yano Shuzen to Eishun-Ni*  矢野主膳と永俊尼
(Yano Shuzen and Nun, Eishun)
Gomi Yoshio  五味克夫

Describes the ban on Christianity in Shimazu-han at the beginning of early Pre-Modern period. Yano Shuzen, Shimazu's retainer, was executed in 1636. Nun Eishun (Shimazu Iehisa's mother) was exiled to Tanegashima Island and died there.
The author refutes the theory that St. Francis Xavier was forced to leave Kagoshima in 1550 because of false accusations by Buddhist priests.

This article examines Western language materials concerning St. Francis Xavier's stay in Kagoshima for one year (1549-1550) and Japanese sources on the social, political and religious conditions existing there at the time. The article also analyzes the significance of Xavier's meeting with Lord Shimazu Takahisa in its historical context.

In analyses of changes in the structures of Satsuma farming villages from the Medieval Ages to pre-Modern period, the power of the fief lord's authority and, in contrast, the subservience of the peasants have been emphasized but the existence of agrarian communal bodies must not be overlooked. This factor is considered in this article from the standpoint of the significance of dry field cultivation, activities of small independent peasants outside of kado (basic tax and corvee collection unit), etc.
This article describes economic motivations which led the
Muromachi Bakufu (1338-1573) to attempt to place Hyuga
Province of Satsuma under its direct control.

This article is a study of the influential Zusho family of
Osumi Province in the Medieval Ages.
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