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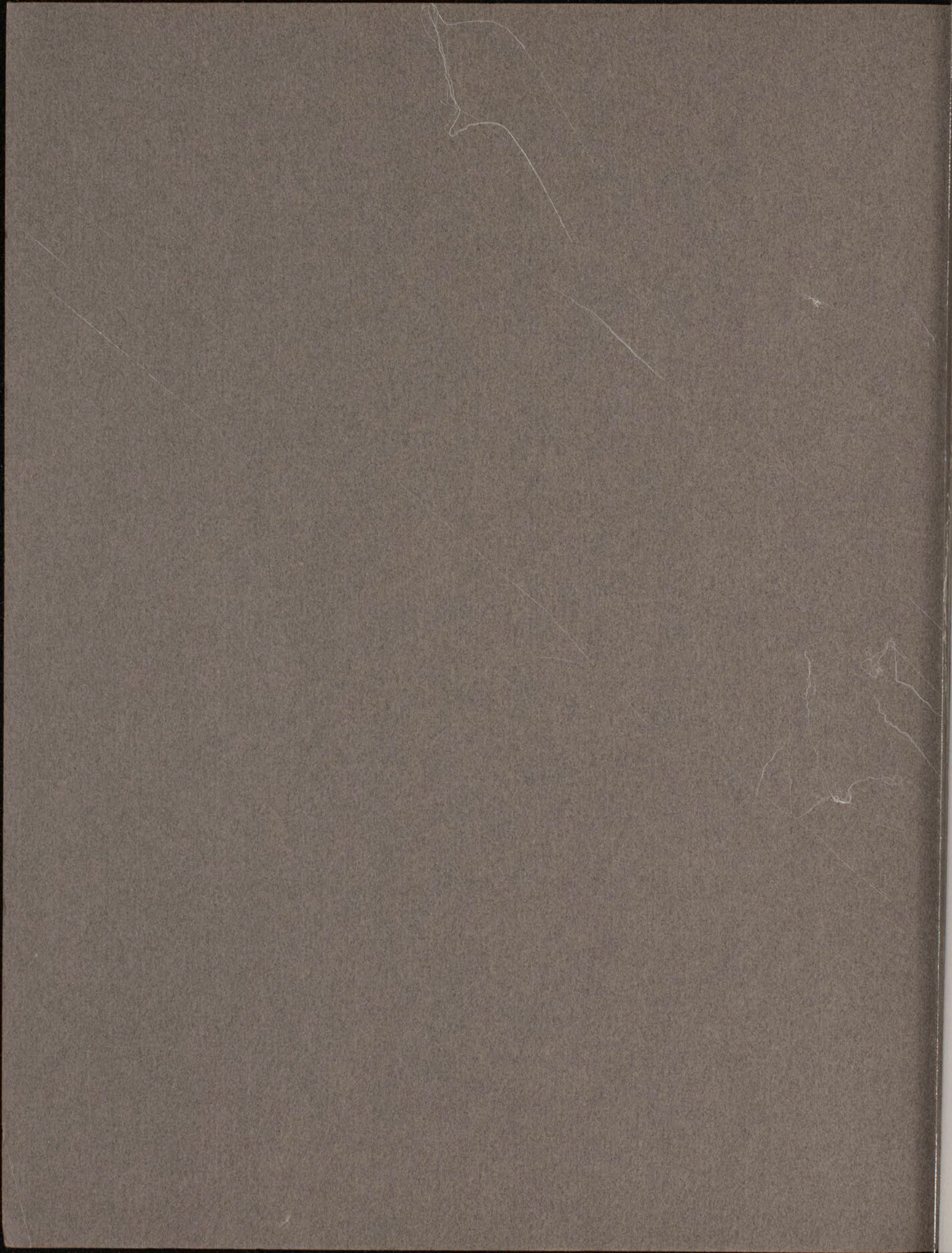
*GENEALOGY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO*

GENEALOGY OF THE SURNAME 'SO' FAMILY  
(From Kengi the Founder): THE OKUSHIMA  
FAMILY LINE

AN ANNOTATED TEXT

By YABU KENJIRŌ

ENGLISH TRANSLATION WITH SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES  
BY BEN KOBASHIGAWA AND YOKO FUKUMURA



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## PREFACE

For two days from November 27th to 29th, 1976 the author made a complete copy from microfilm of the main family (*honke*) genealogy kept in the Naha Historical Collections Room, which was located then in Yogi Park. Three years later, I was able to consult the Japanese version as well and made a complete copy of the text and notes. I made several clean copies and distributed them to relatives and other interested persons every spring around the Shīmi Festival time.\* The text consists of classical Chinese transliterated into Japanese, based on the original family genealogies, with annotations. Aside from certain important characters, the Tōyō kanji were used in this text, but not completely uniformly. Over the last ten years, I have received help from many quarters. Their names have been recorded in the Afterword at the end of this volume. I wish to offer my heartfelt thanks. This family genealogy is valuable not only for the history of the particular families linked by common descent (*munchū*), but is also a historical resource of more general interest. I would be greatly indebted if this became a reference work for you, and I will be especially obliged for any criticism or corrections you may offer.

May 31, 1986 Year of the Tiger

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\* The third month of the lunar calendar, traditionally the time of picnicking and dancing on the beach, a period of purification, and visits to the ancestral graves (G. Kerr, p. 216). *Shīmi*, or Seimei in Japanese, falls on April 5 in the solar year.--TRANS

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## AUTHOR'S NOTE

The entire text of the '*So*' Surname Genealogy (from the founder Kengi): *The Okushima Family Line, An Annotated Translation* has been transliterated from classical Chinese to Japanese with notes attached. Text in ( ) appear in the original. Text in [ ] are translations and additional annotations by the author. The longer notes were brought together at the end of each section. Misprints were corrected without further notice. In some cases, commonly used kanji were changed to standard Tōyō kanji. Since this was not done systematically, the reader should consult the original genealogical record as needed.

## NOTE FROM THE TRANSLATORS

It has been a great challenge and a pleasure to work on this translation. We have tried to give the same care and attention to detail in these historical texts as the author, Mr. Yabu Kenjirō, so clearly has done. To preserve the Okinawan feeling of the original, we have used the Okinawan pronunciation for the many terms in the original which have a special cultural meaning. These are shown in italics either in parentheses after the English translation or followed by an English translation in parentheses. Proper names, however, are printed normally and capitalized.

The old Okinawan naming system is very complex, each person having a variety of names, including a childhood name (*warabinā*), a "Chinese" name (*Karanā*), a given name with title and position, etc. The translation of titles, in particular, posed a difficult problem. In general, where the Okinawan title (e.g., *Pēkumī*) was kept in the translation, we indicate its presence by use of the article "the" as in "Kengi the Kunigami Pēkumī," where the meaning is roughly "Kengi

the Pēkumī of Kunigami (district)." Otherwise, for personal names, the standard Japanese order is used with the surname followed by the given name.

As translators, we felt it would be helpful for the reader to add some supplementary notes in addition to those so diligently provided by Mr. Yabu Kenjirō. Most of them explain the function of the many administrative offices and personnel of the Ryukyuan kingdom referred to in the text. These additional notes and the few corrections to the original text we suggest are indicated by the tag "--TRANS."

INTRODUCTION TO THE 'SO' SURNAME GENEALOGY<sup>1</sup>  
THE OKUSHIMA SOURCE LINEAGE

Some refer to the forerunner<sup>2</sup> of Kengi the Kunigami Pēkumī as "Sobe Shīdu the Kurautchi."<sup>3</sup> He was born on Yōheki Island.<sup>4</sup> For reasons unknown, people of the time called him "the Kurautchi."<sup>5</sup> By his good fortune and in obedience to the command of King Shō En, he moved to Tumai and served as the Sobe Shīdu. To this was added the post of administrator of Ōshima (Ōshima Bujō). He often went to his local district, Ōshima, and returned when he completed his duties. He was, also, later sent as an emissary to Siam<sup>6</sup> and returned home after completing the king's business. Sometimes the king looked upon him kindly; that is to say, he received finished *kimono* (garments) and an *obi* (Japanese sash). Moreover, he was entrusted with the office of magistrate (*jitū*) of Iheya Island. At the end, when he went to Iheya Island to visit his relatives, he became ill and died. The details of his court rank are not known. For that reason, he came to be known in the family tradition as "Sobe Shīdu the Kurautchi." The *kimono* bestowed on him by the king have been kept within the family and still exist. Furthermore, the care of the Royal Tomb in Iheya<sup>7</sup> has been handed down from one generation to the next among the descendants of "the Kurautchi."

Reverently recorded by So Seshō<sup>8</sup> in the 29th year of Kangxi  
(1690) in the Year of the Horse on an auspicious day in the 12th  
month.

1. The form of the character for "So" 蘇 is also written 蘇 with the left and right radicals under the crown switched around and read as *So* and *yomigaeru*, which is the commonly used form (*zokutai*). A variant form. Cf. "Keizu e no tabi" (Guide to Genealogy), *Okinawa Times*, Apr 23, 1985, "Karashishi" [a column named for the Chinese lion figurine--TRANS.].
2. "*Sen*" means ancestor (*sozen*) or predecessor (*sendai*) and refers here to the father. Cf. the section entitled "First Generation: Kengi (Kunigami Pēkumī)" in this genealogical record where it says "*chichi wa Kurautchi Sobe Shīdu*" (the father, Sobe Shīdu the Kurautchi). In the "So-sei Kaden Nikki (Tanabaru-ke no Kiroku)" (Genealogy of the So Family; Records of the Tanabaru Family), held by the Okushima family line, the references to the father "the Kurautchi" and the first generation Kengi the Kunigami Pēkumī are run together as if they were one and the same person, which is most likely an error. The matter may be cleared up by referring to the *Yabu Kafu* (Yabu Genealogy), which is in the possession of Yabu Kenshō of the Yaeyama line. It contains elucidations of the original genealogy by Sergeant Kentsū Yabu, twelfth descendant of the main family (*honke*), the Yabu of Shuri, dated sometime before 1937. While I consider the "So-sei Kaden Nikki," which appeared in the 1942 *So-sei Ganso Yuraiki* (Ancestral Origins of the So Family), to be a valuable source material, it does contain some errors in deciphering the genealogy. Rather than pointing them out one by one, the reader is referred to the annotations and translation here.
3. "*Koko ni*" is an introductory phrase. It has no particular meaning. Placed at the beginning of a text, it gives an elevated tone. Cf. the opening words of the Preface to *Chūzan Seikan* (Mirror of the Ages of Chuzan), compiled by Shō Shōken in 1650: "Koko Ryūkyū-koku Chūzan Ō... (King of Chuzan in the country of Ryukyu)."
4. One wonders if the characters for "Yōheki" sounded like "Iheya" in the old Chinese reading? As with the royal lineage of Shō En, Izena Island is the birthplace of the So family. The name Izena, however, rarely appears in either the genealogy or the historical annals. The term "Iheya Island" covers both parts, which together formed one *majiri*, or district.
5. Kurautchi. Yabu Ken'yū of the Okushima lineage of the founding family says: "'Kurautchi' has to do with 'being the head of the storehouse.' 'Sobe Shīdu' means 'Lord of Sobe' in Naha." There is also a note in the previously mentioned *Yabu Kafu* (Yabu Genealogy): "The Tumai harbor at that time served as the trading port to foreign countries, and he was its director. Hence, the designation 'the Kurautchi'." In *Ryūkyū-Koku Yuraiki* (Ryukyu Country Records of Origins) Chapter II. "Kanshaku Reppin" (Offices, Titles, Ranks, and Insignia), there is the following reference to "Sobe [written with a different character, probably a case of phonetic equivalents] Shīdu": "83. In former times, the *toyaku*, or port officials (four men), ruled over the four districts (*chō*) of Naha. Until about the middle [of what is not clear.--TRANS.], there were four divisions: Sobe Shīdu administered over Izumizaki-son; the Nishi Jitū administered over Naha Nishi-son; the Higashi Jitū administered over Naha Higashi-son; and the Wakasa Jitū administered over

Wakasa-chōson. They had no fixed term of office. They were listed in order of rank, from lower to higher: from Wakasa-dono to Higashi-dono, then Nishi-dono, and Sobe Shīdu. After the office of Sobe Shīdu, the candidate retired and wore the *chtru hachimachi* (Yellow Hat) [which designated the rank of *Pēchin*, from Senior Grade Third Rank to Junior Grade Seventh Rank]. Now, they serve without order of rank and for fixed terms of service." From this we know that in former times there were four officials called *toyaku*, who ruled over the four districts of Naha, and that the Sobe Shīdu was the highest of them. From the same *Yūraiki*, in the section entitled "Concerning Positions in the Warehouses Which No Longer Exist [abolished offices]" under item "123. Kingui" [name of an office], we find the following text originally written in a mixture of Japanese syllabary (*kana*) and Chinese characters (*kanbun*): "Referred to as 'Ōshimakura' (now called Tumai Udun, which is located on its ruins) because it used to receive the tribute of those islands above the Oku Landing [the [Amami-]Ōshima island group]." In "Tumai-mura Yūraiki" (History of Tumai-son) in *Ryūkyū-Koku Yuraiki* (Ryukyu Country Records of Origins) Chapter VII, we learn the following information: "Tumai Udun. So-called, it is said, because the Tumai Udun was in ancient times an office for conducting government business, such as the reception of boats bearing shipments of taxes arriving at the port of Tumai from the islands of Ōshima, Kikai, Tokunoshima, [Okino-]Erabu, and Yoron as well as the area of Kunigami and from the west. The Ōshima Depot (Ōshima-kura) was located where the Ameku [Seigen]ji temple now is." On the basis of this text, it is thought that "the Kurautchi" was the administrator of the Ōshima-kura located in Tumai. Thus, we are led to believe that "the Kurautchi," as stated in the Preface, moved his residence to Tumai-mura at the behest of King Shō En. The wording of the Preface--"For reasons unknown, people of that time called him 'the Kurautchi'."--may be just a standard mode of expression. The year 1690, the date of the Preface, falls within the violent period of Satsuma dominance, so one may well wonder at the boldness of this concrete reference to the previously independent Ryukyuan kingdom, which directly governed Ōshima.

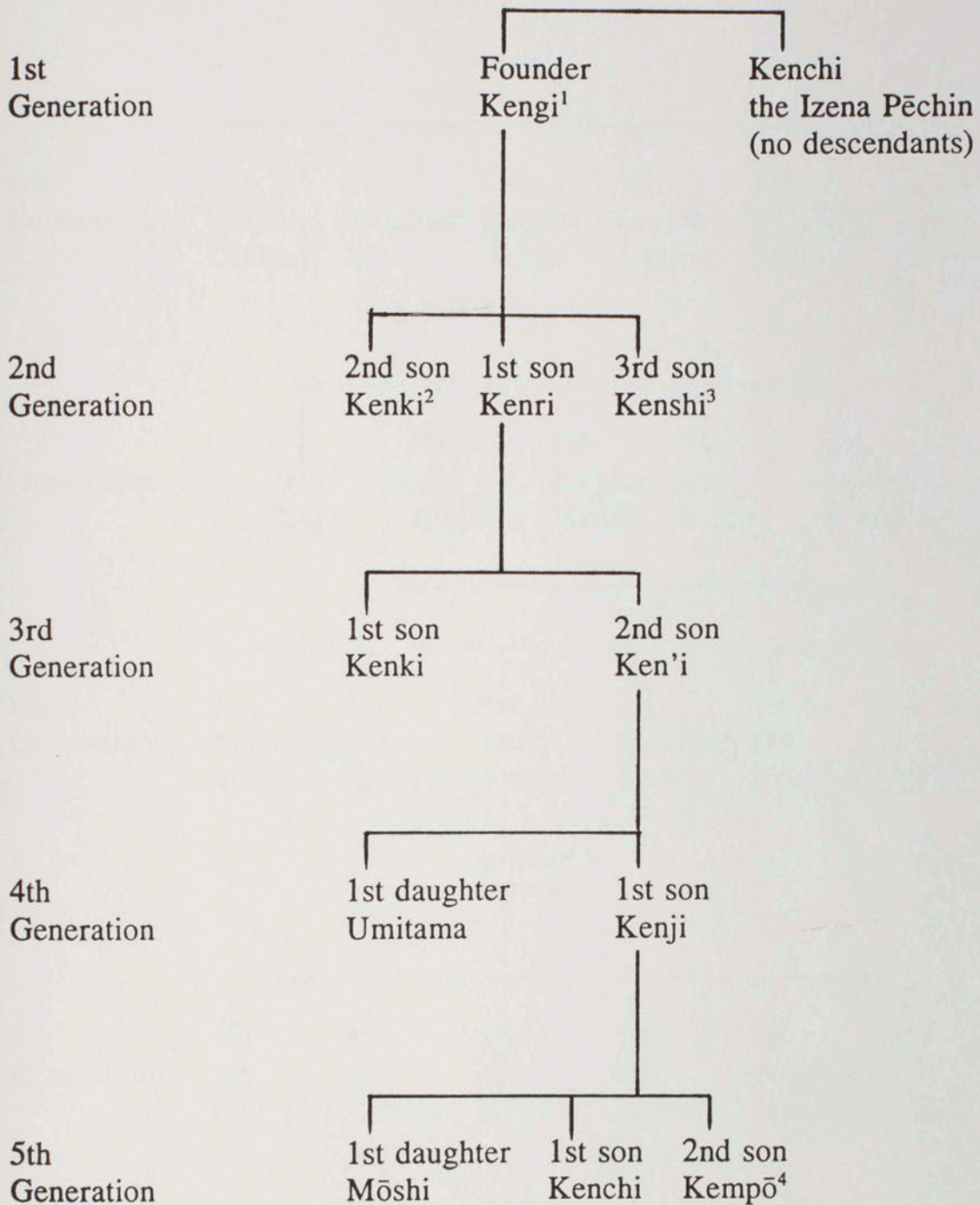
6. "Namban" refers to the country of Siam as in the aforementioned *Yabu Kafu* (Yabu Genealogy): "Going as emissary to the country of 'Shamu koku' [Siam, or modern day Thailand]."

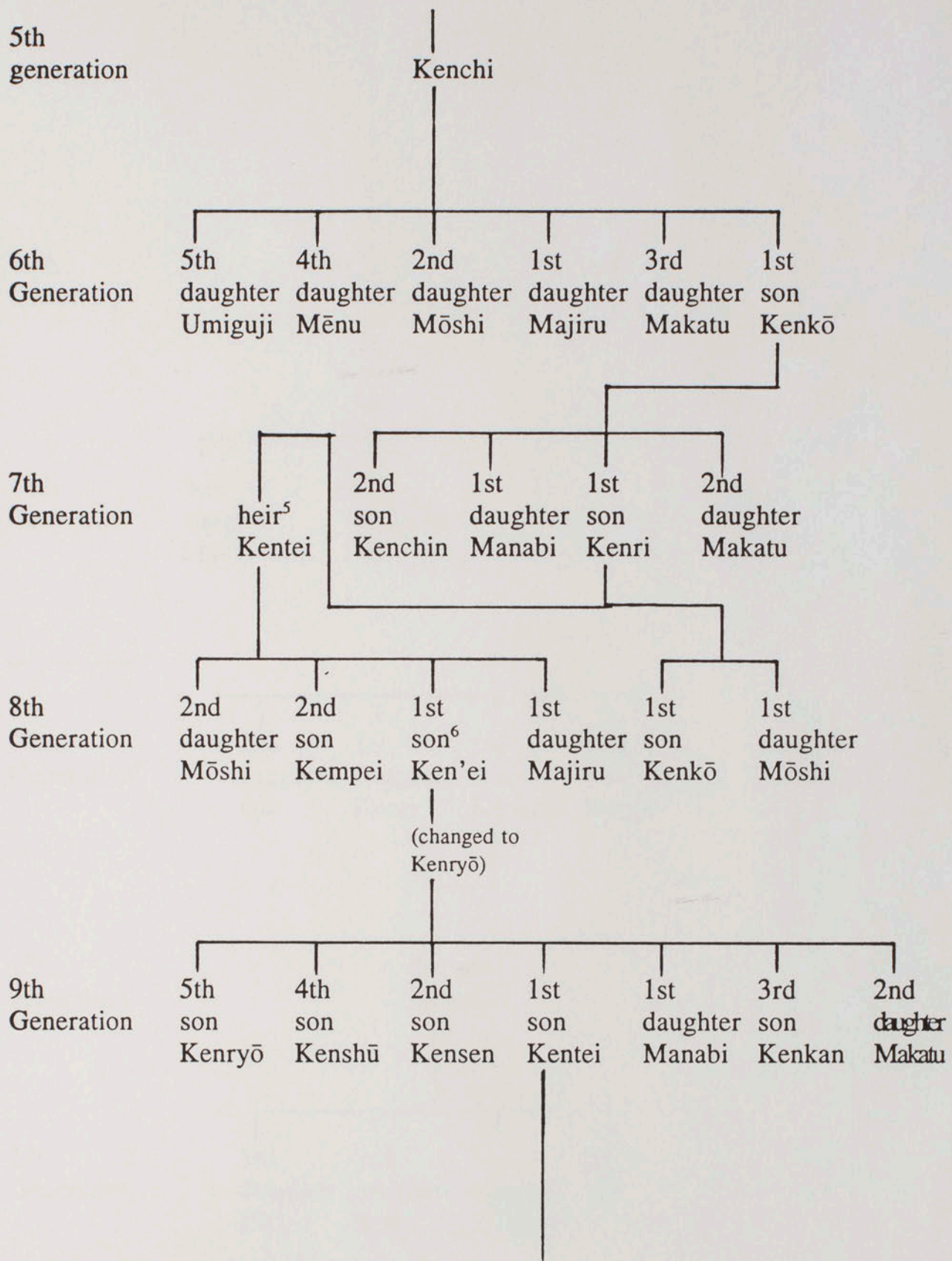
7. "Iheyajima no Tama Udun" is the Izena Tama Udun, the royal tomb of King Shō En's parents, posthumously ennobled as King Shō Shoku. A legend has been handed down within the family that "the Kurautchi" was the uncle of King Shō En, in other words, the younger brother of King Shō Shoku, but this is not recorded in the Genealogy. SEE "Jūniban So-sei Munchū no Haijo" (Number 12. Places of Worship of the So Surname Clan) in *So-sei Genso Yūraiki* (Ancestral History of the So Family): "Sōgenji . . . the father of the first generation of the So family [Kengi] was named 'the Kurautchi' and became the uncle of King Shō En." When "the Kurautchi" returned to his birthplace Izena, he died after an illness and was buried in the Izena Tama Udun (reinterred in a separate tomb in the Qianlong era, about the middle of the eighteenth century), but this fact is also not recorded in the Genealogy. Just as the origin of the name "the Kurautchi" (SEE note 5) is not mentioned in the Preface, but one could expect to have been recorded, so perhaps other things have also not been

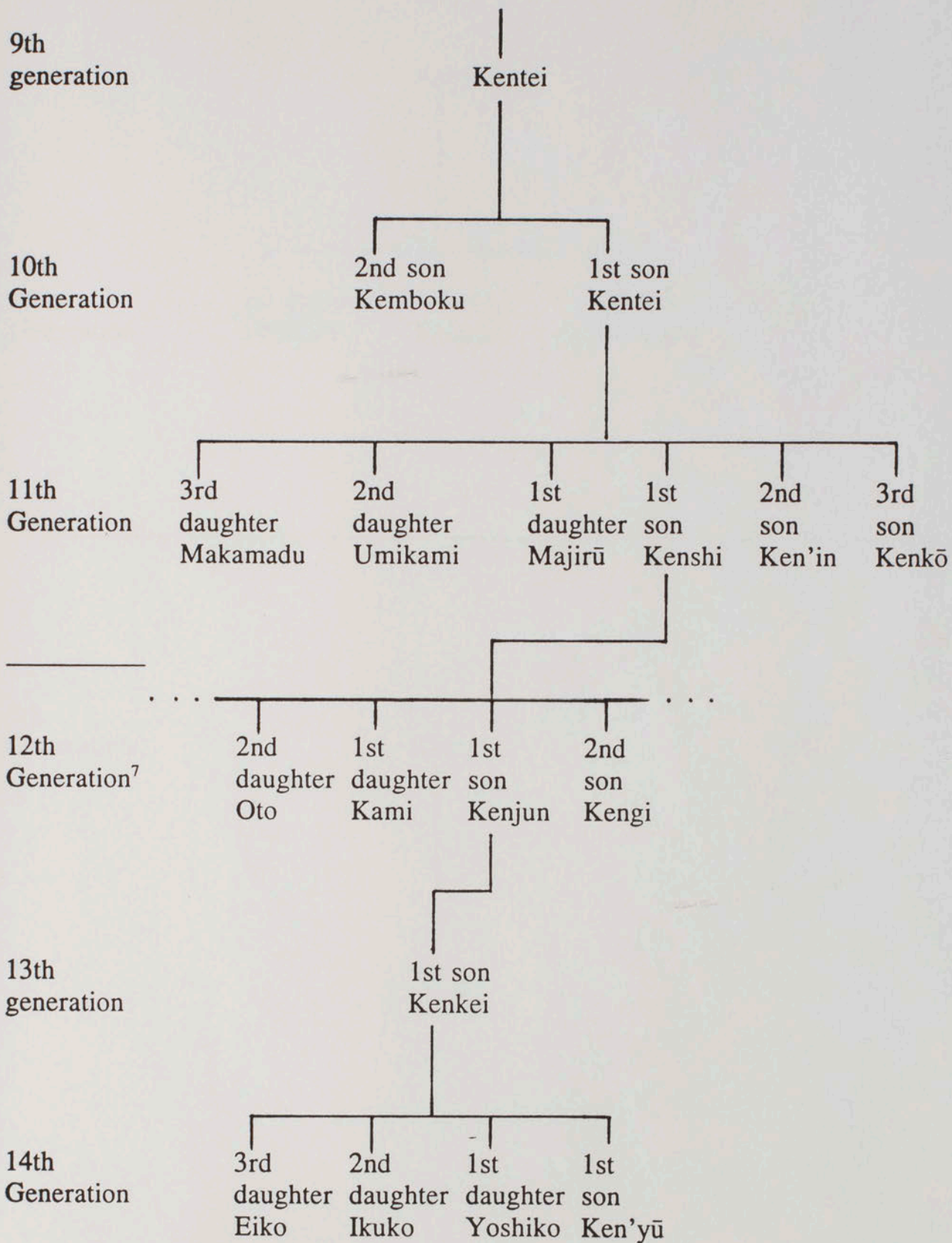
recorded. SEE discussion of the previously mentioned "*Yabu Kafu (Kaishaku)*" (Yabu Genealogy; Explanations) under Note 3 and the "Munchū Fūdoki <37> So-sei (Okushima-ke)" (Characteristics of the Family Clans; 37. So Family Clan [Okushima Lineage]) in the *Okinawa Times*, Evening Edition, 16 December 1982.

8. Kenji the Kobashigawa Pēchin of the fourth generation.

# GENEALOGICAL CHART BY GENERATION OF THE SO FAMILY







7th  
Generation

Kenchin

8th  
Generation

1st daughter  
Umikami

1st son  
Kengen

2nd son  
Kempaku

---

8th  
Generation

Kempei

9th  
Generation

1st son  
Ken'yū

9th  
Generation

Kensen

10th  
Generation

1st daughter  
Manabi

1st son  
Kensa

---

9th  
Generation

Kenkan

10th  
Generation

2nd son  
Kenshiki

1st son  
Kentoku

11th  
Generation

2nd son  
Kenchu

1st daughter  
Umikami

1st son  
Kenji

9th  
Generation

Kenshū

10th  
Generation

1st daughter  
Makamadu

---

9th  
Generation

Kenryō

10th  
Generation

2nd son  
Kempu

1st son  
Kenshu

1. Kunigami Pēkumī.
2. Higa Pēchin appears in a separate genealogy.
3. Iheya Niya appears in a separate genealogy.
4. A Yabu family ancestor who appears in a separate genealogy.
5. Adopted son (*yōshi*) from the Yabu family.
6. Family lineage name changed to Okushima.
7. The charts in the original Genealogy stop at the eleventh generation. The records also extend to the eleventh generation.

# RECORDS OF THE 'SO' SURNAME GENEALOGY

## THE OKUSHIMA LINEAGE

### 1ST GENERATION KENGI (KUNIGAMI PĒKUMĪ)<sup>1</sup>

Chinese name So Chōhei

Father The Kurautchi Sobe Shīdu<sup>2</sup>

Mother Not known

Wife Not recorded

Eldest son Kenri

Second son Kenki (Pēchin of Higa. Descendants lived on Iheya Island.  
A separate genealogy exists.)

Third son Kenshi (Iheya Niya.<sup>3</sup> A separate genealogy exists.)<sup>4</sup>

As his father's heir, Kengi also became the Sobe Shīdu. He was appointed to the office of magistrate (*jitū*) of Kunigami [with the rank of Pēkumī] as well as administrator over Ōshima (Oshima Bujō). He sailed to Ōshima, where he conducted official business, and then "reversed his oars" [returning to Okinawa after completing his task]. The details of his court rank, grade, or official duties are not known.

1. "Pēkumī" is a higher rank than Pēchin, written with the same characters . It designates a magistrate (*sūjitū*) [ruling over a *majiri* or district] or one of lesser rank (*wachijitū*) [ruling over one village or *mura*]. The current older generation of the family clan (*munchū*) refer to Kengi of the first generation as "Kunjan [Kunigami] Pēkumī." See the table of ranks in the *Okinawa Bunka Shi Jiten* (Historical Dictionary of Okinawan Culture), edited by the Ryūkyū Seifu Bunkazai Hogo Iinkai (Committee for the Preservation of Cultural Treasures of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands), Tokyodō, 1972.

2. "Kurautchi" and "Sobe Shīdu" both designate official positions. The actual name of the father is not known. Within the family, among the descendants, he is referred to as "the ancestor Kurautchi" (*ganso Kurautchi*). See the notes above in the Preface to the So "Surname" Genealogy. Like his father "the Kurautchi," Kengi also held the concurrent posts of Sobe Shīdu and Chief Administrator of Ōshima (Ōshima Bujō). In the time of the old Ryukyu Kingdom, the islands of Amami-Ōshima were unified under Ryukyuan rule, but these territories were ceded after the Shimazu invasion in 1609 and the details seem to have been forgotten rather quickly. In the Genealogy, Kengi of the first generation is the founding ancestor.

3. *Niya* or *niyā* is a title designating a newly-made samurai after reaching adulthood but not yet appointed to a position with rank. SEE *Okinawa Daihyakka Jiten*, 3:135.--TRANS

4. Kenshi of Kunigami, So Yōsei, third son and branch descendant of Kengi, the founder and Pēkumī of Kunigami, was the Tanabaru (Chikudun-)Pēchin, according to *Ujishū Shuri Naha* (Collection of Lineages, Shuri and Naha), published in 1983 by Naha Planning Department City Historical Collections Room. The family genealogy still exists, the *So-sei Kafu (Shōsō Kenshi) Tanabaru* (Genealogy of the So Surname (Founder Kenshi) Tanabaru Family Line).

## 2ND GENERATION KENRI (TANABARU PĒCHIN)

Childhood name: Mayamatu. Chinese name: So Yōrei. Main branch (eldest son). Born in the 30th year of the reign of Jiajing (1551) in the Year of the Boar.

Father Kengi

Mother Not known

Wife Maingani, daughter of Ryōryū the Nakijin Pēchin of the Haku surname families. (She was born on the 20th day of the 6th month of the 6th year of the reign of Wanli (July 24, 1578) in the Year of the Tiger and died on the 20th day of the 11th month of the 11th year of the reign of Shunzhi (December 28, 1654) in the Year of the Horse. Her Buddhist name (*hōgō*) was Settei.)

Eldest son Kenki (Tanabaru line. No descendants)<sup>1</sup>

Second son Ken'i

Shō Gen era (1556-1572).

Kenri became a court page (*koakugami*).<sup>2</sup>

Shō Ei era (1573-1588).

Shō Nei era (1589-1620).

He became a royal page (*hanatai*).<sup>3</sup> Then a military officer (*seiyaritomi chikudun*).<sup>4</sup> He became a lower level storehouse officer<sup>5</sup> (*ufushimu nu ukurayaku*) and a minor official (*ufuyaku*) in the House of Urasoe.<sup>6</sup> Later, he was appointed magistrate (*jitū*) of Nakachi village on Kume Island, where he proceeded. In obedience to the command of His Majesty Shō Nei, he returned to the Okinawan mainland and was there appointed steward (*udun-ufuya*) in the House of Urasoe.<sup>7</sup> When rumors were heard of an imminent

armed attack on the Ryukyu Kingdom by the Satsuma, he sailed from Tumai harbor on the 20th day of the 11th month of the 21st year of Wanli (December 12, 1593) to perform the Go-Ritsugan (Prayer to the Gods) in the remote islands above Oku.<sup>8</sup> He returned on 14th day of the 1st month of the 24th year of Wanli (February 11, 1596) in the Year of the Horse and reported to the king the next day. Since there was no attack, he set sail for the Completion of the Vows (O-Ketsugan) in the 10th month of the 26th year of Wanli (1598) in the Year of the Dog, returning once again on the 9th day of the 1st month of the 27th year in the Year of the Boar (February 4, 1599) and reported to the king.<sup>9</sup>

In the 36th year of Wanli (1608) in the Year of the Monkey, he was appointed magistrate (*jitū*) of Sashiki. On the 2nd day of the 3rd month of the 44th year of the same reign (April 17, 1616) in the Year of the Dragon, he changed his post to magistrate (*jitū*) of Tanabaru Village in the district (*majiri*) of Nishibaru. In the 45th year of that reign (1617) in the Year of the Snake, he was appointed steward (*ufuya*) to Chōryō, Prince of Urasoe of the Shō family, and was conferred the rank of *zashichi* [Junior Grade Fourth Rank].<sup>10</sup> In the 46th year of that reign in the Year of the Horse, he was granted for a period of four years an income from the royal allotments (*satunushijo*)<sup>11</sup> in Tanabaru, which provided a rice-tax of 22 *koku* 2 to 6 *shō* 7 *gō* 9 *shaku*.<sup>12</sup> He also entertained His Majesty Shō Nei at Tanabaru. Truly, he has added to the good fortunes of his family line.

Kenri died in the 4th year of Chongzhen (1631)<sup>13</sup> in the Year of the Goat at the age of eighty-one. He was given the Buddhist name (*hōgō*) Kisen.

1. The eldest son Kenki had no descendants, so the second son Ken'i continued the family line.
2. "*Koakugami*" were children with pedigrees who are called before reaching adulthood to serve as attendants at the Ushuin or the Shichagui or other places. Ushuin was a governmental office in charge of the king's social affairs, located within Shuri Castle (*Ryūkyū Shi Jiten* [Dictionary of Ryukyu History]). Shichagui was the office of the master of court ceremonies in the king's court at Shuri (*Okinawago Jiten* [Dictionary of the Okinawan Language], compiled by the Kokuritsu Kokugo Kenkyūsho, Okurashō Insatsukyoku, 1963).
3. "*Hanatai*" refers to a boy who attends on the king in the royal chamber, i.e., a page (*Okinawago Jiten*). A minor official in the Shuri court who gathered plants for use in flower-arranging (*ikebana*); others also served as page to the Sanshikan, or Council of Three. SEE *Ryūkyū Shi Jiten*, compiled by Nakayama Morishige (Bunkyō Tosho, 1969).
4. The Seiyaritomi Chikudun was a military officer of the Shuri garrison.
5. Meaning of combining *ufu* and *shimu* with term for storage officer (*kurayaku*) is not clear.--TRANS
6. In the Okinawan naming system, the family residence often has a name by which the family is commonly known, as here "Urasoe Udun" or House of Urasoe.
7. The *udun-ufuya* was a person in charge of overseeing an *udun*, the household of an *aji* [a lord ranked just below the prince, who ruled over the old jurisdictions called "*majiri*" (district), equivalent to the modern *gun* or county--TRANS.]. A steward.
8. "*Okuto yori ue no goko no zettō*" (the five distant islands above Oku) designates Amami-Ōshima, Tokunoshima, Okinoerabu, Yoron, and Kikai (Higaonna Kanjun, *Nantō Fudoki* [Topography of the Southern Islands]. Okinawa Bunka Kyōkai and Okinawa Zaidan, 1950.). Note that the reference to "*Okuto yori ue*" on page 459 in the *Nantō Fudoki* draws on the So-Surname Okushima Genealogy, but "Kengi" was erroneously substituted for "Kenri, second generation" and should be corrected in accordance with the original. Postscript: Our suggestion was adopted and the error corrected in the subsequently published *Higaonna Kanjun Zenshū 7. Nantō Fūdoki* (Daiichi Shobō, 1980). However, note that the original text shows "*Okuto*" 奥土, not 奥渡; and for "the harbor of Tumai from which boats depart," *debune* 出般 appears, not *hassen* 発船.
9. Regarding the sequence of events, the explanation is that all was quiet when he sailed over to pray to the gods notwithstanding the rumor referred to further on in the text of an armed attack ("*kyūsen*" = war) on the Ōshima islands--the northern edge of the Ryūkyū kingdom at the time--from "Sasshu" [the Chinese name for the province of Satsuma]. He sailed over a second time for the completion of his vows. Possibly, he was performing a ritual prayer (*ugan wo ageru*) in accordance with the customs of ancient times, but we await scholarly enlightenment on this point. The actual attack by the Satsuma occurred sixteen

years later in 1609 (14th year of Keichō in Japan; 37th year of Wanli in China) in the Year of the Cock. In the *Kiyan Nikki* (The Kiyan Diary), the records of the Satsuma incursion into the Ryukyus, Yonabaru Pēchin was sent to Tokunoshima to perform the ritual Prayer to the Gods, but he was captured by the Satsuma forces.

10. The rank of "*zashichi*" (Fourth Rank, Junior Grade) was the highest rank a commoner could attain. The name of this rank derived from the room in which affairs of state were administered.--TRANS

11. Refers to specified fields allotted to *wachijitū* as a source of income (*Okinawa Daihyakka Jiten*, I:231).--TRANS

12. Equivalent to 4,008.2 liters.--TRANS

13. Correction for "1613" in text.--TRANS

### 3RD GENERATION KENKI (TANABARU SHĪ)<sup>1</sup>

Childhood name: Hyākujū. Chinese name: So Shisen. Main branch (eldest son). Born in the 34th year of Wanli (1606) in the Year of the Horse.

Father Kenri

Mother Maingani of the Haku surname families.

Shō Nei era (1589-1620).

Kenki became a court page (*koakugami*) to Chōryō, Prince (*ōji*) of Urasoe of the Shō family, on the 23rd day of the 1st month of the 46th year of Wanli (February 17, 1618) in the Year of the Horse.<sup>2</sup>

Shō Hō era (1621-1640)

He became a royal page (*koakugami*) on the 9th day of the 3rd month of the 3rd year of Tianqi (April 8, 1623) in the Year of the Boar and reached the age for tying his hair in a topknot (*katakashira*). He became a *hanatai*, or royal page, the next year in the Year of the Rat.

Shō Shitsu era (1648-1668).

On the 26th day of the 2nd month of the 6th year of Shunzhi (April 7, 1649) in the Year of the Ox, Kenki received the title of *chikudun zashichi* (Junior Grade Ninth Rank). He became a gunnery officer (*teppōyaku*)<sup>3</sup> and sailed to China, but because of the civil disorders there, he returned home after his ship landed on the island of Haitangshan to make its official purchases.<sup>4</sup> While serving as gunnery officer on the trip to China in the 11th year of the same reign (1654) in the Year of the Horse, he became a drunkard and was left behind on Kerama Island.

Shō Tei era (1669-1709)

Kenki was granted permission to return to Okinawa in the 11th year of Kangxi (1672) in the Year of the Rat. He died three years later on the 26th day of the 9th month (November 13, 1675) in the Year of the Hare at the age of seventy. He received the Buddhist name (*hōgō*) Chōshō.

1. The use of the "-shi" suffix here indicates "without rank." A samurai who does not yet have a court rank (*Okinawa Bunka Shi Jiten* [Historical Dictionary of Okinawan Culture]).
2. Regarding the *koakugami* (SEE page 15, note 2), there seem to have been two kinds, one serving in the high-ranking households (*udun*) and the other in the royal household (*kūji*).
3. A *teppōyaku* was a crew member of the tributary ships to China, as in: "The ships bearing tribute were careful to prepare a deck (*yagura*) with a cannon and equipped with bows, spears, guns (*teppō*), explosives (to burn sails), and other military equipment to ward off pirates." (*Okinawa Issennen Shi* [A Thousand Year History of Okinawa]).
4. "*Ran no yue. . .*" means they were unable to enter the city of Fukien because of civil disorders in China, so they returned after making their official purchases at the island (?) of "Haitangshan." Although "Haitangshan" is said to be located in the estuary of the Fukien river, the entryway to Fukien, it cannot be identified on any maps according to Tomishima Soei . [Possibly, Haitandao is the island in question.--TRANS.]

### 3RD GENERATION KEN'I

Childhood name: Umijira. Junior branch (second son). Born in the 43rd year of Wanli (1615) in the Year of the Hare.

Father Kenri

Mother Maingani of the Haku surname families.

Wife Majinigani, daughter of the Shuri Ufuyaku<sup>1</sup> of Zakimi Village in the district (*majiri*) of Yomitan. (Date of birth not known. Died on the 26th day of the 4th intercalary month of the 6th year of Kangxi (June 17, 1667) in the Year of the Goat. Age of death was fifty-one. Buddhist name (*hōgō*) was Senkei.)

Eldest daughter Umitama. (Born on the 20th day of the 7th month of the 1st year of Shunzhi (August 21, 1644) in the Year of the Monkey. She became the wife of Enkyū the Yonagusuku Chikudun-Pēchin of the O surname families.

Eldest Son Kenji

Shō Nei era (1589-1620). Unfortunately, Ken'i became blind before his third year, the 15th year of Wanli (1617) in the Year of the Snake. As a child, he took up music, both instrumental and vocal.<sup>2</sup> He won a considerable reputation for his musical skill on which he spent his life. As a result, during the reign of Tian Qi (1621-27), he received an invitation from His Majesty Shō Hō, by whom he was first called to the court.<sup>3</sup> He received one winter kimono, two summer kimono, and an obi. He went sometimes to the castle and played for the king after that.<sup>4</sup> For his excellence with the *sanshin* (Okinawan samisen), he was given the name "Ryōsen" by Jochiku, a Japanese scholar from the temple of

Honbutsuji who stayed in Okinawa on his travels in the reign of Tian Qi.<sup>5</sup> King Shōhō became his patron, who also arranged for a lady of the court (*ugushiku nyōbo*), Majinigani, to be his wife.<sup>6</sup> The king also provided him a monthly stipend. King Shōken, in his reign (1641-47), was also a patron. During the reign of King Shōshitsu (1648-68), Ryōsen was granted his own residence, and his wife was given a monthly stipend also. From time to time during those three reigns, he performed at the end of banquets and received the occasional gift. He was greatly blessed in his life.

In the 16th year of Shunzhi (1659) in the Year of the Boar King Shōshitsu gave him a *sanshin*. This was a very rare honor. In the middle of the 2nd month of the 2nd year of Kangxi (1663) in the Year of the Hare, Ryōsen was gravely ill. Near death, he expressed a wish that the royal *sanshin* could be passed on to his descendants. Yet, in all humility, he felt that it had to be returned<sup>7</sup> as his son was still a little child, and this is what he told the king.<sup>8</sup> When Ryōsen died, the king expressed his great sorrow through the many gifts he offered for the funeral ceremony. Words cannot express the munificence of the king, which extended to Ryōsen's descendants.

Ryōsen died on the 20th day of the 2nd month of the 2nd year of Kangxi (March 29, 1663) in the Year of the Hare at the age of forty-nine. His Buddhist name was Ryōsen.

1. The *Shuri Ufuyaku* was a local official at the district level (*majiri*), just below a *jitudē* [the highest nonhereditary position a commoner could attain by appointment of the king to administer a *majiri*.--TRANS.]. A minor official in charge of clerical duties in the *majiri* office. SEE "Kafu no kiroku" (Genealogical Records) and "Koten ongaku no meijin" (Masters of Classical Music), *Okinawa Times*, 23 April and 21 May, 1985 under the column "Karashishi."

2. *Ōka* means eulogy or song of praise.

3. "...was called to the court." The original text in Kanbun or classical Chinese--*Ken Bi Kan Kin Chū*--is difficult to interpret. Provisionally, I suggest reading "*Bi*" as "*mesu*" which combined with *Ken* becomes the passive *mesareru*. Cf. "Jokan gosōshi" in *Mekaru Pēchin Yurai* (History of the Mekaru Pēchin): "Shuri e kenbi gohōkō ōsetsukerare." (He was called to Shuri and commanded to serve). For an example of the use of the term "*mesu*" in the form *goshōki*, SEE *Iheyajima Kyūki Shū* (Collection of Old Records of Iheya Island): "Shuri e goshōki..." (He was called to Shuri). For the use of *ken* (*miru*) to express the passive voice, SEE Appendix to King Shunten in *Chūzan Seifu* (Chuzan Genealogy) Chapter III: "Tametomo Kō . . . kenryū Izu-Ōshima." (Prince Tametomo . . . was banished [*nagasareru*] to Izu Ōshima.).

4. "...played (*baisu*) for the king." The sense of *baisu* as "playing" or "performing" is understood from the context as also in the text where it says: "keien no matsu ni hōshi" (lit. 'serving' at the end of the banquet). The language of the text is a little abstract and difficult to understand. The writer appears to be having difficulty picking the correct terms to use to write about Ken'i because of his lack of title, position, or even Chinese name, which were the result of his blindness.

5. Jochiku of Honbutsuji. Tomari Jochiku (died in 1655 at age eighty-five). A scholar from Yaku Island, known as "The Sage of Yaku Island." He served as a tutor for the three families of Shimazu, Tōdō, and Shō. For three years, beginning in the 9th year of Kan'ei [Japanese emperor] (1632), he is said to have taught Confucianism to King Shō Ho, but he does not appear in any of the Ryukyuan historical documents. The reference to the reign of Tian Qi is in error. It should be the reign of Chung Zhen (1628-43). SEE *Tomari Jochiku Okina Jiseki* (Traces of the Venerable Tomari Jochiku), edited by Tsuzurahara Yoshinari (Kagoshima Shimbunsha, 1924), available in the Higashionna Collection in the Prefectural Library, in which one may find corroboration of Jochiku's stay in the Ryukyus on page 26.

6. The *Ugushiku nyōbo* were the daughters of local notables, who served as ladies of the court at Shuri Castle. An oral tradition in the Okushima family branch says that Majinigani was a *norō* (shamaness). Possibly, she was the "Zakimi noro" who was called by the court to participate in a *saishi* (ritual ceremony) at Shuri Castle.

7. A reference to Kenji, the eldest son of the fourth generation, who was born in the 11th month of the 8th year of Shunzhi (1651) in the Year of the Hare and was then only eleven years old.

8. The original text is difficult to understand at this point, but the meaning seems to be: When Ryōsen became seriously ill and near death, it was reported to the king that he wanted to pass on the royal *sanshin* to his heirs, but since his son, Kenji, was still a child and would not be able to use it, he felt it was asking for too much and wished to return the *sanshin*. According to the present head of the main branch of the Okushima family, there is a story that the *sanshin* was buried with Ryōsen. King Shō Shitsu, to whom the *sanshin* was returned, would not accept it, however, and offered it instead as a parting gift (*omiyage*) to accompany Ryōsen to the realm of the dead. According to the records, Ken'i

was famed as an excellent musician, comparable to the painter of the same period, Jiryō, who was called "Chigū (deaf and mute) Jirū." Unfortunately, he is still unknown to the general public. I wish to thank Ikemiya Seiji for bringing Ken'i to the public's attention in the *Okinawa Times*, 16 January 1979, morning edition, where he referred to him as "Ryōsen, an excellent musician." (Also by the same author: A collection of "Four Ancient Ryūka [an Okinawan poetic form]" in *Ryūkyū Bungakuron no Hōhō* [Methods in Ryukyuan Literature Studies], San'ichi Shobō, 1982). Ryōsen is also mentioned in Ikemiya Seiji's *Kinsei Okinawa no Shōzō, Vol. I--Bungakusha, Geinōsha Retsuden* [Portraits of Old Okinawa, Volume 1: Biographies of Writers and Performing Artists], Hirugisha, 1982.

#### 4TH GENERATION KENJI (KOBASHIGAWA PĒCHIN)

Childhood name: Tarugani. Chinese name: So Seisei. Main branch (eldest son). Born on the 20th day of the 11th month of the 8th year of Shunzhi (January 1, 1652)<sup>1</sup> in the Year of the Hare.

Father Ken'i

Mother Majinī of a commoner family (*muchi*)

Wife Maingani, daughter of Asato Utchi-Pēchin,<sup>2</sup> head of the village of Ameku in the *majiri* of Mawashi. (Date of birth not recorded, but died on March 9 of the 35th year of Kangxi (1696) at the age of forty-four. Buddhist name: Onshin.)

Eldest son Kenchi.

Eldest daughter Mōshi. (Born on the 9th day of the 12th month of the 14th year of Kangxi (January 23, 1676) in the Year of the Hare. She became the wife of Nagamine Yūshō of the Ri surname families.)

Second son Kempō. (A separate genealogy exists. He originated the Yabu family line.)

Because of the poverty of the Ryōsen family, I had no teacher. King Shō Shitsu took pity on me and issued instructions to Chief Priest Shinryō of Ankokuji to take me as his pupil. I was given lacquered food boxes and the other things I needed until the time came when I must invite my teacher to my house for the final ceremony. I am hardly worthy of such good fortune.<sup>3</sup>

Shō Tei period (1669-1709).

On 20th day of the 4th month of the 8th year of Kangxi (May 19, 1669) in the Year of the Cock, I became a *shubu* (guard) of the Kugani Ukura.<sup>4,5</sup>

On 16th day of the 3rd month (May 5) of the following year, I became a secretary (*fissha*) in the Kībujōsho (Construction Projects Office) with the title of *Chikudun-zashichi* (Junior Grade Ninth Rank). On the 4th day of the 6th month of the 10th year of the same reign (July 9, 1671) in the Year of the Boar, I was trained as an assistant secretary in the Councilors' Office (Hyōjōjo).<sup>6</sup>

In the following year on the 19th day of the 9th month (October 21) in the Year of the Rat, I became a secretary (*fissha*) in the Hyōjōjo. On the 4th day of the 12th month of the 13th year of the same reign (December 30, 1674) in the Year of the Tiger, I was granted the right to wear the *chīru hachimachi* [a yellow hat, twill-woven or silk, worn by those with court ranks ranging from Junior Grade Seventh Rank to a Senior Grade Third Rank *Pēchin*].

On the 24th day of the 10th month of the 15th year of Kangxi (November 29, 1676) in the Year of the Dragon, by order of the king, I served on the tribute ship to China as secretary (*ufufissha*) to the military officer (*seiyaritomi*). The previous tribute mission to China, with envoys Chōshō the Nakama *Pēchin* of the Ko surname families and the Seigitaifu (a high steward) Saihin the *Pēchin* of Kiyuna, sheltered in Fukien in the spring of the 12th year of Kangxi (1673) in the Year of the Ox because of the rebellion occurring in the southern Ching area. I sailed, therefore, on a rescue ship in the Year of the Snake (1677) with the Seigitaifu Sai Kokki the *Pēchin* of Takara and Purchasing Officer<sup>7</sup> Eishin the Tengan *Pēchin* of

the Mō surname families. When Jingnan was defeated, we were able to complete our purchases (tribute goods purchased in China)<sup>8</sup> and bring back the two envoys from the previous year in our ship.<sup>9</sup> We returned home on the 25th day of the 8th month (September 21). On the 10th day of the 9th month of the 16th year of Kangxi (October 6, 1677) in the Year of the Snake, in obedience to the king's orders, I took charge of transporting the tribute with Eishin the Tengan Pēchin of the Mō surname families. We sailed from Naha the following year on the 18th day of the 5th month (July 6). After reaching Kagoshima and surrendering the tribute, we returned home on the 13th day of the 10th month (November 26).

On the 20th day of the 10th month in the 17th year of Kangxi (December 3, 1678) in the Year of the Horse, I served as a secretary (*fissha*) in the Hyōjōjo. On the 19th day of the 1st month of the 18th year (March 1, 1679) in the Year of Goat, I was appointed magistrate (*jitū*) of Kobashigawa in the district (*majiri*) of Nishibaru.

When Chōryō the Prince of Ōzato of the Shō family, An'i the Shikina Pēchin of the Mō surname families, and Chōshi the Yakabi Pēchin of the Kō surname families undertook the revision of the genealogies,<sup>10</sup> I served with Seikō the Ishimine Pēchin of the Tō surname families as recorder (*fissha*).

On the 25th day of the 4th month of the 19th year of the same reign (May 23, 1680) in the Year of the Monkey, when over forty foreigners landed on the island of Aguni, an envoy ship arrived the following day. I served as secretary to Lord Ijichi Shinzaemon (the *zaiban bujō*, or magistrate in charge), with his attendants, Lord Mochihara Heizaemon and Lord Hida Sōzaemon, and the officer in charge of foreign ships (Osashi-no-soba),

Jōhei the Maesato Pēchin of the Mō surname families, and Secretary of the Treasury Chōjū the Nishibaru Pēchin of the Kō surname families. When we were about to sail, a messenger came on the 27th (May 25) saying the foreign ship had sailed away. On the 28th they landed at Iejima Island, according to another messenger. We set sail on the first day of the 5th month (May 28) and reached Iejima the next day. They had sailed away, leaving two of their number behind. Whereupon we cast our anchor and made a close check on the safety of the village. Finding no other suspicious persons, we arrested the two foreigners and returned to Naha on the 4th day of the same month.<sup>11</sup>

On the 26th day of the 9th month of the 19th year of Kangxi (Nov 16, 1680) in the Year of the Monkey, when Prince Tsunayoshi [fifth generation of the Tokugawas] became shōgun, I was made assistant to the Edo envoy, Prince (*oji*) Chōgen of Nago of the Shō family and Anji the Uekata<sup>12</sup> of Onna of the Mō surname families, who was chief administrator (*ufuya*) of the Amami Islands. We set sail from Naha on the 26th day of the 5th month (July 11) of the following year, reaching Kagoshima on the 22nd day of the 6th month (August 5). We set out from Kagoshima on the 9th day of the 2nd month of the 21st year (March 17, 1682) in the Year of the Dog and reached Edo on the 6th day of the 4th month (May 12). We had an audience with the Shōgun on the eleventh and were released from our duties on the sixteenth. We left Edo on the twenty-eighth and arrived in Kagoshima on the 23rd day of the 6th month (July 27). We sailed from Kagoshima on the 26th day of the 9th month (October 26) and returned safely home on the 10th day of the 10th month (November 8). (SEE Appendix to the *Chūzan Seifu*, Chapter II, "King Shō Tei, the 20th

16th day of the 10th month in the 28th year of Kangxi (November 27, 1689) in the Year of the Snake.

On the 22nd day of the 12th month of the 12th year of the same reign (January 31, 1690), I was made *ufuyaku* (head administrator) of the Shinubushiza [a tax bureau, located in Naha, in charge of taxes paid to the Satsuma and rice to feed their local administrators (*zaiban bujō*) and retainers.].

On the 20th day of the 9th month of the 29th year of the same reign (October 21, 1690) in the Year of the Horse, I rose to the rank of *zashichi* (Junior Grade Fourth Rank) when I was appointed fiscal agent to Chōki Prince of Onna of the Shō family (with a ten-year term of office).<sup>18</sup>

On the 25th day of the 4th month of the 31st year of Kangxi (June 9, 1692) in the Year of the Monkey, I received a gift of three bundles of wrapping paper (*uwagami*) from the King [Shō Tei].

On the 16th day of the 3rd month of the 34th year of the same reign (April 28, 1695) in the Year of the Boar, I was given a damask *obi* (belt) with a turtle shell pattern on a red ground, two rolls of a kind of silk crepe (*chirimen*), and two rolls of pongee (*tsumugi*) from the outer islands by the senior envoy Mōchin the Miyasato Pēkumī of the Kichi surname families.

On the 27th day of the 10th month in the same year (December 3), I served as assistant (*yoriki*) when Prince Chōki of Onna went to Satsuma as envoy to congratulate Prince Tsunataka [Lord of Satsuma] as the newly-appointed military commander.<sup>19</sup> My position was combined with that of *ufuyayaku*.<sup>20</sup>

The following year, on the 10th day of the 5th month (June 9), His Majesty sent the Pēkumī of Miyasato of the Kichi surname families as his personal representative (Uchinjū)<sup>21</sup> to present five bundles of official incense, one

roll (1 *hiki*) of the dark blue (*kunji*), vertical stripe (*tatesuji*) cloth of the finest quality (*saijōfu*),<sup>22</sup> one roll (1 *tan*)<sup>23</sup> of the white (*shiru*) cloth<sup>24</sup> of the finest quality (*saijōfu*), two rolls (2 *hiki*) of *jōfu* from the islands (*shimajōfu*), five rolls (5 *tan*) of polished *bashōfu* (*nerishōfu*),<sup>25</sup> and one jar of *shōchū*.<sup>26</sup> I sailed from Naha on the 15th day of the 6th month (July 13) and reached Kagoshima on the 22nd day. On the 26th day, during my stay in the capital, two rolls of bleached *tunbyan*<sup>27</sup> were presented as a gift from the king. On the 21st day of the 10th month (November 15), the military commander Prince Tsunataka reciprocated with five bundles of Momoda paper. After completing our official business, we set sail from Kagoshima on the 29th day and returned home on the 6th day of the 11th month (November 30) of the same year.<sup>28</sup>

On the 9th day of the 11th month in the 37th year of Kangxi (December 10, 1698) in the Year of the Tiger, I was transferred to the office of magistrate (*jitū*) of Zukeran in Nakagusuku district (*majiri*).

On the 25th day of the intercalary 7th month of the 38th year (September 18, 1699) in the Year of the Hare, I was transferred to the position of magistrate (*sujitū*) of Izena on Iheyajima Island.<sup>29</sup>

On the 10th day of the 2nd month in the 40th year (March 19, 1701) in the Year of the Snake, I received from the King [Shō Tei] two bags of first grade tea and five bundles of Kokubu tobacco [the finest quality, made in the city of Kokubu, Kagoshima].

On the 15th day of the 10th month of the 42th year (November 23, 1703) in the Year of the Goat, I was appointed magistrate (*jitū*) of Kudeken in the *majiri* of Chinen.

On the 27th day of the 12th month of the 43rd year (January 22, 1705) in the Year of the Monkey, I became administrator of Kume Island and set sail from Naha the following year on the 8th day of the 5th month (June 28). In the following Year of the Dog, on the 18th day of the 6th month (July 27), I sailed back as escort for the ship from China.

On the 24th day of the 8th month of the 45th year (September 30, 1706) in the Year of the Dog, I became *umunu ufuya* (fiscal agent) to the Princess (Ōshu) of Kokuba, the daughter of King Shō Tei.<sup>30</sup>

On the 3rd day of the 12th month of the 46th year (December 26, 1707) in the Year of the Boar, I became head of the Accounts Bureau (Sanyō Bujō)<sup>31</sup> [in addition to the post of *ufuya*].

#### Shō Eki period (1710-1712)

On the 21st day of the 10th month of the 49th year of Kangxi (December 11, 1710) in the Year of the Tiger, I became the administrator in charge (*zaiban*<sup>32</sup>) of the Yaeyama Islands, and sailed from Naha on the 19th day of the 3rd month the following year (May 6), reaching Yaeyama on the 1st day of the 4th month (May 17) (the *fissha* or assistants at that time were An'i the Moromisato Chikudun-Pēchin of the Hyō surname families and Shinryō the Yamagusuku Chikudun-Pēchin of the Ma surname families.) While touring the Yaeyama islands, I received a pair of fans (*osensu*) and twenty bundles of Kokubu tobacco from the king on the 13th day of the 10th month (November 22). On the 20th day of the 3rd month of the 52nd year (May 3, 1713) in the Year of the Snake, my replacement, Chōkō the Okutake Pēchin of the Mei surname families, crossed over the water [to Yaeyama] with his assistants (*fissha*), Mōsei the Morita Chikudun-Pēchin of the Chō surname families and Shūsō the Zajiki Chikudun-Pēchin of the

Chō surname families. The letter they brought from the Councilors' Office (Hyōjōjo) announced King Shō Kei's accession to the throne and called for all the people of the islands [Yaeyama] to hear a reading of the Oath to the Gods, at which time the sacred water (*shinsui*) would be drunk at Tōrinji temple.<sup>33</sup> After fulfilling my duties in the 5th month, I sailed for Ishigaki on the 25th day of the intercalary 5th month (July 17) and returned home on the 13th day of the 6th month (August 3). On the 20th, I provided a detailed report for inspection by Ryōyū the Yoza Pēchin of the Ba surname families, who was the Uzashi-nu-suba (official in charge of diplomacy). On the 7th day of the 9th month of the 53rd year (October 14, 1714) in the Year of the Horse, I was appointed to a position in the Keizuza, or Genealogy Bureau (for a six year term). In the 11th month of the 54th year in the Year of the Goat, I was transferred to the position of magistrate (*jitū*) of Kobashigawa in the district (*majiri*) of Nishibaru.

#### Shō Kei period (1713-1751)

On the 28th day of the 7th month of the 58th year of Kangxi (September 12, 1719) in the Year of the Boar, I was promoted to the rank of *mōshikuchi zashichi* (Junior Grade Third Rank).

Kenji died on the 14th day of the 8th month of the 60th year of the same reign (October 4, 1721) in the Year of the Ox at the age of seventy-one.

He received the Buddhist name of Ijin.

1. The 8th year of Shunzhi, normally converted to 1651, moved into 1652 during the 11th lunar month.

2. A rank corresponding to *chikudun-pēchin*, but considered a little lower. *Utchi* is a government official at the district (*majiri*) or village (*son*) level, and *pēchin* was the title given. *Okinawa Daihyakka Jiten*, I, 300.

3. Schools did not exist then. Village schools were established in 1835; the middle schools (*firagakkō*) and a college (*kokugaku*) in 1798; and the Meirindō [located in Kume Village, the first formally-established educational institution in Okinawa--TRANS.] in 1718. Because of his unfortunate blindness, the father Ryōsen had no formal rank or office. He did not have the financial resources to pay for a private teacher, yet he served as musician to three generations of kings (Shō Hō, Shō Ken, Shō Shitsu) and earned great fame. He may have studied tuition-free under Shinryō, chief priest of Ankokuji, by special order of King Shō Shitsu.

4. Kugani Ukura was an office in charge of twenty-five or so varieties of objects including gold, silver, silk, etc., other metal objects, stone carvings, inkstones, folding screens (*byōbu*), hanging scrolls (*kakeji*), paintings, etc., brushes, paper, ink, Japanese and Chinese pottery, etc. (*Ryūkyū-Koku Yuraiki*, Chapter II).

5. A *shubu* was a guard or custodian. SEE the *Kyūyō* Chapter 8: in the paragraph beginning "In the 23rd year of King Shō Tei (1619), two guards (*shubu*) were added to the Miyako storage house," the text also says "they kept watch every night over both storage houses."

6. The Hyōjōjo was the central office of the Shuri government where the Shishī (a regent or prime minister) and the Sanshikan (three councilors of state) administer the affairs of state, equivalent to a royal cabinet. [The office staff consisted of a head secretary (*fissha shūshu*) in charge of drafting letters, reports to the king, etc., eight secretaries (*fissha*), five assistant secretaries (*fissha sōfu?*), and many others (*Okinawa Daihyakka Jiten*, Vol. 3, p. 320)--TRANS.]

7. The *saiфу* was the official purchaser of tribute gifts, see following note.

8. *Okaimono*. The term "*kōbutsu*" is found in the records of the third generation Kenji (above). In the *Okinawa Sennen Shi* (Okinawa, A Thousand Year History): "The varieties were white thread, fabrics, scrolls, medicines, books, various tools, and birds and animals."

9. In Chapter VIII of the *Chūzan Seifu* under "King Shōtei," it says in the 11th year of Kangxi: "The Seigitaifu (high steward) Saihin and others went to the capital [Beijing] bringing tribute and returned the following Year of the Ox. They reached Suzhou on their way to Fujian. There was no route by which they could return on account of the movement of troops of warlord Geng Jingzhong in the southern Ching area. They stayed in Suzhou for several years." Concerning the phrase "*geisen*" (rescue ship), the same source says: "The Seigitaifu Sai Kokki and others were sent in the 16th year in the Year of the Snake to gather news about the fate of the Manchu dynasty and the whereabouts of the tribute mission. What great joy and deep gratitude our ancestors must feel at this true testimony to Ryukyuan devotion." As a reward for their success, they were permitted an additional ship the following year and thus began the "contact ship" system (*sekkōsen*) for delivering tribute. The recorded facts in our genealogy are considered valuable documentation of the beginning of the *sekkōsen* practice, a major advance at the time.

10. The first compilation of the royal genealogy ordered by the king was done by Chōshū, Prince of Haneji, the Prime Minister (Shisshī) under King Shō Shitsu. The second one took place in the time of Prime Minister Chōryō, Prince of Ōzato, of the Shō family, hence the term "*kaisei*" (revision) used in the text. The date is not specified in the *Ryūkyū-Koku Yuraiki*, Chapter II, Keizu Bugyō or the *Ryūkyū-Koku Kyūki* (Old Records of the Country of Ryukyu), Chapter II, Gokeizu Bugyō, but the present genealogy states it was the 18th year of Kangxi (1679). The format of the royal genealogy was completed in the third round in the 28th year of Kangxi (1689). The present genealogy was produced about this time as is evident from the preface written by Kenji in the 29th year of Kangxi (1690).

11. SEE the Appendix to *Chūzan Seifu*, Chapter II, "King Shō Tei, 19th Year of His Reign".

12. *Uekata*, a title designating a rank above an ordinary samurai and below the *aji* or *anji* [not to be confused with the village name Anji seen here.--TRANS.].

13. Kenji was added to the diplomatic party going to Edo to congratulate the new shōgun Tsunayoshi with whom they had an audience. For more details SEE Miyagi Eishō's "Issen roppyaku hachijū ni nen (Tenna ni) no Edo nobori (Going to Edo in 1682, 2nd year of Tenna)," *Ryūkyū Shimpo*, 10 April 1982: "In addition to the senior envoys, there were nineteen mounted retainers permitted to enter the palace hall to pay their respects." Most likely, Kenji was the one listed eighth as "Kobashigawa Pēchin." He had been appointed Lord of Kobashigawa in the *majiri* of Nishibaru two years before, on the 19th day of the 1st month (March 1) in 1679.

14. A title designating the highest rank in Kumemura Village, conferred after an individual's second tribute mission.--TRANS.

15. SEE *Chūzan Seifu* Chapter 8 "King Shō Tei, 22nd Year of Kangxi".

16. There is a reference to the "Zōmono (Miscellaneous) Ukura (which is also the Kumī [rice] Ukura)" in the *Ryūkyū-Koku Yuraiki*, Chapter 2 in the section entitled "No Longer Existing Offices in Storage Facilities." Before the *Yuraiki* was compiled (1713), this storage facility was incorporated into the Kumī Ukura, or Rice Store. In other words, in addition to rice, the latter was responsible for over a dozen items, such as "various crops, sesame oil, rapeseed oil (*natane abura*) . . . salt, palm bark, palm rope (*surugājina*), 'black' rope (*kuronawa*) [from the same plant?], low grade Chinese yarn (*Kara-u*), low grade *bashō* (banana plant) yarn, etc." These were probably the items taken care of by the "no longer existing Zōmono Ukura."

17. Ryūkaiya (later, the Ryūkyūkan in Kagoshima) was the residence of the official representative (*zaiban uekata*) of the Shuri Government, where negotiations with Satsuma, trade, storage of goods, and temporary lodging for arriving Ryukyuan were taken care of. The duties of the *kurayaku* (also, called "Ryūkurayaku"), or treasurer, covered all financial matters, such as receipt and disbursement of sugar, various monetary taxes, and the higher

grade silver (*totōgin*) used for the tribute missions to China; management of loans; sale of goods from China (SEE note 5 *Okaimono*); calculation of taxes; procurement of supplies for government offices and bureaus in Okinawa; handling of tribute items from the king and items for exhibition, etc. (*Okinawa Daihyakka Jiten* [Okinawa Encyclopedia], Okinawa Times, 1983).

18. This is the year Kenji wrote the Preface to the *So-sei Kafu*, the genealogy of the So surname families, on an auspicious day in December.

19. Correct translation of the title *chūjō* is not certain.--TRANS.

20. The highest officials over Amami-Ōshima islands.--TRANS.

21. The *Uchinjū* is the same as the "Ugushiku chikē" (emissary from the castle) which appears in the *Shoshi Keiki Torishirabe Hōshiki* (Method of Investigation for the *Shoshi Keiki* [Genealogies of the Families With Titles]). SEE ALSO: "He was in charge of the secret agents" in *Ryūkyū-Koku Yuraiki* Chapter II *Kanshaku Reppin* (List of Government Officials and Titles), page 63.

22. *Saijōfu* is the highest grade of cloth made of ramie fiber. The Miyako and Yaeyama islands were famous for their *jōfu* ("high quality cloth") [*Okinawa Daihyakka Jiten*, II, 432].--TRANS.

23. One *hiki* = two *tan*.--TRANS.

24. The white *jōfu* was a specialty of Yaeyama [*Okinawan Daihyakka Jiten*, III, 699].--TRANS.

25. *Bashōfu* is another famous Okinawan textile made of fiber from the banana plant. This loosely woven fabric with the simple geometric *kasuri* patterns was very light and pleasant to wear in the summer. The term *neri-* ("polished") refers to the bleaching of the fabric, producing a soft-textured *bashōfu*, which was then dyed in colors only the royal family and aristocratic class were permitted to wear [*Okinawa Daihyakka Jiten*, III, 215].--TRANS.

26. A 1 *tsubo* jar is equal to about 50 cups.

27. *Tunbyan* is a fabric used in the summer; a thin, gauze-like fabric imported from China. The expression in the text is probably "*tunbyanchē*" which is a loosely woven fabric of the same material. SEE *Okinawago Jiten* (Dictionary of the Okinawan Language), compiled by Kokuritsu Kokugo Kenkyūsho, Okurashō, 1961.

28. SEE *Chūzan Seifu Fukan* Chapter II. "King Shō Tei," 35th year, the Year of the Rat.

29. Serving on his ancestral land of Izena Island. "Theyajima" covered both the islands of Iheya and Izena. SEE note 4 of the Preface.

30. Should this be Prince Shō Jun's daughter? Cf. Miyasato Chōkō (1987), p. 87.--TRANS.

31. Sanyō Bujō, or Accounts Bureau ("staffed by one *Uekata*, two *zashichi*, and three others"), was "in charge of keeping accounts (annual expenditure and receipts) for different bureaus" (SEE *Ryūkyū-Koku Yuraiki*; *Ryūkyū Shi Jiten* [The Ryukyu Historical Dictionary]). Kenji was a *zashichi* at the time (promoted in 1690).

32. A permanent official sent out by the Shuri government to specially designated areas, such as the Miyako and Yaeyama islands (Okinawa Daihyakka Jiten, Vol. 2, p. 181.--TRANS.

33. In *Ryūkyū-Koku Kyūki* (1731): "*Sesei*, an ancient ritual. When the prince (*seshi*) ascends to the throne or there is a change of king, an auspicious day is chosen, the local officials are summoned to Shuri Castle (Kinchū) and all the people throughout the kingdom are called to the *utaki* (the sacred groves of the *nūru* priestesses). Next, the *yuta* (shaman) performs a spell, and reduces [the pledge] to ashes with fire. It is mixed with water and given to drink. So it has been done since ancient times. When a prince ascends to the throne, an auspicious day is chosen to summon the whole body of officials to Gokokuji temple. They are commanded to drink the sacred vow at the temple, and messengers are sent out. They go to all the districts and islands. The sacred water (*shinsui*) is drunk by all the people so that justice will be preserved forever between king and subjects and there will be no divided loyalties." The "*sesei*" refers to the drinking of the sacred water and the pledge to preserve justice between the king and his subjects. "*Uron*" refers to the ashes after the shaman has cast a magic spell on the paper on which the vow is written and burned. The "*shinmon*" is the text which reports to the gods about the promise to be kept. SEE *Irō Setsuden* (Biographies of Old Men), compiler and translator Kadena Shūtoku (Kadokawa Shoten, 1978).

## 5TH GENERATION KENCHI (UEUNTEN PĒCHIN)

Childhood name: Mayamatu. Chinese name: So Shōso. Main branch (eldest son). Born on the 6th day of the 10th month of 11th year of Kangxi (November 24, 1672) in the Year of the Rat.

Father Kenji

Mother Mainganī of a commoner family (*muchi*)

Wife Umikami, daughter of Shūbon the Yamanoha Pēchin of the Yo surname families. (Born on the 10th day of the 9th month of the 12th year of Kangxi (October 19, 1673) in the Year of the Ox.)

Eldest daughter Majiru. (Born on the 4th day of the 3rd month of the 30th year of Kangxi (April 2, 1691) in the Year of the Goat. Died on the 23rd day of the 7th month in the 28th year of Qianlong (August 31, 1763) in the Year of the Goat. Buddhist name Jisshin.)

Second daughter Mōshi. (Born on the 6th day of the 2nd month of the 33rd year<sup>1</sup> of Kangxi (March 1, 1694) in the Year of the Dog. Wife of Kieki, a lower rank samurai (*shī*) of Henna of the Ryū surname families.)

Third daughter Makatu. (Born on the 29th day of the 12th month of the 38th year of Kangxi (February 7, 1700) in the Year of the Hare. Wife of Shin'an, a lower rank samurai (*shī*) of Tokashiki of the Ma surname families.)

Fourth daughter Mēnu. (Born on the 4th day of the 5th month of the 43rd year of Kangxi (June 5, 1704) in the Year of the

Monkey. Wife of Seishun, a lower rank samurai (*shī*) of Ogidō of the Ō surname families.)

Eldest son Kenkō.

Fifth daughter Umiguji. (Born on the 10th day of the 5th month of the 51st year of Kangxi (June 13, 1712) in the Year of the Dragon. Wife of Shiri the Takara Chikudun of the Son surname families.)

#### Shō Tei period (1669-1709)

On the 17th day of the 8th month of the 26th year of Kangxi (September 23, 1687) in the Year of the Hare, Kenchi became a *koakugami* (a royal page).

On the 13th day of the 8th month of the 27th year of the same reign (September 7, 1688) in the Year of the Dragon, he began to wear the topknot (*katakashira*).

On the 25th day of the 12th month of the 30th year of the same reign (February 11, 1692) in the Year of the Goat, he served as a *kashī*<sup>2</sup> or assistant secretary, in the Genealogy Bureau (Keizuza) (for a six year term).

On the 2nd day of the 12th month of the 32nd year (December 28, 1693) in the Year of the Cock, he was promoted to the rank of *chikudun-zashichi* (Junior Grade Ninth Rank).

On the 3rd day of the 12th month of the 35th year (December 26, 1696) in the Year of the Rat, he became a secretary (*fissha*) in the Kugani Ukura.

On the 13th day of the 12th month of the 39th year of Kangxi (January 21, 1701) in the Year of the Dragon, he served as a secretary (*fissha*) in the Sanyōza, or Accounts Bureau (with a six year term of service).<sup>3</sup>

On the 1st day of the 7th month of the 44th year (August 19, 1705) in the Year of the Cock, he became a secretary (*fissha*) in the Yamabujō (Forest Administration),<sup>4</sup> which conferred on him the right to wear the *chīru hachimachi* (yellow hat) [for the rank of *pēchin*].

Shō Kei period (1713-1751)

On the 27th day of the 12th month of the 55th year of Kangxi (February 8, 1717) in the Year of the Monkey, he became the *ufuyaku* (head administrator) of the Kugani Ukura, with promotion to the rank of *shīdu zashichi* [Junior Grade Sixth Rank].

On the 27th day of the 8th month of the 60th year of the same reign (October 17, 1721) in the Year of the Ox, the year he became the head of the family, he was appointed to the office of magistrate (*jitū*) of Kamiunten in the district (*majiri*) of Nakijin with the corresponding change of name.<sup>5</sup>

On the 21st day of the 3rd month of the 7th year of Yongzheng (April 18, 1729) in the Year of the Cock, he was appointed *ufuya*, or household steward, to Lady Amuro (Amuro Oshu), daughter of King Shō Tei, and given the rank of *zashichi* [Junior Grade Fourth Rank].

Kenchi died on the 4th day of the 4th month of the 7th year of Qianlong (May 8, 1742) in the Year of the Dog at the age of seventy-one. His Buddhist name was Kitoku.

1. Corrected to 33rd year.--TRANS.

2. This should be *kashifissha*?--TRANS.

3. Sanyōza was an office in charge of matters relating to annual revenues and expenditures of other offices, payment of stipends, and supplying cargo for the tribute ships, etc. Later, administration of agricultural affairs was added to this office.

4. The Yamabujō, an office under the Guyūihō Munubujō (Special Provisions Department), had charge of regulating mountains, forests, bamboo and trees as well as the examination of the populace [actually, Christians--TRANS.] throughout the country.

5. Since his father Kenji of the fourth generation died that year on the 14th day of the 8th month at the age of seventy-one, Kenchi succeeded him as head of the family, but the latter's appointment resulted in a change in the family name changed from Kobashigawa to Ueunten.

## 6TH GENERATION KENKŌ (UEUNTEN CHIKUDUN-PĒCHIN)

Childhood name: Umijira. Chinese name: So Kokutei. Main branch (eldest son). Born on the 14th day of the 1st month of 47th year of Kangxi (February 5, 1708) in the Year of the Dog.

Father Kenchi

Mother Umikami of the Yo surname families.

Wife Uminta, daughter of Shōsei the Higashionna Satunushi-Pēchin of the Ō surname families. (Born on the 20th day of the 9th month of the 50th year of Kangxi (October 31, 1711) in the Year of the Hare.)

Eldest son Kenri

Wife Majiru, daughter of Chōchū the Gushikawa Satunushi-Pēchin of the Ko surname families. (Born on the 12th day of the 10th month of the 54th year of Kangxi (May 7, 1715) in the Year of the Goat. Died on the 13th day of the 3rd month of the 51st year of Qianlong (April 11, 1786) in the Year of the Horse at the age of seventy-two. Buddhist name Ankyo.)

Eldest daughter Manabi. (Born on the 12th day of the 8th month of the 12th year of Yongzheng (September 9, 1734) in the Year of the Tiger. Died as an infant on the 13th day of the 7th month in the 4th year of Qianlong (August 16, 1739) in the Year of the Goat at the age of six.)

Second daughter Makatu. (Born on the 21st day of the 2nd month of the 4th year of Qianlong (March 30, 1739) in the Year of the Goat.)

Second son      Kenchin

Shō Kei period

On the 16th day of the 8th month of the 61st year of Kangxi (September 26, 1722) in the Year of the Tiger, Kenkō began to wear the topknot (*katacashira*).

On the 15th day of the 6th month of the 12th year of Yongzheng (July 15, 1734) in the Year of the Tiger, he received the rank of *Chikudun-zashichi* [Junior Grade Ninth Rank].

On the 25th day of the 6th month of the same year (July 25), he became the head official (*fissha*) of the Kozaiku Bujōsho.<sup>1</sup>

On the 21st day of the 12th month of the 4th year of Qianlong (January 19, 1739) in the Year of the Goat, he became a secretary (*fissha*) in the Nadin with the right to wear the *chīru hachimachi* (yellow hat) [for the rank of *pēchin*].<sup>2</sup>

On the 18th day of the 12th month of the 9th year of the same reign (January 20, 1745) in the Year of the Rat, he became secretary (*fissha*) to the Private Lands Tax Collector (*Ukichihō Dēkan*).<sup>3</sup>

On the 15th day of the 12th month of the 15th year of the same reign (January 12, 1751) in the Year of the Horse, he served as secretary (*fissha*) in the Fushin Bujōsho.<sup>4</sup>

Shō Boku period (1752-1754).<sup>5</sup>

In the 16th year of Qianlong (1751) in the Year of the Horse, he was assigned to serve as secretary (*fissha*) on the project of repairing the Royal Tomb on Iheya Island. He sailed for Iheya Island with the *bujō*, head of the project, Chōgyō the Ōyama Satunushi-Pēchin of the Kō surname

families, on the 18th day of the 7th month (September 7). He arrived on the 23rd day, finished work on the 3rd day of the 9th month (October 21), and returned to the capital [Shuri] on the 8th.

On the 1st day of the 12th month of the 23rd year of Qianlong (December 30, 1758) in the Year of the Tiger, he served as *chinsha*, or inspector,<sup>6</sup> in the district (*majiri*) of Urasoe.

Kenkō died on the 15th day of the 6th month of the 26th year of Qianlong (July 16, 1761) in the Year of the Snake at the age of fifty-four. His Buddhist name was Sokkū.

1. Kozaiku Bujōsho was the office in charge of sewing, embroidery, and carving under the Sōshigui (Administrator of Fiefs and Ceremonies), which is under the Mōshikuchi (Central Administrative Office).
2. Nadin was the office in charge of supplies for use in the O-Uchibaru (the king's residence), medicines, tea, tobacco, etc., under the Sōshigui (Administrator of Fiefs and Ceremonies), who is subordinate to the Mōshikuchi (Central Administrative Officer).
3. It is conjectured here that the title "*dēkan fissha*" should be interpreted in the sense of secretary (*fissha*) to the head (*dēkan*) of the Private Lands Tax Bureau.--TRANS.
4. Fushin Bujōsho was the office in charge of maintenance of government buildings, shrines and temples under the jurisdiction of the magistrate (*jitū*) of Tumaï, or the Port Master, who was in turn subordinate to the Mōshikuchiza (Central Administrative Office).
5. Since King Shō Kei died on the 29th day of the 1st month the 16th year of Qianlong, the actual year of Shō Boku's accession to the throne is 1751.
6. A *chinsha* was an official sent out by the royal government to the local district offices (*majiri bansho*), who worked with a *gechi-yaku* (improvement officer), advising local magistrates (*jitudē*), investigating land allotments and tax assessment rates, etc.

## 7TH GENERATION KENRI (UEUNTEN CHIKUDUN)

Childhood name: Tarugani. Chinese name: So Seiroku. Main branch (eldest son). Born on the 22nd day of the 8th month of 7th year of Yongzheng (October 14, 1729) in the Year of the Cock.

Father Kenkō

Mother Uminta of the Ō surname families.

Wife Umitū daughter of Shinzato, a commoner (*muchi*).

Eldest daughter Mōshi. (Born on the 20th day of the 12th month of the 30th year of Qianlong (January 30, 1766) in the Year of the Cock.).

Second wife Majiru, daughter of Shūsen the Ishibaru Chikudun-Pēchin of the Yō surname families. (Born on the 7th day of the 2nd month of the 2nd year of Qianlong (March 7, 1737) in the Year of the Snake.)

Eldest son Ken'ei. (Childhood name Umijiru. Chinese name So Eiga. Born on the 1st day of the 5th month of the 34th year of Qianlong (June 4, 1769) in the Year of the Ox. Died on the 5th day of the 2nd month of the 53rd year of the same reign (March 12, 1788) in the Year of the Monkey at the age of twenty. Buddhist name Katsuzen.).

Heir Kentei. (Because of the early death of Ken'ei, the eldest son, Kentei was adopted from the Yabu family to succeed him.).

## Shō Kei period

On the 28th day of the 2nd month of the 6th year of Qianlong (April 13, 1741) in the Year of the Cock, Kenri began to wear the topknot (*katakashira*).

On the 1st day of the 12th month of the 46th year of the same reign (January 14, 1782) in the Year of the Ox, he became official gatekeeper (*uban chikudun*) of the Keiseimon gate, or Gate of Successive Generations [also known as the Akata Gate].

Kenri died on the 18th day of the 3rd month of the 50th year of Qianlong (April 26, 1785) in the Year of the Snake at the age of fifty-seven. His Buddhist name was Shinji.

## 7TH GENERATION KENTEI (UEUNTEN CHIKUDUN-PĒCHIN)

Childhood name: Umituku. Chinese name: So Senhan. Main branch (eldest son). Born on the 13th day of the 2nd month of 10th year of Yongzheng (March 9, 1732) in the Year of the Rat.

Father Kenri

Mother Majiru of the Yō surname families.

Kentei's actual father was Kenkyō the Kudeken Chikudun-Pēchin [the second generation of the Yabu family, then under the name of Kudeken] and his mother, Majini, was the daughter of Kempō, but when his second cousin Kenri could not succeed as the family heir, permission was obtained [from the king] for Kentei to become head of the family on the 25th day of the 4th month of the 56th year of Qianlong (May 27, 1791) in the Year of the Boar.

Wife           Manabi, the daughter of Shuhō the Nishihira Chikudun-Pēchin of the A surname families. (Born on the 17th day of the 3rd month of the 4th year of Qianlong (April 24, 1739) in the Year of the Goat. She passed away on the 26th day of the 11th month of the 5th year of Daokuang (January 4, 1826) in the Year of the Cock at the age of eighty-seven. Her Buddhist name was Jūzan.)

Eldest son       Ken'ei (name changed to Kenryō).

Second son       Kempei

Eldest daughter   Majiru. (Born on the 19th day of the 11th month of the 37th year of Qianlong (December 13, 1772) in the Year of the Dragon. Wife of Mōchū the Miyagusuku Satunushi-Pēchin of the Kichi surname families. She died on the 28th day of the 8th month of the 19th year of Daokuang (October 4, 1839) in the Year of the Boar at the age of sixty-eight. Her Buddhist name was Shingen.)

Second daughter   Mōshi. (Born on the 10th day of the 12th month of the 41st year of Qianlong (January 18, 1777) in the Year of the Monkey. Wife of Bōshun the Maedaira Chikudun-Pēchin of the Ka surname families. She passed away on the 10th day of the 1st month of the 7th year of Xianfeng (February 4, 1857) in the Year of the Snake at the age of eighty-two.)

### Shō Kei period

Kentei began to wear the topknot (*katakashira*) on the 25th day of the 6th month of the 8th year of Qianlong (August 14, 1743) in the Year of the Boar.

### Shō Boku period

On the 1st day of the 12th month of the 24th year of Qianlong (January 18, 1760) in the Year of the Hare, he served as a secretary in the Fushin Bujōsho, an office in charge of maintenance of government buildings, shrines and temples. He held the rank of *chikudun-zashichi* [Junior Grade Ninth Rank].<sup>1</sup>

On the 15th day of the 2nd month of the 29th year of the same reign (March 17, 1764) in the Year of the Monkey, when he went to Satsuma as intelligence officer (*naishōbun*)<sup>2</sup> under Deputy Administrator (*Sangikan*) [called *Ginmiyaku* at that time] Chōki the Fukuyama Pēchin of the Ko surname families, Kentei was the replacement for the latter's retainer Seishū the Gisushi<sup>3</sup> Satunushi-Pēchin of the Ō surname families who was ill. He returned home the following year on the 16th day of the 3rd month (May 5) after they fulfilled their official duties. By order of the king, on the 10th day of the 8th month of the 30th year of the same reign (September 24, 1765) in the Year of the Cock, he began service as a budget officer (*Būhō fissha*).<sup>4</sup> After investigation, a shortage of funds for the country's expenses was discovered, which even additional tax levies throughout the kingdom after the Year of the Snake (1761) and systematic cutting down of expenses would not cover. Furthermore, the kingdom's finances were insufficient for the renovations which were about to be undertaken on the Throne Hall of Shuri Castle to be followed by work on

the Prince's (*seishi*) palace (*Nakagusuku Udun*), the *Ryūkaiya* (Ryukyu Office in Kagoshima), etc., and also for the trip by the prince (Shō Tetsu) to pay respects to the Satsuma. The government was floundering. Kentei's appointment was intended to raise the funds for these expenses. He served [in a dual appointment] as King's Thrift Decree Overseer (*Sōkōkenyaku fissha*) by order of the king on the 10th day of the 3rd month of the 31st year of Qianlong (April 18, 1766) in the Year of the Dog.

On the 15th day of the 11th month (December 16) of the same year, he began serving as temporary secretary (*sho-fissha*) in the Treasury (*Umunubujō*) [for a four month term].

On the 1st day of the 6th month of the 32nd year of the same reign (June 26, 1767) in the Year of the Boar, he became a secretary (*fissha*) in the Jingura office.<sup>5</sup>

On the 1st day of the 12th month of the 33rd year of the same reign (January 8, 1769) in the Year of the Dog, he was granted the right to wear the *chīru-hachimachi* (Yellow Hat).

On the 15th day of the 9th month of the 37th year of the same reign (October 11, 1772) in the Year of the Dragon, he served as a temporary secretary (*sho-fissha*) in the Guyūihō (Special Provisions Department) [for a five month period of service].<sup>6</sup>

Because Prince Shō Tetsu was about to depart for Satsuma, Kentei became a permanent assistant secretary in the Guyūihō by order of the king on the 23rd day of the 1st month of the 38th year of the same reign (February 14, 1773) in the Year of the Snake. On the 26th day of the same month, while serving as assistant secretary, he was ordered to go to Kume Island to ready the cargo paid for with official funds for Prince Shō Tetsu's trip to

Satsuma.<sup>7</sup> He returned to the capital [Shuri] on the 25th day of the 4th month (June 14) after discharging his official duties. (His companion at the time was Shūhō the Yamamoto Chikudun-Pēchin of the A surname families, who served as a temporary secretary in the Umunubujō, or Treasury). On the 3rd day of the 6th month (July 22), he became a temporary secretary in the Guyūihō (for three years).

On the 25th day of the 2nd month of the 41st year of the same reign (April 13, 1776) in the Year of the Monkey, he was transferred to the Mōshikuchihō to work as a secretary (*yosefisssha*).<sup>8</sup>

On the 4th day of the 2nd month of the 45th year of Qianlong (March 9, 1780) in the Year of the Rat, Kentei became an assistant secretary (*aitsuke fissa*) under the Mōshikuchihō.

On the 21st day of the 2nd month of the 49th year of the same reign (March 12, 1784) in the Year of the Dragon, he became a full secretary (*fissa*) under the Mōshikuchihō.

On the 1st day of the 12th month of the 50th year of the same reign (December 31, 1785) in the Year of the Snake, he became a head official (*ufuyaku*) in the Ufunati, or Shipyard Bureau.<sup>9</sup>

On the 1st day of the 12th month of the 51st year of the same reign (January 19, 1787) in the Year of Horse, he was promoted to the rank of *shīdu-zashichi* [Junior Grade Sixth Rank].

On the 26th day of the 4th month of the 52nd year of the same reign (June 11, 1787) in the Year of Goat, he was appointed fiscal agent (*umunu no ufuya*) to Prince Chōgi of Yoshi Village of the Shō family, with promotion to the rank of *zashichi* [Junior Grade Fourth Rank].

On the 8th day of the 12th month of the 53rd year of the same reign

(January 3, 1789) in the Year of Dog, he was appointed a government auditor (*Umunuzachō atai*).<sup>10</sup>

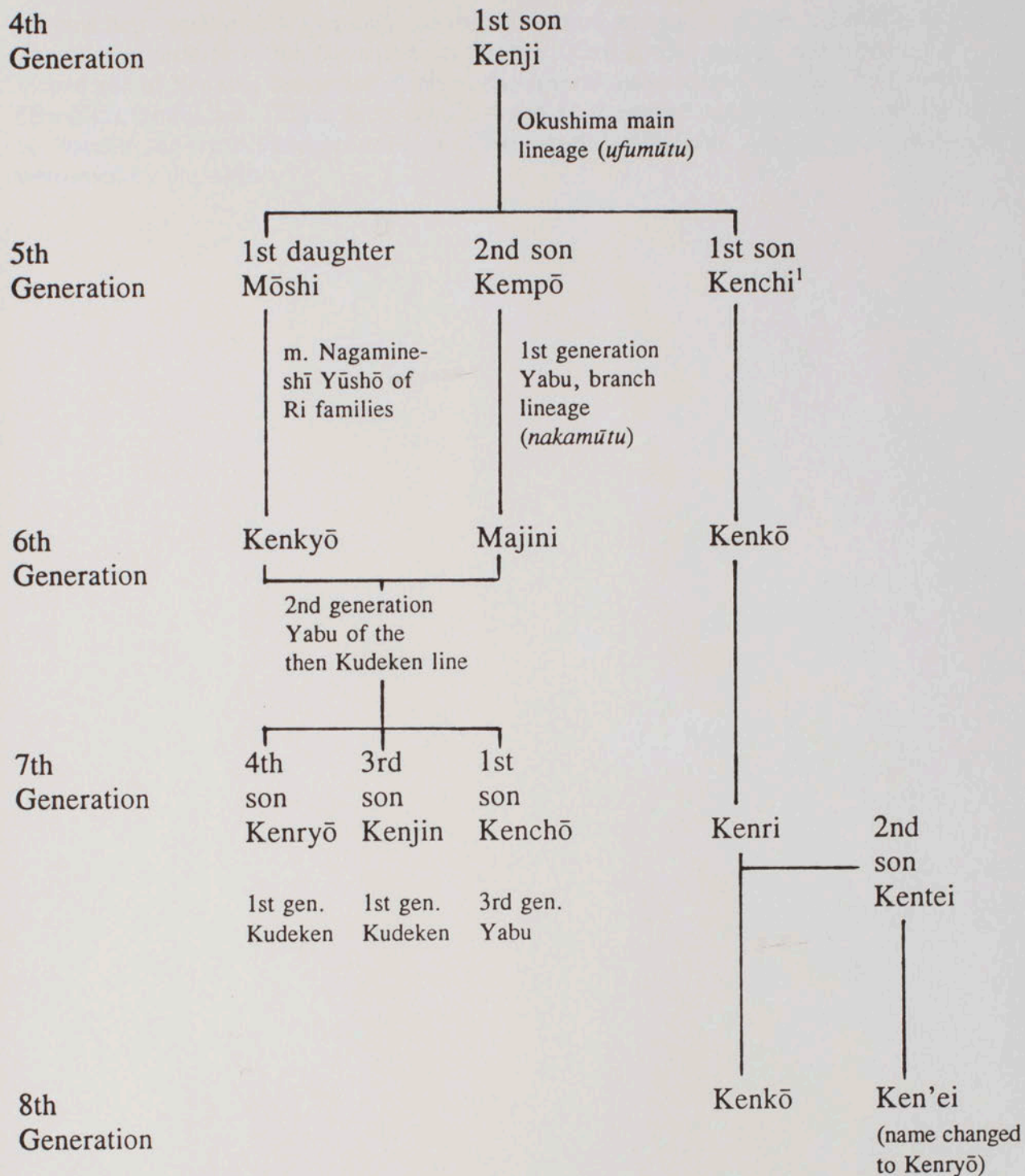
On the 1st day of the 2nd month of the 56th year of the same reign (March 5, 1791) in the Year of Boar, he became purchasing agent (*sōyushi*) at the Ryukyu Office [in Satsuma]. The following year on the 18th day of the 4th month (May 24), with due respect he received his Highness' royal envoy, who presented him a parting gift of two rolls of *taiheifu* cloth.<sup>11</sup> He sailed from Naha on the 18th day of the 5th month (July 6) and reached [the port of] Yamagawa on the 21st. He sailed again on the 24th and landed at the capital Kagoshima on the same day. On the 10th day of the 7th month (August 27), he was honored with a present of two bundles of Chūhosho paper and two hundred pieces of dried bonito (*katsuo*). On the 12th day of the 12th month of the 58th year (March 13, 1794) in the Year of the Ox, with permission to return, he finished his duties and set sail from Kagoshima on the 14th, returning home on the 27th day of the 1st month the following year (February 26).

Kentei passed away on the 5th day of the 1st month of the 3rd year of Jiaqing (February 20, 1798) in the Year of the Dog at the age of sixty-seven. His Buddhist name was Shungaku.

1. The Fushin Bujōsho was under the jurisdiction of the Tumai Jitū, the Port Master of Tomari Harbor in Naha, which was under the office of the Mōshikuchi.

2. A *naishōbun* was an official who checked on rumors, hence intelligence officer. "Notes on Terms" in *Kyūyō Yomikudashi Hen* (*Kyūyō, Modernized Edition*), edited by the Kyūyō Kenkyūkai (Kadokawa Shoten, 1974). SEE *Kyūyō Fukan* Chapter III: "From the 7th day of the 2nd month in the Spring of the 15th year of [King Shō Chin] (February 26, 1746) the positions of *Taifu* (high steward) and *yoriki* (assistants) were abolished and the *naishōbun* (intelligence officer) substituted. The *naishōbun* was added to the list of the retainers for Edo."

3. Possibly an accidental inversion of characters in the original text, which should read "Gisushi."--TRANS.
4. A *Būhō fissa* was an official in charge of gathering data for expenses and budgets (Miyasato Chōkō, *Ryūkyū Rekishi Binran* [Handbook of Ryukyu History], Gekkan Okinawa Sha, 1987).--TRANS.
5. The Jingura was an office in charge of receipt and disbursement of taxes-in-kind, alcohol, oil, candles, etc.--TRANS.
6. The Guyūihō, also known as the Yūihō Umunubujō, was in charge of public properties such as mountains and rivers, dikes, etc. The term *sho-* in *shofissa* has the meaning of a deputy, temporarily appointed to his duties.
7. The "*kōyō no* (official fund) *kamotsu* (cargo)" probably consisted of Prince Shō Tetsu's gift of Kume Island pongee (*tsumugi*), a soft silk fabric, for the Satsuma.
8. The Mōshikuchihō, parallel to the Umunubujō or Treasury, was a top-level administrative office with general oversight over matters relating to administration of justice, diplomatic relations, shrines and temples, public works, etc. It was located in the North Hall of Shuri castle. [For the translation of "yose" by analogy with *yosehyakushō*, farmers assigned to designated villages, cf. *Okinawa Daihyakka Jiten*, III, 806.--TRANS.].
9. The Ufunati was an office in charge of shipbuilding and repair and managing ships' crews.--TRANS.
10. The *Umunuzachō atai* had charge of auditing the account books of the other offices and bureaus.
11. "*Taiheifu*" is another name for Miyako *jōfu*?--TRANS.



1. Mōshi, the eldest daughter of Kenji, the fourth generation of the Okushima family line, was married to Yūshō Nagamine-shī of the Ri surname families. Her third son, Kenkyō, married his cousin, Majini, the daughter of Kempō (who started the Yabu family line), as

adopted heir (*mukoyōshi*), and thus became the second generation of the Yabu family line. The third generation of the Okushima family line, Kenkō, died young, and Kentei, the second son of Kenkyō, succeeded Kenri of the seventh generation to become heir to the Okushima family line. These links are illustrated in the accompanying figure. Details may be found in the records and genealogies of the respective families. Any corrections will be welcomed by the author.

## 7TH GENERATION KENCHIN (UEUNTEN CHIKUDUN-PĒCHIN)

Childhood name: Machigani. Chinese name: So Seishō. Junior branch (second son). Born on the 23rd day of the 10th month of 7th year of Qianlong (November 19, 1742) in the Year of the Dog.

Father Kenkō

Mother Majiru of the Kō surname families.

Wife Umitu, the daughter of Myōtei the Terukina Chikudun-Pēchin of the Shō<sup>1</sup> surname families. (Born on the 5th day of the 1st month of the 12th year of Qianlong (February 13, 1747) in the Year of the Hare.)

Eldest son Kengen

Second son Kempaku (Childhood name Tarugani. Chinese name So Kokushū. Born on the 29th day of the 11th month of 36th year of Qianlong (January 3, 1772) in the Year of the Hare. Died in the same reign on the 19th day of the 11th month of the 40th year (January 9, 1776) in the Year of the Hare at the age of five.)

Eldest daughter Umikami. (Born on the 1st day of the 8th month of the 39th year of Qianlong (September 6, 1774) in the Year of the Horse.)

### Shō Boku period (1752-1794)

On the 13th day of the intercalary 9th month of the 21st year of Qianlong (October 6, 1756) in the Year of the Rat, Kenchin reached the age to wear the topknot (*katacashira*).

On the 1st day of the 12th month of the 25th year of the same reign

(January 6, 1761) in the Year of the Dragon, he became a pageboy (*hanatai*) in the Keizuza (Genealogy Bureau).

On the 1st day of the 12th month of the 28th year of the same reign (January 3, 1764) in the Year of the Goat, he began serving as a secretary (*fissha*) in the Jishaza, the Office of Temples and Shrines, with the rank of *chikudun-zashichi* [Junior Grade Ninth Rank].

On the 1st day of the 6th month of the 34th year of the same reign (July 3, 1769) in the Year of the Boar, he became *kūifissha*.<sup>2</sup>

On the 1st day of the 12th month of the 35th year of the same reign (January 16, 1771) in the Year of the Tiger, he became *udūgu atai* [keeper of tools and equipment] in Nakagusuku Palace [the Royal Prince's (*seishi*) residence].

On the 23rd day of the 1st month of the 37th year of the same reign (February 26, 1772) in the Year of the Dragon, he was appointed *umunu atai fissha* (in charge of valuables) at Nakagusuku Palace.

On the 1st day of the 6th month of the 38th year of Qianlong (July 20, 1773) in the Year of the Snake, it was time for him to change his position, but he could not get used to the new duties and was ordered to serve again as keeper of the valuables.

In the 39th year of the same reign, the Year of the Horse, he had the honor of receiving from Shō Tetsu Prince of Nagasuku a gift of two fans wrapped in a box, a tobacco case, and a bundle of Kokubu tobacco.<sup>3</sup>

On the 17th day of the 6th month of the same year, at the time of Prince (*Seishi*) Shō Tetsu's wedding, he served as wedding assistant (*fissha*) to the bride, the Tīma Ajiganashi (daughter of Lord Tīma). [Serving for three years.]

On the 1st day of the 12th month of the 50th year of the same reign (December 31, 1785) in the Year of the Snake, he received the right to wear the *chīru-hachimachi* (Yellow Hat) [for the rank of *pēchin*]. That year he went to Miyako Island to earn money, but died there on the 23rd day of the 6th month of the 52nd year of the same reign (August 3, 1787) in the Year of the Goat at the age of forty-six. His Buddhist name was Tōshin.

1. A different character, not the royal Shō family.--TRANS.
2. A *kūfisssha* was in charge of the ceremonial wear of the *zashichi* in the Queen's Palace (*Sashiki Udun*). [Located within the Shuri Castle next to the eastern gate, Keiseimon or "Gate of Succeeding Generations."--TRANS.].
3. Prince Shō Tetsu, the *Ōji* of Nakagusuku, had gone to Satsuma the summer before and returned home in the spring after completing his ceremonial duties.

8TH GENERATION KEN'EI (Okushima Chikudun-pēchin. Name Changed to Kenryō.)

Childhood name: Uminta. Chinese name: So Teisa. Main branch (eldest son). Born on the 4th day of the 11th month of 32nd year of Qianlong (November 19, 1742) in the Year of the Boar.

Father Kentei

Mother Manabi of the A surname families.

Wife Makamadu, the daughter of Seiyū the Sōke Chikudun-Pēchin of the Kin surname families. (Born on the 19th day of the 4th month of the 42nd year of Qianlong (May 18, 1777) in the Year of the Cock. Died on the 2nd day of the 3rd month of the 2nd year of Xianfeng (April 20, 1852) in the Year of the Rat at the age of seventy-six. Her Buddhist name was Kinka.)

Eldest son Kentei

Eldest daughter Manabi. (Born on the 16th day of the 11th month of the 4th year of Jiaqing (December 12, 1799) in the Year of the Goat. Married Shinnō the Nozaki Chikudun-Pēchin of the Ma surname families. Died on the 24th day of the 2nd month of the 1st year of Xianfeng (March 26, 1851) in the Year of the Boar at the age of fifty-three. Her Buddhist name was Shingetsu.)

Second son Kensen

Third son Kenkan

Fourth son Kenshū

Second daughter Makatu (Born on the 3rd day of the 12th month of the 17th year of Jiaqing (January 5, 1813) in the Year of the

Monkey. Married Shōshiki the Kamida Satunushi-Pēchin of the Yō surname families. Died on the 17th day of the 2nd month of the 2nd year of Xianfeng (April 6, 1852) in the Year of the Rat at the age of forty-one. Her Buddhist name was Jizō.)

Fifth son            Kenryō

#### Shō Boku period

On the 3rd day of the 5th month of the 46th year of Qianlong (July 24, 1781) in the Year of the Ox, Ken'ei began to wear the topknot (*katakashira*).

On the 1st day of the 12th month of the 56th year of the same reign (December 25, 1791) in the Year of the Boar, he was conferred the rank of *chikudun-zashichi*.

On the 1st day of the 12th month of the 58th year of the same reign (January 2, 1794) in the Year of the Ox, he was granted the right to wear the *chīru-hachimachi* (Yellow Hat).

#### Shō On period (1795-1802)

On the 23rd day of the 4th month of the 60th year of Qianlong (June 9, 1795) in the Year of the Hare, Ken'ei became a temporary attendant (*kariyoriki*) to Minister (*Sanshikan*) Ryōku the Yonabaru Uēkata of the Ma surname families. On the 26th day of the 2nd month of the 5th year of Jiaqing (March 21, 1800) in the Year of the Monkey, he rose to attendant (*yoriki*) to Minister Ryōtō the Yonabaru Uēkata.<sup>1</sup>

On the 4th day of the 2nd month of the 7th year of the same reign (March 7, 1802) in the Year of the Dog, he became a secretary on transfer (*yose-*

*fissha*) to the Mōshikuchihō.

#### Shō Kō period (1804-1834)

On the 4th day of the 11th month of the 11th year of Jiaqing (December 13, 1806) in the Year of the Tiger, the king proposed a change in the family name to "Okushima" because too many had the same name [Ueunten].<sup>2</sup>

On the 1st day of the 2nd month of the 12th year of the same reign (March 9, 1807) in the Year of the Hare, Ken'ei became an assistant secretary in the Mōshikuchihō.

On the 1st day of the 2nd month of the 14th year of the same reign (March 16, 1809) in the Year of the Snake, he rose to the position of secretary in the same office.

On the 1st day of the 2nd month of the 19th year of the same reign (March 22, 1814) in the Year of the Dog, by the king's order, Ken'ei served as *wachifissha* (assistant secretary) on the smaller tribute ship (*Shōtōsen*) to China. He sailed from Naha on the 14th day of the 9th month (October 26), reaching Fuchou on the 25th. After completing his official duties, he returned home on the 20th day of the 4th month of the 20th year of the same reign (May 28, 1815).<sup>3</sup>

On the 7th day of the 6th month of the 25th year of the same reign (July 16, 1820) in the Year of the Dragon, he became a chief administrator (*ufuyaku*) in the Jingura.<sup>4</sup>

Ken'ei died on the 17th day of the 2nd month of the 5th year of Daoguang (April 5, 1825) in the Year of the Cock at the age of fifty-nine. His Buddhist name was Ippō.

1. A *yoriki* was an attendant who carried his lord's wallet and saw to his other personal needs.
2. The name "Okushima" is thought to be derived from the line "The five islands (*shima*) beyond the end (*okuto*) of Okinawa," a reference to Ōshima (see the records of Kenri of the second generation). Note that the character for "Oku" also had the Chinese reading "Ō." Both the founder "the Kurautchi" and first generation Kengi were appointed to the position of Ōshima Bujō (Administrator of Ōshima).
3. Tribute ships were distinguished between the "large" lead ship (*Daitōsen* or *Tōgōsen*) and the "small" following ship (*Shōtōsen*) with one hundred twenty and seventy passengers, respectively.
4. The Jingura was an office in charge of receipt and disbursement of taxes-in-kind, alcohol, oil, candles, etc.

## 8TH GENERATION KEMPEI (UEUNTEN CHIKUDUN)

Childhood name: Machigani. Chinese name: So Teiho. Junior branch.

Born on the 24th day of the 1st month of 35th year of Qianlong (February 19, 1770) in the Year of the Tiger.

Father Kentei

Mother Manabi of the A surname families.

Wife Makatu, daughter of Seizen the Kohagura Chikudun of the Kō surname families. (Born on the 6th day of the 12th month of the 36th year of Qianlong (January 17, 1774) in the Year of the Snake.)

Eldest son Ken'yū

### Shō Boku period

On the 10th day of the 9th month of the 49th year of Qianlong (October 23, 1784) in the Year of the Dragon, Kempei began to wear the topknot (*katakashira*).

On the 1st day of the 12th month of the 2nd year of Jiaqing (January 17, 1798) in the Year of the Snake, he was promoted to the rank of *chikudun-zashichi*.

On the 1st day of the 12th month of the 5th year of the same reign (January 15, 1801) in the Year of the Monkey, he began serving as secretary (*fissha*) in the Uchūchigura.<sup>1</sup>

Kempei died on the 10th day of the 8th month of the 4th year of Daoguang (October 2, 1824) in the Year of the Monkey at the age of fifty-five. His Buddhist name was Anryō.<sup>2</sup>

1. The Uchūchigura was an office of the royal government in charge of tax payments delivered by each district (*majiri*) used for rice stipends, travel allowances, etc.

2. The second character in the name "Anyō" may be an error. The name "Anyō," with a similarly written character in the second position, is to be found on page 430 in *Naha-shi Shi Shiryōhen Vol. 7, Kafu Shiryō (3): Shuri Kei* (History of Naha City, Historical Documents, Vol. 7, Genealogical Documents (3): Shuri Lineages) published by Naha-shi Kikaku-bu Shihenshūshitsu, 1982.

## 8TH GENERATION KENGEN

Childhood name: Umijira. Chinese name: So Kokuyo. Main branch.

Born on the 25th day of the 6th month of 34th year of Qianlong (July 27, 1769) in the Year of the Ox.

Father Kenchin

Mother Umitu of the Shō surname families.<sup>1</sup>

### Shō Boku period

On the 10th day of the 8th month of the 48th year of Qianlong (September 6, 1783) in the Year of the Hare, Kengen began to wear the topknot (*katacashira*).

## 9TH GENERATION KEN'YŪ

Childhood name: Uminta. Chinese name: So Tattoku. Main branch.

Born on the 7th day of the 12th month of 58th year of Qianlong (January 8, 1794) in the Year of the Boar.

Father Kempei

Mother Makatu of the Kō surname families.

## 9TH GENERATION KENTEI (OKUSHIMA CHIKUDUN-PĒCHIN)

Childhood name Machigani. Chinese name So Igyō. Main branch. Born on the 26th day of the 4th month of 2nd year of Jiaqing (May 22, 1797) in the Year of the Snake.

Father Kenryō

Mother Makamadu of the Kin surname families.

Wife Majiru, daughter of Sōin the Kanna Pēchin of the Rei surname families. (Born on the 16th day of the 1st month of the 4th year of Jiaqing (February 20, 1799) in the Year of the Goat. Died on the 28th day of the 6th month of the 5th year of Daoguang (August 12, 1825) in the Year of the Cock at the age of twenty-seven. Her Buddhist name was Rentai.)

Eldest son Kentei

Second wife Majiru, daughter of Shunsei the Taira Chikudun-Pēchin of the Hō surname families. (Later separated).

Second son Kemboku

Third wife Umikami, daughter of Ryōchin the Izumigawa Pēchin of the Ma surname families.

### Shō Kō period

On the 9th day of the 8th month of the 16th year of Jiaqing (September 26, 1811) in the Year of the Goat, Kentei began to wear the topknot (*katacashira*).

On the 28th day of the 12th month of the 1st year of Daoguang (January 20, 1822) in the Year of the Snake, he was given the rank of *chikudun-zashichi*.

On the 8th day of the 3rd month of the 9th year of the same reign (April 21, 1828) in the Year of the Rat, he served as temporary secretary (*kari-fissha*) to Prime Minister (*Shisshī*) Chōbi the Prince of Haneji [in office 1822-1831].<sup>2</sup>

On the 1st day of the 12th month of the same year, he received the right to wear the *chīru-hachimachi* (Yellow Hat).

#### Shō Iku period (1835-1847)

On the 1st day of the 12th month of the 15th year of Daoguang (January 22, 1836) in the Year of the Goat, he became a secretary (*fissha*) in the Shunōza, the Tax Office.<sup>3</sup>

On the 1st day of the 2nd month of the 16th year of the same reign (March 17, 1836) in the Year of the Monkey, he became a temporary secretary (*tashi-fissha*) in the Umunubujō, or Treasury.

He then became a temporary secretary (*kari-fissha*) in the same office on the 5th day of the 5th month of the 17th year of the same reign (June 7, 1837) in the Year of the Cock.<sup>4</sup>

On the 1st day of the 2nd month of the 18th year of the same reign (February 24, 1838) in the Year of the Dog, he became an assistant secretary (*aitsuke fissha*) in the same office.

On the 1st day of the 6th month of the 23rd year of the same reign (June 28, 1843) in the Year of the Hare, he became an Ukumigura.<sup>5</sup> He was then transferred into the position of administrator-in-chief (*ufuyaku*).

On the 4th day of the 8th month of the 25th year of the same reign (September 5, 1845) in the Year of the Snake, he became the fiscal agent (*munuhō ufuya*) for Prime Minister Chōki the Prince of Urasoe and was promoted to the rank of *shīdu zashichi* [Junior Grade Sixth Rank]. That

same year, on the 1st day of the 12th month (December 29), he was promoted to *zashichi* [Junior Grade Fourth Rank].

Kentei died on the 18th day of the 4th month of the 26th year of Daoguang (May 13, 1846) in the Year of the Horse at the age of fifty. His Buddhist name was Gigaku.

1. Not the royal Shō family, which uses a different character for the name.
2. Kentei's term of service was five years and six months.
3. The Shunōza was an office in charge of taxes paid by the districts (*majiri*).
4. Although *tari-fissha* and *kari-fissha* were both assistant positions, the *kari-fissha* ranked higher; both ranked below the secretary (*fissha*) and assistant secretary (*aitsuke*). Cf. *Okinawa Daihyakka Jiten*.--TRANS.
5. The Ukumigura was an office under the Ushūtēhō Umunubujō in charge of storage and distribution of land taxes and rice allowances.

#### 9TH GENERATION KENSEN (OKUSHIMA CHIKUDUN)

Childhood name: Umikami. Chinese name: So Ikō. Junior branch.

Born on the 10th day of the 10th month of 7th year of Jiaqing (November 5, 1802) in the Year of the Dog.

Father Kenryō

Mother Makamadu of the Kin surname families.

Wife Umikami, daughter of Kensō the Nakamoto Chikudun-Pēchin of the Kei surname families. [Later separated].

Eldest son Kensa

Second wife Majiru, daughter of Tsūyū the Kudeken Pēchin of the Ryo surname families. [Later separated].

Eldest daughter Manabi. (Born on the 26th day of the 1st month of the 19th year of Daoguang (March 11, 1839) in the Year of the Boar.).

#### Shō Kō period

On the 21st day of the 6th month of the 21st year of Jiaqing (August 14, 1816) in the Year of the Rat, Kensen began to wear the topknot (*katakashira*).

On the 1st day of the 6th month of the 7th year of Daoguang (July 24, 1827) in the Year of the Boar, he became a secretary (*fissha*) in the Ufukumiza.<sup>1</sup> He was given the rank of *chikudun-zashichi*.

#### Shō Tai period (1848-1879)

Kensen died on the on the 4th day of the 11th month of the 29th year of the same reign (December 17, 1849) in the Year of the Cock at the age of forty-eight. His Buddhist name was Enshin.

1. The Ufukumiza was an office under the Tumai Jitū (Port Master of Tomari Harbor) in charge of *koseki* (family registers), the civil affairs court, [and also files on Christian converts--TRANS.].

#### 9TH GENERATION KENKAN (OKUSHIMA CHIKUDUN-PĒCHIN)

Childhood name: Masanda. Chinese name: So Iseki. Third lineage.

Born on the 28th day of the 8th month of 11th year of Jiaqing (October 9, 1806) in the Year of the Tiger.

Father Kenryō

Mother Makamadu of the Kin surname families.

Wife Umitu, daughter of Hōgi the Hadama Chikudun-Pēchin of the

Shi surname families.

Eldest son Kentoku

Second son Kenshiki

Shō Kō period

On the 8th day of the 3rd month of the 25th year of Jiaqing (April 20, 1820) in the Year of the Dragon, Kenkan began to wear the topknot (*katakashira*).

Shō Iku period

On the 1st day of the 12th month of the 17th year of Daoguang (December 27, 1837) in the Year of the Cock, he was given the rank of *chikudun-zashichi*.

On the 1st day of the 12th month of the 23rd year of the same reign (January 20, 1844) in the Year of the Hare, he received the right to wear the *chīru-hachimachi* (Yellow Hat).

On the 18th day of the 12th month of the 24th year of the same reign (January 25, 1845) in the Year of the Dragon, he served as secretary to the Superintendent of Public Works (*Fushin fissha*) for work on the Mundsāi, or Throne Hall.<sup>1</sup> On completing the construction work on the Throne Hall on the 13th day of the 9th month of the 26th year of the same reign (November 1, 1846), he was awarded two rolls (one *hiki*) of fine cloth (*jōfu*). On the 24th day of the 12th month of the 27th year of the same reign (January 29, 1848), a certificate of merit was also bestowed on him.<sup>2</sup>

It said:

*Mundasī gofushin ni tsuki fissha aitsutome seizei  
aihataraki hayabaya gojōju, katsu subete no  
torihakarai kō yoku aitodoki, gonyūryō mo kanete no  
mikubari yori zeni nana man go sen roppyakkan bun  
amari aiheri, goekisuji ainari shushō no itari  
oboshimesare sōrō. Igo yakunegai no migiri sono  
omia i o-osetsukeraru sōrō. Kono dan mōshiwatasu  
mune o-sashizu nite sōrō. Ijō.*

*Yonaha Pēchin and Kadena Pēchin*

*24th day 2nd month Year of the Goat (1847)*

*Tōbaru-son, third son, Okushima Chikudun-Pēchin*

Kenkan died on the 1st day of the 5th month of the 2nd year of Xianfeng (June 18, 1852) in the Year of the Rat at the age of forty-seven. His Buddhist name was Jikaku.

1. Mundasī was the old name for the Throne Hall (Seiudun) in Shuri Castle.
2. The original text was written in grass script (*sōsho*) in the old style of the Tokugawa period (*Oieryū*). Translation: "The diligence shown by Kenkan as manager at the time of the renovation of the Throne Hall (Seiudun) in Shuri Castle and the fact that he finished within the budget, leaving a surplus, are to be most highly commended, and when the next promotion is due, he will be given due consideration in accordance with his merit." Note the following passage in the *Kyūyō* (Chapter 20, 12th year of King Shō Iku, Year of the Horse) where it says: "[in repairing the Mundasī Udun] at a time of general distress among the people, high and low, the *chiai* (mass timber hauling celebration) was suspended and the wood merely transported. . ." whereby expenses appear to have been saved in construction. There is a record in the *Chūzan Seifu* Chapter 12, also under the section on King Shō Iku: "By order of Lord (*Aji*) Kō Seiho, repairs were made to the Koku Udun (Throne Hall)." It was clearly a historic event. [These repairs were done every sixty years. Cf. *Okinawa Daihyakka Jiten*.--TRANS.]

## 9TH GENERATION KENSHŪ

Childhood name: Tarugani. Chinese name: So Ikō. Fourth branch (fourth son). Born on the 12th day of the 7th month of 14th year of Jiaqing (August 22, 1809) in the Year of the Snake.

Father Kenryō

Mother Makamadu of the Kin surname families.

Wife Manabi, daughter of Genkō the Kamizato Chikudun-Pēchin of the Tai surname families.

Eldest daughter Makamadu. (Born on the 19th day of the 1st month of the 4th year of Xianfeng (February 16, 1854) in the Year of the Tiger).

### Shō Kō period

On the 14th day of the 6th month of the 3rd year of Daoguang (July 21, 1823) in the Year of the Goat, Kenshū began to wear the topknot (*katacashira*).

See the following genealogical chart for more information on the nine individuals from the seventh to ninth generations presented above.

7th  
Generation

Main family  
Okushima

Kenchin

8th  
Generation

2nd  
son  
Kempei

1st  
son  
Ken'ei  
(Kenryō)

1st  
son  
Kengen

(family name  
changed to  
Okushima in 1806)

9th  
Generation

1st  
son  
Ken'yū

4th  
son  
Kenshū

3rd  
son  
Kenkan

2nd  
son  
Kensen

1st  
son  
Kentei

## 9TH GENERATION KENRYŌ

Childhood name: Mayamatu. Chinese name: So Izen. Fifth branch (fifth son). Born on the 4th day of the 8th month of 21st year of Jiaqing (September 24, 1816) in the Year of the Rat.

Father Kenryō

Mother Makamadu of the Kin surname families.

Wife Majiru, daughter of Zensoku the Heshiki Chikudun-Pēchin of the Ha surname families.

Eldest son Kenshu

Second son Kempu

### Shō Kō period (1804-1834)

On the 3rd day of the 2nd month of the 10th year of Daoguang (February 25, 1830) in the Year of the Tiger, Kenshū began to wear the topknot (*katacashira*).

## 10TH GENERATION KENTEI

Childhood name: Uminta. Chinese name: So Eiei. Main branch. Born on the 6th day of the 5th month of 24th year of Jiaqing (June 25, 1819) in the Year of the Hare.

Father Kentei

Mother Majiru of the Rei surname families.

Wife Umitu, daughter of Kanka the Hokama Chikudun-Pēchin of the Sai surname families. (Died on the 12th day of the 4th month of the 3rd year of Tongzhi (May 17, 1864) in the Year of the

Rat at the age of forty-two. Her Buddhist name was Zenroku.).

Eldest son        Kenshi

Eldest daughter    Majiru. (Born on the 1st day of the 1st month of the 28th year of Daoguang (February 5, 1848) in the Year of the Monkey. Died on the 7th day of the 10th month of the 1st year of Xianfeng (November 29, 1851) in the Year of the Boar at the age of four.).

Second son        Ken'in. (Born on the 9th day of the 7th month of the 1st year of Xianfeng (August 5, 1851) in the Year of the Boar. Died on the 2nd day of the 1st month (February 21) of the following year at the age of two.).

Second daughter    Umikami. (Born on the 13th day of the 5th month of the 3rd year of Xianfeng (June 19, 1853) in the Year of the Ox.).

Third son         Kenkō

Third daughter    Makamadu. (Born on the 25th day of the 6th month of the 1st year of Tongzhi (July 21, 1862) in the Year of the Dog.).

#### Shō Kō period

On the 5th day of the 9th month of the 13th year of Daoguang (October 17, 1833) in the Year of the Snake, Kentei began to wear the topknot (*katakashira*).

#### Shō Iku period (1835-1847)

On the 1st day of the 12th month of the 24th year of Daoguang (January 8, 1845) in the Year of the Dragon, he was given the rank of *chikudun-*

*zashichi* [Junior Grade Ninth Rank].

#### Shō Tai period

On the 1st day of the 12th month of the 3rd year of Xianfeng (December 30, 1853) in the Year of the Ox, he was granted the right to wear the *chīru-hachimachi* (Yellow Hat) [for *pēchin* of Junior Grade Seventh Rank and higher].

On the 1st day of the 12th month of the 8th year of the same reign (January 4, 1859) in the Year of the Horse, he began serving as secretary (*fissha*) in the Kanjōza, or Audit Bureau.<sup>1</sup> On the 25th day of the 3rd month of the 10th year of the same reign (April 15, 1860) in the Year of the Monkey, he rose to one of the administrators (*ufuyaku*) of the same bureau. On the 3rd day of the 12th month of the 2nd year of Tongzhi (January 11, 1864) in the Year of the Boar, he worked as a secretary in the same bureau.

#### 10TH GENERATION KEMBOKU

Childhood name: Umijira. Chinese name: So Eikō. Junior branch.

Born on the 27th day of the 10th month of 23rd year of Daoguang (December 18, 1843) in the Year of the Hare.

Father Kentei

Mother Majiru of the Hō surname families.

#### Shō Tai period

On the 7th day of the 8th month of the 7th year of Xianfeng (September 24, 1857), Kemboku began to wear the topknot (*katakashira*).

## 10TH GENERATION KENSA

Childhood name: Uminta. Chinese name: So Kensei. Main branch.

Born on the 23rd day of the 7th month of 5th year of Daoguang (September 5, 1825) in the Year of the Cock.

Father Kensen

Mother Umikami of the Kei surname families.

### Shō Iku period

On the 3rd day of the 12th month of the 20th year of Daoguang (December 26, 1840) in the Year of the Rat, Kensa began to wear the topknot (*katakashira*).

## 10TH GENERATION KENTOKU

Childhood name: Uminta. Chinese name: So Kyūei. Main branch.

Born on the 19th day of the 11th month of 8th year of Daoguang (December 25, 1828) in the Year of the Rat.

Father Kenkan

Mother Umitu of the Shi surname families.

Wife Majiru, daughter of Yūtei the Toyozato Chikudun-Pēchin of the Taku surname families. (Died on the 15th day of the intercalary 8th month of the first year of Tongzhi (October 8, 1862) in the Year of the Dog at the age of thirty-three. Her Buddhist name was Honshin.)

Eldest daughter Umikami. (Born on the 11th day of the 12th month of the 3rd year of Xianfeng (January 9, 1854) in the Year of the Ox.).

Eldest son Kenji

Second son Kenchū. (Born on the 3rd day of the 11th month of the 10th year of Xianfeng (December 14, 1860) in the Year of the Monkey. Died young on the 4th day of the 9th month of the 1st year of Tongzhi (October 26, 1862) in the Year of the Dog at the age of three.).

#### Shō Iku period

On the 10th day of the 7th month of the 22nd year of Daoguang (August 15, 1842) in the Year of the Tiger, Kentoku began to wear the topknot (*katacashira*).

#### Shō Tai period

On the 1st day of the 12th month of the 28th year of Daoguang (December 26, 1848) in the Year of the Monkey, he began serving as secretary (*fissha*) in the Nadin, or Apothecary, and given the rank of *chikudun-zashichi*.<sup>2</sup>

### 10TH GENERATION KENSHIKI

Childhood name: Umijira. Chinese name: So Kyūkei. Junior branch.

Born on the 11th day of the 12th month of 19th year of Daoguang (January 15, 1839) in the Year of the Boar.

Father Kenkan

Mother Umitu of the Shi surname families.

平成6年4月1日

各位

具志川市史編さん室  
室長 上江洲 敏



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受 領 証

下記の資料を受領いたしました。

Father 市史編集資料5『海外に雄飛した三兄弟の軌跡』 冊

Mother

平成 年 月 日

住 所  
氏 名  
(機関名)

### Shō Tai period

On the 25th day of the 9th month of the 3rd year of Xianfeng (October 27, 1853) in the Year of the Ox, Kenshiki began to wear the topknot (*katacashira*).

### 10TH GENERATION KENSHU

Childhood name: Uminta. Chinese name: So Zenkei. Main branch.

Born on the 21st day of the 1st month of 27th year of Daoguang (March 7, 1847) in the Year of the Goat.

Father Kenryō

Mother Majiru of the Ha surname families.

### Shō Tai period

On the 7th day of the 5th month of the 11th year of Xianfeng (June 14, 1861) in the Year of the Cock, Kenshu began to wear the topknot (*katacashira*).

### 10TH GENERATION KEMPU

Childhood name: Machigani. Chinese name: So Zenjutsu. Junior branch. Born on the 2nd day of the 11th month of 10th year of Xianfeng (December 13, 1860) in the Year of the Monkey.

Father Kenryō

Mother Majiru of the Ha surname families.

### 11TH GENERATION KENSHI<sup>3</sup>

Childhood name: Machigani. Chinese name: So Hōshō. Main branch.

Born on the 17th day of the 12th month of 23rd year of Daoguang (February 5, 1844) in the Year of the Hare.

Father Kentei

Mother Umitu of the Sai surname families.

#### Shō Tai period

On the 15th day of the 8th month of the 7th year of Xianfeng (October 2, 1857) in the Year of the Snake, Kenshi began to wear the topknot (*katacashira*).

### 11TH GENERATION KENKŌ

Childhood name: Umikami. Chinese name: So Hōgi. Third branch.

Born on the 10th day of the 1st month of 8th year of Xianfeng (February 23, 1858) in the Year of the Horse.

Father Kentei

Mother Umitu of the Sai surname families.

### 11TH GENERATION KENJI

Childhood name: Machigani. Chinese name: So Rinshō. Main branch.

Born on the 29th day of the 6th month of 7th year of Xianfeng (August 18, 1857) in the Year of the Snake.

Father Kentoku

Mother Majiru of the Taku surname families.

1. Kanjōza was an office in the Treasury under the Uchūchiho, or Department of Fiefs in charge of auditing accounts.
2. The Nadin was an office in charge of articles needed by the royal family as well as medicines, tea, tobacco, etc. It was under the jurisdiction of the Sōshigui, which was under the Mōshikuchihō.
3. Kenshi served as the last secretary (*fissha*) in the Hyōjōjo, or Central Council, at the end of the Ryukyu Kingdom, according to Ken'yū of the Okushima family line.

## AFTERWORD

To complete the notes and translations, I had the help of the following scholars to whom I would like to express my appreciation: Ōshiro Kōyō, Dana Masayuki, Shimajiri Katsutarō, Tokeshi Chōyū, Maehira Bōkei, Tomishima Sōei, Kadena Sōtoku, and others. I also wish to thank Mr. Okushima of the main family line and others of the extended family clan (*munchū*) for their explanations and kind comments, saying that the notes made the genealogy easier to understand. The *So-sei Kafu* (Genealogy of the So-Surname Family), for the main family lineage, is not only a history of one family clan (*munchū*). It is also drawing the attention of many scholars who are beginning consider it a valuable documentary source for Okinawan history, culture and society. I would like to add here a few more points to the notes provided on the second and third generations, the most important ones from the historical viewpoint.

- For Kenri, the second generation: Is the reference to "Okuto" in "*Okuto yori ue*" the same as the "Okuto," with different kanji character for "to," appearing in the *Nantō Fūdoki* (Topography of the Southern Islands) in *Higashionna Kanjun Zenshū* Vol. 7 (Collected Works of Higashionna Kanjun)?
- From Ken'i (Ryōsen), the third generation: It is a known fact that Jochiku of Honbutsuji ("Jochiku of Tumaï" in Okinawa), a distinguished Japanese scholar of the Chinese classics, came from Satsuma Province in the 9th year of Kan'ei (1632), stayed for three years, and taught the Chinese texts to King Shō Hō and others. However, the evidence of his stay in the Ryukyus, for which this genealogy provides direct testimony, was probably suppressed in the official histories of the Ryukyu Kingdom in order to

disguise the connection with the Satsuma. The genealogy is, therefore, valuable for this fact alone. (See the entry "Tomari Jochiku" in *Okinawa Daihyakka Jiten* [Okinawa Encyclopedia], Okinawa Times, 1983.).

- Similarly, because of Ryōsen's lack of rank or position (due to his blindness), this incomparable *sanshin* player (Okinawan shamisen), highly esteemed by three Okinawan kings--Shō Hō, Shō Ken and Shō Shitsu--has not been recognized in musical history. Note that the name "Ryōsen" was given him by Jochiku. It is a pity that both of them have dropped out of the historical record for political or social reasons which have nothing to do with learning and art (but those were the limitations of the time). With regard to Ryōsen, both Ikemiya Seiji (cf. notes in this text and the entry under "Ryōsen" in the *Okinawa Daihyakka Jiten*) and Maeda Yoshimi (cf. "Koten ongakushi e no teigen" [A Proposal Concerning Classical Music History], *Ryūkyū Shimpō*, 30 March to 2 April 1984 and *Nomura-Ryū Ongaku Kyōkai Rokujū Shunen Kinenshi* [In Commemoration of the 60th Anniversary of the Nomura-ryū Music Association]) are both exactly right in their proposal for a re-examination of music history, and I wish to express to both of them my heartfelt appreciation.
- While other records exist showing that Kenji of the fourth generation had an audience with the Shōgun Tsunayoshi, the fifth generation Tokugawa, on his trip to Edo and also regarding the restoration of the Mudasai at Shuri Castle (Kenkan, ninth generation), we note that the reference to Tōbaru-son in the line "Tōbaru-son sannan Okushima Chikudun-Pēchin" (Tōbaru-son, third branch, the Okushima Chikudun-Pēchin) may indicate his residence at the

time, demonstrating that a close reading of the text is likely to yield even more information of interest.

Humbly asking for your continuing guidance and cooperation in the endeavor to complete this work,

Yabu Kenjirō

May 15, 1986

Year of the Tiger

## APPENDIX

ON THE GENEALOGY OF THE ORIGINS OF  
THE SO-SURNAME FAMILIES

The "So-sei Jōdai no Keizu" (Genealogy of the Origins of the So-Surname Families) are collected in the *So-sei Ganso Yuraiki* (Ancestral Origins of the So Family) held by the Okushima family line. As the text has no title, I have provisionally given it one. The contents are divided into "Ganso Yuraiki no Oshitate ni Tsuite" (The Making of the 'Ancestral Origins'); "Ryūkyū Kokuō Daiki" (Records of the Ryukyuan Kings); "Ryūkyū-Koku Kaiso no Keizu" (Origin Genealogies of the Ryukyu Kingdom); "Ōzato Tenson-shi Miko no Yuraiki" (Records of the Children of the Ōzato Tensonshi); "No. 12 So-sei Jōdai no Keizu" (No. 12. Genealogy of the Origins of the So-Surname Families); "So-sei Kaden Nikki" (Genealogy of the So Family); "Jūniban So-sei Munchū no Haijo" (No. 12. Places of Worship of the So Surname Clan). Points not covered in the present *So-sei Kafu* include the genealogy of the predecessors of the founder "the Kurautchi."

The line of Tensonshi, the first king of the land of the Ryukyus, reached down to the twenty-fifth generation with Ōzato Tensonshi, who was assassinated by the rebellious retainer, Riyū. (Riyū was, in turn, destroyed by King Shunten.). The Ōzato Tensonshi had ten sons and a daughter, of whom the sixth son, the Prince (*ōji*) of Nakijin, was the ancestor of King Shō Shoku (the father of King Shō En).<sup>1</sup> The Kurautchi (the father of Kengi the Kunigami Pēchin and first generation of the So-surname family) was the younger brother of King Shō Shoku (hence, King Shō En's uncle). Excerpts from the "Ōzato Tensonshi Miko no Yuraiki" and "So-sei Jōdai no Keizu" are reproduced below. For convenience, I have provided punctuation marks (*kutōten*), which are not in the original.

1. This version of the official genealogy obscures the actual historical relations. King Shō En (1470-1476) founded the so-called "Second Shō dynasty," which ruled the Ryukyu kingdom continuously for four centuries until 1879. Upon his accession to the throne in 1470, he claimed royal descent through his father, who was thereafter designated "King Shō Shoku." SEE George H. Kerr, *Okinawa: The History of An Island People* (Tokyo: Charles Tuttle Co., 1958), pp. 101-4 and Miyasato Chōkō, *Ryūkyū Rekishi Benran* (Handbook of Ryukyu History), Gekkan Okinawa Sha, 1987.--TRANS.

## RECORDS OF THE CHILDREN OF THE ŌZATO TENSONSHI

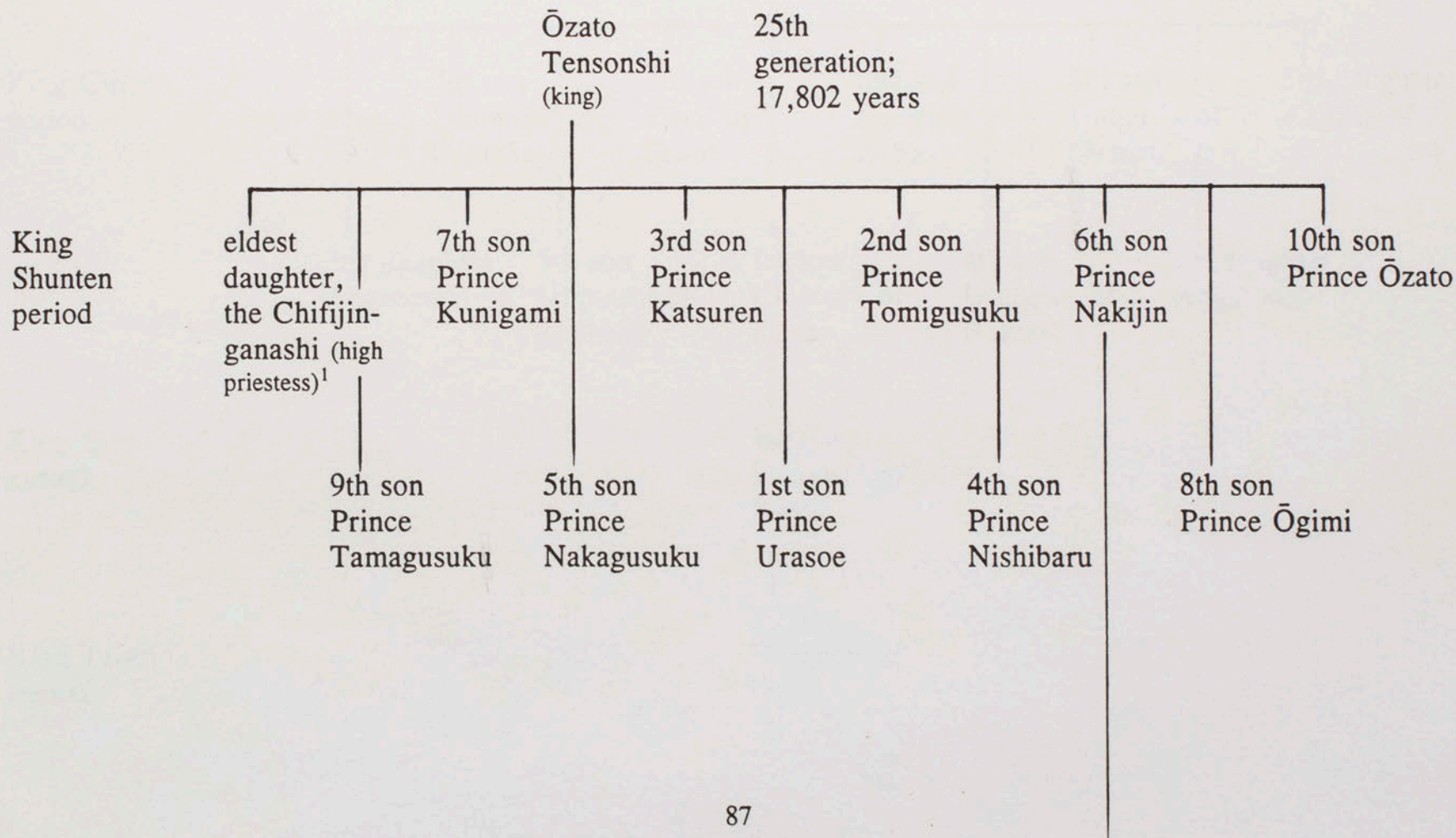
### (ŌZATO TENSONSHI MIKO NO YURAIKI)

Ōzato Tensonshi, the twenty-fifth descendant of King Tensonshi of the Ryukyus, had ten sons and one daughter. The first son, Prince of Urasoe, committed suicide at Senaga Castle. The second son, Prince of Tomigusuku, hid himself in Hamahiga village of the district (*majiri*) of Katsuren. The third son, Prince of Katsuren, hid in Zamami village on Kerama Island. The fourth son, Prince of Nishibaru, hid in Iso village of the district of Urasoe. As father of the local king (*yu nu nushi*) Ezo,<sup>1</sup> he was the direct ancestor of King Eiso. The fifth son, Prince of Nakagusuku, hid in Okuma village in the district of Nakagusuku. He later lived in the village of Ojana in the district of Ginowan and was the father of Okuma Ufā, the father of King Satto.<sup>2</sup> The sixth son, Prince of Nakijin, hid in Gushiken village in the district of Nakijin (now, Gushiken village of the district of Motobu), and later became the King of Hokuzan (the Northern Kingdom). He went into hiding in Iheya, and subsequently became an ancestor of King Shō Shoku. The seventh son, Prince of Kunigami, hid on Iheya Island. The eighth son, Prince of Ōgimi, hid in Ōshima in the north. The ninth son, Prince of Tamagusuku, hid on Kudaka Island. The tenth son, Prince of Ōzato, hid in Ōzato village in the district of Takamine. As lord of the ancient Nanzan castle, he became King Ōzato of Nanzan (the Southern Kingdom). The first daughter, the Chifijinganashi (the chief priestess or *nūru*), hid on Kudaka Island. Starting from Tensonshi to the twenty-fifth king, the Ōzato Umikanimachigani Tensonshi, the Tenson dynasty came to an end with the murder by Riyū. The twenty-five generations of the Tenson dynasty stretched over 17,802 years.<sup>3</sup>

1. The title "*yu nu nushi*" refers to a local ruler or chieftain, similar to an *aji* or *anji* (prince). In this case, Lord Ezo was the local ruler over Iso in Urasoe. King Eiso ruled from 1260 to 1349. SEE Miyasato Chōkō, *ibid.*, p92.--TRANS.
2. After the death of the last of the royal line of King Eisō, Satto (1350-1409) took over the throne of Chūzan, the middle of the three kingdoms into which Okinawa came to be divided in the fourteenth century. His father was known as "Okuma Ufā" (lit. "the Okuma Father").--TRANS.
3. From the *Kyūyō* (History of the People), Chapter I, Section 1. SEE Yabu Kenjirō, "Sonzai no kongen. . ." (The Roots of Our Existence), *Okinawa Times*, 18 December 1984, "Kara Shishi" column.

NUMBER 12. GENEALOGY OF THE ORIGIN OF THE SO-SURNAME FAMILIES  
(JŪNIBAN SO-SEI JŌDAI NO KEIZU)

from the records of the Tanabaru family branch



King  
Shumba-  
Junki period

1st daughter  
Akaragan-  
ganashi

1st son  
Iheya  
Tensonshi

2nd son  
Amajigushi-  
ku Kokushu<sup>2</sup>

2nd daughter  
Takayada  
Mikami<sup>3</sup>

King Gihon  
period

7th son  
Ufunushi<sup>4</sup> of  
Gushikawa

3rd son  
Hiya<sup>5</sup> of  
Shumi

2nd son  
Ufunushi of  
Izena

6th son  
Ufunushi of  
Gusuku

3rd daughter  
Anganashī

2nd daughter  
Anganashi<sup>6</sup>

5th son  
Ufunushi of  
Jicchaku

1st son  
Ufunushi of  
Iheya

4th son  
Ufunushi of  
Nakata

1st daughter  
Anganashī

King Eiso  
period

1st son  
Ufunushi of  
Iheya

King Taisei  
period

1st son  
Ufunushi of  
Iheya

King Eiji  
period

1st son  
Ufunushi of  
Iheya

2nd son  
Ufunushi of  
Izena

King  
Tamagusuku  
period

1st son  
Ufunushi of  
Iheya

King Seii  
period

2nd son  
Ufunushi of  
Shumi<sup>7</sup>

1st son  
Ufunushi of  
Iheya

1st daughter  
Anganashī

King Satto  
period

1st son  
Ufunushi of  
Iheya

King Bunei  
period

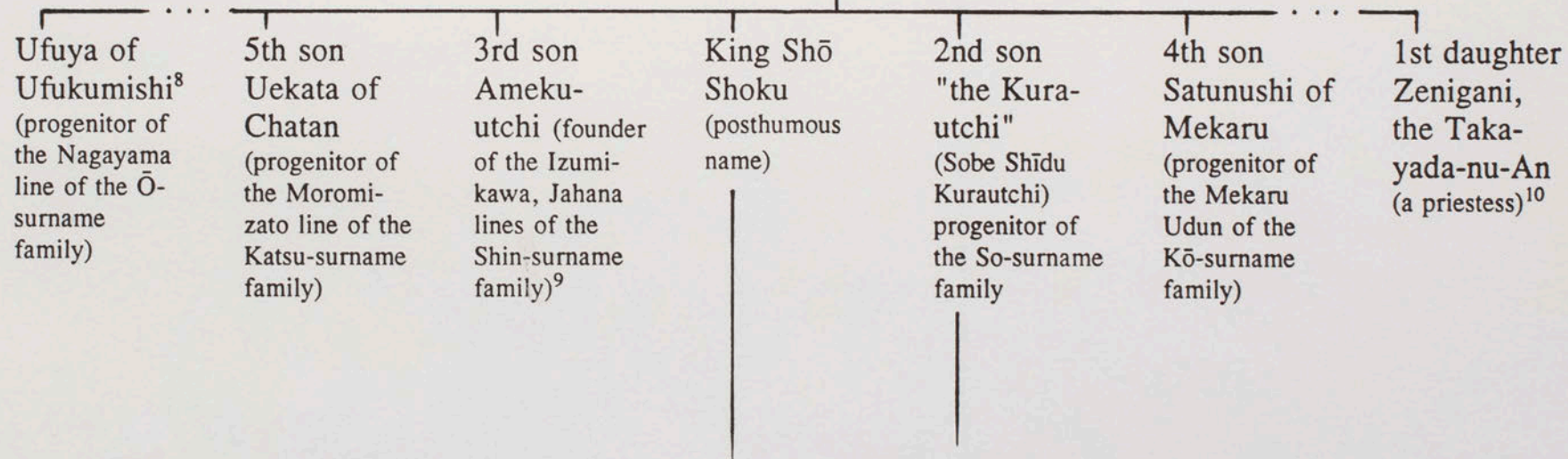
1st son  
Ufunushi of  
Iheya

1st daughter  
Anganashī

King Shō  
Shishō  
period

1st  
generation

2nd  
generation



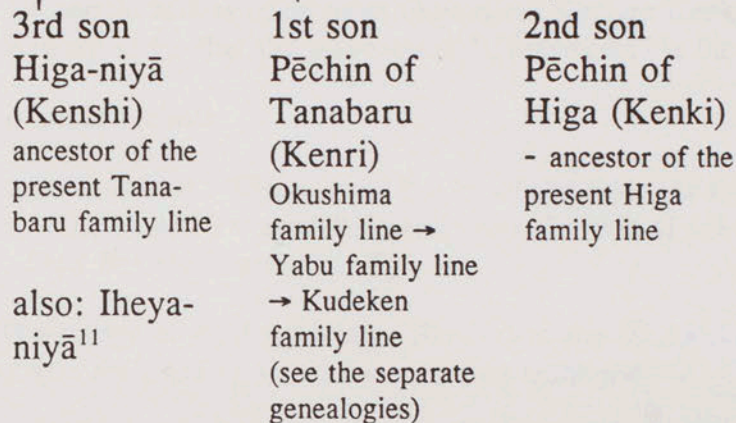
1st  
generation

(King Shō  
En)

1st son  
Pēkumī of  
Kunigami  
(Kengi)  
progenitor of  
the So-surname  
families (and  
founder of the  
present Oku-  
shima family  
line)

2nd son  
Pēchin of  
Izena  
(Kenchi)  
no heir

2nd  
generation



1. The *Chifijinganashi*, or Kikoeogimi, was the highest priestess in the Okinawan religion. A female member of the royal family was always chosen to fill the role.--TRANS.
2. No information found to-date on the title *kokushu*.--TRANS.
3. Correct reading and meaning of the title "*Takayada Mikami*" are not clear.--TRANS.
4. "*Ufunushi*" was the title of the chief retainer of an *aji* (lord) or person in charge of the main village in an *aji*'s domain (*Okinawa Daihyakka Jiten*, I, 405).--TRANS.
5. The title *hiya* was used by a retainer of an *aji*, one who ranked just below an *ufunushi* (Kokuritsu Kokugo Kenkyūjo, *Okinawago Jiten*, Tokyo: Ōkurashō Insatsukyoku, 1963).--TRANS.
6. "*Anganashit*" is a title. Evidently, the name is not known. The term "*an*" means priestess, deriving from *amo*; "*ganashit*" is a suffix expressing respect, equivalent to *-sama* in Japanese (*Okinawago Jiten*).--TRANS.

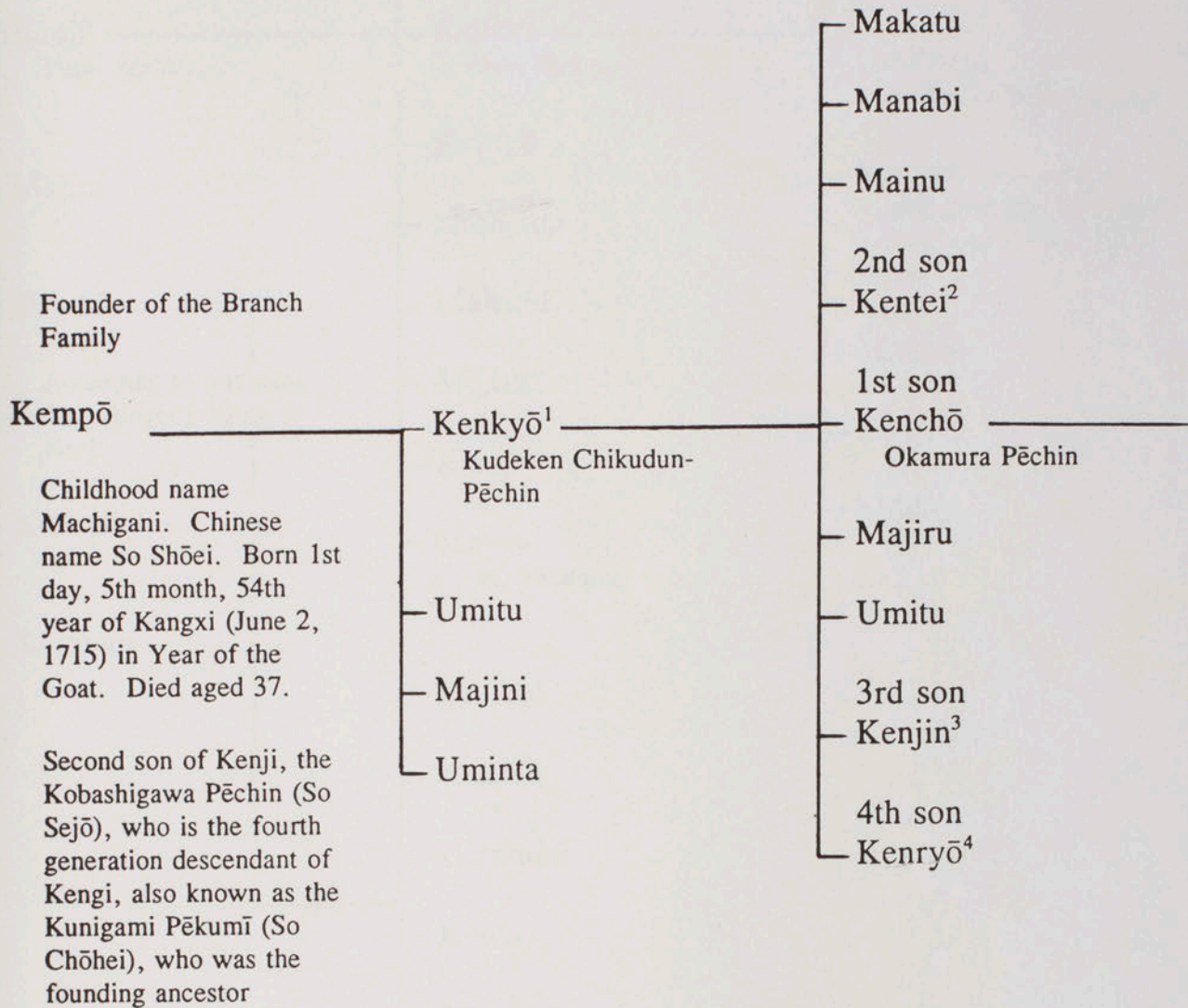
7. "Shumi" is considered by Yabu Kenjirō to be the same place as the current "Shomi" in Izena.--TRANS.
8. The *ufuya* was a steward, one who ran the household affairs of an *udun* (Kokuritsu Kokugo Kenkyūjo, *Okinawago Jiten*, Tokyo: Ōkurashō Insatsukyoku, 1963). Yabu Kenjirō states that the place name "Ufukumishi" is the same as Ufuyabu.--TRANS.
9. Ameku-utchi appears as Lord (*aji*) Ameku in other records.
10. The Takayada-nu-an was a high-ranking priestess (*nuru*). The original holder of the title was the aunt of King Shō En, but after her daughter was passed on to two women. The name "Takayada" derives from the size of the fief (about two thousand *tsubo*) granted by the king (Miyasato Chōkō, *Ryūkyū Rekishi Benran*, p. 72).
11. "Iheya-niyā" is found in the *So-sei Kafu* (Genealogy of the So-Surname Family) of the Okushima family line, main branch. The "niya" is written incorrectly. "Niya" is the title for a young novice on attaining manhood.

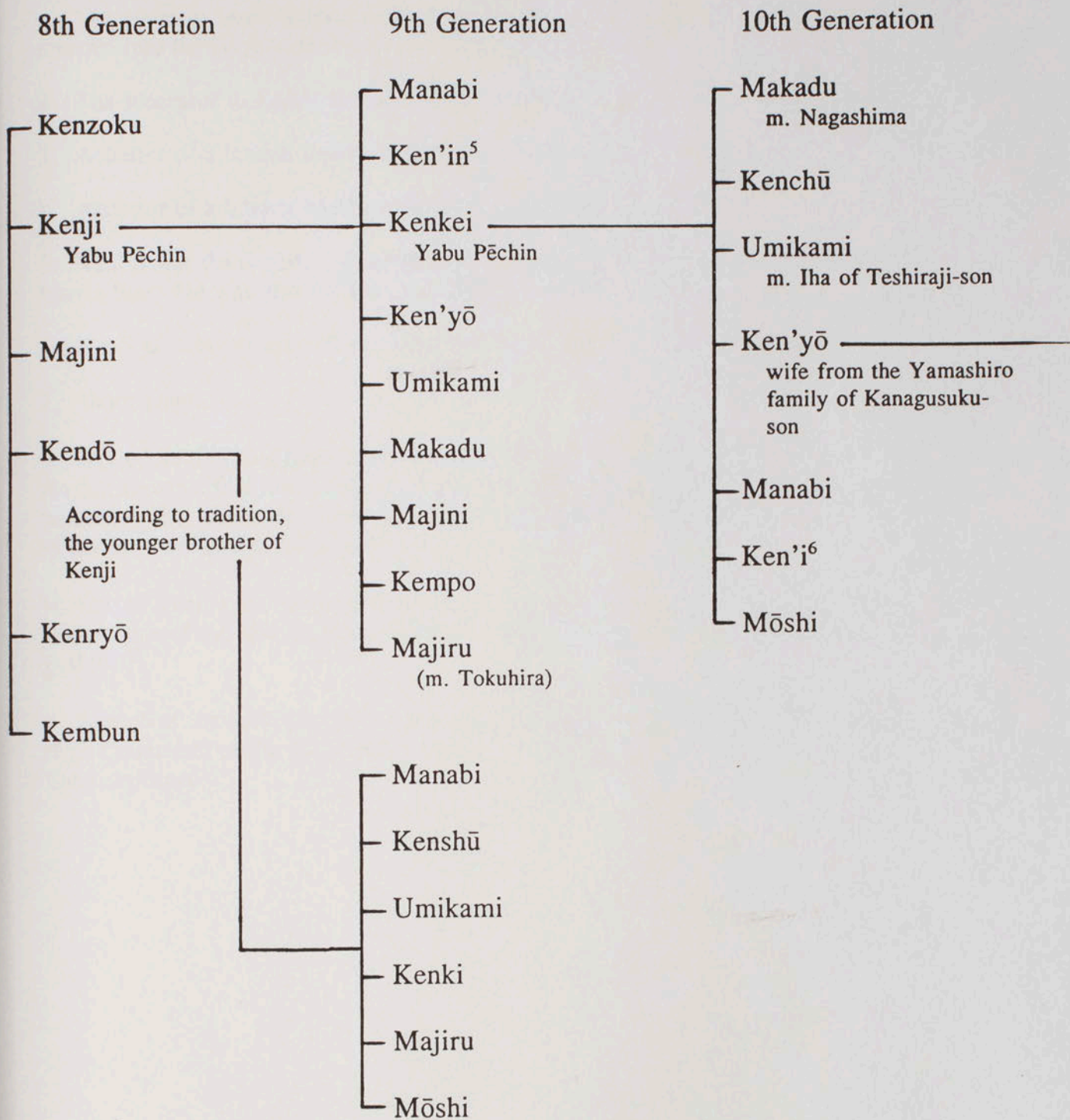
## THE SO-SURNAME GENEALOGY

5th Generation

6th Generation

7th Generation





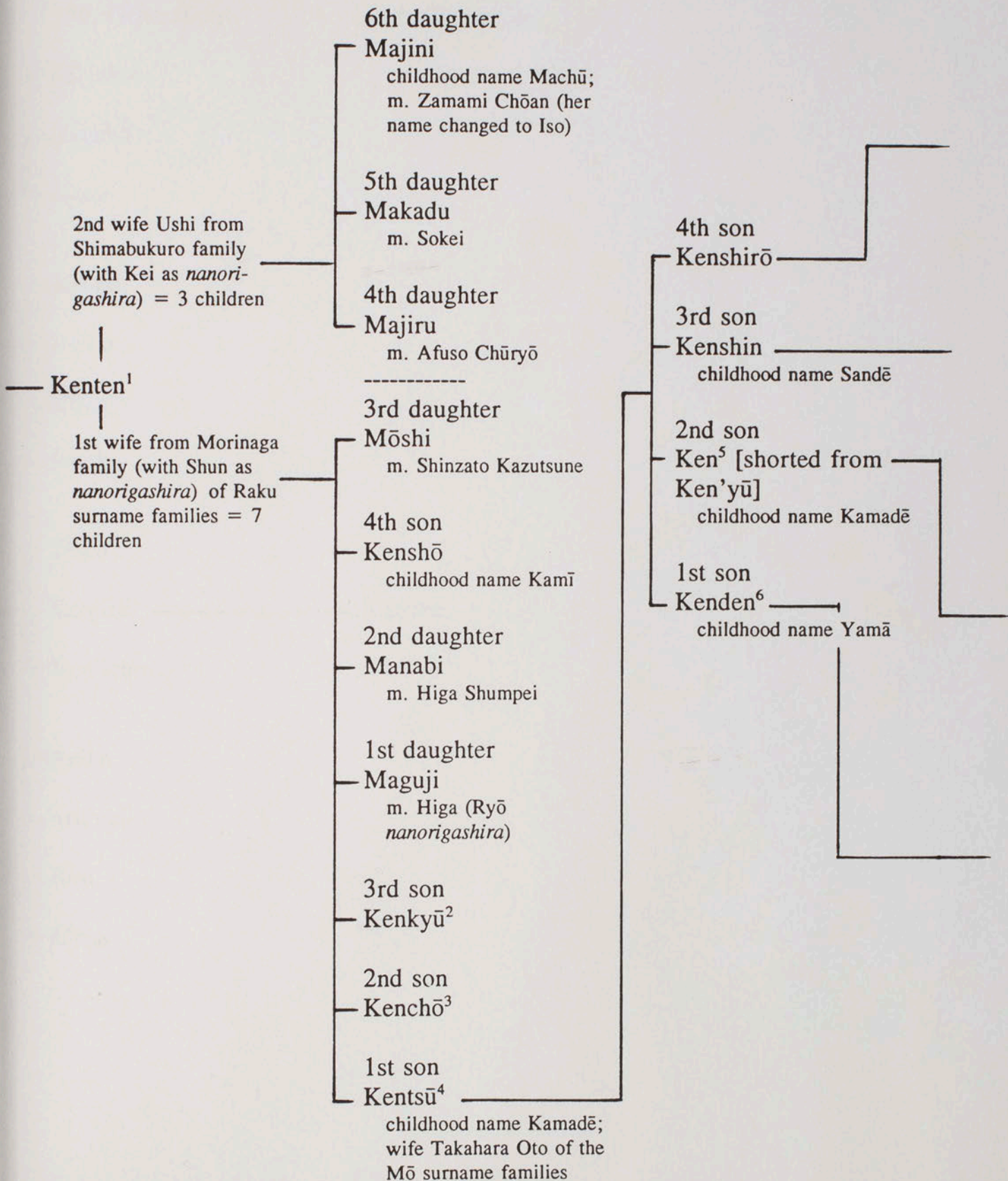
Separate genealogies exist for the branch families.<sup>7</sup>

1. The adoptive heir (married to Majini) was the son of Kempō's elder sister Mōshi (who married into the Nagamine line of the Ri surname families).
2. The successor to Kenri, the seventh generation of the main Okushima family line.
3. Ancestor of a branch family of Kudeken (Kochinda).
4. Ancestor of a branch family of Kudeken (Samukawa).
5. Ken'in was the ancestor of the Haneji, Kumejima, and Yaeyama branches of the Yabu family line. He was also the founder of the Genka village school.
6. Ken'i was the ancestor of the Yabu-gwā (the "Lesser Yabu") branch family.
7. Other points:
  - One of Kenji's daughters in the 9th generation (name not known) married an Arasaki of the Shi surname families (which used the character 'Jō' as their *nanori-gashira*, the hereditary first character of the personal name). Having no sons, they adopted one from one of her brothers in the Yabu family.
  - One of Kenji's sons in the 9th generation (name not known) became an adopted son of the Nohara line of the Shū surname families (which used the character 'Kō' as their *nanori-gashira*).
  - Ken'yō of the tenth generation was archery master to Lord Ikegusuku (a *Sanshikan* or High Councilor) of the Mō surname family. The archery school (*kyūdōjō*) was located in the Yabu residence.

11th Generation

12th Generation

13th Generation



14th Generation

15th Generation

Miyoko  
Kenshō  
Kenji

Kuniko  
Reiko  
Yōko  
Satoko

Yōko  
Kenjirō ————— Kanako  
Ken'ichirō

Reiko  
Miyuki  
Emi  
Elosa

1. Kenten of the eleventh generation was an employee of the Shuri District Office. Calligraphy school. He was skilled at koto and calligraphy. A distinguished calligrapher of the *Oieryū* style [used in official documents in the Tokugawa period].
2. Separate genealogies exist for the branch families of the third son, Kenkyū, and fourth son, Kenshō.
3. The second son Kenchō died at the age of twenty-five. Graduate of the Ishi Isei Kyōshūjo (Medicine and Medical Biology Institute).
4. Yabu Kentsū (1866-1937). Yabu "Gunsō" (sergeant) was the first Okinawan military man. Instructor at the Okinawan Normal School (Okinawa-ken Shihan Gakkō). Karate expert.
5. 1894-1952. Painter and calligrapher. Pen name Kintō and Muka Sanjin.
6. Yabu Kenden (1888-1939). Socialist and writer. (See *History of the Okinawans in North America*).

## GENEALOGICAL RECORD OF THE YABU FAMILY LINE

### OF THE SO-SURNAME FAMILY

(According to the Yaeyama Version).<sup>1</sup>

Sobe Shīdu the Kurautchi<sup>2</sup> was the first ancestor (known as "the Kurautchi" because he served as Port Master of Tumai, the trading port with foreign countries.). Matchless in bravery and excelling in political matters, he went to Siam<sup>3</sup> as an envoy. On his safe return, he was appointed magistrate (*jitū*) of Iheya with a concurrent appointment as chief administrator of Ōshima, the Ōshima Bujō. (Ōshima then belonged to Okinawa).

The first generation begins with Kengi the Kunigami Pēkumī, who was the eldest son of "the Kurautchi." He is the ancestral origin of the Okushima family line.

Kempō, the ancestor of the Yabu family line, was the son of Kenji the Kobashigawa Pēchin, who was the fourth generation descendant of Kengi the Kunigami Pēkumī.

After "the Kurautchi" returned from Siam, he went to Iheya, but contracted an illness from which he died and was buried in the Tama Udun in Iheya.<sup>4</sup> During the Qian Long reign of the Ching Dynasty, when renovations were being done to the Tama Udun, his remains were ordered moved to a tomb at Oka Utaki, where he now lies in peace.

Kenchō the Okamura Pēchin of the seventh generation and grandfather of Ken'in served long and meritoriously in political affairs. He was appointed to the position of magistrate (*jitū*) of Nakagusuku in the district of Nakijin, but was

referred to by the name "Okamura" since too many others shared the same name as he.

The father of Ken'in, Yabu Kenji of the eighth generation, was the third son of Kenchō. He served as secretary (*fishsha*) to his elder brother Kendō, with responsibility for a number of ships, when the latter was appointed *kurayaku*<sup>5</sup> and went to Satsuma. When the elder brother became ill and died, everyone recommended Kenji for the office of *kurayaku*. He did such an excellent job that he was commissioned upon his return to go to China. He did an excellent job with that as well and was appointed magistrate (*jitū*) of Yabu<sup>6</sup> in the district (*majiri*) of Nago on his return.

There is a story about Kenji's previous return from Satsuma to Okinawa. He came with a shipload of rice he purchased. People were starving--"dying even with a pillow of money under their heads"--because numerous typhoons destroyed the farm crops in Okinawa that year. He gave so much help to the common people, they called him "*Yu-ga-fū Shu-nu-mē*" (Mr. Bountiful).<sup>7</sup>

Ken'in resembles his forerunner "the Kurautchi"<sup>8</sup> as a man of wealth and greatness of heart, skilled in martial arts and political affairs.

Yabu Kenjirō, annotator

April 25, 1979

1. A provisional title. There is none in my copy of the original manuscript. The original belongs to Yabu Kenshō of Ishigaki City, Yaeyama. It is said that Kenken recorded the *So-sei Yabu Kafu* (Genealogy of the Yabu Line of the So-Surname Families) sometime before 1937 according to Kentsū (Sergeant Yabu), the twelfth-generation head of the Shuri-Yamagawa family. I thank Yabu Kenshō and Yabu Kenki for providing a copy.

2. Concerning Sōbe Shīdu "the Kurautchi," see the section on first generation Kengi in the records of the *So-Sei Kafu Jo* (Outline of the Genealogy of the So-Surname Families) of the Okushima main branch. Both "Sobe Shīdu" (an official in charge of the Izumizaki section of

Naha, according to the *Ryūkyū Yuraiki* and "Kurautchi" (head of the Ōshima Depot in the port of Tuma) derive from official titles. His actual name has not been handed down. Kengi the founder of the So-surname family line, like his father "the Kurautchi," also held both positions--Sobe Shīdu and Chief Administrator (*bujō*) of Ōshima--and should not be confused with the former (as in the Tanabaru family records).

3. The wording "Shamu koku ni shisetsu toshite yuki" (he went to Siam as an envoy) appears as "Namban ni tsukaishi" in the *So-Sei Kafu no Jo* (Outline of the Genealogy of the So-Surname Families) of the Okushima main branch.

4. Apparently, "the Kurautchi" was buried as a member of the royal family in the Tama Udun (royal tomb) of Iheya (on the island of Izena) because he was the uncle of King Shō En (the younger brother of Shō En's father, King Shō Shoku). See the *So-Sei Jōdai no Keizu* (Genealogy of the Early Generations of the So-Surname Families). The Qian Long era of the Ching dynasty corresponds to the period 1736-1796 in the Western calendar.

5. The *kurayaku* was an official in charge of bringing tribute to the Satsuma. Kenji of the fourth generation of the Okushima main branch family line (the father of Kenpō, the ancestor of the Yabu family line) also served as *kurayaku* in the Ryūkaiya, the Ryukyu Office in Satsuma. See the *So-Sei Okushima Kafu Kiroku* (Records of the So-surname Okushima Genealogy).

6. Since Kenji was appointed the magistrate (*jitū*) of Yabu in the *majiri* of Nago, he is believed to have had the title of "Yabu Pēchin." His son, the ninth generation Kenkei, is clearly designated "Yabu Pēchin Kenkei" (*Jtshigāmi no Migachi* [Inscriptions on Burial Urns]).

7. The expression "*yu ga fū*" means "a bountiful year." *Shu-nu-mē* is a term of respect used by commoners for adult men of the gentry class, equivalent to *danna-sama* in Japanese, i.e. "the Master" (*Okinawago Jiten* [Dictionary of the Okinawan Language]).

8. The character "*utchi*" appears to be missing in this copy of the original text where "*senso Kurautchi*" is meant.

On Publishing the  
*Munchū News*  
Okushima Kenkō,  
Committee Chair

Last April 1, the So Surname Family Committee decided to publish this family newsletter to promote mutual friendship and life enhancement among association members, as well as our greater cooperation and harmony. Although not everything went as wanted, we are happy we have succeeded in bringing out this issue one year later.

As we all know, our *munchū* consists of the five families of Okushima, Tanabaru, Higa, Yabu and Kudeken. The direct descendants of our founding ancestor, the Kurautchi, who was the uncle of King Shō En, now number over one thousand. We are active in different fields in Okinawa, but do not know each other.

So, we take the opportunity of the publication of this *Munchū News*, whose purpose is facilitating friendly exchange and cooperation among ourselves, to ask for your support towards its regular publication. The newsletter will collect local news such as entry into high schools and universities, etc.

### The Approaching *Shīmī* (Seimei)

Festival by Okushima Ken'yū

I felt a quiet pleasure last *Shīmī* festival when I saw the healthy, young faces, whose number has been increasing each

## SO SURNAME FAMILY NEWS

(SO-SHI MUNCHŪ NYŪSU)

First Edition

April 7, 1985

year.

We are descendants of an ancestor of noble birth. Our ancestor, the Kurautchi, was the uncle of King Shō En, who began the Second Shō dynasty. It is said that Shō En's father died young, and the son was taken care

of by his father's younger brother, our Kurautchi. When Shō En became king, he put his uncle in charge of trade with Southeast Asia, and the Kurautchi sought to secure the king's financial base.

So, it is important for us at these *Shīmī* festival times to open ourselves to the instructive example of our ancestors such as the Kurautchi while we are recalling with pride what illustrious ancestors we have. I would like all our young people to know it. I would like them to feel the historical reality of all this by attending the five-yearly Izena Ogami (Prayer at Izena), by visiting the historical sites of King Shō En, and by paying their respects at the grave of the Kurautchi (*ohakamairi*).

### Okushima Kenkō To Continue as Chairperson

At the committee meeting on Sunday, March 1 at Okushima's home, new elections were held for committee members whose terms had expired. All the current members were re-elected with Okushima Kenkō chosen to continue as chairperson. Tanabaru Kenki and one other person (who should be a current member from the

Higa family) will be vice-chairpersons. Terms on the committee will be two years. We are happy about the continued appointment of Chairman Okushima and ask everyone for their cooperation with the family clan (*munchū*) events.

### Kudeken Kenshin - Promotion to Department Head of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

At the annual personnel changes last April 1, Kudeken Kenshin, who was on loan to Okinawa Natural Gas Development Co., was promoted to the important position of head of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in Okinawa Prefecture. We feel very proud to hear this wonderful news today.

Mr. Kudeken is thoroughly versed in the administration of agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Well-liked for his warm, friendly personality, he is considered a man of great promise. This promotion to a position so important for Okinawa is a very significant one since it comes at the prime of his working life. We wish him good health and future success in his activities.

### Preparing the *Munchū* Register

We ask the members' cooperation in preparing a register since there are no major activities this coming year. Everyone will be informed about the format by Kudeken Kinfuku through the committee.

The previous register lacked important information, so we decided to follow a common format. Please submit your information as soon as possible to your committee representative. With everyone's voluntary contributions, we hope to bring out the register as soon as possible.

### Making a Badge

Chairman Okushima has taken the initiative to thoroughly check out designs and costs for a badge which will be suitable as a symbol of our *munchū*. We hope to have a splendid one soon. Although we collected requests through the committee representatives last year, please help us by confirming your request at this time.

### Yabu Kenjirō Wields A Mighty Pen

Mr. Yabu Kenjirō has been commissioned to provide two essays a month for the "Karashishi" column in the *Okinawa Times* starting June last year. He has written on topics such as the history of *shisā* (guardian lions) and about the traditional customs of everyday life in the olden days of our native land as seen through the eyes of a calligrapher. The style with which he introduces his subjects will awaken the sympathetic interest of his readers.

### Editor's Afterword K. Ken'ichi

This first edition of the *Munchū News* was brought out to see test its value. Several issues a year are planned. We will be revising the content, so please give us your opinion.

## FAMILY REGISTER

NAME	ADDRESS (& HONSEKI)	BIRTH - DATE	FAMILY RELATIONSHIP	OCCUPATION	NOTES
Emi Yabu	Okinawa-ken Naha-shi [redacted]	9/10/06	Wife of the late Ken Yabu		
Kenjirō Yabu	same	3/10/34	2nd son	Calligraphy teacher	
Shigeko Yabu	same	2/19/41	wife of Kenjirō Yabu		
Kanako Yabu	same	9/13/80	1st daughter		
Yōko Ikeda	Okinawa-ken Naha-shi [redacted] (registry: 2-18)	1/10/33	1st daughter of Ken Yabu	school teacher	
Emmie Wiitala	San Francisco	3/15/21	1st daughter of the late Kenden Yabe		
William Wiitala	San Francisco	8/26/21	husband of Emmie		
Reiko Konoshima	USA	1/6/25	3rd daughter of Kenden Yabe		
Isaku Konoshima	USA	2/7/22	husband of Reiko		
Miyuki Yasui	[redacted] Portland, Oregon 97215	9/18/26	4th daughter of Kenden Yabe		
Homer Yasui	same	2/28/24	husband of Miyuki	M.D.	

NAME	ADDRESS (& HONSEKI)	BIRTH - DATE	FAMILY RELATIONSHIP	OCCUPATION	NOTES
Oyoshi Suzuki	Nagoya-shi Chigusa-ku [REDACTED]	2/12/11	wife of the late Kenshin Yabu		
Satoko Morimoto	Nagoya-shi Kita-ku [REDACTED]	12/?/26	1st daughter	beauty parlor	
Yōko Nakajima	Nagoya-shi Kita-ku [REDACTED]	n.d.	2nd daughter		
Reiko Kuno	Nagoya-shi Shōwa-ku [REDACTED]	1931	3rd daughter	shop owner	
Kuniko Umemura	Nagoya-shi Chigusa-ku [REDACTED]	8/10/38	4th daughter		
Fumi Yabu	[REDACTED] Aurora, Colorado 80012	n.d.	wife of the late Kenshirō Yabu		
Kenji Yabu	same	n.d.	1st son		
Kenshō Yabu	same	n.d.	2nd son		
Miyoko Yabu	same	n.d.	1st daughter		
Chitose Yabu	Shizuoka-ken Ihara-gun [REDACTED]	3/5/16	wife of the late Ken'ichi Yabu		
Takahiro Yabu	same	1/5/40	1st son	office worker	

NAME	ADDRESS (& HONSEKI)	BIRTH - DATE	FAMILY RELATIONSHIP	OCCUPATION	NOTES
Toshiko Yabu	same	5/29/45	wife of Takahiro Yabu		
Yoshinobu Yabu	same	12/27/69	1st son	high school	
Mayumi Yabu	same	8/29/72	1st daughter	middle school	
Satomi Yabu	same	11/23/76	2nd daughter	elementary school	
Sadao Yabu	Shizuoka-ken Ihara-gun [REDACTED]	5/11/42	2nd son of the late Ken'ichi Yabu	office worker	
Noriko Yabu	same	2/14/46	wife of Sadao Yabu		
Yukihide Yabu	same	10/2/71	1st son	high school	
Mitsutoshi Yabu	same	10/23/73	2nd son	middle school	
Eizō Yabu	Shizuoka-ken Fuji-shi [REDACTED]	9/5/48	3rd son of the late Ken'ichi Yabu	self-employed	
Fumiko Yabu	same	8/17/48	wife of Eizō Yabu	business helper	
Akemi Yabu	same	4/3/73	1st daughter	middle school	
Tomohito Yabu	same	11/13/78	1st son	elementary school	
Yōko Endō	Shizuoka-ken Shimizu-shi [REDACTED]	2/18/38	1st daughter of the late Ken'ichi Yabu	office worker	one son (23), one daughter (19)
Matakichi Endō	same	12/24/32	husband of Yōko	office worker	

NAME	ADDRESS (& HONSEKI)	BIRTH - DATE	FAMILY RELATIONSHIP	OCCUPATION	NOTES
Noriko Kashiwagi	Shizuoka-ken Fuji-shi [REDACTED]	11/4/44	2nd daughter of the late Ken'ichi Yabu	office worker	one son (15), two daughters (18, 13)
Fumio Kashiwagi	same	4/22/34	husband of Noriko	self-employed	
Kenji Yabu	Tokyo-to Setagaya-ku [REDACTED]	1/5/17	2nd son of the late Kenshō Yabu	office worker	
Kazue Yabu	same	5/23/29	wife of Kenji Yabu	--	
Masao Yabu	same	7/3/56	1st son	office worker	
Sada Yabu	Kanagawa-ken Ayase-shi [REDACTED]	11/7/95	wife of Kenshō Yabu	--	
Kiyo Yabu	Tōkyō-to Setagaya-ku [REDACTED]	1/22/22	3rd daughter	office worker	
Fumi Yabu	Ibaragi-ken Niinuma-gun [REDACTED]	10/15/19	2nd daughter	--	one son (30), one daughter (27)
Kensei Yabu	same	age 67	husband of Fumi	office worker	
Sada Miyachi	Tōkyō-to Kokubunji-shi [REDACTED]	age 61	4th daughter of the late Kenshō Yabu	--	two sons (36, 33)
Tamio Miyachi	same	age 63	husband of Sada	self-employed	
Miyo Takemori	Saitama-ken Sōka-shi Chūō [REDACTED]	age 57	5th daughter of the late Kenshō Yabu	--	two sons (32,30)

NAME	ADDRESS (& HONSEKI)	BIRTH - DATE	FAMILY RELATIONSHIP	OCCUPATION	NOTES
Mitsutaka Takemori	same	age 62	husband of Miyo	office worker	
Yasuko Torii	Kanagawa-ken Ayase-shi [redacted]	age 54	6th daughter of the late Kenshō Yabu	--	one son (22), two daughters (19, 17)
Shizuo Torii	same	age 54	husband of Yasuko	office worker	
Kentoku Yabu	Okinawa-ken Naha-shi [redacted]	3/20/35		government employee	
Tomi Yabu	same	5/8/37	wife of Kentoku Yabu	housewife	
Naomi Yabu	same	6/5/61	1st daughter		
Kemboku Yabu	same	12/24/62	1st son		
Kenkō Yabu	same	3/20/65	2nd son		
Sonoko Yabu	same	10/9/67	2nd daughter		
Ken'ichi Yabu	Okinawa-ken Nago-shi [redacted]	9/14/34		construction trade, self-employed	1st son of the late Kenshō
Masako Yabu	same	1/10/37	wife of Ken'ichi Yabu	housewife	
Kenkoku Yabu	same	7/22/69	1st son	high school	
Kenkō Yabu	same	8/14/70	2nd son	middle school	
Kensaku Yabu	same	4/23/72	3rd son	middle school	

NAME	ADDRESS (& HONSEKI)	BIRTH - DATE	FAMILY RELATIONSHIP	OCCUPATION	NOTES
Yukari Yabu	same	7/30/66	1st daughter	--	
Megumi Yabu	same	4/27/68	2nd daughter	high school	
Ken'ei Yabu	Okinawa-ken Nago-shi [redacted]	4/26/40		office worker	2nd son of the late Kenshō
Atsuko Yabu	same	12/17/41	wife of Ken'ei Yabu	housewife	
Kenji Yabu	same	7/4/70	1st son	middle school	
Kenmei Yabu	same	5/25/72	2nd son	middle school	
Kembun Yabu	same	10/30/73	3rd son	elementary school	
Kenkō Yabu	same	6/6/76	4th son	elementary school	
Machiya Yabu	same	6/17/99	mother		wife of the late Kenshō
Oto Jahana	Okinawa-ken Nago-shi [redacted]	3/30/14			2nd daughter of the late Kensei
Shige Kawamitsu	Ōsaka-shi Nishiyodokawa-ku [redacted]	1918			3rd daughter of the late Kensei
Kenshō Yabu	Okinawa-ken Ishigaki-shi [redacted]	9/12/10	head of family	shopowner	1st son of Kenken
Setsu Yabu	same	2/12/12	wife of Kenshō Yabu	housewife	

NAME	ADDRESS (& HONSEKI)	BIRTH - DATE	FAMILY RELATIONSHIP	OCCUPATION	NOTES
THE YABU FAMILY OF YAEYAMA: MAIN BRANCH					
Kenshō Yabu	same	6/5/33	1st son	office worker	
Toshiko Yabu	same	7/17/37	wife of Kenshō Yabu	housewife	
Noriko Yabu	same	11/15/69	granddaughter	high school	
Takeko	same	9/26/71	granddaughter	middle school	
Shōko(?) Yabu	same	3/10/75	granddaughter	elementary school	
Namiko Yabu	same	5/31/78	granddaughter	elementary school	
Ken'ei Yabu	Chiba-ken Ichihara-shi [redacted]	12/17/37	2nd son of Kenshō Yabu	office worker	
Kazuko Yabu	same	12/8/42	wife of Ken'ei Yabu	office worker	
Risako Yabu	same	12/5/70	granddaughter	middle school	
Ken'yū Yabu	Fukuoka-shi Jōnan-ku [redacted] (registry: Tochigi-ken Nikkō-shi Takumi-chō 7-26)	1/18/43	3rd son of Kenshō Yabu	government employee	
Mizue Yabu	same	12/3/44	wife of Ken'yū Yabu	housewife	
Kenshin Yabu	same	3/24/75	grandson	elementary school	

NAME	ADDRESS (& HONSEKI)	BIRTH - DATE	FAMILY RELATIONSHIP	OCCUPATION	NOTES
Kensei Yabu	same	1/23/78	grandson	elementary school	
Hideki Hiyama	same	6/28/49	son-in-law of Kenshō Yabu	office worker	
Mitsue Hiyama	same	2/25/50	wife of Hideki Hiyama	housewife	
Kazue Hiyama	same	1/6/77	granddaughter	elementary school	
Kōichi Hiyama	same	11/19/80	grandson	kindergarden	
YAEYAMA, SECOND BRANCH					
Kenzen Yabu	Okinawa-ken Naha-shi [redacted]	8/30/25	head of family	staff member of organization	2nd son of Kenken Yabu
Masako Yabu	same	4/15/29	wife of Kenzen Yabu	housewife	
Sadao(?) Yabu	same	11/19/60	1st son		
Takashi Yabu	Tōkyō-to Kodaira-shi [redacted]	4/4/63	2nd son	university	
YAEYAMA, THIRD BRANCH					
Ken'ichi Yabu		10/18/30	head of family	own business	3rd son of Yabu Kenken

NAME	ADDRESS (& HONSEKI)	BIRTH - DATE	FAMILY RELATIONSHIP	OCCUPATION	NOTES
Sumi Yabu		5/13/32	wife of Ken'ichi Yabu		
Ken Yabu	Tōkyō-to Meguro-ku [redacted]	1/18/59	1st son	university	
Kenjirō Yabu	Tōkyō-to Chiyoda-ku [redacted]	5/18/62	2nd son	university	
YAEYAMA, FOURTH BRANCH					
Kenkō Yabu	Okinawa-ken Shimajiri-gun [redacted] (registry: Ishigaki-shi aza-Okawa 279)	8/31/32	head of family	teacher	4th son of Kenken
Hideko(?) Yabu	same	12/26/36	wife of Kenkō Yabu	teacher	
Yukari Yabu	same	7/7/64	1st daughter	university	
Kenjin Yabu	same	11/30/66	1st son	student	
Mayumi Yabu	same	10/27/73	2nd daughter	student	
Kimiko Uchima	Okinawa-ken Naha-shi [redacted]	3/1/12	1st daughter of Kenken Yabu	housewife	

NAME	ADDRESS (& HONSEKI)	BIRTH - DATE	FAMILY RELATIONSHIP	OCCUPATION	NOTES
Ansei Uchima	same	12/27/07	son-in-law	--	husband of Kimiko
Kiyoko Nagamine	Kagoshima-ken [redacted] (registry: Kagoshim-shi Shiroyama- chō 7-9)	9/11/13	2nd daughter of Kenken Yabu	housewife	
Chōkei Nagamine	same	10/17/07	son-in-law	--	husband of Kiyoko
Toyo Tamanaha	Tōkyō-to Inashiro-shi [redacted] (registry: Okinawa- ken Ishigaki-shi aza- Ishigaki 242)	7/8/16	3rd daughter of Kenken Yabu	housewife	
Tome Hennessey	[redacted] Tacoma, Washington 98404	11/12/17	4th daughter of Kenken Yabu		
Yoshi Yabu	same	9/23/21	6th daughter of Kenken Yabu		



Yabu Kenjirō  
Naha-shi Shuri [redacted]  
Tel: [redacted]

