

AS01 Ainu 1880-85

Display: [Numerical data](#)
[Genealogical diagram 1a](#) (1 of 3)
[Genealogical diagram 1b](#) (2 of 3)
[Genealogical diagram 1c](#) (3 of 3)

Source: Watanabe, Hitoshi (1972) *The Ainu Ecosystem*. Seattle: University of Washington Press

Location: Japan

Basis of genealogical diagrams: Entire population. This dataset is exceptional in containing such a high percentage of deceased ancestors. Due to that fact, the number and diversity of genealogical relations among the members of the population are quite high. I had a choice: I could segment the diagram on the basis of residential group affiliations, thereby disrupting the genealogical connections and yielding a virtually unintelligible set of diagrams; or I could produce a clear genealogical diagram by sacrificing residential group affiliations. I opted for a clear diagram. It is simple enough to redraw the diagram to reflect residential group affiliations embedded in the numerical data, but making sense of the tangle of connections between the residential groups then becomes a challenge. Because the complete diagram is quite large, it would have been unwieldy as a single graphic. So I drew it as a single graphic, then broke it into three segments that do the least possible damage to the genealogical connections. If you spread the three graphics out side by side and connect them with each other, the genealogical structure of the population as a whole is quite clear.

Number of living people: 127

Number of data records: 216

KEY

1. ID number
2. Life status 1=alive, 0=dead
3. Sex 1=male, 2=female
4. Not used
5. Marital status 0=not applicable, 1=never married, 2=married, 3=divorced, 4=widowed
6. Father's ID
7. Mother's ID
8. 1st spouses' ID
9. 2nd spouses' ID
10. ResGrp1 (1-2) Regional populations?
11. ResGrp2 (1-9) Villages?
12. ResGrp3 (1-12) Neighborhoods?

13. ResGrp4 (1-61) Households
14. Code used in source document.