OKINAWAN STUDIES . NO. 2

THE OKINAWAS

THEIR DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS



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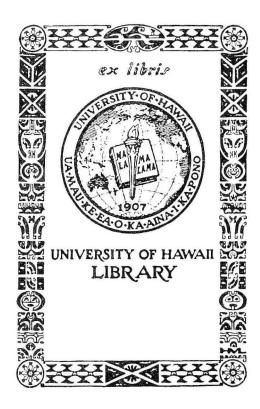


TABLE OF CONTENTS

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Mixed Racial Origins		•	•	٠		٠	•		•	٠		1
Perry's Opinion		٠	•	۲	•	٠	•	٠	•	٠	٠	1
Racial Composition	•	٠	٠		٠	•	•	٠	٠	•	٠	1
Physical Types	•		٠	•	٠	٠	•	•	٠	٠	•	2
Physical Characteristics		•	٠	٠	٠		٠	•	٠		٠	2
Malay or Indonesian Strain		٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	۶	٠	٠	2
The Ainu Strain		•	¥		•	•	٠	٠	•	•	•	2

OKINAWAN NAMES

As Labels of Or	igin		۲	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠		٠	٠	٠	3
Okinawan Names			٠	٠	•	•	٠	•	•	•	٠	٠	٠	•	•	•	3
Shiro and Other	Com	moi	ı N	Jan	nes	3	٠	٠	٠	•	٠	•	•			•	4
Geographical Na	mes	•		•	٠	•	•	••	•	٠	•	•	٠	٠	٠	٠	5
Pronunciations					•	•	•	•	•		٠		•			•	5

THE OKINAWAS:

THEIR DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS

There are three ways by which those who trace their ancestry back to the Loo Choo or the Okinawan Islands can be determined : by physical appearance, by the character of the names, and by the Okinawan language or accent. At the present time, and outside the country itself, the last is of little value.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

<u>Mixed Racial Origins</u> There is a general agreement that the people inhabiting the Okinawan Islands are mixed racilly and, in general, have the same fundamental ingredients as those found in Japan proper.

In the two northernmost groups, the Tokara and Osumi Guntos, the people are very similar racially to the Japanese living in Kyushu. Writing of the Oshima or Amami Islands to the north of the Okinawan group proper, Doederlein speaks of "two physical types, the Japanese with a sharper chin, a better nose, larger eyes and less well-developed prognathism and the second type differentiated by hairiness, not less well developed than that of the hairiest European." In the Okinawas occupying the two groups of islands to the south, there are minor variations in their racial composition.

<u>Perry's Opinion</u> It is interesting to observe how near Perry in his visits in 1852-1854 seems to have come to the truth when he writes about Okinawan origins. "The Commodore, from such observations as he could make, thought that the Lew Chewans were a mixture, made up possibly of Japanese (who preponderated), Chinese, Formosans, and, perhaps, Malays; and that the island, commencing its population at a very early period, from some accident, such as shipwreck, had, from time to time, added to its inhabitants from the adjacent regions, until the whole was fused into the present stock. In personal appearance the Lew Chewans did not seem to him to be unequivocally either Chinese or Japanese in aspect."

Racial Composition If we add to this galaxy of people, Japanese, Chinese, Formosans and Malays, named by Perry, the "gentle and hairy Ainu" we may be approaching the actual picture of the racial composition of the Okinawas. Schwartz, who was a missionary among them for many years and who already knew Japan from north to south, considers them more mixed racially than the Japanese. One "can find types among the people," he writes, "resembling the Chinese and the Japanese, and some unlike either." We are informed that "Some of the older written sources say that Okinawans are not quite so 'Oriental' in appearance as are other Japanese."

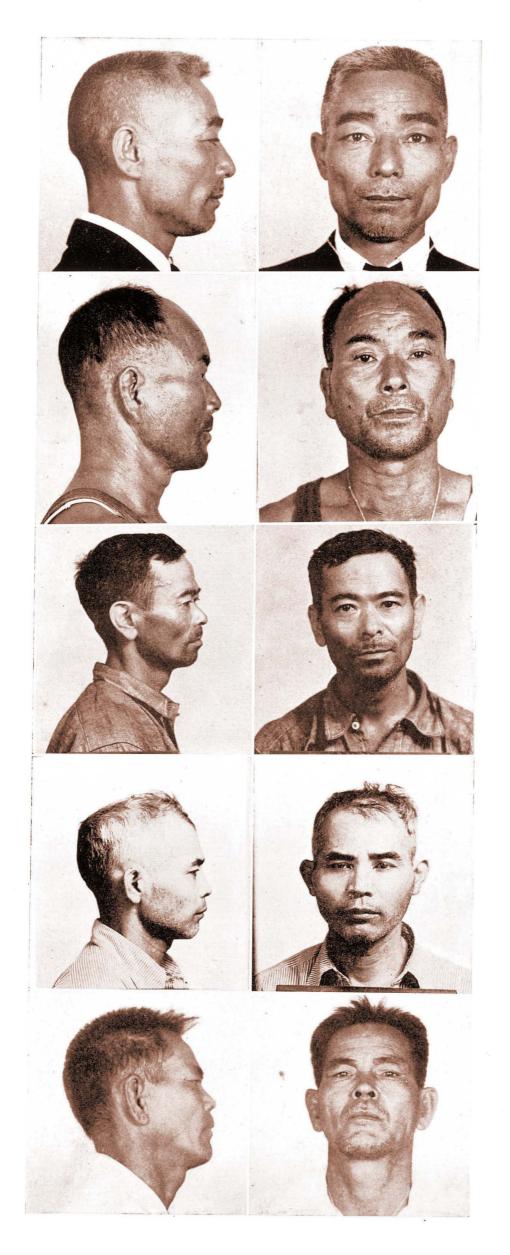
<u>Physical Types</u> Definite physical types come out in examining a large group of the people, each representing very clearly one or more of the racial strains which make up their composition: Mongoloid as seen among the Chinese; Malay or Indonesian as seen in the Philippines, Formosa and Malaya; Korean; and Ainu.

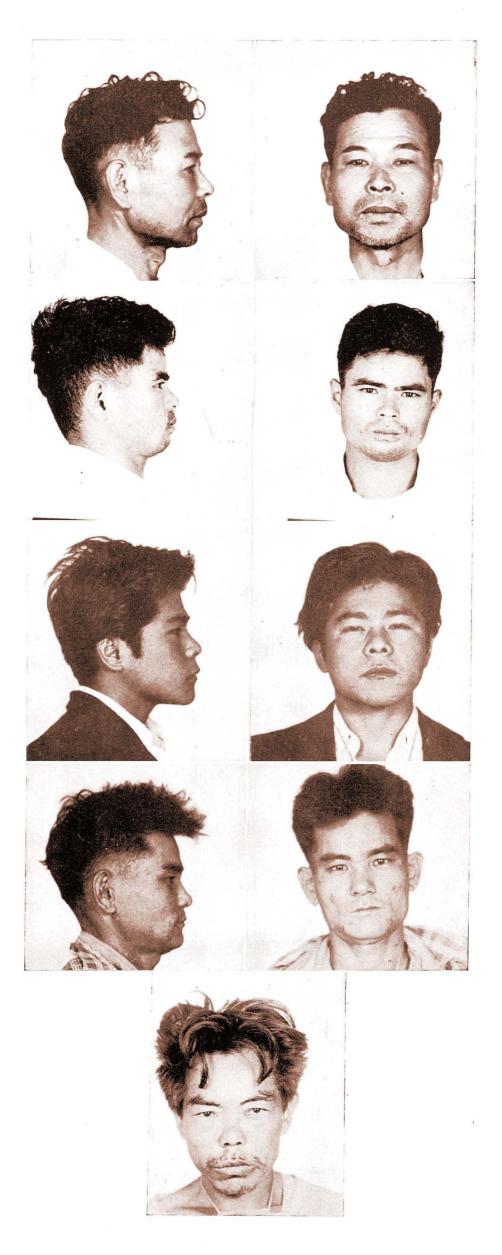
<u>Physical Characteristics</u> In general terms, the inhabitants are shorter in stature than the people of the north and the body is more stocky. There is a more prominent nose, a higher forehead and less welldeveloped check bones than those of the Naichijin of Japan proper. The skin color is darker. The hairiness of many of the people is often especially noted.

Malay or Indonesian Strain. As suggested first by Commodore Perry, this Malay blood comes out strongly in some of the Okinawas. In connection with this component in the population, it should be remembered that Okinawa's nearest neighbor to the south is Formosa where Grajdanzou says before the sixteenth century the population were "almost exclusively tribes of Malayan or Polynesian origin, related to the principal tribes of Mindanao and Borneo."

The Ainu Strain The hairiness is undoubtedly due to the Ainu component, which receives most prominence in the literature. The Ainus are the modern representative of an early white race which seems to have been widely present in the aboriginal peoples of all the Japanese islands and it is also found on the mainland and in other parts of the Oceanic area. Curly hair is a characteristic shared both by the Ainu and the Okinawas but a wave in the hair is by no means unknown among some of the Japanese, although not to such a great extent as among those of these southern islands.

Whenever one sees any large congregation of Okinawas, the hair is the most outstanding characteristic of the group. The hair on the head is luxuriant and it usually has a distinct wave. There is also considerable hair on the arms, legs and chests of the men. The accompanying photographs of Okinawan natives show these characteristics. They were selected out of a large number as "typically Okinawan".







OKINAWAN NAMES

<u>As Labels of Origin</u> In looking over a list of Japanese surnames in relation to the prefecture of the owner or of that of his or her ancestors, one can see a number of names which can often be associated with a definite geographical area, larger in general than that of the prefecture. Wata-nabe, for example, is frequently found in northeastern Japan; Mitsu-naga, in Kyushu.

Okinawan Names This association of certain combinations of sounds or syllables with definite areas is particularly common in the Okinawan Islands. Many of the typical names in this region are used only as nouns in other parts of Japan. It is readily possible in many cases, as indicated above, to pick out Okinawas by their names. See List of Names.

If, in any list of Japanese names, it is thus possible to ascertain with a fair degree of accuracy a large proportion of those belonging to Okinawa, it can be seen that this method is a very useful one in breaking down the Japanese names into those used by people from Japan proper and those whose origin is traceable to the southern islands. Thus, this is the system used in arriving at the number of Okinawas who have enlisted in the United States Army.

There is another type of name which falls into an intermediate class, often Okinawan but sometimes also carried by those usually from Kyushu or southwestern Japan. These are underlined in the List of Names. In such indefinite cases, the given name often determines the native home of the owner. If actual names of individuals known to the writer are taken as examples, Yamauchi ($\downarrow \land \checkmark \checkmark$) is in this doubtful class as to its Okinawan origin, but Shoyei ($\exists \)$, the given name of the individual in question, is definitely Okinawan. So with Ishihara ($\eqsim \)$, which is doubtful; but Ryojen ($\eth \)$, the given name is clearly Okinawan.

Uyehara $(\pm \overline{\mathbb{A}},)$ is a name common among these people from the southern islands, but, in this case, the particular individual has been given the name Yukuo $(\sqrt{\pm \pm})$, clearly Japanese, thus placing him in the latter class. In one family whose name is Uyehara or Uehara, the fear of being looked upon as Okinawan is so great that the first character of the name, meaning "up", is read <u>kami</u> (Kamihara -- $\pm \overline{\mathbb{A}}$) rather than <u>uye</u>, as the former reading is

never found among Okinawas. As $\underline{ue}(\underline{uye})(\underline{L})$ corresponds to <u>kami</u> (\not{Ip}) in standard Japanese, the Loo Choos have a tendency to think all their <u>ues</u> are <u>kamis</u>, which is not true. <u>An</u> Uemura who lived in Okinawa was called Kamimura (\not{Ip}, \not{L}, f) , for it was thought this was the proper form in good Japanese.

There is another means whereby an inhabitant of the southern islands is clearly indicated by his name. Under the Satsuma regime in the official records of family names, a distinguishing character was often added to the name ideograph but this was not pronounced, as Naka,which in Okinawa is written //f, appears in Japanese /f. Thus the characters composing the name are often useful as indications of whether the individual is or is not an Okinawa.

Shiro and other Common Names A list of 261 different family names of 2395 individuals was taken from the 1941 edition of the Nippu Jiji Directory of Honolulu. This was made up of the names of all the persons who were down as having come from Okinawa-<u>ken</u> or whose ancestors were born there. The characters belonging to these family names are given in the List of Names. This list was made the basis for a study of the types of names most commonly found.

The name appearing most frequently is Higa (比 嘉) with 172 examples. There then follow in frequency three with the final syllable shiro (tA), "castle"; Kane-shiro (全成), "gold or rich castle" (160); O-shiro (大城), "large castle" (120); and Miya-shiro (\$ 15), " shrine castle" (95). These Yama- (山), "mountain"; Mae-(貨幣), "prosperous," "truth"; Shin-(茶), "new"; Ue- (上), "upper part"; Yona- (與利戶); and Na- (名), "name" or "noted" -- number 460 and form almost one fifth of all those on the Nippu Jiji list (19.2%). In addition to these ten combinations with -shiro, in the enlarged list given in the List of Names, gathered mostly from the Okinawan Islands, are nine other -shiro combinations: Aga- (35], "beautiful"; Ara- (新), "new"; Hana- (花), "flower"; Ike- (元), "pond"; Ike-miya-(把意), "pond-shrine"; Ko-(古), "old"; Ta-ka-miya - (高夏), "high shrine"; <u>Tono-</u>(学好), "sloping field"; <u>Toyomi-(要</u>反), "handsome"; Ushi-miya-(牛弟), "cow-shrine"; and Yona-(與前), "noted". It is interesting to observe that eighteen percent of those volunteering for the U.S.Army had -shiro as part of their names.

<u>Geographical Namos</u> In looking over the list and omitting those using -<u>shiro</u>, it is seen that the last syllable of the name most commonly signifies something geographical. This is, of course, a common feature in many Japanese names. In the Okinawan list we find -<u>hara</u> ($\overline{\mathbb{A}}$), "field"; -yema($\overline{\mathbb{A}}$), "mountain"; -<u>kawa</u> or -<u>gawa</u> ()^{||}), "river"; -<u>sato</u> or -<u>mura</u> ($\overline{\mathbb{A}}$, $\overline{\mathbb{A}}$), "village"; <u>-mine</u> ($\overline{\mathbb{A}}$), "peak"; -<u>ma</u> ($\overline{\mathbb{B}}$), "place of"; -<u>ya</u> ($\overline{\mathbb{A}}$), "valley". In many cases the first syllable of the surname indicates the character of the field, the mountain or the village: as, <u>Naka-hara</u> ($\overline{\mathbb{A}}$), <u>Uchi-yama</u> ($\overline{\mathbb{A}}$, $\overline{\mathbb{A}}$), or <u>Oku-mura</u> ($\overline{\mathbb{A}}$, $\overline{\mathbb{A}}$), The first two mean "the center field" and "the center mountain"; the last, "the interior village". <u>Kami-yama</u> ($\overline{\mathbb{A}}$, $\overline{\mathbb{A}}$) signifies "the god mountain". A description of the geographical term may be found: as, <u>Naga-yama</u> ($\overline{\mathbb{A}}$, $\overline{\mathbb{A}}$), "the long mountain"; <u>Ishi-kawa</u> ($\overline{\mathbb{A}}$, $\overline{\mathbb{A}}$), "stony river"; <u>Waku-kawa</u> ($\overline{\mathbb{A}}$), "bubbling river".

Pronunciations The same ideograph may be pronounced in one way in standard Japanese and in another in Okinawan. Thus, Naka-shiro ($|\uparrow| | | | | \rangle$) in Japanese may be Naka-gusuku, Chujo or Chujyo in the other dialect. Kiyabu ($|f| | | | | \rangle$) in Japanese becomes Chyan; Kobashigawa ($| | | | | | \rangle$), Kwascha; Nakamura ($| | | | | | \rangle$), Nakandakari; and Nobarikawa ($| | | | | \rangle$), Nobunya. It should be added that in every case the Japanese form of pronunciation is now used.

Later we shall see people with this ancestry changing the spelling of their names in order to conform to the Japanese usage.

It is interesting to note that Gillis and Pai in their "Japanese Surnames" do not include in their lists any of those which are typically Okinawan.

<u>Given Names</u> The first names of the 2,395 persons whose last names have already been discussed have been examined. The most common of these are given in the List of Names, B, and are arranged in two groups: those typically Okinawan and those common both to the Loo Chooans and to the Naichijin. As with the Japanese, if the name is written in the Japanese phonetic symbols, it

is always that of a woman but, in some cases, this sex writes the name in Chinese characters. Males in all cases write their names in Chinese characters. In general the characters themselves among the Okinawas are more commonly read in the "On" or Chinese reading, whereas the Japanese usually read in the "Kun" or Japanese pronunciation. It should be pointed out that it is often difficult to determine the meaning attached to various names since several characters with various meanings may have the same sound.

There was a very great variety in the given names and a very large number were definitely Japanese. The others, as just noted, seem to fall into two groups -- those typically Okinawan and not found among the Japanese, and those commonly found among both the Japanese and the Loo Chooans.

A few common ones in the first class, in order of frequency, are Kama (本), "reed" (45), together with its combinations, Kamato or Kamado (*), "reed door" (47) and Kamasuke (*), "help" or "aid" (23); Kame (*), "tortoise", (85) and Kamesuke (*), (20); Sei (\mathbb{E}, \mathbb{K}), "truth" pr "active or prosperous" in combinations -- as, Sei ei (*), "truth" pr "active or prosperous" in combinations -- as, Sei ei (*), "truth" pr "active or prosperous" in combinations -- as, Sei ei (*), "truth" pr "active or prosperous" in combinations -- as, Sei ei (*), "truth" pr "active or prosperous" in combinations -- as, Sei ei (*), "truth" pr "active or prosperous" in combinations -- as, Sei ei (*), "truth" pr "active or prosperous" in combinations -- as, Sei ei (*), "truth" pr "active or prosperous" in combinations -- as, Sei ei (*), "truth" pr "active or prosperous" in combinations -- as, Sei ei (*), "truth" pr "active or prosperous" in combinations -- as, Sei ei (*), "truth" pr "active or prosperous" in combinations -- as, Sei ei (*), "truth" pr "good luck") (16); and Sei ko (*), "the prosperous" (*), "truth" pr "good luck") (16); and Sei ko (*), "the prosperous" (*), "truth" pr "cow" (44); and Kana (*), "pine tree" (38), and Matsu suke (*), "to add" and na (*), "pine tree" (*), "tow" (44); and Kana (*), "top") (40) -- Ka (*), means "to add" and na (*), "may mean "place where or which".

It will be seen that two of the names above are those of animals: <u>Kame</u>, "tortoise," and <u>Ushi</u>, "cow". Kuma ($\langle \xi \xi \rangle$), "bear," is also found. The second common meaning is that of a growing thing: <u>Kama</u>, "reed," <u>Matsu</u>, "pine tree," as above, with <u>Shoei</u> or <u>Shosei</u> ($\langle \xi \xi \rangle$) (from <u>sho</u> also a "pine tree"). Another category in Okinawan names is that of household utensils, as shown by N<u>abe</u> ($\langle \xi \xi \rangle$), "pot" or "pan" and <u>Taru</u> ($\langle \xi \xi \rangle$, "barrel".

The ideographs for all of these are n re commonly read with the Chinese pronunciation. As with the family name, it is not uncommon for an Okinawa to change the reading of the character for his name from the Okinawan to the Japanese in order to disguise the fact of the Loo Chooan heritage.

LIST OF OKINAWAN NAMES AND THEIR CHARACTERS

A: FAMILY NAMES

The basis of this list is from the <u>Nippu Jiji Nekan</u>, Honolulu, 1941, and contains the names and Japanese characters of all persons in this Directory who trace their ancestry back to the Okinawan Islands. Before each name is the number of adults listed who have this appelative. On this list from the <u>Nippu Jiji</u> are also indicated those with the same last names who were inducted into the U.S.Army in Honolulu in March, 1943. The numbers <u>following</u> the names refer to these A.J.A. volunteers.

The names which have no number either before or after them are from a list of Okinawan names collected by Inagaki Kunizaburo, a Japanese traveling in the Loo Choo Islands, and published in his <u>Ryukyu Showa</u>. The author listed those names "difficult and unusual" which are often found in the southern islands.

Names are underlined which occur both among Okinawas and Naichijin, more especially those from Kyushu and from the <u>guntos</u> south of it. There are names in the list which are not underlined that are not exclusively Okinawan by sound, but the characters given with them show they are definitely from these southern islands.

Adae -- Aseri

Adae, see Atae 1 Aka 7 Adamiya 1 妥答麈 33 Akamine 6 Afuso 1 安富祖 Aketa, see Ageta 江 Agarie Amaku F T Agarishiro東次召 Amuro 安仁屋 20 Agenal 灾度名 Aniya 安康野 新 Ageno Aragaki 12 安康田 Ageta 74 Arakaki, see Aragaki 新)1 Agina 1, see Agena 25 Arakawa 2 安次屋 Agiya Arasaki Aha Arashiro 4 Ahane 2 Arata "2' Aji**fu** l 50 Asato 10 A 深次續 12 Ajimine Aseri

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	Hiyajo	平門
3	Hiyane	比屋根
	Hiyasada	比层定
23	Hokama 2	外間
	Honna	本名
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	Rotamori	保多盛
	Hyakuna	百名
4	Ide	井式
	Ie	原江
	Ifuku	人利福
30	Ige 7	伊藝
24	Iha	伊波
33	Ikehara 2	池原
5	Ikei	凤前
	Ikoma	EM RE
2	Ikemi	把见
	Ikemiyashiro	池宫城
	Ikemura	池村
	Ikeshiro	把城
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	Kaneku		兼	久	
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160	Kaneshiro	14,	see Ka	nashiro	
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	Keita	展田
	Keruma	屢留問
	Kikumura	喜久村
	Kikusato	喜久里
	Kin	金
	Kinbu	金武
	Kino	善 納
	Kise	喜, 源
3	Kishaba 3	喜合物
5	Kishimoto	岸厅
2	Kiyabu l	甚度武
	Kiyama	喜山(蘇則)
8	Kiyuna	喜友知
5	Kobashigawa	小橋川
	Kochi	专也
	Kochinda	東風平
	Koga	古我
	Kogachi	古我地
	Kohakura	小波(藏)含
	Kohasame, see Ko	h h
6	Kohatsu	小汉津
	Kohazo	小汉藏
	Kohogame	古汉藏
	Kokuba	小文场
	Komesu	水復
	Komine	小领
	Kosha	古朝
	Koshiro	3 TAX

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4	Kuba 2	九協
	Kubota	久保田
	Kubotama	久休玉
	Kudeken	久于監
	Kuma	熊
	Kunigami	國領
	Kuninaka	國府
6	Kuniyoshi	國吉
	Kuroshima	夏團
	Kushi	灵龙
	Kuta	K A
	Kutaka	九、新
	Kuwaye	杂江
	Mabuni	南文瓜
1	Maeda	首城园
1	Maedo	大学
1	Maehamajo	前通門
1	Maehara	
	Maehira	桌深平
	Maejo	前門
3	Maemori	前(執)登
1	Maenaka	复华州
	Maesato	夏菜宝
12	Maeshiro 1	复煤城
	Maeuchihara	前次原
	Maeyamada	前上田
2	Maeyoshimoto	前吉本
	Majikina	首语名
	Makabe	大百百
	Makiminato	资港
3	Makishi	黄莲夫
1	Makiya	這三座
	Mamoto	宣武登

	F	Cotani		N			
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	Matamabasl	ni		8			
13	Matayoshi						
13	Matsuda						
2	Matsukawa			1			
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l	Mijo			17			
	Minatogawa	L		11			
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6	Miyagi						
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37	Miyasato 2						
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	Motoyama	9					
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1	Nagahama						
16	Nagamine 1						
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agamoto 川本村根島山川門川井里城平良里城水島回山吉夏部村水山堂演領 初 办公 松松說新漢領美房房房房房本發森都發諸本本本本長長長長 元

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	Nagata	水田		Natoyama	为波山
	Nagauchi	丧风		Nebo	~~ 3月
l	Nagayama	ik L		Neha	h xh
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	Nakachi	X2 ANC		Nemoto	根子
	Nakaema	仲榮曼		Neromei	根路锦
2	Nakahara 1	个, 尔		Nesabu	根系部
l	or Nakahara	江来京		Nikawat ori	荷川取
5	Nakahodo	仲代	4	Nishihara	田原
l	Nakaima	人中 开图	6	Nish i hi ra	THE
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4	Nakakado	AT FI	2	Nishimiiya	西新屋
30	Nakama 4	人下 同門		Nishimori	THE TA
l	Nakamae or	、仲夏策		Nishimura	1 41
l	Nakamae	中前		Nishiseto	THE IL
4	Nakamatsu 1	仲权	4	Noborikawa	12 5
	Nakamine 3	小菊		Noguni	12 (2)
2	Nakamoto	人生本(小林)	3	Nohara	野原
37	Nakamura 2	At the		Nomura	野村
	Nakandakari	仲村渠		Nosaki	野崎
	Nakaoji	从中飞次		Nosa to	野里
2	Nakasato 1	仲里		Nosoko	鲜瓜
42	Nakasone 5	人中采根		Nuuha	意波
12	Nakata 3	人中 田		Oganeku 1	大新久
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2	Nakaza	LA THE		Ohama	大演
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7	Nako 1	大王		Okuhama	風瀆
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 7 Omine 大愛荷 2 Sakuma 抗久間 Omisha 大見論村 2 Sakumoto Or Ka久本 8 Onaga 約 長 Sakumoto Onaha 小和酒 Sakuta 休久不 9 Oniwa 大 施 Sakumoto 休 本 0 Oniwa 大 施 Sakuta 休太田 1 Oniwa 大 施 Sakuta 休太田 1 Oniwa 大 施 Sakuta 休太田 0 Oniwa 天 所 Sakuta 休太田 0 Oniwa 天 好 Sakuta 休太田 0 Oniwa 天 好 Sakuta 休太田 0 Onima 兄 秋 1 Senaga 酒 表 次 0 Oshiro 24 大 大 秋 1 Shiira た 保京 0 Oshiro 24 大 城 1 Shiira た 段京 0 Otani 小 谷 Shikagawa 鹿 川 0 Otani 小 谷 Shikagawa 鹿 川 0 Otani 小 谷 Shikina 読 名 0 Otani 小 谷 Shikina 読 名 0 Otani 小 谷 Shikina 読 名 2 Owan 1 大 / 種 1 Shima た 陽原 2 Oya 大 屋 Shimabuku 2 2 Oya 太 屋 Shimabuku 2 2 Oya 秋 屋 Shimabuku 2 2 Oya 秋 屋 Shimabuku 2 2 Oya 秋 屋 Shimabuku 2 3 Shimamoto 鳥 天 3 Shimamoto 鳥 天 		Okutara	复桜		Sakuhara	院久原
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Onn. 人、秋、1 Senaga 酒食、水、 <u>Ono</u> 人、村、1 Senaha 酒食水水 Oo 人、村、1 Serikaku 1, sec Jitchaku 満方 Oroku 小村、大、 Setaka 酒食、水水 Oroku 小村、 Setaka 酒食、水水 Osato 大豆、 Setaka 酒食、水水 120 Oshiro 24 大村、1 Shiira た仲良 <u>Ota</u> 大田、 Shikagawa 一川 川 Otai 小洋 4 Shikagawa 一川 Otai 小洋 4 Shikagawa 一川 Oto 小洋 4 Shikapawa 一川 2 Owan 1 大洋 5 Shimabuku 2 2 Oyadomari 1 一人洋 95 Shimabukuro 8 夏、 Oyagawa 夏、 日 Shimaoto 夏、 一村 2 Oyagawa <td< th=""><th>1</th><th>Oniwa</th><th>大庭</th><th></th><th>Sawada</th><th>在和田</th></td<>	1	Oniwa	大庭		Sawada	在和田
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Oroku 小派 Setaka 瀬斎 Osato 大東 4 Sezoko 瀬斎 120 Oshiro 24 大城 1 Shiira 萩原茂 Ota 大田 Shikagawa 虎川 小 Otani 小浴 Shikanbara た原京 Oto 小院 4 Shikina 前太京 Oto 小院 4 Shikina 前太京 Oto 小院 4 Shikina 前太京 Oton 大原 1 Shikina 前太京 2 Owan 1 大原 1 Shima 京京 2 Oya 大原 5 Shimabuku 2 京京 2 Oya 大原 95 Shimabuku 8 京京 2 Oyafuso 1 親宗派 Shimamoto 京派 京 2 Oyagawa 親宗派 Shimochi 京、北四			大野	1		潮多波
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		XI a	Shinsato Tokuda
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i	Takamiyashiro	高星成	48 Teruya
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		TO	,	Urauchi -	- Zukeran ,
	Urauchi	浦办	24	Yogi 1	锲儀
	Ushiban	卫重		Yohena	就干知
	Ushimiyashiro	华雪城		Yokome	與古司
	Uta	I VI		Yokota	锲古世
	Uyehara 5, see	e Uehara		Yomitaniyama, see Y	ontanza
	Uyeshiro, see	Ueshiro		Yonadai	父们医
	Uza	王族	1	Yonaha	便抑乐
	Wachinadai	夏相回		Yonahara	便形象
4	Wakukawa	滂川	15	Yonamine	與印領
	Wakuta	源田	5	Yonashiro 3	锲耶城
2	Waniya	和仁座		Yontanza	诸谷山
l	Wannae	湾前	2	Yoseda	湖世田
	Wauke	和了魔		Yosekawa	海世發
	Yabu	展新	1	Yosemori	御世盛
	Yafuso	屋岛祖		Yosesato	御世里
	Yagena	屋廣九	1	Yoshida	I I
7	Yagi 2	展词		Yoshihira	H F
2	Yahiku	展北久		Yoshimoto	当本
	Yaka	展赤		Yoshimura	吉村
	Yakabu	展影	1	Yoshisato	古里
1	Yelehi	康豪比	4	Yoza	與此
	Yama	1 FD	1	Yugi	有美
	Yamada	The second	4	Zaha	展江
6	Yamaguchi			Zaima 1	The Ft
	Yamakawa	L I	l	Zakahi	生态味
	Yamamoto	LA.	1	Zakimi l	在时味
	Yamanuha 2	小入縣		Zauami	12 10 1
21	Yamashiro 6	山城		Zashiki (Sashiki)	朝歌
12	Yamauchi	LI VY		Zengami 1	金衣 科
3	Yara 1	度良		Zukei	新废
2	Yasuda	王江	3	Zukemura	新屋村
	Yasumura	安村	6	Zukeran	赫展览

B: OKINAWAN GIVEN NAMES

This list of given names and their characters is taken from those of Okinawan origin listed in the <u>Nippu Jiji Nekan</u>. It is made up of the most common names only and is divided into (1) those most typically Okinawan and (2) those common both to Loo Chooans and to Naichijin. The number of occurrences precedes each name.

(1) Typically Okinawan Names

		(1) 19 11003				
13	Eishin	樂 贞	20	Seiei	Re-	榮
7	Eikichi	荣吉	15	Seiki	废	喜
9	Eiko	榮 子	16	Seikichi	盛	舌
45	Kema	蒲	21	Seiko	盛	子古
47	Kamato or Kamad	•蒲户	11	Seitoku	放	他
23	Kamasuke	蒲助	8	Seiyu	駁	唐
85	Kame	鱼	7	Seizen	藃	王
20	Kamesuke	急助	9	Shoei	B	榮
40	Kena	to ap	8	Shosei	松	廢
15	Koei	幸榮	11	Taru	樽	
8	Kosuke	幸助	6	Tsuru	鹤	
38	Matsu	松	44	Ushi	4	~
10	Matsusuke	松助	12	Yamato	L.	P
9	Ryosei	良盛	8	Zentaro	惠太	即

(2) Names Common both to Okinawas and to Naichijin

				MA
9	Hiroshi	49	Saburo	三郎
20	Hideo 英雄	28	Shigeru	我
28	Jiro次即	32	Seiichi	正一
8	Kenichi T	10	Seiji	 清次
10	Koichi 🛓 🥌	13	Takeo	武雄
18	Masaichi or Shoichi IF -	39	Taro	大郎
28	Masao 正旗	35	Yoshio	司旗
8	Masaru 月券	×.		