

OKINAWAN STUDIES

NO. 2

THE OKINAWAS  
THEIR DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS

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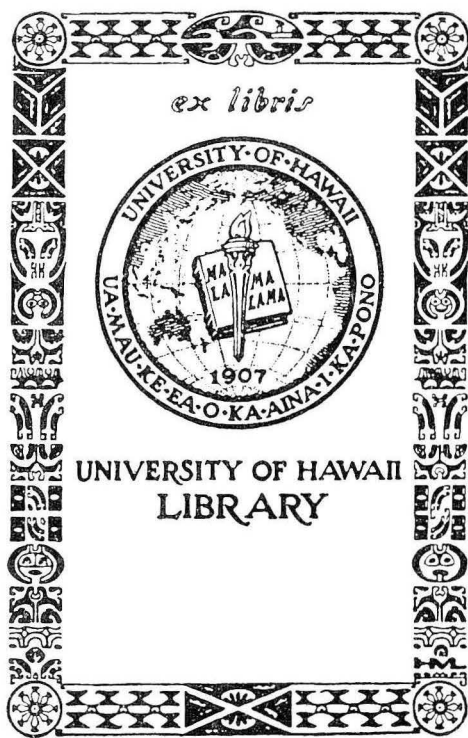


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## THE OKINAWAS :

### 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

Mixed Racial Origins There is a general agreement that the people inhabiting the Okinawan Islands are mixed racially 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.

Perry's Opinion 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."

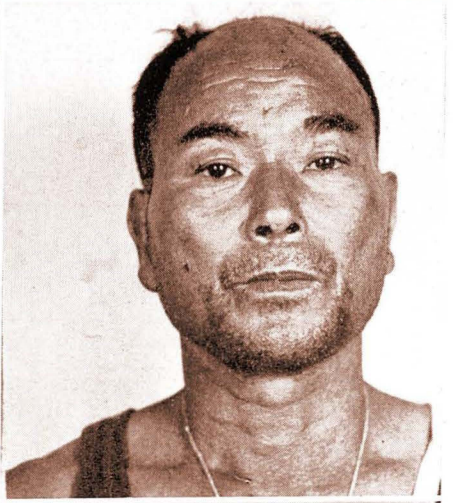
Physical Types Definite physical types come out in examining a large group of the people, each representing very clearly one or more of the racial strains which make up their composition: Mongoloid as seen among the Chinese; Malay or Indonesian as seen in the Philippines, Formosa and Malaya; Korean;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

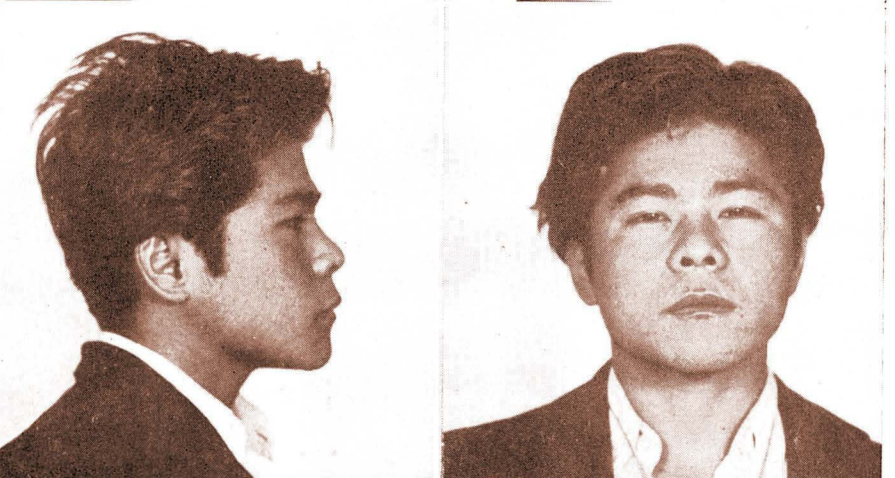
Physical Characteristics In general terms, the inhabitants are shorter in stature than the people of the north and the body is more stocky. There is a more prominent nose, a higher forehead and less well-developed cheek bones than those of the Naichijin of Japan proper. The skin color is darker. The 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

As Labels of Origin 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 Okinawans 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 Okinawans 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 (山内) is in this doubtful class as to its Okinawan origin, but Shoyei (昌榮), the given name of the individual in question, is definitely Okinawan. So with Ishihara (石原), which is doubtful; but Ryojen (良善), the given name is clearly Okinawan.

Uyehara (上原) is a name common among these people from the southern islands, but, in this case, the particular individual has been given the name Yukuo (征生), 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 kami (Kamihara -- 上原) rather than uye, as the former reading is

never found among Okinawas. As ue (uye)(上) corresponds to kami (神) in standard Japanese, the Loo Choos have a tendency to think all their ues are kamis, which is not true. An Uemura who lived in Okinawa was called Kamimura (神村), 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 仲, appears in Japanese 中. 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-ken 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 (城), "castle"; Kane-shiro (金城), "gold or rich castle" (160); O-shiro (大城), "large castle" (120); and Miya-shiro (宮城), "shrine castle" (95). These with other combinations with -shiro -- Tama- (玉), "jewel" or "valuable"; Yama- (山), "mountain"; Mae- (真榮), "prosperous," "truth"; Shin- (新), "new"; Ue- (上), "upper part"; Yona- (與那); 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- (阿嘉), "beautiful"; Ara- (新), "new"; Hana- (花), "flower"; Ike- (池), "pond"; Ike-miya- (池宮), "pond-shrine"; Ko- (古), "old"; Ta-ka-miya- (高宮), "high shrine"; Tono- (登野), "sloping field"; Toyomi- (豊見), "handsome"; Ushi-miya- (牛宮), "cow-shrine"; and Yona- (與那), "noted". It is interesting to observe that eighteen percent of those volunteering for the U.S. Army had -shiro as part of their names.

Following Miya-shiro in frequency come Shima-bukuro (島袋), "island pouch" (95); Uye-hara (上原), "high field" (89); Ara-kaki (新垣), "new fence" (74); A-sato (安里), "peaceful hamlet" (50); Taka-ra (高良), "high good" (49); Teru-ya (照屋), "shining house" (48); and Naka-so-ne (中曾根). This last, as with some of the others, is difficult to translate without studying the actual characters. The first syllable means "middle"; the last, "root". The middle syllable may be written with a character meaning "layer or stratum" (曾) or "head, origin, seat" (宗).

Geographical Names In looking over the list and omitting those using -shiro, 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 -hara (原), "field"; -yama (山), "mountain"; -kawa or -gawa (川), "river"; -sato or -mura (里, 村), "village"; -mine (嶺), "peak"; -ma (間), "place of"; -ya (谷), "valley". In many cases the first syllable of the surname indicates the character of the field, the mountain or the village: as, Naka-hara (中原), Uchi-yama (内山), or Oku-mura (奥村). The first two mean "the center field" and "the center mountain"; the last, "the interior village". Kami-yama (神山) signifies "the god mountain". A description of the geographical term may be found: as, Naga-yama (長山), "the long mountain"; Ishi-kawa (石川), "stony river"; Waku-kawa (湧川), "bubbling river".

Pronunciations The same ideograph may be pronounced in one way in standard Japanese and in another in Okinawan. Thus, Naka-shiro (中城) in Japanese may be Naka-gusuku, Chujo or Chujyo in the other dialect. Kiyabu (喜屋武) in Japanese becomes Chyan; Kobashigawa (小橋川), Kwascha; Nakamura (仲村), Nakandakari; and Nobarikawa (登川), 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.

Given Names 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 (蒲), "reed" (45), together with its combinations, Kamato or Kamado (蒲戸), "reed door" (47) and Kamasuke (蒲助), "help" or "aid" (23); Kame (亀), "tortoise", (85) and Kamesuke (亀助) (20); Sei (正, 盛), "truth" or "active or prosperous" in combinations -- as, Sei ei (盛榮) (20); Sei ki (盛喜) (ki, meaning "joy") (15); Sei kichi (正吉) (kichi, meaning "good luck") (16); and Sei ko (盛幸) (ko, meaning "happiness") (21); Matsu (松), "pine tree" (38), and Matsu suke (松助) (10); Ushi (牛), "cow" (44); and Kana (加那) (40) -- Ka (加) means "to add" and na (那) may mean "place where or which".

It will be seen that two of the names above are those of animals: Kame, "tortoise," and Ushi, "cow". Kuma (熊), "bear," is also found. The second common meaning is that of a growing thing: Kama, "reed," Matsu, "pine tree," as above, with Shoei or Shosei (松榮) (from sho also a "pine tree"). Another category in Okinawan names is that of household utensils, as shown by Nabe (鍋), "pot" or "pan" and Taru (樽), "barrel".

The ideographs for all of these are more 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 Nippu Jiji Nekan, 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 appellation. On this list from the Nippu Jiji are also indicated those with the same last names who were inducted into the U.S. Army in Honolulu in March, 1943. The numbers following 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 Ryukyu Showa. 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 guntos 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	阿 嘉
7 Adaniya 1	安谷屋	33 Akamine 6	未 嶺
Afuso 1	安富祖	Aketa, see Ageta	
Agarie	東 江	Amaku	天 久
Agarishiro	東次呂	Amuro	安 室
20 Agen, 1	安慶名	Aniya	安仁屋
Ageno	安慶野	Aragaki 12	新 垣
Ageta	安慶田	74 Arakaki, see Aragaki	
Agina 1, see Agena		25 Arakawa 2	新 川
Agiya	安次屋	Arasaki	新 崎
Aha	阿 波	Arashiro 4	新 城
Ahane	阿波根	2 Arata	
2 Ajifu 1	安治富	50 Asato 10	安 里
12 Ajimine	安次嶺	Aseri	阿 世利

Atae	河田江	Genka	源河
Atsuta	熱田	Genkawa, see Genka	
Awakuni	粟國	Gibo, see Giho	
Awaren	阿波連	Gibu 1	儀武
15 Azama 1	安座間	13 Giho	儀保
Bisa	備瀬	9 Gima	儀間
8 Chibana	知花	Ginama	宜名
Chihana 1	知花	Ginowan	宜野
9 China	知名(知那)	Ginoyama	宜野
Chinaka 1	知仲	9 Ginoza 1	宜野
28 Chinen 5	知念	1 Gishi	儀志
Chinna 1, see China		Gisuji	宜灣
Chuda	許田	Giwan	宜灣
2 Dakujaku	大工廻	Goeku or Goeku	越來
Fukuchi	福地	21 Goya 4	護得
9 Fukuhara Or Fukuhara or Fukuhara	福原原	Cushigami	貝志
5 Fukuji	福地	Cushikawa	貝志
<u>Fukuma</u>	福間	14 Gushiken 1	貝志
Fukumasu	福増	Gushukuma 1	貝鉢
Fukumoto	福本	Hachimine	南風
Fukumura	福久村	Haebara	波濱
Fukusato	福久	Hahira	濱北
<u>Fukushima</u>	福島	Hemahiga	濱北
Fukuyama	福久山	Hamakawa	濱北
4 Funakoshi 7	富名	Hamamoto	濱北
Furugen	古堅	Hanashiro 1	濱北
1 Futema	古堅	Haneji	濱北
Gabu, see Kabu		1 Harakuni	濱北
Gakiya, see Kakiya		Harane	濱北
Ganaha, see Kanaha		Hazama	濱北
Ganeko 3	我如古	3 Henna	濱北
3 Ganiko, see Ganeko		Henoki	濱北
Gasha, see Nasha		Hetona	濱北
		172 Higa 22	濱北

Higaonna	東恩納	Inaka	伊柏	仲嶺
1 Higashi	東	8 Inamine 3	伊野	波
Hiraaza	平	Inoha	伊大	間
Hiraazan	平	1 Inuma	伊大	部
Hirae	平	Irabu	伊大	波
<u>Hirai</u>	平	3 Iraha	伊大	禮
2 Hirakawa	平	Irei	伊大	禮
2 Hirashiki	平	Irejo	伊大	禮
<u>Hirata</u>	平	11 Isa	伊大	佐
1 Hirayama	平	Isakawe	伊大	川
Hiyajo	平	7 Isaea 1	伊大	良
3 Hiyane	比	3 Ishado	伊大	堂
Hiyasada	比	Ishigaki	伊大	垣
23 Hokama 2	外	12 <u>Ishihara</u> 1	伊大	原
Honna	本	11 <u>Ishikawa</u>	伊大	川
3 <u>Horikawa</u>	堀	15 Ishiki 1	伊大	敷
Hotamori	保	3 Ishimine or Ishimine	伊大	嶺
Hyakuna	百	Iso	伊大	峰
4 <u>Ide</u>	井	Itarashiki	伊大	祖
Ie	伊	2 Itokazu	伊大	敷
Ifuku	伊	3 Itoman	伊大	敷
30 Ige 7	伊	Itomine	伊大	滿
24 Iha	伊	Itozu	伊大	嶺
33 Ikehara 2	伊	Iwaguchi	伊大	洲
5 Ikei	池	<u>Iwahara</u>	伊大	口
Ikama	池	Izena	伊大	原
2 Ikemi	池	2 Izu	伊大	是
Ikemiyashiro	池	Izumi	伊大	名
<u>Ikemura</u>	池	1 Izumikawa	伊大	集
Ikeshiro	池	Jahana	伊大	見
3 Imori	伊	Jichaku 2	伊大	川
Imoto	伊	Jiroku	伊大	花
12 Inafuku	伊	3 Jitchaku 1, see Jichaku	伊大	謝
<u>Inagaki</u> 1	柏		伊大	勢
	柏		伊大	次
			伊大	理
			伊大	呂
			伊大	久

Kabu	我部	Kawaida	川井田
2 Kachiren, see Katsuren		Kawajo	川門
Kadena	嘉手納	3 Kawakami	川川土
9 Kakazu 3	嘉數	1 Kawane	河嘉根
Kakihana	垣花	Kayo	嘉慶陽
Kakiya	我喜屋	Keita	嘉慶田
Kamehama	龜濱	Keruma	嘉慶久間
Kamekawa	龜川	Kikumura	嘉慶喜喜村
Kameko	龜甲	Kikusato	嘉慶喜喜里
Kameya	龜屋	Kin	金
<u>Kameyama</u>	龜山	Kinbu	金武
2 <u>Kamimura</u>	神村	Kino	嘉喜喜
9 Kamisato	神里	Kise	嘉喜喜
1 <u>Kamita</u>	神田(嘉味田)	3 Kishaba 3	嘉喜喜舍
10 <u>Kamitani</u>	神谷	5 <u>Kishimoto</u>	嘉喜喜岸
Kamiya	神屋	22 Kiyabu 1	嘉喜喜屋
2 <u>Kamiyama</u>	神山	Kiyama	嘉喜喜山(嘉訓)
Kanaha	我那霸	8 Kiyuna	嘉喜喜友名
Kanashiro	金兼兼	15 Kobashigawa	嘉喜喜小橋
Kanehama	兼兼濱	Kochi	嘉喜喜地
Kaneku	兼兼久	Kochinda	嘉喜喜東風
<u>Kanemoto</u>	兼兼本	Koga	嘉喜喜古我
<u>Kanemura</u>	兼兼村	Kogachi	嘉喜喜古我地
Kaneshima	兼兼島	Kohakura	嘉喜喜小波(藏倉)
160 Kaneshiro 14, see Kanashiro		Kohasame, see Kohogame	
Kanna	漢那	6 Kohatsu	嘉喜喜小波津
Kanokodan	兼個段	Kohazo	嘉喜喜小波藏
Kasha	我謝	Kohogame	嘉喜喜古波鮫
7 Katekaru	嘉手葯	Kokuba	嘉喜喜小波場
Katekawa	嘉手川	Komesu	嘉喜喜小米須
Kateno, see Kadena		Komine	嘉喜喜小古嶺
Katsuren	勝連	Kosha	嘉喜喜古謝
Kawahira	川平	Koshiro	嘉喜喜古城



2	<u>Kotani</u>	小	谷	Mashiki	志	喜
4	Kuba 2	久	場	Matamabashi	貞	橋
	<u>Kubota</u>	久	田	13 Matayoshi	貞	吉
	Kubotama	久	玉	13 <u>Matsuda</u>	貞	田
	Kudeken	久	堅	2 <u>Matsukawa</u>	貞	川
	Kuma	久		<u>Matsumoto</u>	貞	本
	Kunigami	熊	頭	<u>Matsumura</u>	貞	村
	Kuninaka	國	仲	Matsume	貞	根
6	<u>Kuniyoshi</u>	國	吉	<u>Matsushima</u>	貞	島
	Kuroshima	國	島	<u>Matsuyama</u>	貞	山
	Kushi	國	志	Mekari	貞	刈
	Kuta	國	河	1 Mijo	貞	門
	Kutaka	國	高	Minatogawa	貞	川
	Kuwaye	久	江	Minei	貞	井
	Mabuni	久	仁	Misato	貞	里
1	Maeda	麻	日	6 Miyagi	貞	城
1	Maedo	前	堂	17 Miyahira	貞	平
1	Maehamajo	前	明	Miyara	貞	良
1	<u>Maehara</u>	前	原	37 Miyasato 2	貞	里
	Maehira	前	平	95 Miyashiro 8	貞	城
	Maejo	前	明	Morinaga	貞	水
3	Maemori	前	盛	Morishima	貞	島
1	Maenaka	前	仲	<u>Morita</u>	貞	田
	Maesato	前	里	<u>Moriyama</u>	貞	山
12	Maeshiro 1	前	城	Moriyoshi	貞	吉
	Maeuchihara	前	原	Moromisato	貞	里
	Maeyamada	前	田	Motobu	貞	部
2	Maeyoshimoto	前	本	Motomura	貞	村
	Majikina	前	本	<u>Motonaga</u>	貞	水
	Makabe	前	名	<u>Motoyama</u>	貞	山
	Makiminato	前	盛	Nagado	貞	堂
3	Makishi	喜	志	1 Nagahama	貞	濱
1	Makiya	喜	屋	16 Nagamine 1	貞	濱
	Mamoto	喜	登	Nagamoto	貞	濱



Okuhira	奥奥奥奥奥奥	平間本村里島	1 <u>Oyama</u>	大親親	山里田茂
4 Okuma 1	奥奥奥奥奥奥		Oyasato 1		
1 <u>Okumoto</u>	奥奥奥奥奥奥		Oyata		
1 <u>Okumura</u>	奥奥奥奥奥奥		Oyemo	保佐	榮渡
Okusato			Sadoyama	佐	山
Okushima			Sakihama	崎	濱
Okutara	奥多良	良	3 Sakihara 1	崎	原
or Okutara	奥田良	良	2 Sakima 3	佐	喜
or			Sakiyama	崎	山
Okutara	奥	梅	Sakuhara	佐	久
Omichi	大	道	Sakukawa	佐	久
7 Omine	大	道	2 <u>Sakuma</u>	佐	久
Omisha	大	見	2 Sakumoto	佐	久
8 Onaga	大	見	or Sakumoto	佐	久
Onaha	小	那	Sakuta	佐	久
1 Oniwa	大	那	Sawada	佐	知
Onkawa	大	恩	5 Sehira	佐	知
Onn	大	恩	1 Senaga	瀬	平
<u>Ono</u>	大	恩	1 Senaha	瀬	長
Oo	大	恩	Serikaku 1, see Jitchaku	瀬	波
Oroku	小	禄	Setaka	瀬	嵩
Osato	大	里	4 Sezoko	瀬	底
120 Oshiro 24	大	城	1 Shiira	志	伊
<u>Ota</u>	大	田	Shikagawa	鹿	川
Otani	小	谷	Shikenbara	志	堅
Oto	小	渡	4 Shikina	志	喜
Oton	大	頓	3 Shikiya	志	喜
2 Owan 1	大	灣	1 Shima	志	喜
2 Oya	大	屋	Shinabuku 2	志	喜
2 Oyadomari 1	大	泊	95 Shimabukuro 8	志	喜
Oyafuso 1	親	富	Shimamoto	志	喜
2 Oyagawa	親	祖	Shimochi	志	喜
Oyakawa 1, see Oyagawa	親	川	3 Shimojo	志	喜



1 Tokuhama	德	濱	Toyomimoto	豐	見	本
Tokukawa	德	川	Toyomishiro	豐	見	城
Tokukichi	德	久	Toyotomori	豐	友	利
Tokumatsu	德	吉	5 Tsuha	津	波	波
3 Tokumine	德	松	Tsuhako 1	津	波	古
1 Tokujo	德	嶺	Tsujino	辻	野	野
4 Tokumoto	德	門	4 Tsukayama	津	嘉	山
<u>Tokumura</u>	德	本	Tsuken	津	堅	堅
Tokuyama	德	村	Tsukenjo	津	堅	門
Tokuyoshi, see Tokukichi	德	山	2 Uchihara 1	内	内	原
13 Toma 4	當	間	13 Uchima 2	内	内	間
Tome 2	當	銘	Uchino	宇	地	野
3 Tomei	當	銘	6 Uechi	土	地	地
2 Tomihama	當	濱	1 Uesu	土	江	洲
Tomihara	當	原	89 Uehara 10	土	土	原
<u>Tomijima</u>	當	島	8 Uema	土	土	間
<u>Tomikawa</u>	當	川	Uemori	土	土	森
<u>Tomimori</u>	當	森	1 Uesato	土	土	原
<u>Tomimoto</u>	當	本	5 Ueshiro	土	城	(宇江城)
<u>Tomimura</u>	當	村	Uesu	土	洲	洲
<u>Tominaga</u>	當	水	2 Ueunten	土	運	天
1 Tomisato	豐	見	Ueyonahara	土	奧	那
Tomishima, see Tomijima	豐	見	Ukihara	宇	喜	原
Tomishiro, see Toyomishiro	豐	見	Uku	宇	喜	久
<u>Tomiyama</u>	當	山	2 Ukuma	宇	宇	真
Tomori	友	利	Ukumori	宇	宇	森
Tomoyose	友	寄	Ukumura	宇	宇	村
3 Tonaki 2	渡	名	Ukusato	宇	宇	里
Tonoshiro	登	野	Ukuta	宇	宇	田
24 Toyama 3	當	城	Unahara	宇	宇	原
2 Toyohira	當	山	2 Unten	運	宇	天
Toyomi	豐	平	Ura	浦	浦	良
	豐	見	Urasaki	浦	浦	崎
			Urasoe			添

Urauchi	浦丑	内善	24	Yogi 1	與鏡	儀如
Ushiban	丑	善		Yohena	平古	目田
Ushimiyashiro	翠	宮		Yokome	與	古
Uta	宇	田		Yokota	與	古
Uyehara 5, see Uehara				Yomitaniyama, see Yontanza		
Uyeshiro, see Ueshiro				Yonadai	與那	國原
Uza	宇	座	1	Yonaha	與那	那
Wachinadai	真	國		Yonahara	與那	那
4 Wakukawa	湧	川	15	Yonamine	與那	那
Wakuta	湧	田	5	Yonashiro 3	與那	那
2 Waniya	和	仁		Yontanza	與讀	谷山
1 Wanmae	灣	前	2	Yoseda	與世	世田
Wauke	和	宇		Yosekawa	與世	世
Yabu	屋	部	1	Yosemori	與世	世
Yafuso	屋	富		Yosesato	與世	世
Yagena	屋	廣	1	<u>Yoshida</u>	與吉	吉
7 Yagi 2	屋	宜		Yoshihira	吉	吉
2 Yahiku	屋	北		<u>Yoshimoto</u>	吉	吉
Yaka	屋	嘉		<u>Yoshimura</u>	吉	吉
Yakabu	屋	嘉	1	Yoshisato	吉	吉
1 Yakahi	屋	嘉	4	Yoza	銀	有
Yama	山	田	1	Yugi	座	嘉
<u>Yamada</u>	山	口	4	Zaha	座	嘉
6 <u>Yamaguchi</u>	山	川		Zaima 1	座	嘉
Yamakawa	山	本	1	Zakahi	座	嘉
<u>Yamamoto</u>	山	本	1	Zakimi 1	座	嘉
Yamanuha 2	山	入		Zetami	座	嘉
21 Yamashiro 6	山	城		Zashiki (Sashiki)	謝	敷
12 Yamauchi	山	内		Zengami 1	錢	神
3 Yara 1	山	良		Zukei	瑞	慶
2 Yasuda	山	安	3	Zukemura	瑞	慶
Yasumura	山	安	6	Zukeran	瑞	慶

B: OKINAWAN GIVEN NAMES

This list of given names and their characters is taken from those of Okinawan origin listed in the Nippu Jiji Nekan. 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

13	Eishin	榮 貞	20	Seiei	盛 榮
7	Eikichi	榮 吉	15	Seiki	盛 喜
9	Eiko	榮 子	16	Seikichi	盛 吉
45	Kema	蒲	21	Seiko	盛 子
47	Kemato or Kamado	蒲 戸	11	Seitoku	盛 徳
23	Kamasuke	蒲 助	8	Seiyu	盛 勇
85	Kame	龜	7	Seizen	誠 善
20	Kamesuke	龜 助	9	Shoei	昌 榮
40	Kana	加 那	8	Shosei	松 盛
15	Koei	幸 榮	11	Taru	樽
8	Kosuke	幸 助	6	Tsuru	鶴
38	Matsu	松	44	Ushi	牛
10	Matsusuke	松 助	12	Yamato	山 戸
9	Ryosei	良 盛	8	Zentaro	善 太郎

(2) Names Common both to Okinawas and to Naichijin

9	Hiroshi	寛	49	Saburo	三 郎
20	Hideo	英 雄	28	Shigeru	茂 正
28	Jiro	次 郎	32	Seiichi	清 一
8	Kenichi	賢 一	10	Seiji	武 次
10	Koichi	幸 一	13	Takeo	武 雄
18	Masaichi or Shoichi	正 一	39	Taro	太 郎
28	Masao	正 雄	35	Yoshio	良 雄
8	Masaru	勝			

