

Notes on Truk's Place Names

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Place names in Truk, in the Caroline Islands, number several thousand. Every plot of land and natural feature bears a name. I have recorded 208 place names from the small island of Romónum (Ulalu) alone (Goodenough, 1951: 167-171). To understand the meanings of many names, moreover, requires the help of local experts in island and district lore. Therefore, to record Truk's place names fully and to analyze the elements out of which they have been constructed are enormous undertakings, that in the end can be done properly only by native Trukese scholars. What is presented here is the barest beginning. It results from a suggestion by E. H. Bryan, Jr., that I check the linguistic accuracy of a list of names he had compiled from published and unpublished sources.¹ It aims to present a phonemically accurate, yet simple, orthography for recording Truk's place names.

Almost all of the data were collected from two men of Romónum Island. Bryan's list was checked completely with Eieue R., a man of about fifty years; then it was rechecked with Boutau K. E., hereditary chief of one of Romónum's two districts and about forty-seven years old. Both men had traveled widely in Truk and had spent considerable time living in different parts of the lagoon. Neither, however, was entirely sure of every name on the list, nor did the two always agree on how a name was to be pronounced. Yet the degree of agreement between the two informants was remarkably high. Although they both were born on Romónum, they differed consistently in some details of pronunciation in ordinary speech. In spite of this, they agreed most of the time on the pronunciation even of such names as followed the phonological patterns of dialects other than their own. They appear not to have overly Romónumized their pronunciation of names in other dialect areas of the lagoon. For example, a frequently occurring name is compounded out of *sópɔw* 'district' and *tiw* 'down, west.' Romónum speakers compound them as *sópɔw-tiw* 'lower (western) district,' but a district of this name on Fanapeges (Fala-beguets) Island was given by both informants as *sópɔw-tiw*, reflecting another dialect's pattern of sound shift in the stem vowel of the first element. Some Romónumization of pronunciation, nevertheless, has undoubtedly occurred. Dialect variation in Truk's lagoon, however, is not great. The effect of Romónumization, therefore, is slight at most. Certainly, dialect differences within Truk cannot account for the many

¹ I was in Truk from July, 1964 to May, 1965, engaged in ethnographic study sponsored by the National Science Foundation (Grant No. NSF-GS-340). A part of the research time was devoted to revising the Trukese-English part of S. H. Elbert's dictionary (1947). Bryan's lists were checked in the course of this work. I am indebted to the Army Map Service for the use of materials in the preparation of this paper, and to Christine Lemieux for drafting the maps presented here.

gross discrepancies between names as recorded here and as they appear on charts and maps.

ORTHOGRAPHY

As spoken, the Trukese language contains twelve consonants, two semivowels, and nine vowels. There is no standard written form. The Protestant and Catholic missions each have different orthographies, and neither is phonemically adequate or consistently used. Various orthographies have been proposed, notably by Elbert (1947) and Dyen (1949, 1965). Dyen's is phonemically more adequate, but employs three symbols in a way that departs so radically from the established habits of Americans and Trukese alike as to preclude public acceptance. With the addition of a semivowel *y* and the writing of double (long) consonants and vowels, Elbert's orthography can be made phonemically adequate also. The principal drawbacks are two: the use of digraphs such as *ch* and *ng* for single phonemes, which becomes awkward when they double, and the use of two different diacritic marks for vowels, so that *o*, *ö*, and *ô*, represent each a different vowel. Dyen's proposal to use one diacritic alone, rendering the above as *o*, *ê*, and *ô*, respectively, has the merit of simplifying vowel orthography to the point where one need think only in terms of marked and unmarked vowels, the nature of the mark used being immaterial. I prefer the accent mark (´) to the double dot (¨), because it is easier to use in writing by hand. Dyen's proposal to use *c* for Elbert's *ch* and *g* for Elbert's *ng* (as in Samoan orthography) produces no ambiguities and simplifies the writing of these consonants when they double. The orthography adopted here, therefore, is a compromise between that of Elbert and Dyen, preserving phonemic adequacy, but using symbols in a way that hopefully does as little violence as possible to established habits and prejudices. It is represented in Table 1.

*Pronunciation.*² The Trukese consonants *p*, *pw*, *t*, *c*, *k* are pronounced without aspiration, are lightly articulated (lenis), and are slightly voiced between vowels. Thus, to an American ear *p* may sound more like a French *p* sometimes and more like English *b* at others. The letter *c* is pronounced with the tongue curled up and back slightly and with mild affrication, the result being about halfway between the *ch* of English *chain* (or *j* of *Jane*) and the *tr* of *train* (or *dr* of *drain*). The letters *f* and *s* are regularly unvoiced. The letter *r* is heavily trilled. The nasal consonants *m*, *mw*, *n*, *g* tend to lose nasalization between vowels. This is especially the case with *n*, which often sounds like a flapped *r* or very light *d* between vowels. It may be slightly lateralized, suggesting English *l*. In dialects of the surrounding atolls, *n* and *l* are distinct phonemes, but they have fallen together as one in Truk itself, producing a wide range of meaningless variation in pronunciation. Double consonants between vowels are all held for a syllable's length. Initially after pause *pp*, *ppw*, *tt*, *cc*, *kk*, *ss* are more plosive and more heavily articulated (fortis) than their single counterparts.³

² Dyen (1965: 1-4) gives a full description.

³ In this my findings differ from Dyen's. He says that "Double consonants occur only between vowels...which...need not belong to the same word" (1965: 2), denying that they may also occur initially after pause. We agree that double consonants never occur finally in a word.

Table 1. Trukese Orthography.

As here proposed	Dyen	Elbert	Others
<i>Consonants</i>			
p (pp)	p (pp)	p (pp)	p, b
pw (ppw)	q (qq)	pw (ppw)	pw, bw, bo, p, b
t (tt)	t (tt)	t (tt)	t, d
c (cc)	c (cc)	ch (tch)	ch, tr, tj, dj, t, cz, z, r
k (kk)	k (kk)	k (kk)	k, g
f (ff)	f (ff)	f (ff)	f
s (ss)	s (ss)	s (ss)	s, z
r (rr)	r (rr)	r	r
m (mm)	m (mm)	m (mm)	m
mw (mmw)	b (bb)	mw (mmw)	mw, mo, m, v
n (nn)	n (nn)	n (nn)	n, l, r, nn, ll, d
g (gg)	g (gg)	ng (ngng)	ng, g
<i>Vowels</i>			
i (ii)	i (ii)	i (i:)	i
e (ee)	e (ee)	e (e:)	e
á (áá)	ä (ää)	ä (ä:)	ä, a, ea, e
ú (úú)	y (yy)	ü (ü:)	u
é (éé)	ë (ëë)	ö (ö:)	ö, o, a
a (aa)	a (aa)	a (a:)	a
u (uu)	u (uu)	u (u:)	u
o (oo)	o (oo)	o (o:)	o
ó (óó)	ö (öö)	ó (ó:)	ö, o, a, ã
<i>Semivowels</i>			
w	w	w, ü, u	w, v, u
y	j	e, i	e, i

Trukese vowels are neatly patterned, representing all possible combinations of front, central, back, and high, middle, low pronunciation. Six of them are easy for English speakers: *i* (between English *bit* and *beat*), *e* (as in *bed*) *á* (as in *bat*), *a* (as in *father*) *u* (between *book* and *boot*), *ó* (as in *law*). The remaining three are a little more difficult: *ú* is pronounced as if one were saying English *good* with the lips pulled back (not rounded). *é* as in English *but*, but a little higher and to the front, or as Dyen (1965: 2) describes it, "like the vowel of English *bird* without its *r*-sound;" and *o* as it is pronounced in Italian.

As for the semivowels, *y* is a front, unrounded glide, slightly higher and fronter than its adjacent vowels, and *w* is a central unrounded glide if not preceded or followed by a back vowel (*u*, *o*, *ó*), in which case it is a back rounded glide, in all cases higher than its adjacent vowels.

The semivowel problem. The most difficult orthographic problem concerns the semivowels. To see what this problem is, it will be convenient for the moment to use the symbol "O" to indicate the absence of a consonant or semivowel. At the end of words, there is a significant contrast between final *-w*, *-y*, and *-O*. Between vowels in the absence of a consonant, there is always either a fronted glide (*y*) or backed glide (*w*), and strictly speaking O does not occur. These two glides are in significant contrast. At the beginning of a word after a pause,

initial *w*- contrasts significantly with the absence of *w*-, but initial *y*- and *O*- are in complementary distribution or free variation. Following a final consonant of the preceding word and in the absence of a pause after the preceding word, initial *y*- is regularly dropped. In like circumstances initial *w*- is also dropped if it is followed by *ú*, *u* or *o*.

In practice to date, it has not been customary to use the letter *y* at all. Initially or between vowels, the letters *e* or *i* have been used for this semivowel, and *i* has been used to write it finally. Thus Elbert (1947) writes *äeä* 'liver' and *eo* 'captured' for *yááyá* and *yo*, and *semei* 'my father' for *semei*. Nor has it been customary to write *w* when it is followed by *u*, *o*, or *ú* (Elbert writes *uch* 'banana' for *wuuc*) or when it is final (Elbert *taü* 'reef, channel' for *taaw*). The contrast between initial *w* and *y*, however is clear in the two expressions *yaa yo* 'he was captured' and *yaa wo* 'he [said] as follows'.

The patterns of contrast between *w*, *y* and *O* require that we write both *w* and *y* at the ends of words. Words like *yááyá* require that we write *y* between vowels (in the absence of *w* or a consonant) at least some of the time. We could omit intervocalic *y* some of the time without confusion, but then we would always have to write intervocalic *w* (in the absence of a *y* glide) to avoid confusion between such words as *yénúwén* 'young man' and *yénú(y)én* 'color'. Since it is necessary to write the intervocalic *y* as well as the *w* at least some of the time, the best orthographic procedure is to be consistent and write it all the time. At the beginning of words, one can omit *y* if one never fails to write *w*, thereby avoiding confusion between contrasting pairs such as *(y)o* and *wo*. Either one must say that words beginning with initial vowel regularly acquire an initial *y* when preceded by another form ending in a vowel, or that all root forms in Trukese that do not begin with a *w* or consonant begin with *y*, which in some speech contexts is scarcely audible and in others is dropped entirely (as when following a word ending in a consonant or *w*). We observe in the latter connection that the *y* at the end of a word is also dropped in normal speech in many contexts. Thus the word for 'this' appears as *(y)ee(y)*, being in various contexts *yee*, *yee*, *ee*, or *ee*. Similarly, any word that does not begin with *w* or a consonant has two forms according to context, one with initial *y* and the other with initial vowel. For example, the Trukese island spelled "Eot" on maps is pronounced with a clear initial *y* as *Yéét* after pause and in *Sowuyéét* 'Proprietor of *Yéét*, but has no initial *y* in *wóón Eét* 'on Eot'.

This being the case, how does one list it in a gazetteer of Trukese place names, as *Yéét* or *Eét*? Technical linguistic considerations (Dyen, 1965) favor *Yéét*. Established orthographic habits among the Trukese people favor *Eét*. I have decided to resolve the issue for dictionary purposes by putting initial *y* in parentheses and listing entries alphabetically according to the vowel instead of under *y*. Thus *(y)a* appears in the *a*-position and *(y)i* in the *i*-position in the alphabetic listing. Under these headings I list words without the initial *y*, as they are ordinarily written and, in connected discourse, more frequently heard. I have decided to follow this procedure here and to give Truk's place names with initial vowel, which is to be understood as having a preceding *y* under certain conditions.

THE MEANINGS OF NAMES

The meanings of many place names are readily apparent. The meanings of many others are unclear, however, even to most Trukese. Those with more obvious meanings usually refer to natural features and their characteristics. Indeed, the name of Truk itself is *Cuuk* 'Mountains' or 'Hills'. A full explication of place names, therefore, depends among other things on a description of how the Trukese classify their natural surroundings. Table 2 lists the more common geographical terms.

Many place names have directional suffixes. Most common are *-tiw* ('downwards' or 'westwards'), *-tá* ('eastwards' or 'upwards'), *-nog* ('inwards' or 'lagoonwards'), *-wu* ('outwards' or 'oceanwards'). They are frequently coupled with *sápwo-* or *sápwo-* ('district, division, section'), e.g., *sápwoitiw*, *sápwoítáw*, *sápwoítá*, *sápwonog*, *sápwoúu*, *sápwoúuwu*, *sápwoúuwu*. The names *peniyamwáán* or *peniyemwáán* ('right-hand side') and plain *mwáán* ('right') are also common. On the larger islands, the right-hand side is to the west or northwest: *Mwáán* on Wééné (Moen), and *Mwáánitiw* on Wútéét (Udot). This may be because they are on the right hand as one faces them from the northern end of Wééné (Moen) Island, which according to legend was where Truk was first settled (the first major landfall for immigrants entering Truk by the Northeast Pass). It might simply reflect the orientation of someone facing downwind with the prevailing northeast trade wind at one's back. But the right-hand side on smaller islands is on the right as one faces the smaller island from the neighboring larger one of which it is a satellite. It is on the northeast side of Párem (Param), the right as one faces it from Feefen (Fefan), under whose hegemony it lies; it is on the east of Éét (Eot), the right as one faces it from the neighboring part of Wútéét (Udot), from which it is said to have been settled; and it is on the south end of Fanapeges (Fala-beguets), the right as one faces it from Toon (Tol), from which it was settled (Krämer, 1932: 88). This makes more plausible the idea that on the larger islands, too, the right-hand side is so named with reference to the direction of settlement.

Lack of clarity of meaning results in some instances from the preservation in place names of old words or dialect variants that have dropped out of ordinary usage. Their analysis depends on the comparative study of Micronesian languages, which must await the compilation of phonemically reliable vocabularies and dictionaries. An example may be provided by the many names containing the word *piis* and its compounding forms *pisi-*, *pise-*, *pisa-*, *-pis*. This word appears as an element in names referring to sandy islets or sandy places. It fits a pattern of sound correspondence with other Micronesian languages that makes it cognate with such names elsewhere in the Carolines as Piik (Pikelot) and Pikené (West Fayu), and with the Gilbertese word *te-bike* (*biike* without the article), glossed by Bingham (1908: 71) as "white sand; the sandy beach; sandy land without verdure." It makes excellent sense to attribute to the Trukese *piis* the meaning of 'sands' or 'sandy place'. The correspondence of *k* in other Micronesian languages with *s* in Trukese is confined to a fairly small portion of Truk's relevant vocabulary, e.g., Gb. *kinaia* ('recognize it') and Tk. *sineey* ('know it'). In many more cases this *k* has been lost in Trukese. Thus Gb. *rake* ('up, east') appears in most

Table 2. Common Geographical Terms.

aas, -yas, -was	—upper part, place above, eastern side
acaw	—basaltic rock
anag	—broken white branching coral, coral gravel
ánúk, ánúkú	—small channel, canal
cuuk, cuku-, -cuk	—mountain, hill, mound (of any size)
éwút	—current (of water or sea)
éwúwé	—brook, stream, river
faat, -fat	—lagoon between shore and fringing reef
faaw, féwú	—féw-stone, rock
fáá, faa-, fa-	—underside, lowerside, bottom, western side
fana-, fáná-, fene-, féné-, fono-, fónó-	—island or reef
fénú, fénúwa-, fénúwe-	—inhabited land or island
mataw	—a deep, deep sea, sea
meenúk	—barrier, reef, outer reef
mwóóc, mwóóco-, mwóócu-, mwócu-	—pass in a reef (bigger than a small channel)
nee-, ne-	—location (in time or space), place
-nog	—in, inwards, lagoonwards
nóómw, nómwu-, nómwo-, nómwó-, -nówn	—bounded body of water, lagoon, bay, sound, sea, territorial waters, archipelago
nuuk, nuuke-, nuuka- nuuk	—middle, center
núkú-, -núk	—exterior, outside, outer surface, environs, beyond, ocean side
núkúnap	—‘the great outside’, the high sea, ocean
óór, óru-, óro-, -yór	—immediate surroundings, environs, side of something
pe-	—edge, bank
paat, -pat	—inlet, offshore gully
piis, pisi-, pise-, pisa-	—pis-sand
piru	—beach rock
piyepi	—low-lying flat land (as on an atoll island)
piye-, -pi	—sand
ppa-, ppe-	—edge, bank
ppi, ppiye-	—sand, sand spit, sandy islet without vegetation
sáát, seti-, -set	—salt water- sea water
sóton	—rock
sóópw, sópwu-, sópwo-, sópwó-, -sópw	—district, section, division, estate (of land)
taaw, tewe-, tawa-, -taw	—channel through a reef
táá-, -tá	—upper side, up, eastern side, east
téé, -téé	—a vegetated but uninhabited islands
tiwe-, -tiw	—lower side, down western side, west
toon, tono-, tone-, tona-, ton-	—high point, peak, pinnacle
wii-	—location of, place of (with idea of ‘on’ or ‘surface’)
wini-	—location of, place of (with idea of ‘on’ or ‘surface’)
wona-, wone-, wono-, -yon, -won	—sand (?), cf. Tongan ‘one’one ‘sand’
wooc, woco-, wocá-, woce-, woca-, -woc	—reef
woroor, woroore-, worooro-	—stone wall, stone causeway, stone pier
wu-	—out, outwards, oceanwards
wúnúún, wúnúúne-	—tip, physical extremity, limit or point of a projection of land or reef
wúnúún, wúnúúnú-	—projection or land or reef, cape

Trukese dialects as *tá* ('up, east'), and the word for sand appears with first syllable reduplication as *ppi* ('sandy place, sand spit, sandy islet without vegetation', from an old **pipike*) and in doubled form as *piyepi* ('low-lying flat-land, as an atoll island'). Both patterns of sound correspondence appear with the Trukese word for 'up, east', which is *tás* or *tes* in the dialects spoken on the northeast side of *Wééné* (Moen) Island as well as *tá* elsewhere. It appears that an old **k* shifted to *s* in one former dialect group and was lost in another. In time the dialect in which **k* was lost prevailed in most of Truk, the existence of the other in which it shifted to *s* being attested only in some words. The term *piis* lost out to *ppi* in everyday usage, but was preserved in place names. That place names with *piis* are numerous and found all over Truk, whereas those with *ppi* are few, suggests that the *s*-dialect was at one time widely spoken in Truk. This example illustrates how analysis of place names may provide valuable clues to the linguistic history of Truk and to past population movement, as it has in Europe.

Another reason that the meanings of some place names are obscure is because they are often in a special form of quasi-poetic discourse known as *fóosun itag* or *itag* talk. Elaborately metaphorical and full of cryptic meanings known only to persons schooled in it, *itag* talk used to be important politically. Among other things, claims to chiefly rank by a lineage were validated by its members' knowledge of *itag* talk. A person skilled in this mode of discourse and who knew local history and the strategy and magic of diplomacy and war was referred to as an *itag*. Many place names commemorate past political events, their meanings in *itag* talk being other than what they appear on the surface. Without the help of persons who know *itag* talk and lore, the meanings of many place names cannot be adequately explained.

THE PLACE NAMES

In listing Truk's place names, I start with the major regional distinctions made by the Trukese and proceed downwards to atolls, regions within atolls, reefs and islands, and localities within islands. To help locate the names on maps, I list them within regions and islands in a clockwise and north-to-south order. In each case I give the Trukese name in my orthography first. When Boutau and Eiué disagree, I give Boutau's version first and Eiué's second. Immediately thereafter I give the English meaning of the name in parentheses, if I am able. After this comes the identification of the place on the map, using the name by which it is designated on American and Japanese maps and charts and the maps published by Stark and Hay (1963). Finally, I give in parentheses any versions of the name recorded by others (compiled by Krämer, 1932) that have not already appeared in the previous identification. It sometimes happens that the names for islands on charts and maps, by which the names given here are identified, are mislocated, so that the other versions in parentheses may appear as identifying names elsewhere in the list.

A. Major Divisions of the Truk District.

Cuuk ('Mountains')—Truk, Torakku (Chuk, Djuk, Rough, Rouk, Ruck, Rug, Ruk, Touch, Tšük, Tuch, Tuk); also named Falang (probably from Fanagat, which is Fanuet I. on charts, rather than from Feefen, Fefan I., as suggested by Krämer, 1932: 20); Hogole, Hogoleu, Hogulö, Lugulus, Ugulut (perhaps

a corruption of a West Carolinian rendering of Cukunuuk 'Middle Mountains', a name not heard in Truk, as suggested by Krämer, 1932: 20, but more likely a West Carolinian corruption of Núkúnooc, the Trukese name of Lukunor Atoll, as later suggested by Krämer, 1935: 5; Ola, Holla (a corruption of Wééné, Moen I., as noted by Krämer, 1932: 21); Torres (perhaps a corruption of a West Carolinian rendering of Tonowas, Dublon I., according to Krämer, 1932: 20).

Fonocuk ('Mountain Lands')—Truk, used mainly by people from the surrounding atolls, or when contrasting Truk with these atolls.

Fánaápi ('Sandy Lands')—collective name for the low islands and atolls to the north, south, and west of Truk.

Fánaápi Ennefen ('Northern Sandy Lands')—Hall Islands.

Nómwun Paafeg ('Archipelago of the Northern Side')—Hall Islands.

Nóórowanú ('Spirit Border Place')—Hall Islands.

Fánaápi Éér ('Southern Sandy Lands')—region extending from Nama I. south through Losap, Namuluk, and the Nomoi or Mortlock Is.

Nómwun Nukeyisen—the region encompassing Nama I. and Losap Atoll.

Mwocunog or Mwócunók—Mortlock Islands, a borrowing from the English name.

Fánaápi Notow ('Western Sandy Lands')—region extending from Pulusuk I. in the south northwards through Puluwat, Pulap, and Namonuito Atoll.

Nómwun Pattiw ('Archipelago of the Lower Side')—the region including Pulusuk I. in the south northwards through Puluwat and Pulap Atolls.

Nómwun Wiitéé ('Archipelago of Uninhabited Islets')—the region including Ulul, Magererik, Magur, Ono, Onari, and Pisaras Is. (Namonuito).

B. Major Divisions of Truk.

Nómwoneyas ('Upper or Eastern Archipelago')—the eastern half of Truk, including the high islands of Moen, Dublon, Eten, Uman, Fefan, Param, and Tarik, together with the sections of reef and coral islands under their hegemony, including Kuop Atoll immediately to the south of Truk (Namuneás).

Fááycuk ('Lower or Western Mountains')—the western half of Truk, including the high islands of Eiol, Udot, Ulalu (Romanum), Fala-beguets, Tol, Pata, and Polle, together with the sections of reef and coral islands under their hegemony (Faitruk, Fantruk, Faituk).

Nómwun Wééné—Moen I. and all of the sections of reef and islands under the hegemony of Moen, including Pis and Falo Is.

Nómwun Tonowas—Dublon I. and all the sections of reef and other islands under the hegemony of Dublon, including Eten I.

Nómwun Wuumaan—Uman I. and all the sections of reef and islands under its hegemony, including Kuop Atoll.

Nómwun Feefen—Fefan I. and the sections of reef and other islands under its hegemony, including Param, Tarik, and Tsis Is.

Nómwun Wútéét—Udot I. and the reefs and islands under its hegemony, including Ululu (Romanum) I. but not the islands and reefs under the latter's hegemony.

Nómwun Romónum—Ulalu (Romanum) I. and the sections of reef and islets under its hegemony.

Nómwun Paata—Pata I. and the sections of reef and islets under its hegemony.

Nómwun Woney—Wonei municipality on Tol I. and the sections of reef under

its hegemony.

Nómwun Toon—Tol municipality and the sections of reef and islands under its hegemony, including Fala-beguets I.

C. **The Barrier Reef and Kuop Atoll** (see Krämer, 1932: 39-41).

Mwóócun Pisemeew—North Pass, Kita Suido; also called Abubu Pass by Krämer. Pisemeew ('Snapper Sands' according to Eiue, 'Single Sand' according to Boutau)—Tonelik I., Ne Shima (Pisemeu).

Sapwunooc, Sapwonooc—reef on which Pisemeew (Tonelik I.) and Wonaw are located.

Wonaw—a sand islet without vegetation on Sapwunooc Rf., not shown on charts, the name as Onao I. being erroneously assigned to Wonaaf I. on charts.

Mwoócun Wonaaf—pass between Sapwunooc Rf. and Wonaaf (Onao) I.

Wonaaf ('Fire Sand'?)—Onao I., Ushi To (Holap, Honaf).

Neefis—a small lagoon on the reef near Teweniik (Lap) I.

Teweniik ('Channel of Fish')—Lap I. (Tonelik).

Mwóócun Epaarit—Ebaritte Pass.

Epaarit—Ruac I. (Ebaritte).

Fénécu ('Meeting Land')—Tora I. (Fanatu).

Mwóócun Sópweerú—Tora Pass, Torashima Pass (Soboeru Pass).

Sópweerú—Holap I. (Soboeru).

Taranap—the long reef from Sópweerú (Holap) I. to Etten (Quoi) I.

Fénénuuk ('Middle Land')—one of the Northeast Is. (Fanaluk). For these islands I follow the order given by Krämer.

Fénékkúk ('Bite Land')—one of the Northeast Islands (Fanakuk).

Wuumóg ('Big Fish Trap'?)—North I., in the Northeast Is. (Umang).

Ruwó—South I. in the Northeast Is., U Shima (Rua, Ruac).

Anagenipwan ('Its Coral-Gravel Hill')—Liball I. Two islands, Alangei and Liboan, according to Krämer.

Etten—Quoi I., Tatau Shima (Eten).

Fénnu ('Trigger-Fish Land'?)—Basis I., Mi Shima (Fanu).

Mwóóc ('Pass')—Mor I., Uma Shima (Mot); also known as Kwoi and Pwe.

Mwóócónap ('Great pass')—Northeast Pass, Hoku To Suida (Motelap, Motsalap).

Krämer says that it is also called Dauelap, which would properly be rendered Tawanap ('Great Channel').

Woceyéer (South Reef')—the great reef extending from Mwóócónap (Northeast Pass) southwards to Mwóocukiisanat (Salat Pass).

Epiitar—Eli Kanibu I., Hitsuji Shima (Ebitar).

Pisiniyap ('Fish-Catch Sands')—a sand islet without vegetation.

Pisínúún, Pisinúún—Boquet I., Pisiron I., Saru Jima (Bisinun, Pisilul).

Anagenimén (Coral Gravel of Birds'?)—Alanelimo I., Tori Jima (Alangenimon, Alanelimo, Elengenima).

Pisin Ménúkómó ('Sands of the ómó-birds')—Pisinemelikomo I., Ina Jima (Pisinemelikon).

Fénawaw ('Waaw-fish Land' according to Eiue, 'Outcry Land' according to Boutau)—Faluaw I. (Falafa, Falape). Eiue identifies it as a small reef and not an island.

- Pisar—Pisar I., I Jima (Bisar). Eiué identifies it is a small reef and not an island.
- Feyinif—Feinif I., Soto Jima, Beringuier I. (Feilif).
- Mwóocukiisanat, Mwóócun Kiisanat—Salat Pass, Sara Jima Suido (Mot ruk i Salat); also named Vinien or Ulion by Krämer, which would properly be written Winiyon ('Sand Place').
- Sanat—Salat I., Sara Jima (Silat); also Chassant I. on some charts.
- Nááccu, Néccu—Nottu I. (Nádju, Natu).
- Mwóócun Feyin—Fein Pass.
- Wuupwut—Uput I. (Obut, Ubut).
- Mwóócun Newuri—Neurui Pass (Lëauri, Neurui).
- Pwenees—Pones I., (Boënes, Pores, Woles); also Caplin on some charts
- Fanaan, Fanan ('Branching-Coral Land'?)—Fanan I., Hana Jima, Bois-Duval I. (Fanal, Faran).
- Mwóócun Winikar—Uligar Pass, Hana Jima Suido (Vinikero Pass).
- Winiinen—Udidan I., Ushida To (Udídan, Ulíden, Ulilen, Vinilen).
- Mwóócun Winiinen—Udidan Pass (Moz en Udídan); also Tukomat Pass.
- Wiisás, Wiises—Uijec I., Uji To, Jacquinot I. (Uilek, Uijas, Uisas).
- Fénúwepwin ('Cowrie-shell Island')—not on official charts, but given by Krämer as Fanuanbuin.
- Fénúwamwú ('Fragment Island')—not shown on charts, but given by Krämer as Fanuamu. Eiué gave Fénúwanú and said it meant 'Spirit Island', but in this meaning the name should be Fénúwaanú. I have followed Krämer, interpreting him to mean Fénúwamwú.
- Meseeyóg—Mesegon I., Masu To (Meséong, Mésejon, Mesegou); also Cerisy I. and Givry I. on some charts.
- Mwóócun Mwutukun—Unnugot Pass (Onugot, Muitekun Pass).
- Mwutukun—Mutukun I.
- Mwóócun Nenna—Nenna Pass (Nena Pass).
- Woccá—Otta I., Otta Jima (Ota, Odja, Otä, Ottä).
- Mwóócun Woccá—Otta Pass, Otta Jima Suido (Ota Pass, Otä Pass); also given by Krämer as Epil en Ottä, which would properly be Epinen Woccá ('Butt or West End of Woccá').
- Woconuuk ('Middle Reef')—Kuop Atoll, Royalist Is., Kunto Shoto, Kimisima Syoto, Kuop To, Cuop. All informants agree that the name Kuwopw (Kuop) is an old name for Wuumaan to which the atoll belongs, and never was applied to this atoll itself. (Boutau and Eiué erred; the correct name is Neewoc.)
- Royanis or Nómwun Royanis—another name for Kuop Atoll, derived from the English name Royalist Is.
- Neewoc ('Reef Place')—Kuop Atoll, according to Krämer (1932: 38), who gives Léuot and Lëot. (I have confirmed this as the correct name.)
- Feneppi ('Sandy Land')—Givry I., Falipu I., Tashibana Shima (Fenëpi), in Kuop Atoll.
- Fénénuuk ('Middle Land')—Hacq I., Feraru I., Fuhi Shima (Fananuk), in Kuop Atoll.
- Fánáyik ('Fish Land')—Lauvergne I., Taira Jima (Fanaik), in Kuop Atoll.
- Ipis ('At Sand')—South I., Epis I., Minamoto Jima.

- Fánaásic ('Incipient Land')—Fealeasicz Rf. (Faleasits).
- Pesón—a reef immediately to the southeast of Mwóócun Pesón (Pizion Pass).
- Epinner—said to be another name for Pesón Rf., possibly the small reef at its northwest end next to Mwóócun Pesón (Pizion Pass).
- Mwóócun Pesón—Pizion Pass (Pison Pass).
- Pisipis ('Many Sands')—the stretch of sands and rocks between Mwóócun Pesón (Pizion pass) and Mwóócun Pisipis (Pispis Pass).
- Mwóócun Pisipis ('Pass of Many Sands')—Pispis Pass.
- Neepis ('Sand Place')—Lepis Rf.
- Winiyon ('Sand Place'), Oniyon or Mwóócun Oniyon ('Many Sands or 'Pass of Many Sands')—Aleon Pass.
- Pwúkúweniyón-Paguerion Rf. (Puguerion).
- Mwóócun Awanap ('Pass of Great Mouth')—Aualap Pass, South Pass, Minani Suido.
- Woconuuk ('Middle Reef')—Ozoluk Rf, located in the middle of Mwóócun Awanap (Aualap Pass).
- Fánáw ('Single Land'?)—Faleu I., Minani Jima (Faneu, Falau).
- Fanawenifaan—a small reef between Fánáw (Faleu) I. and Féwúrupw (Fourup) I. (Falaueníval).
- Féwúrupw ('Mushroom Coral')—Fourup I.
- Mwóócun Fénúwómwoc—Fanusamoz Pass (Fanuamot Pass).
- Fénúwómwoc ('Short Island')—an islet according to Eiue, which would correspond to the islet shown on Winiitiw (Ulityu) Rf. on some charts; but according to Krämer it is a reef. Krämer's description of Winiitiw (Ulityu) as a "long reef" does not fit the little reef on which the islet is shown on charts, but does describe the reef, nameless on charts, immediately to the west. I follow Eiue that it is an islet located where Ulityu Rf. is shown on charts and that Ulityu Rf. is mislocated.
- Winiitiw—a long reef to the west of Fénúwómwoc I. (Ulityu, Ulitja).
- Mwóócun Winiitiw—a pass immediately to the west of Winiitiw Rf.
- Wocamwú, Wocaamwú ('Fragment Reef')—a reef between Mwóócun Winiitiw and Mwóócun Winiféwúró (Ulifauro Pass).
- Mwóócun Winiféwúró—Ulifauro Pass (Olifauro); Krämer also gives Nāsutrol Pass.
- Fánaásic ('Incipient Land')—Falasit I. (Falāsīt).
- Wonnag—Ollan I., Aioi or Aiu Jima (Olang, Onan, Olan); also Bori I.
- Wuraatu or Epin Wuraatu—a small pass by Nómos (Lamos) Rf.
- Nómos—Lamos Rf.
- Tamarir—Tamaryr Rf. (Tamarir).
- Pweyinap ('Great Pearl-Shell')—Pueilap Rf.
- Mwóócun Pweyinap—a pass by Pweyinap (Pueilap) Rf.
- Neneperer—Leneperer Rf.
- A large pass without name, according to Eiue.
- Sóópwu, Sópwu—Sobu Rf.
- Mwóócun Winipiru—pass next to Winipiru (Uliperu) I. (Uliberū Pass).
- Winipiru ('Beachrock Place')—Uliperu I. (Uliberū).
- Woconap ('Great Reef')—the long stretch of reef between Winipiru (Uliperu) I. and Piyaanú (Torres or Piaanu) I.

- Wenen—Olei I. (Wēlen).
- Piseyiya—Piseia I., Bernard I.
- Ácáác—Edat I., Futako Jima (Adjadj, Edát).
- Fénúwenaanú ('Land of Spirits')—Fanueranu I., Suzuma Jima.
- Enegen Woomey—an islet (Elengalomei, Elenalōmei).
- Anagaseyirú—Alansieru I. (Elengaseiru, Alanseiru).
- Piyaanú ('Spirit Sand')—Torres I., Piaanu I., Nishi Jima (Bianu, Pialū).
- Mwóócun Piyaanú ('Pass of Spirit Sand')—Piaanu Pass, Nishi Suido (Bianu Pass, Pialu Pass).
- Fénúfén ('Many Caves')—Fanufan Rf.
- Mwóócun Neenómw—pass between Fénúfén (Fanufan) Rf. and Neenómw (Lelom) Rf. (Lelom Pass).
- Neenómw ('Lagoon Place')—Lelom Rf.; presumably so named because of the two small lagoons it incloses at its northeastern end.
- Mwóócun Fánánááney—Faleallej Pass (Falealei Pass); Krämer also gives Epil Faleallei, which would be Epin Fánánááney ('Butt or West End of Long Land').
- Fánánááney, Fenenááney ('Long Land')—the long reef to the northeast of Neenómw (Lelom) Rf. (Falealei, Allei).
- Tewen Romónum ('Channel of Romónum')—a small channel in the middle of Fánánááney Rf. marking the southwestern boundary of the portion of barrier reef under the hegemony of Romónum (Ulalu) I.
- Mwiripwut ('Bad Luck')—Murapot of Krämer (1932: 41), small reefs on the lagoon side of the northeastern end of Fánánááney Rf.
- Mwóócun Wonosópw—pass between Fánánááney Rf. and Wonosópw Rf.
- Wonosópw—the reef to the northeast of Fánánááney Rf.
- Mwóócun Wocopac—pass between Wonosópw Rf. and Wocopac Rf.
- Wocopac—reef to the northeast of Wonosópw Rf.
- Wocen Mwásá—a small reef immediately to the northeast of Wocopac Rf.
- Mwóócun Wuraanú ('Pass of Spirit-Full')—pass between Wocen Mwásá and Wuraanú (Yawata) I.
- Waraanú ('Spirit-Full')—Yawata I. (Urálu, Ulalu); this is the proper location and identification of the island named Yawata on Japanese charts, according to the people of Romónum (Ulalu) I., to whom this islet belongs. The name Wuraanú, I judge, was mistakenly applied to Romónum I. as Ulalu by Cantova (Krämer, 1932: 7), a natural error for an explorer inquiring about island names from the north end of Truk's lagoon at Piis (Pis) I.
- Mwóócun Feyiicén—pass immediately north of Wuraanú (Yawata) I.
- Feyiicén ('Smooth-Ground Rocks'?)—reef northeast of Wuraanú (Yawata) I.
- Mwóócun Wunen—pass between Feyiicén Rf. and Wunen Rf.
- Wunen—reef northeast of Feyiicén Rf.
- Mwóócun Anaw—pass between Wunen Rf. and Anaw Rf.
- Anaw ('Cassytha Filiformis Grass'?)—reef northeast of Wunen Rf.
- Tewen Romónum ('Channel of Romónum')—a small channel in the middle of Anaw Rf. marking the northeastern boundary of the section of barrier reef under the hegemony of Romónum (Ulalu) I.
- Mwóócun Anaw—pass between Anaw Rf. and Owuun Rf. Eieue insisted that

the name Mwóócun Anaw or Anaw Pass applied to the passes at each end of Anaw Rf.

Pinepinen Mwóócun Anaw ('Plug of Anaw Pass')—a small reef in Mwóócun Anaw (Anaw Pass).

Owuun—reef northeast of Anaw Rf. and pinepinen Mwóócun Anaw Rf.

Pinepinen Mwóócun Owuun ('Plug of Owuun Pass')—a reef northwest of Owuun Rf., blocking the pass there.

Tawanap ('Great Channel')—Taulap Pass. This is its proper location and not in the position of Mwóócun Wonosópw (Wonosópw Pass) as shown on some charts.

Mwóócun Wocopeges—another name for Tawanap (Taulap Pass).

Wocopeges ('Cross-Reef')—reef just north of Tawanap (Taulap Pass).

Mwóócun Pisamwe—pass between Wocopeges Rf. and Pisamwe I.

Pisamwe—an islet erroneously labeled Yawata I. on U. S. Hydrographic Office charts (Pisamoe).

Woconap ('Great Reef')—reef on which Pisamwe I. is located.

Mwóócun Fanaanú—pass between Woconap Rf. and Fanaanú (Falalu) I.

Fanaanú ('Spirit Land')—Falalu I., Kiku To (Falanu, Falálu); also erroneously identified as Honaf or Etet I. on some charts.

Wiiton ('Peak Place')—reef on which Fanaanú (Falalu) I. is located.

Mwóócun Pisiniinin—pass by Pisiniinin (Lamoil) I.

Pisiniinin ('Plover Sands')—Lamoil I., Pisiniini I., Ran To (Pisililin). The name Lamoil would properly be Nómwiin.

Anagenikápwá, Anageniképwá—Alanenkobwe I.

Wocááney ('Long Reef')—the long stretch of reef on which Pisiniinin (Lamoil) I. and Anagenikápwá (Alanenkobwe) I. located.

Mwóócusiic, Mwóocusiic—the pass between Wocááney Rf. and Piis (Pis) I. It is given by Krämer as Säpép Pass, which he describes as the "great northern Pass."

Piis ('Sands')—Pis I., Kita Jima (Pise).

Panúwu ('Outer or North Side')—Pis I., Kita Jima; an alternative name for Piis.

D. Islands and Reefs in Truk Lagoon (See Stark and Hay, 1963: Plates 1 and 2, and Krämer, 1932: 41, 56, 61, 68, 89).

Faneené—Fanuela I., Bara To.

Pwuwe—Buet I., Tsubaki To.

Fanagat—Fanuet I., Suisan To, Susen; probably the Falang of de Blois (Krämer, 1932: 7).

Fánemwoc ('Short Land' or 'Short House')—Fanamar I., Kasuga To.

Fanós—Falas I., Sumiyoshi To (Faleos, Foleos).

Ééké—Aga I., Hakumiyo To, Hyakutai (Ogo).

Winifirer—Sand I., Sakaki To.

Faná—Falo I., Dakura To, Gregorie I. (Fono, Fälo).

Pisiwi—Bisivi I., Dakura To (Pisiui).

Pisiiras—Scheiben I., Kaido To.

Ipis ('At Sand')—reef midway between Fanó (Falo) I. and Wééné (Moen) I.

Pisiniyap ('Fish-Catch Sands')—a reef marked 'small islet' on Hydrographic Office charts, Shobei Sho.

- Pisiinún—Bush I., Ume Sho; said by Eiue to be a reef, not an islet.
- Ferit—Herif I., Ferit I., Mamo To (Ferrit).
- Ápiicún or Epiicún—a reef between Etten Mwékúmwék (Yanag) I. and Ferit (Herit) I.
- Wééné—Moen I., Haru Shima (Wela, Wöla, Uola, Holla); also reported as Iros, Moen, Moenn, and Röra by some explorers. The name Moen comes from the large western district of Mwáán on Wééné I., and Iros comes from its northwestern district of Iras. Röra seems to come from Rééré district on Tonowas (Dublon) I.
- Pisep—reef just west of Wééné (Moen) I.
- Etten Mwékúmwék—Yanag I. (Etelemokemok).
- Tonowas ('Eastern or Upper Peak')—Dublon I., Natsu Shima (Toloas, Torres).
- Fénémwú ('Fragment Land')—Fanamu I., Hotaru Jima (Falamu).
- Etten—Eten I., Take Jima (Etel).
- Wénné—Onna I., Otoko Jima (Olla).
- Meriperip—Meryberyb I., Yome Jima.
- Wonaaram ('Saffron Sand')—Onnaram I., Onna Jima (Onaram).
- Fananéén—Fananan I., Muko Jima (Fanalon, Fararan, Fanaran).
- Wosán—Ozen I., Oi Jima (Osell, Odsen).
- Oow—Eo I., Ototo Jima (Ou, Eou).
- Fénéw—Faneu I., Imoto Jima (Fanau, Farau).
- Fánaát—Faleat I., Ano Jima (Fenat, Felat).
- Ettekiin—Atkin I. (Etëgin, Etagin, Atäkin).
- Ettesic—Tako I. (Etesit, Etajec, Etejit, Etësit).
- Wuumaan—Uman I., Fuyu Jima, Chamisso I. (Oumol, Umol).
- Kuwopw—old name for Wuumaan (Uman) I. (Kuop, Cuop).
- Feefen—Fefan I., Aki Shima (Fëfen).
- Siis—Tsis I., Susuki Jima (Sis).
- Párem—Param I., Kaeide Jima, Kaide Jima, Lejeune I. (Barem, Perem, Päräm); also given as Periadik.
- Téétiw ('Lower or Western Uninhabited Island')—Tarik I., Fuyo Jima (Dädu, Tardieu, Tadiu).
- Ééyán—Eiol I., Hoshi Jima (Eoeal, Eoian, Ojal); also Arthus I.
- Fónónó, Fanónó—reef southeast of Wútéét (Udot) I.
- Wútéét—Udot I., Getsuyo To.
- Éét ('Smoke')—Eot I., Maye Jima.
- Ooc—a reef to the northeast of Éét (Eot) I. (Ot); not to be confused with the word *wooc* 'reef'.
- Pisan—White Sand I. (Pisal).
- Piseec—reef west of Pisan (White Sand) I.
- Féwúmaaraw ('Blue-Green Rocks')—reef between Piseec and Romónum (Ulalu) I.
- Ééyin—reef north of the eastern end of Wútéét (Udot) I.
- Wonos—reef between Wútéét (Udot) and Romónum (Ulalu) I.
- Romónum or Romanum—Ulalu I., Nichiyo To (Romolum, Rumalum, Rumurum, Remalum). The name Ulalu or Oulalu appears to be derived from Wuraanú (Yawata) I., whose name was recorded by the explorer Cantova and subsequently became associated with the island of Romónum.

- Faayé—a reef immediately to the west of Romónum (Ulalu) I.
- Noow—a small reef off the southwestern tip of Romónum (Ulalu) I.
- Pisiniyon ('Sandy Sands')—reef to the southwest of Romónum (Ulalu) I.
- Kúnú—Kuli I., Takasuna To (Konu, Kullo, Kuru, Kenu, Gunu).
- Fenessic ('Incipient Land')—Faleosicz I. (Faleasicz, Felesit, Falesits, Fenësit).
- Woneyas ('Upper or Eastern Sand')—a reef southwest of Fenessic (Faleosicz) I.
- Sómwóóru—Somóro of Krämer, a reef immediately to the west of Woneyas Rf.
- Fónónó ('Farther land')—a small reef immediately to the southwest of Sómwóóru Rf.
- Wocónóórog—reef to the southeast of Woneyas Rf. and Sómwóóru Rf.
- Fanapeges ('Cross Land')—Fala-Beguets I., Kayo To (Falebanges, Falebenges, Fale begets, Fala benas). So named because its long axis lies north and south at right angles to the prevailing east-west axis of its neighboring islands.
- Féwúrupw, Fowurupw ('Mushroom Coral')—Tonuamu I., Yuki Jima (Faurop, Faurup, Fouruk).
- Fénúwómwóc ('Pass Island')—Fanurmot I., Araro Jima (Fanuamot, Fenmoz, Faluamot). Possibly the name should be Fénúwómwoc ('Short Island').
- Toon ('Peak')—Tol I., Suiyo To (Ton); also mistakenly called Faituk, which is properly Fááyicuk, the name for the western half of the Truk lagoon, in which Toon is the largest island.
- Woney—Wonei (Onei), the large peninsula at the north end of Toon (Tol) I., treated by the Trukese as if it were a separate island entity and presently a municipality independent of Toon (Tol) municipality.
- Paata—Pata (Pada), an island or peninsula linked to Woney on Toon (Tol) I.
- Pwene—Polle (Pöne, Boelle, Boenne), an island or peninsula linked to Toon (Tol) I. Also mistakenly named Inúk or Ilukunboelle, which are properly Inúk and Inúkún Pwene ('At the outer side' or 'At the outer side of Pwene'), names referring to the west end of Pwene and not to the whole.
- Wonamwe—Onamue I., Doyo To (Onamol, Onamoe, Olawe).
- E. Place Names of Wééné (Moen) I. (See Stark and Hay, 1963: Plate 1, and Krämer, 1932: 50-55).

1. Districts and subdistricts.

- Iras—Iras District (Iros).
- Wununowu—Unulou (Ulúlou), a subdistrict of Iras (Krämer, 1932: 54), site of a pier (Worooren Wununowu).
- Meccitiw or Meccitiw—Metitiu District (Mechitiu, Mëtitíú, Mézitiu, Metediu).
- Wunuuganata—subdistrict at border of Iras and Meccitiw, present location of Trust Territory Government headquarters.
- Nantakú—another name for Wunuuganata (from Japanese).
- Tunnuuk—Tunuk District (Tamuk, Tunnuk, Tollok).
- Peniyesene—Peniyesene District (Peliësele).
- Wupweyin—Upwein (Ubuein), a subdistrict of Peniyesene.
- Peniya—Penia District (Péllia).
- Sópwúúk ('Tail District'?)—Sabuk District (Sobuk).
- Neemwáán ('Right-hand Place')—Nemwan (Nemwän, Lëmoell), a subdistrict of Sópwúúk.
- Éér ('South')—Or (Ör), a subdistrict of Sópwúúk.

Wúnúpis ('Sandy Point')—Winipis (Ulibis Vinepis, Unipis), a subdistrict of Sópwúúk.

Nuukanap ('Center')—Nukanap (Lúgalap, Núkelap), a subdistrict of Sópwúúk.

Peyitiw ('Lower or Western Side')—Peitu (Beitiu, Peytiu), a subdistrict of Sópwúúk.

Epinupw—Epinup District (Ebilup, Epirup), given by Krämer as a subdistrict of Wiicap.

Wiicap—Wichap District (Vidjap, Uitzap, Witap).

Neewúwé ('Stream Place')—Neaüwö District (Lëaua).

Winiinúk ('Outside Place')—subdistrict of Neewúwé at southwestern tip of the island (Viniluk).

Mwáán ('Right-hand')—Mwän District (Moen, Moenn).

Anapéwúwoow—Anapauo subdistrict (Anapauö, Alabauan), site of mission station and Mizpah High School.

Neepúg—(Nepung (Lëbiung), a locality in Mwáán, site of a pier (Worooren Neepúg).

Neepwukos—Nebcos, a subdistrict of Mwáán.

Neewáce—Newacho (Lauädjei, Nauadje), a locality in Mwáán.

Faayis—Fais (Fäi), a subdistrict of Mwáán.

Neefé—Nöfö, a subdistrict of Mwáán.

2. Mountains and other places.

Tonaacaw ('Basalt Peak')—Mt. Ton Azan (Tonaachau, Tol en atau, Toladjau), in northwest.

Cukucap—Mt. Trúkjap of Krämer.

Neeweec—Mt. Nöwöch (Nöwäch, Lëoat, Lëöë, Néoe, Lauëdj).

Cukuram ('Saffron Mountain')—Mt. Trukurám on Krämer's map.

Winifetin ('Grass Place')—Mt. Vinifedil of Krämer.

Wiitipwen ('All-Around-Going Place')—Mt. Witipön (Vidiboén, Uitipen).

Wiitunukkis—Vitúnokis Pass of Krämer (Witunokis).

Winiféwúréér—Mt. Winifourer (Vinifaurén, Ulifeurer). The Vinifaurén Ridge of some maps is misplaced, being the same as this mountain.

Cukummóg ('Big Mountain')—Mt. Chukumong (Trukumang, Djukumong); not the same summit as that of Mt. Wiitonokken, as shown on some maps.

Wiitonokken, Tonokken ('Sharp Peak Place' or 'Sharp Peak')—Mt. Teroken (Tokén, Téroken).

Winiféwúwac—Mt. Winifauwach (Vinifauádj), site of a battleground between Epinupw and Wiicap districts.

Cukuwén ('Vegetation Mountain')—Mt. Chukuwön. This seems to be the Mt. Lëboluk of Krämer, who also gives as lesser summits in its immediate neighborhood: Lëdjëlo, Lëtidji, Faulking (which would properly be Féwúkuning 'Plover Rock'), and Lëkiliau (which would properly be Neekiniyaw 'Truk-Palm Place').

Wúnúúnen Nuukanapen Iras ('Tip of the Center of Iras')—Unun en Nukanap, the point at the northwest corner of the island.

Wúnúúnen Wupweyin ('Tip of Wupweyin')—the cape at Wupweyin.

Winipat ('Inlet Place')—Vinibat Creek of Krämer, separating Iras and Mwáán Districts.

Pwoow—Pou Bay (Bou).

Wiisino—reef projecting out from Pwoow Bay.

Neepiyepi (Sand-flat Place)—site of pier extending out from Pwoow Bay.

Nómwiinuuk ('Lagoon-at-middle')—Nomenuk Bay.

F. Place Names of Tonowas (Dublon) I. and Eten (Eten) I. (See Stark and Hay, 1963: Plate 1, and Krämer, 1932: 57-64).

1. Districts and subdistricts.

Tonof—Tonof District (Tólop).

Paata—Pata District (Pāda).

Wóón Piyepi ('Sand Flat')—Wonpiep District (Wonpiepi).

Meseeráán ('Eye of Day' or 'East')—Meseiren District (Méséran, Meseipen).

Sapwowu ('Outer District')—Sapou District (Sópou, Sóbou).

Fáán Kacaw ('Under the Basalt')—Fankachau District (Fēngatau, Fēlkedjau).

Rééré—Rörö District (Rörö, Rërë, Rara).

Mwónon—Monon District (Moálol, Moron).

Sópwonog ('Inner District')—Saponong District (Sēbolong, Sōpolong).

Peniyóór ('Near Side')—Penior District (Peliór, Périor).

Nuukanap ('Center')—Nukanap District.

Peniyenúk ('Outer Side')—Penienuk District (Peliëlúk, Périeluk).

Sapwúún—Sapun District (Sābun).

Etten—Eten District, Eten I.

Nuukan ('Its Middle')—Nukan District (Lúgan, Lógan).

Núkúné—Nukura District (Nuküna, Lúkula, Nagunna).

Pwene—Pone District (Boanne, Boallë, Boëllë).

Sóni—subdistrict of Pwene (Soni, Sónni, Söli).

Ccún—Chün District (Djun).

Necap—Nächap District (Lēdjap).

2. Regional Groupings of Districts.

According to Krämer (1932: 59-60):

Sópweyas (?) ('Upper or Eastern District', Krämer's Sóboeas), containing Ccún, Necap, and Tonof; Paata, containing Paata and perhaps Wóón Piyepi (presumably Krämer's Lómolap, which would be Nómwónap 'Great Lagoon'); Kucuwa (Kútua, Kuchua), containing Meseeráán, Sapwowu, Fáán Kacaw; Mwónon, containing Rééré and Mwónon; Enin (Elin, Ellin), containing Peniyóór, Nuukanap, Peniyenúk; Sapwúún, containing Sópwonog and Sapwúún; Núkúné, containing Nuukan, Núkúné, and Pwene.

According to Boutau:

Tonof, containing Tonof and Paata; Kucuwa, containing Wóón Piyepi, Meseeráán, Sapwowu, Fáán Kacaw; Rééré; Mwónon, containing Mwónon and Sópwonog; Enin, containing Peniyóór, Nuukanap, Peniyenúk; Sapwúún, containing Sapwúún and neighboring Etten I.; Pwene, containing Nuukan, Núkúné, Pwene, Ccún; Necap.

The Japanese grouped these regions, according to Boutau, into administrative units called *kúmi*: Kucuwa, containing Tonof, Paata, Wóón Piyepi, Meseeráán, Sapwowu, Fáán Kacaw; Rééré, containing Rééré, Mwónon, Sópwonog; Enin, containing Peniyóór, Nuukanap, Peniyenúk; Pwene, containing Sapwúún, Etten I., Nuukan, Núkúné, Pwene, Ccún, Necap. Under American administration these *kúmi* continue to be units of local government within the

municipality of Tonowas (Dublon) and units of athletic competition, with the exceptions that Neecap has broken away to form a *kúmi* by itself, and Sapwúún and Etten I. have jointly established a separate *kúmi*.

3. Mountains and other places.

Féwúkanaw ('Cordia-Tree Rock')—Mt. Foukenaw (Faukelau).

Noton—Mt. Noton (Nadon).

Winikopos (?)—Mt. Urikoposu (Uligóbas, Vinikopos).

Neeyonukkón—Mt. Neonukon.

Tonomwáán ('Man Peak' or 'Right-hand Peak')—Mt. Tolomen (Tonoman, Tóloman, Tonóuen, Tolomuan). Krämer names two spurs to the north as Baumoán and Baufeeffin, which would properly be Péwúmwáán 'Right Arm' and Péwúfeeffin 'Left Arm'.

Sóniwu—Mt. Soniwu (Sóri ilu).

Wiisenet—Mt. Wisenet (Visélet, Uitjélet).

Ógomanaw—Mt. Angomanau, site of R.C. Mission, which gave the hill this name, changing its old one.

Winimógómóg—Mt. Unimongemong (Vinimangemang, Vilimóngamong).

Taménotow—Mt. Tamenotou.

Winimékúr ('Head Place')—Mt. Unimokur (Vinimakur, Vilimāgor).

Pweyinap—Mt. Uinku on Etten (Eten) I. (Peilas).

Nameram—Nameram Bay.

Wúnúúnen Kucuwa—Kutua Point or Unun en Kuchua, cape at east end of Kucuwa.

Neemwónon—a reef, on maps miscalled Nemonon Bay (Lëvalol).

Amara—the bay miscalled Nemonon Bay on maps.

Wúnúúnen Nekkúk ('Tip of Biting Place')—Unun en Nekuk, cape at northeast end of Enin.

Wúnúúnen Enin ('Tip of Enin')—Unun en Elin, cape at east end of Enin.

Neewén ('Vegetation Place')—a bay in Peniyenúk.

Neenómw ('Lagoon Place')—the bay into Sópwonog.

Wúnúúnen Sóni ('Tip of Soni')—Unun en Soni, cape at southwest end of Pwene.

Nómwun Wiicoopi—Nom en Wichopi (Witopi), a bay in Ccún.

Winimwóóc or Wúnúúnen Winimwóóc—Unimoc Point.

G. Place Names of Wuumaan (Uman) I. (See Stark and Hay, 1963: Plate 1, and Krämer, 1932: 65-68).

1. Districts and subdistricts.

Mwóócón—Machon (Mödjon, Madon), district and subdistrict.

Mwanúkún—Manukun (Malekun, Manekun), subdistrict of Mwóócón.

Araga—Aranga (Alanga), the subdistrict of Mwóócón formed by the long neck of land in the northeast of the island.

Panútiw ('Lower or Western Side')—Panitu (Pálétiu, Pálledu, Páletiu), a district; according to Krämer it included Mwóócón District at the time of his visit.

Sóónnuuk—Sanuk (Djonug), a subdistrict of Panútiw.

Nuukan ('Its Middle')—Nukan, a subdistrict of Panútiw.

Nuukanap ('Center')—Nukanap (Lúkalap, Lógalap), a district; according to Krämer it was a subdistrict of Sópwótá.

Neesaraw ('Barracuda Place')—Neserau (Lësaráu), a subdistrict of Nuukanap.

Neefé—Lëfa of Krämer, a subdistrict of Nuukanap.

- Neepwononog**—**Nepononong** (Lëbónolong, Nébunnom) a subdistrict of Nuukanap.
- Inúk** ('At the Outside or Ocean Side')—**Inuk** (Illik, Iluk), a district.
- Sópwótá** ('Upper or Eastern District')—**Sapoto** (Söbota), a subdistrict of Inúk; according to Krämer a subdistrict within a district of the same name, including Nuukanap as another sub-district.
- Nuukeyinúk** ('Middle of Outside or of Ocean Side')—**Lugeiluk** of Krämer, a subdistrict of Inúk.
- Sópwótiw** ('Lower or Western District')—**Sapotiu** (Sábotiu), a subdistrict of Inúk.
- Kúcú**—**Küchü** (Gúdju), a district.
- Neepwon**—**Nepon** (Nëabon, Lébon), a subdistrict of Kúcú.
- Sapwoow**—**Sapou** (Sabbou, Sóbou), a subdistrict of Kúcú at the south end of the island.
- Peekeen**—**Peken** (Bëkén, Bëgén), a district; also a subdistrict according to Krämer.
- Sápetiw**—**Sápëtiu** (Jápetiu) of Krämer, a subdistrict of Peekeen.

2. Mountains and other features.

- Wiicukunó** ('Farther-Hill place')—**Mt. Uitrukula** (Vitrukula) of Krämer (1932: 65, 66).
- Winimwér**—**Mt. Vinimar** of Krämer, a northeastern spur of **Mt. Wuróóras**.
- Wuróóras**—**Mt. Uroras** (Uróras).
- Wiiton** ('Peak Place')—**Mt. Vidon** of Krämer, the southernmost mountain on the island.
- Wúnúunen Aragé** ('Tip of Araga')—**Unen en Aranga**, the northern cape.
- Winikeyikey**—**Vunigeigei** of Krämer, who says it is the name for the tip end of Aranga; but according to Eiue it is a reef.
- Pwéénnap** ('Great Swamp')—**Boallap** of Krämer, the great taro swamp at **Mwóócón**.
- Wúnúunen Nuukanap** ('Tip of Nuukanap')—**Unun en Nukanap**, a cape formed by the projection of reef out from Nuukanap.
- Wúnúunen Sópwótiw** ('Tip of Sópwótiw')—**Unun en Sapotiu**, a cape formed by the projection of reef out from Sópwótiw.
- Wununowu**—**Ununou** of Krämer, name of the southernmost point at Sapwoow.
- Wúnúunen Sapwoow** ('Tip of Sapwoow')—another name for **Wununowu**.
- Wúnúunen Mwanúkún** ('Tip of Mwanúkún')—said by Eiue to be another name for Aranga, possibly refers to the projection of reef between Araga and **Mwanúkún**, or perhaps that is **Winikeyikey Rf**. These names need to be verified on the ground.

H. Place Names of Feefen (Fefan) I. (See Stark and Hay, 1963: Plate 1, and Krämer, 1932: 68-71).

1. Districts and subdistricts.

The districts shown on present maps do not correspond with those given by Krämer. I was able to check only the names on current maps.

Wununnó ('Farther Cape'?)—**Ununo District** (Ununó, Ulunno); more strictly the locality at the northwest end of the island in the immediate vicinity of the **Wununnó pier** (Worooren **Wununnó**), a part of Krämer's district of **Fögen** (Fängen, Fogan).

Winiinis—**Wininis District** (Velilis), included by Krämer in his **Sábesis District**, with would properly be **Sápesis**. The present **Winiinis** seems to include all of Krämer's **Sábotiú District**, which would properly be **Sópwótiw** and should

not be confused with the present Sópwótiw District at the south end of the island.

- Másá—Mesa District (Mésa, Mässä Meja), included by Krämer in his Sábesis (properly Sápesis) District.
- Wupwen—Upen District (Uboén), according to Krämer also a subdistrict within the district of the same name.
- Sópwótá ('Upper or Eastern District')—Sapotä District, a blank area on Krämer's map, but apparently a part of his Sābore District (properly Sapwóre).
- Sópwótiw ('Lower or Western District')—Sapotiu District, corresponding to a part of Krämer's Sābore (properly Sapwóre) District.
- Kúkkúwu—Küküwü District (Kukue, Kuku), a part of Krämer's Sabore District (properly Sapwóre).
- Sapwóreenog ('Inner Sapwóre')—Saporänong District (Soborëlong), together with Sónnuuk District a part of Krämer's Moén (properly Mwáán) or Fëlip (properly Fáánipw) District.
- Sónnuuk, Sónnuuk—Sanuk District, together with Sapwóreenog District making up Krämer's Moén (properly Mwáán) or Fëlip (properly Fáánipw) District.
- Feyin—Fein (Fëin), a subdistrict of Sónnuuk.
- Onnogoc—Onnogoch District (Ónogot, Álongot), with Tine and Wununnó Districts a part of Krämer's Fögen District.
- Tine—Tine District (Tilë), with Onnogoc and Wununno a part of Kramer's Fögen District.

2. Mountains and other places.

The locations of mountains on current maps, based on the U.S. Commercial Company Survey in 1946, are at variance with their locations according to Kramer. Eiue differed from both.

- Irow—Mt. Iron (Irou). This is a tabu name, and the mountain is spoken of in mixed company as Cukupar.
- Cukupar ('Red Mountain')—Mt. Chuk en Ipar, another name for Mt. Irow.
- Cukucap—Mt. Chukuchap (Djúkudjap, Tuguczap).
- Cukusoow—Mt. Chukusou (Djukudjou, Toguczou). Krämer also gives a Djukusou as the name of the mountain at the southern end of the island.
- Cukusamaw—Mt. Djukusamau of Krämer, given by him as south of Wiitonomó and north of Winiféwúnó, but given by Eiue as north of Wiitonomó and Winiféwúnó.
- Winiféwúnó ('Farther-Rock Place')—Mt. Winifouno (Vinifaula), given by Krämer and Eiue in the position of Wiitonomó on current maps.
- Wiitonomó—Mt. Witunumo (Vidónomo, Utinima), given by Krämer as between Cukusoow and Cukusamaw, and by Eiue as between Cukusamaw and Winiféwúnó.
- Wúnúnen Néwúnukow—Unen en Naunukou, a cape. Néwúnukow is presumably the name of the projecting reef.
- Wúnúnen Núkún Aget ('Tip of the Outer Side of the Coral Gravel')—Unun en Nükünanget, a cape. Núkún Aget in presumably the name of the projecting reef.
- Wúnúnen Marop—Unun en Meirop, a cape. Presumably Marop is the name of the projecting reef.

Wúnúúnen Pwukunó ('Tip of Away-Projection')—Unun en Pukúou, a cape, Pwukunó is presumably the name of the projecting reef.

Wúnúúnen Toow—Unun en Tou, a cape. Presumably Toow is the name of the projecting reef.

Wúnúúnen Wocamwú ('Tip of Fragment Reef')—Unun en Ochamu, a cape. Wocamwú (Odjámu) is given by Krämer as the name of the projecting reef.

Wúnúúnen Winikot—Unun en Winikot, a cape. Winikot is presumably the name of the projecting reef.

Wúnúúnen Fáán Mwónó—Unen en Fanmono, a cape. Fáán Mwónó is presumably the name of the projecting reef.

Wúnúúnen Wunuf—Unun en Unuf, a cape. Wunuf is presumably the name of the projecting reef.

Wúnúúnen Cukusirip—Unun en Chukusirip, a cape. Cukusirip is presumably the name of the mountain ridge that extends to the sea here.

Wúnúúnen Neepwásuk—Unun en Nepwásuk, a cape.

Wúnúúnen Wunumw—Unun en Unum, a cape. Wunumw is presumably the name of the projecting reef.

Wúnúúnen Wúnnúkopw ('Tip of Kuwopw-Point')—Unun en Unukop, a cape. Wúnnúkopw is the name of the projecting reef, the place where Sowukuwopw, the legendary first lord of Kuwopw or Wuumaan (Uman) I. died.

Wúnúúnen Wúnnúfa ('Tip of Fa-Point')—Unun en Unufa, a cape. Wúnnúfa is the name of the reef, the place where Sowufa, the legendary first lord of Feefen (Fefan) I. died.

I. The Place Names of Siis (Tsis) I. (See Stark and Hay, 1963: Plate 1, and Krämer, 1932: 72-73).

Peniyesis—Peliësis of Krämer, who says it is the name for the entire eastern side of the island.

Peniyetiw ('Lower or Western Side')—Peliëtiu of Krämer, who says it is the name for the entire western side.

Winipéew—Mt. Winipou (Vinibau).

Wúnúúnen Wonaareg ('Tip of Saffron Sand')—Unun et Onäreng, the cape at the north end. Wonaareg is presumably the name of the reef.

Wúnúúnen Neeféwúwac—Unun en Näfouoch (Lëfauót), the cape at the south end.

Wúnúúnen Neenimwékút ('Tip of Place-of-Motion')—Unun en Nenimokut, a cape. Neenimwékút presumably is the name of the projecting reef.

J. The Place Names of Párem (Param) I. (See Stark and Hay, 1963: Plate 1, and Krämer, 1932: 72).

Peniyamwáán ('Right Side')—Pariéuan of Kubary (See Krämer), a district.

Neyamwacag—Neawachang, a subdistrict of Peniyamwáán.

Féwút—Faut, a subdistrict of Peniyamwáán.

Opuun—Opuun of Kubary (See Krämer), a district; also the site of a battleground.

Mósóór ('Lagoon Side')—a subdistrict of Opuun.

Supwur—Supur, a subdistrict of Opuun.

Fáánipw ('Below the Wind' or 'Lee')—Fanip (Ferip), a subdistrict of Opuun, and locality of a pier (Worooren Fáánipw).

Wúnúúnen Neyamwacag—Unun en Neawachang, a cape.

Wúnúúnen Féwút—Unun en Faut, a cape.

Wúnúúnen Supwur—Unun en Supur, a cape.

K. The Place Names of Téétiw (Tarik) I. (See Stark and Hay, 1936; Plate 1, and Krämer, 1932, 72).

Negeyon—Nengeon, locality of a pier (Worooren Negeyon).

Peniyéér ('South Side')—Penior, locality of a pier (Worooren Peniyéér).

Wiicukunó ('Away-Hill Place')—Uichukula Hill.

Wúnúúnen Winikei—Unun en Unikei, a cape.

Wúnúúnen Epiisóton ('Tip of Butt-end-of-rock')—Unun en Episaton, a cape.

L. The Place Names of Mútéét (Udot) I. (See Stark and Hay 1963: Plate 1, and Krämer, 1932: 73-76).

1. Districts and Subdistricts.

Núkúnuféw ('Outside of the Rock')—a district (Lukúlefau). Its people now live in Peniya, with which it is presently merged.

Fónómó—Fanama District (Fáloma, Falami).

Sópwutiw ('Lower or Western District')—Sapotiu, a subdistrict of Fónómó.

Neeppi ('Beach')—Näpi (Nëpi), a locality in Fónómó; existence denied by Boutau, who says it is just the word for 'beach', but affirmed by Krämer, U.S. Commercial Survey, and Eieue.

Tunnuuk—Tunuk District (Túnuk).

Féwúcaap ('Face-Down Stone')—Fouchap, a locality in Tunnuuk.

Wóónipw ('Above the Wind' or 'Windward'?)—Onip District (Volip), by 1964 divided into two districts named for the localities Neepwon and Pisamw (see below).

Neepwon—Lëbon of Krämer, a subdistrict of Wóónipw.

Pisamw—Pisam, a subdistrict of Wóónipw, and site of a pier (Worooren Pisamw).

Monowe—Monowä District (Mólowe, Mólove, Méloe, Mónoa, Molowä).

Rusin—Rusin (Rúsin), a subdistrict of Monowe, site of a pier (Worooren Rusin).

Neewoomas—Neomas (Nesóvas), a subdistrict of Monowe, site of a pier (Worooren Neewoomas).

Kuumw—Gum of Krämer, a subdistrict of Monowe.

Mwáánitiw ('Lower or Western Mwáán')—Manitiu District (Máletiu).

Fáásafag—Fasafang (Fësefang), a subdistrict of Mwáánitiw, site of a pier (Worooren Fáásafag).

Peniya—Penia District (Pëlia); also a subdistrict.

Piyestic ('Incipient Sand')—Piesich (Piësit), subdistrict of Peniya.

2. Mountains and other places.

Núkúnuféw ('Outside of the Rock')—hill and peninsula in northern end of the island (Niginfeu, Lukúlefau).

Wiitonnapp ('Great Peak Place')—Mt. Uitonap (Vidolap, Uitónnap, Witolap).

Féwúwar—Mt. Fouwar (Féuar), south of Wiitonnapp.

Cukiisenuk—Mt. Chukisenuk, at southwestern end of the island.

Neeworoor—Mt. Loror and Neoror of Krämer, main mountain peak in western part of Tunnuuk District.

Nippéw—lesser peak north of Neeworoor and part of the same massif.

Wiisópw—Mt. Uitjap of Krämer (?), the main peak in the eastern part of

- Tunnuuk District.
- Cukunc—Mt. Trukulë of Krämer, main peak in Wóónipw District.
- Núkún Acaw ('Outer side of the basalt')—the point at the north end of Núkúnúféw District.
- Núkúnnag—another name for the point at the north end of Núkúnúféw.
- Neewoc ('Reef Place')—Neoch, apparently the projecting reef on the north shore of Tunnuuk.
- Neepiinómw ('Lagoon-Sand Place')—Näpinom (Epinom), site of a pier (Worooren Neepiinómw) in Tunnuuk.
- Féwúmaw ('Hard Rock')—Foumaü, a point on the north shore of Wóónipw.
- Neewu ('Outer Place')—Nëu, westernmost point of the island.
- Núkún Féwúpar ('Outer-Side of Red-Stone')—Nukunfouper, a point south of Mt. Wiisópw.
- Wányiro—Uneiro, a point south of Mt. Neeworoor.
- Epiineenómw ('Butt-End of Lagoon-Place')—Epinenom, mangrove swamp between Monowe and Tunnuuk.
- Wúnúúnen Kuumw ('Tip of Kuumw')—cape at southwestern end of the island.
- Wúnúúnen Piyesic ('Tip of Piyesic')—point in middle of west shore.
- M. The Place Names of Éét (Eot) I.** (see Stark and Hay, 1963: Plate 1, and Krämer, 1932: 76).
- Peniyemwáán ('Right Side')—Peniamwän District.
- Fáán Asaas—Fanasas, a subdistrict of Peniyemwáán.
- Sópwowu ('Outer District')—Sapo District (Sabbo).
- Neemeyis—Námeis (Lameis), a subdistrict of Sópwowu, site of a pier (Worooren Neemeyis).
- Fáánipw ('Under-Side of Wind' or 'Lee')—Fanip District.
- Núkún Acaw ('Outer Side of Basalt')—Näkunachau, the northeastern point.
- Wúnúúnen Neemeyis ('Tip of Neemeyis')—Unun en Námeis, the southern point.
- Neepánáás—Näpenas, point on the western side of the island.
- N. Place Names of Romónum (Ulalu) I.** (see Stark and Hay, 1963: Plate 2, and Krämer, 1932: 88, where the directions have been reversed).
- Corog—Chorong District, derived from the name of the Lagoon or bay of this name.
- Winisi—Winisi District (Vilisi). It gives its name to the pier at the west end of the island (Worooren Winisi).
- Epin Fénú ('Butt-End of the Island')—a subdistrict of Winisi, and the southwestern point of land.
- Newuwomá—the mountain misnamed Wichuk (properly Wiicuk 'Mountain Place') on present maps. Wiicuk is the name of the land plot at the mountain's summit.
- Wúnúúnen Neepwór ('Tip of Neepwór')—Unun en Neepor, cape formed by the projection of the great reef named Neepwór at the east end of the island.
- Wúnúúnen Iyán ('Tip of Iyán')—cape formed by the projection of the reef Iyán ('At Branching-Coral').
- Corog—Chorong, the lagoon or bay inside of Iyán Reef, site of a pier (Worooren Corog).
- Tawanap (Great Channel')—the pass into Corog Bay, also named Tawépwec in

itag talk.

Wúnúúnen Wocááney ('Tip of Wocááney')—the cape formed by the projecting reef Wocááney ('Long Reef') at the southwestern end of the island, misnamed Unun en Chösialfa on present maps.

Wúnúúnen Céésinifé ('Tip of Céésinifé')—Unun en Chösialfa (misplaced on present maps), the northwestern cape or point, named for Céésinifé ('Hibiscus Leaf'), the plot of land just south of and terminating at the point.

Núkiisóton ('Outer-Side of Rocks')—Saton, the stretch of shore and adjacent reef immediately east of Wúnúúnen Céésinifé. There is no Unun en Saton (which would properly be Wúnúúnen Sóton) as shown on present maps, at least as known to Eiue and Boutau, both residents of the island.

Fáánikép—Fäniköp, a rocky stretch of shore and adjacent reef in the middle of the north shore of the island. There is no cape or point here called Unun en Fäniköp as shown on present maps.

Núkúnaayo—Nukunao, name of the stretch of reef on the northeast shore and of the sea-spirit (*cénúkken*) who is supposed to inhabit the place. This reef area is also called Woconuuk ('Middle Reef'). There is no cape or point called Unun en Nukunao as shown on present maps.

O. Place Names of Fanapeges (Fala-beguets) I. (see Stark and Hay, 1963: Plate 2, and Krämer, 1932: 88).

Sópwótiw ('Lower or Western District')—Sapotiu District.

Sópwiiram ('District of Saffron')—Sopüram, a subdistrict Sópwótiw, site of a pier (Worooren Sópwiiram).

Neepiitiw ('Lower or Western Sand Place')—Nepitu, a subdistrict of Sópwótiw and site of a pier (Worooren Neepiitiw).

Peniyamwáán ('Right Side')—Peniamwän District.

Sópwuu ('Outer District')—a subdistrict of Peniyamwáán, also called Sópwuwu or Sópwowu.

Fááyisón—Faison, site of a pier (Worooren Fááyisón).

Seyiseyin—Seisein Hill.

Wiicuk ('Mountain Place')—Mt. Wichuk.

Fáán Megit—Mt. Fanmengit.

Wúnúúnen Sópwuu ('Tip of Sópwuu')—Unun en Sopu, the southern cape.

Wúnúúnen Sópwiiram ('Tip of Sópwiiram')—Unun en Sopüram, the northwestern cape.

P. Place Names of Toon (Tol) I., with Woney, Pwene (Polle), and Paata (Pata) (see Stark and Hay, 1963: Plate 2, and Krämer, 1932: 77-87).

1. Place Names of Woney.

Peniyátá ('Upper or Eastern Side')—Penieta District.

Neepwos—Nepos District (Nëbos).

Neenón—Nenon District (Nënon), also site of a pier (Worooren Neenón or Worooren Woney 'Pier of Woney').

Tonokas—Tonokas District.

Nuukanap ('Center')—Nukanap District.

Sópwutiw ('Lower or Western District')—Sapitiu District (Sabetiu).

Fanam—Fanam District.

Wúnúúnen Teweneyón ('Tip of Teweneyón')—Cape Olei (Unun en Taweneon).

Ráás—Mt. Räs (Res).

Nómwun Kúćú—Nom en Küchu, bay between Woney and Féwúúp District of Toon (Tol) I.

2. Place Names of Toon (Tol) (other than Woney).

Féwúúp—Faup District (Faúúp). The pier at its northern end is known as Worooren Féwúúp.

Féwúpe—Faupö District (Fauba).

Amwacag—Amachang District (Amatang, Ámadjan, Amazan).

Wiicukunó—Wichukuno District (Uitjukula, Utugolo).

Cukuyénú—Chukianu District (Djukuiélu, Trukianu).

Fóósón—Fason District (Fāsan, Fāsol).

Winifey—Unifei District (Ölifei, Vinifei).

Faaré—Farö District (Fāra).

Necécécé—Nechöchö District (Ledódo, Lezaza).

Mwúnniyen—Munien District (Munién, Muliel).

Wóónipw—Onip District (Ölip, Olap).

Winimwér—Mt. Unimor (Ulivár, Ulimmer, Vinimórr, Ulimár) in Féwúúp.

Féwúpe—Berg (Mt.) Fauba, from which Féwúpe District takes its name.

Wiisenet—Berg (Mt.) Viselet in Féwúpe.

Wiicukunó ('Away-Mountain Place')—Berg (Mt.) Uitjukula (Utugolo), from which Wiicukunó District gets its name.

Cukuyénú ('Spirit Mountain')—Berg (Mt.) Djukuielu (Trukianu), from which Cukuyénú District takes its name.

Winikéés—Mt. Unikos (Unikös).

Winipwéet ('Nose Place')—Mt. Tumuital (Unipöt, Uliböt, Viniböat), the highest mountain in Truk. The name Tumuital (Tumuitul, Tumúitol) is possibly to be interpreted as Tumwiiton ('Fall-of-Peak'), referring to the sheer cliffs on the north and west faces of the mountain.

Wiicuk ('Mountain Place')—Mt. Vitruk of Krämer.

Winifey—Mt. Vinifei of Krämer, from which Winifey District gets its name.

Cukune—Mt. Trukulé of Krämer.

Táániyon—Tenion I. in the mangrove swamp off Féwúpe.

Wúnúnen Táániyon—Unun en Tenion, cape off Táániyon I.

Wúnúnen Amwacag—Unun en Amachang, cape at the southeastern tip of Amwacag.

Neetuutu ('Digging or Excavation Place')—site of Roman Catholic Mission, and name of canal (Ánúkún Neetuutu). The name was coined when the Japanese dug the canal.

Finaatenfiya—site of present Protestant Mission and school (from the English name Philadelphia).

Pataaniyen—site of former Protestant Mission (not a native Trukese name). Also site of a pier called Worooren Misin (Oror en Mission on current maps) or, to avoid confusion with the pier at Finaatenfiya, Worooren Pataaniyen.

Wúnúnen Winifey—Unun en Unifei, the cape at the southeastern end of Winifey District.

Wiisenif—Wisénif, site of a pier (Worooren Wiisenif) in Necécécé.

Neenipas—Nenipias, site of a pier (Worooren Neenipas) in Mwúnniyen.

Wúnúúnen Féwúcé—Unun en Fouchö, cape at southernmost tip of Toon I.
 Nómwiiccún—Nom en Chün (Namoidjún), the bay between Wóónipw District
 of Toon I. and Pwene I.

3. The Place Names of Pwene (Polle) I.

Cukuram—Chukuram District (Djúkुरam).

Neyirenómw—Neirenom District (Leirëlom, Neirórom).

Sópwowu ('Outer or Ocean-Side District')—Sapou District (Sábbo).

Manayiyo—Malaio District (Méleio).

Neetón—Neton District (Lëdol).

Cukuram ('Saffron Mountain')—Mt. Chukuram (Djúkुरam, Trúkुरam), so named because of an old battleground on it, *ram* or *ramaram* 'saffron color' referring here to the color of blood. Cukuram District takes its name from the mountain.

Neyirenómw—Berg (Mt.) Leirelom, from which Neyirenómw district gets its name.

Neyinamón—Mt. Meiamon (Neiamon, Neinamon).

Neyyéwút ('Current Place')—the locality in Cukuram District at the point where it almost joins Wiicukunó District on Toon I., so named because of the tidal channel (Ánúkún Neyyéwút) that separates the two islands here.

Wúnúúnen Wonoyit—Unun en Onoët, cape at southeast tip of Neyirenómw.

Wunap—Unap, the peninsula at the southwest corner of Neyirenómw.

Wúnúúnen Wunap ('Tip of Wunap')—Unun en Unap, the cape at the end of Wunap Peninsula.

Inúk ('At the Outer Side')—Inuk (Iluk, Ilukúnboelle), the region at the west end of Pwene.

Nómwun Inúk—Ilick Harbor (Nom en Inuk, Iluk Bay).

Winikáápi—Unikapi, Unikopi (Winikapi, Oligabi), peninsula at the western end of Sópwowu District.

Wúnúúnen Winikáápi ('Tip of Winikáápi')—Unun en Unikapi, Unun en Unikopi, cape at the point of Winikáápi Peninsula.

Nómwun Neemóton—Lemotol Bay (Nomon Nematon, Lematol Bay, Lëmadol Bay), the great bay between Pwene (Polle) I. and Paata (Pata) I.

4. The Place Names of Paata (Pata) I.

Sópwótá ('Upper or Eastern District')—Sapota District (Sábota), also site of a pier (Worooren Sópwótá).

Etiyamar—Etiemar District (Etiamar).

Pwowukocow—Poükechau District.

Epin ('Its Butt-Eud')—Epin District (Ebin), also site of a pier (Worooren Epin).

Nuukaf—Nukaf District (Logaf, Logaf).

Féwúmwuunó ('Precipice')—Berg (Mt.) Faumuig (Faumula), misplaced on present maps, which put Berg Fangaden at its location. It is named for the sheer cliff on its northern face.

Etiyamar—Berg (Mt.) Adeamer, misplaced on present maps, which put Berg Faumuig at its location. It is the mountain from which Etiyamar District takes its name.

Neeféwúwimw ('Cave Place')—the natural cave that forms a tunnel through which goes the road linking Sópwótá and Nuukaf Districts.

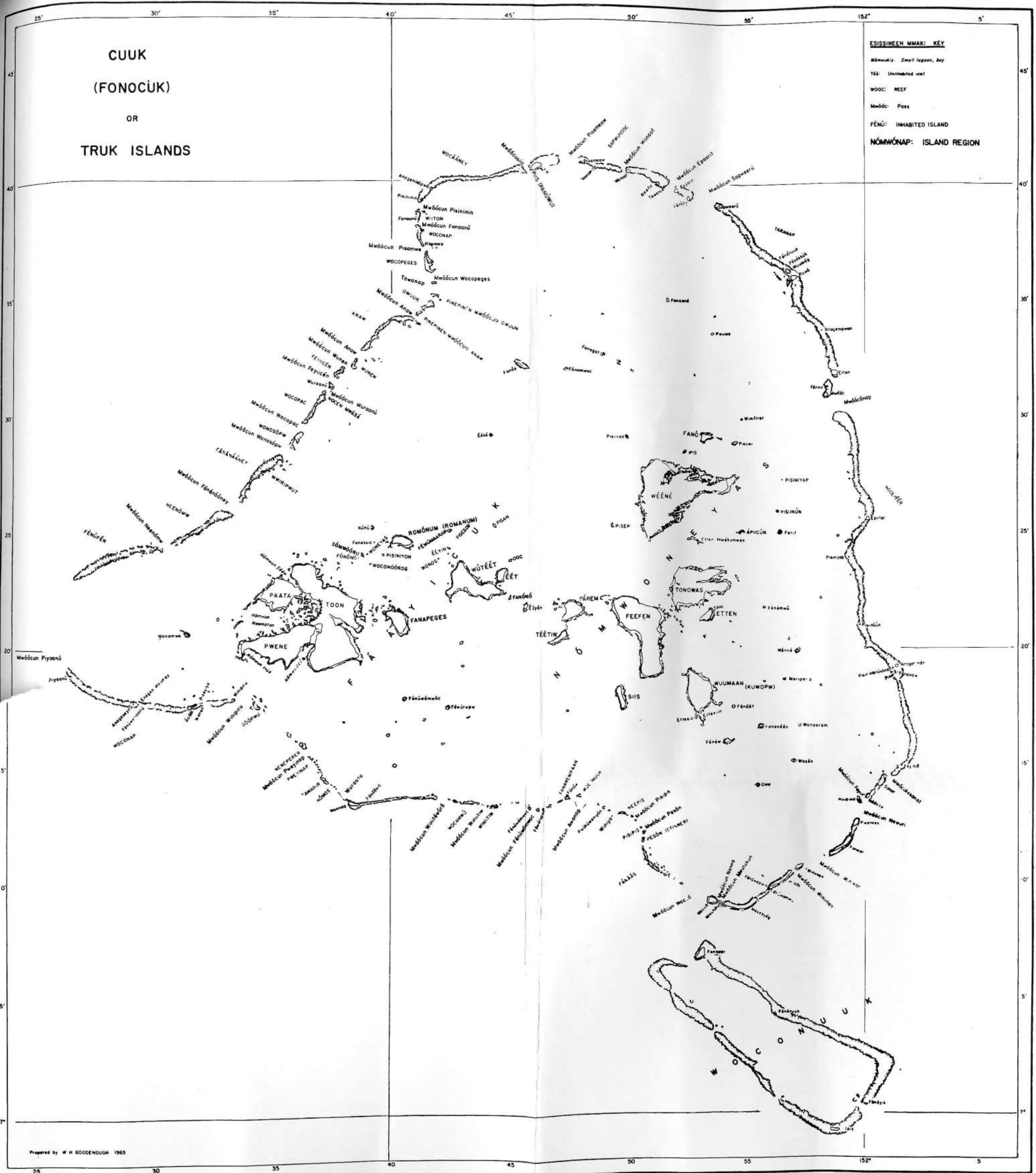
- Nómwun Sééw ('Bay of Porcupine Fish')—Lamoseu Bay (Nom en Sou), the bay between Paata (Pata) I. and Woney Peninsula of Toon (Tol) I.
- Ánúkúnáp ('Great Channel')—Anikunap Channel (Krämer's Nēbedei or Lébetei), separating Paata (Pata) I. from Woney Peninsula of Toon (Tol) I.
- Wúnúúnen Micikey ('Tip of Micikey')—Unun en Michikei (Cape Midjigei), cape at southern tip of Pwowukocow District.
- Wúnúúnen Epín ('Tip of Epín')—Unun en Epín, cape at west end of Paata.
- Wúnúúnen Sópwótá ('Tip of Sópwótá')—Unun en Sapota, cape at northern extremity of Paata (Pata).
- Nómwiisé ('Sunset-Glow Sound')—the sound between Paata (Pata) I. and the section of barrier reef under its hegemony to the west and northwest.

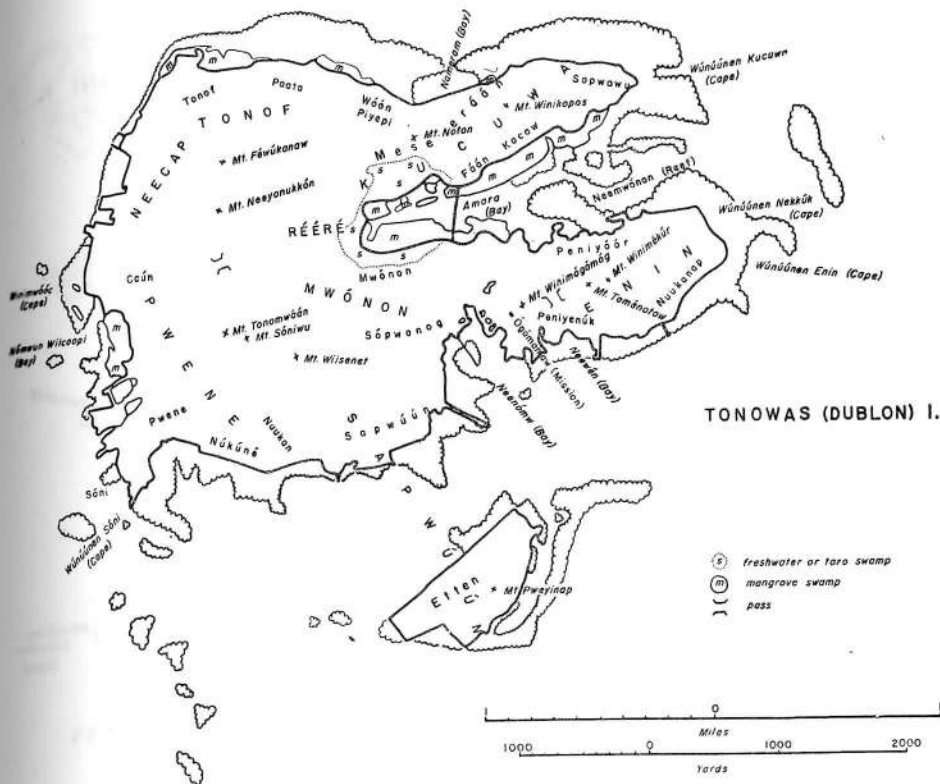
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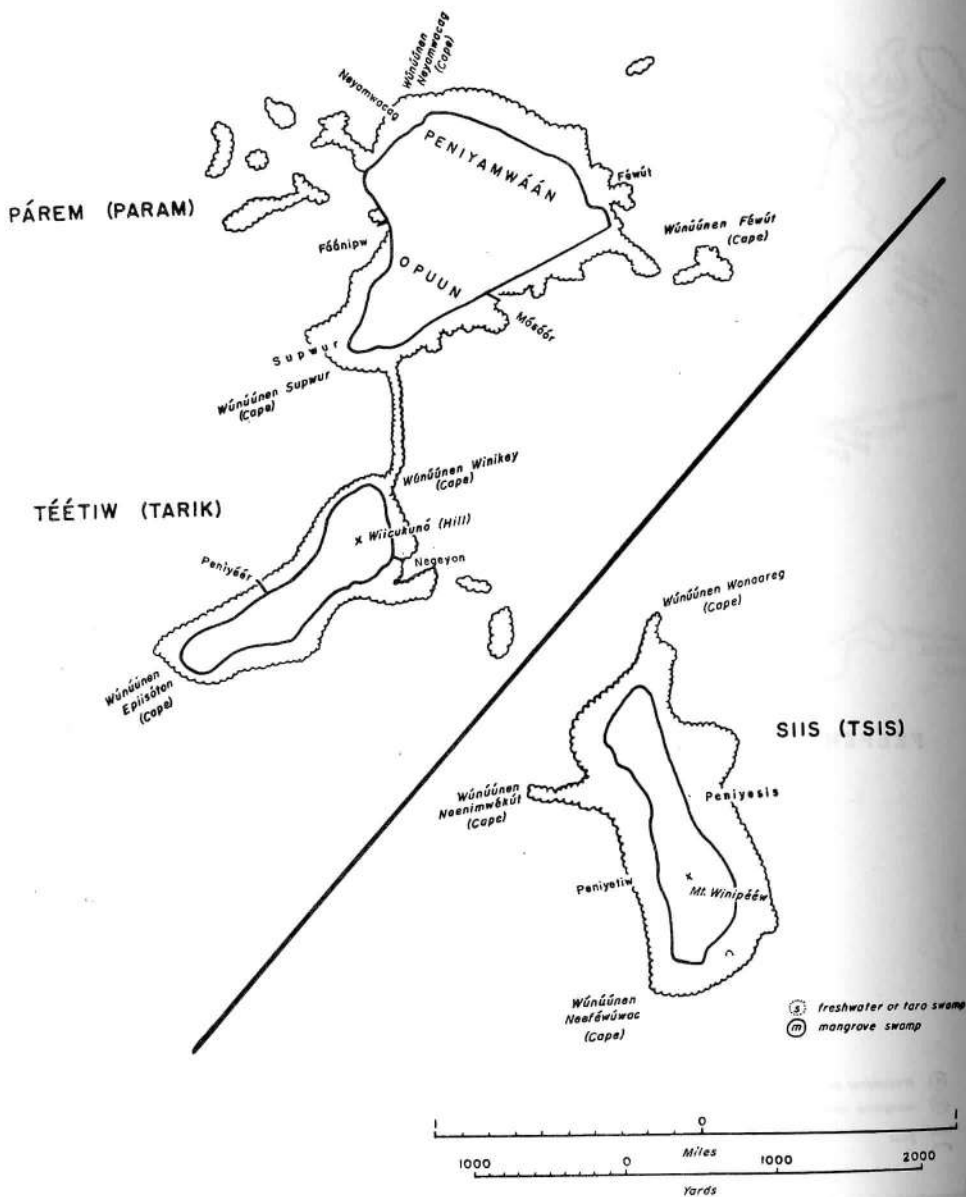
CUUK
(FONOCÜK)
OR
TRUK ISLANDS

ESISSIENEN MMAK: KEY
 Mámáuk: Small lagoon, bay
 TEE: Uninhabited islet
 WOOC: REEF
 Mwoóc: Pass
 FÉNU: INHABITED ISLAND
 NÓMWÓNAP: ISLAND REGION





Map 3.

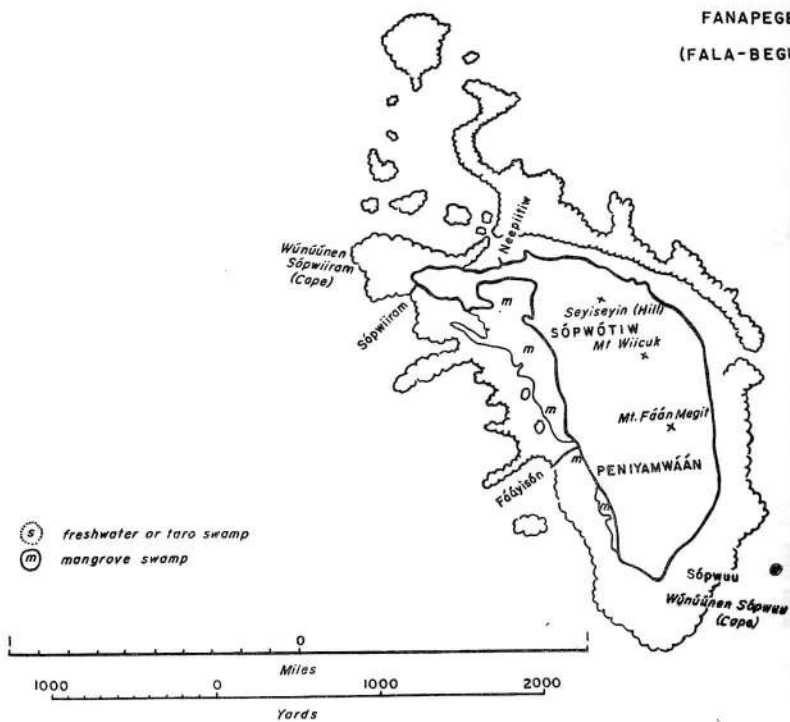


Map 6.

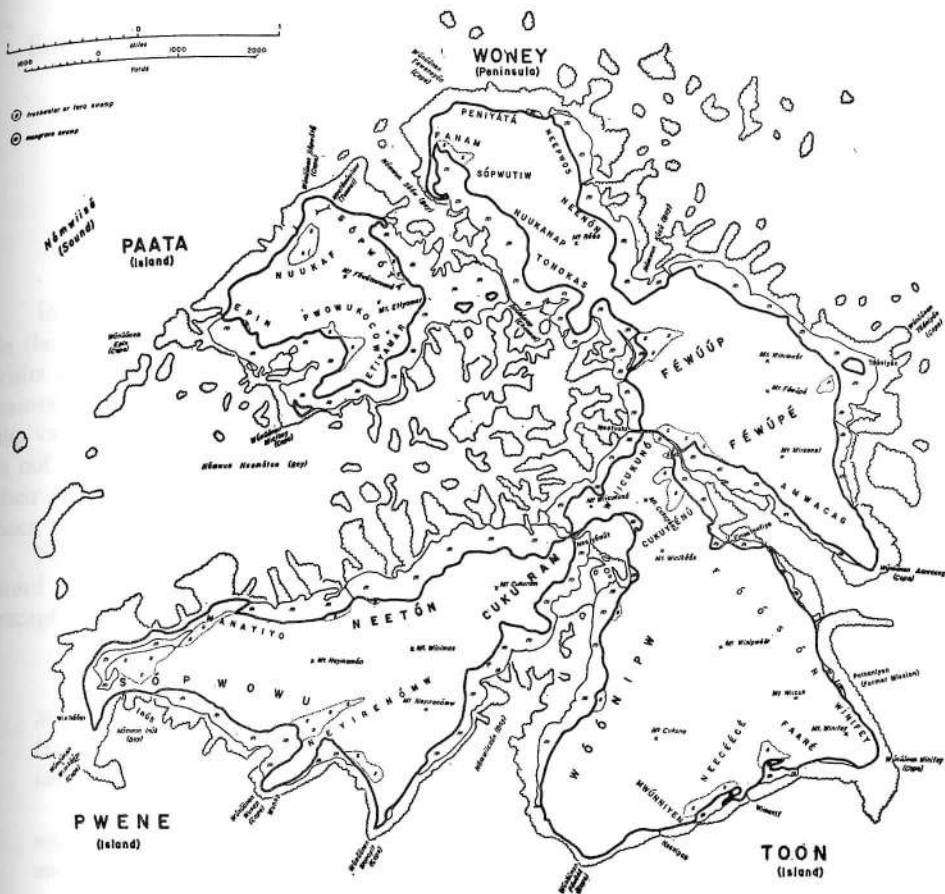
Micronesica



FANAPEGES
(FALA-BEGUETS)



Map 8.



Map 9.