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by E. H. Bryan, Jr., that I check the linguistic accuracy of a list of names he had compiled from published and unpublished sources. 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 Eiue 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 sōpw ‘district’ and tiw ‘down, west.’ Romónum speakers compound them as sōpwu-tiw ‘lower (western) district,’ but a district of this name on Fanapeges (Fala-beguets) Island was given by both informants as sōpwu-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

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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 ỳ 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 ȏ, ō, and ȯ, represent each a different vowel. Dyen’s proposal to use one diacritic alone, rendering the above as ȏ, ̄, and ̄, 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

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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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consonants</th>
<th>Dyen</th>
<th>Elbert</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p (pp)</td>
<td>p (pp)</td>
<td>p (pp)</td>
<td>p, b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pw (ppw)</td>
<td>q (qq)</td>
<td>pw (ppw)</td>
<td>pw, bw, bo, p, b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t (tt)</td>
<td>t (tt)</td>
<td>t (tt)</td>
<td>t, d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c (cc)</td>
<td>c (cc)</td>
<td>ch (tch)</td>
<td>ch, tr, tj, dj, t, cz, z, r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k (kk)</td>
<td>k (kk)</td>
<td>k (kk)</td>
<td>k, g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f (ff)</td>
<td>f (ff)</td>
<td>f (ff)</td>
<td>f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s (ss)</td>
<td>s (ss)</td>
<td>s (ss)</td>
<td>s, z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r (rr)</td>
<td>r (rr)</td>
<td>r (rr)</td>
<td>r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m (mm)</td>
<td>m (mm)</td>
<td>m (mm)</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mw (mmw)</td>
<td>b (bb)</td>
<td>mw (mmw)</td>
<td>mw, mo, m, v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n (nn)</td>
<td>n (nn)</td>
<td>n (nn)</td>
<td>n, l, r, nn, ll, d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g (gg)</td>
<td>g (gg)</td>
<td>ng (ngng)</td>
<td>ng, g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vowels</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i (ii)</td>
<td>i (ii)</td>
<td>i (i:)</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e (ee)</td>
<td>e (ee)</td>
<td>e (e:)</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>å (ââ)</td>
<td>å (ââ)</td>
<td>å (â:)</td>
<td>å, a, ca, e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>û (ûû)</td>
<td>û (ûû)</td>
<td>û (û:)</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ê (êê)</td>
<td>ê (êê)</td>
<td>ê (ê:)</td>
<td>ê, o, a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a (aa)</td>
<td>a (aa)</td>
<td>a (a:)</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u (uu)</td>
<td>u (uu)</td>
<td>u (u:)</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o (oo)</td>
<td>o (oo)</td>
<td>o (o:)</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ô (ôô)</td>
<td>ô (ôô)</td>
<td>ô (ô:)</td>
<td>ô, o, a, â</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semivowels</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>w, ü, u</td>
<td>w, v, u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>e, i</td>
<td>e, i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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) å (as in bat), a (as in father) u (between book and boot), ô (as in law). The remaining three are a little more difficult: å is pronounced as if one were saying English good with the lips pulled back (not rounded). ê 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, ô), 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 $u$, $u$ 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 $\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{i}}$ ‘live’ and $\text{eo}$ ‘captured’ for $\text{y\ddot{a}y\acute{a}}$ and $\text{yo}$, and $\text{sem\acute{e}}$ ‘my father’ for $\text{sem\text{e}}$. Nor has it been customary to write $w$ when it is followed by $u$, $o$, or $\acute{u}$ (Elbert writes $\text{uch}$ ‘banana’ for $\text{wuuc}$) or when it is final (Elbert $\text{tau}$ ‘reef, channel’ for $\text{taaw}$). The contrast between initial $w$ and $y$, however is clear in the two expressions $\text{yaa yo}$ ‘he was captured’ and $\text{yaa wo}$ ‘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 $\text{y\ddot{a}y\acute{a}}$ 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 $\text{yen\acute{i}\acute{a}\acute{e}m}$ ‘young man’ and $\text{yen\acute{i}\acute{e}}\text{n}$ ‘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 $(y)e(e)(y)$, being in various contexts $yee$, $yee$, $eey$, 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 $\text{Y\acute{e}t}$ after pause and in $\text{Sovuy\acute{e}t}$ ‘Proprietor of $\text{Y\acute{e}t}$, but has no initial $y$ in $\text{w\acute{o}m\acute{e}}\text{Eot}$ ‘on Eot’.

This being the case, how does one list it in a gazetteer of Trukese place names, as $\text{Y\acute{e}t}$ or $\text{E\acute{e}t}$? Technical linguistic considerations (Dyen, 1965) favor $\text{Y\acute{e}t}$. Established orthographic habits among the Trukese people favor $\text{E\acute{e}t}$. 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 sówō- or sāpwo- (‘district, division, section’), e.g., sówōtiw, sówōtítā, sówōnog, sówōwu, sówōwuu, sāpwowu. The names peniyamwoán or peniyemwoán (‘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 Weéné (Moen), and Mwáántíw on Wútéét (Udot). This may be because they are on the right hand as one faces them from the northern end of Weéné (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 pisí-, 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aas, -yas, -was</td>
<td>upper part, place above, eastern side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acaw</td>
<td>basaltic rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anag</td>
<td>broken white branching coral, coral gravel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anuk, ánukú</td>
<td>small channel, canal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuuk, cukú-, cuk</td>
<td>mountain, hill, mound (of any size)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>éwút</td>
<td>current (of water or sea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>éwúwé</td>
<td>brook, stream, river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faa, -fat</td>
<td>lagoon between shore and fringing reef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fáá, faa, fa</td>
<td>underside, lowerside, bottom, western side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fana-, fáná-, fene-, féné-, fono-, fónó-</td>
<td>island or reef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fénú, fénúwa, fénüwe</td>
<td>inhabited land or island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mataw</td>
<td>a deep, deep sea, sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meenuk</td>
<td>barrier, reef, outer reef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mwóóce, mwóóco-, mwóócu-, mwóócu-</td>
<td>pass in a reef (bigger than a small channel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nce-, ne-</td>
<td>location (in time or space), place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-nog-</td>
<td>in, inwards, lagoonwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nómo, nómwu-, nómwo-, nómo, -nóm-</td>
<td>bounded body of water, lagoon, bay, sound, sea, territorial waters, archipelago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuuk, nuuke-, nuuka-</td>
<td>middle, center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>núkú-</td>
<td>exterior, outside, outer surface, environs, beyond, ocean side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nükúnap</td>
<td>'the great outside', the high sea, ocean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oor, oru-, óro-, yór-</td>
<td>immediate surroundings, environs, side of something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pe-</td>
<td>edge, bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paat, -pat-</td>
<td>inlet, offshore gully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pis, pisi-, pise-, pisa-</td>
<td>sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piru</td>
<td>beach rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piyepi</td>
<td>low-lying flat land (as on an atoll island)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piye-</td>
<td>-pi-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppa-, ppe-</td>
<td>edge, bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppi, ppiye-</td>
<td>sand, sand spit, sandy islet without vegetation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sáät, seti-, -set-</td>
<td>salt water, sea water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sóton</td>
<td>rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sóópw, sóópwu-, sóópwó-, sóópwó-</td>
<td>district, section, division, estate (of land)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taaw, tewe-, tawa-, -taw-</td>
<td>channel through a reef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>táá-, -tá-</td>
<td>upper side, up, eastern side, east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tée, -tée-</td>
<td>a vegetated but uninhabited islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tive-, -tiw-</td>
<td>lower side, down western side, west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toon, tono-, tonc-, tona-, ton-</td>
<td>high point, peak, pinnacle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wii-</td>
<td>location of, place of (with idea of ‘on’ or ‘surface’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wini-</td>
<td>location of, place of (with idea of ‘on’ or ‘surface’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wona-, wone-, wono, -yon, -won-</td>
<td>sand (?), cf. Tongan ‘one ‘one ‘one ‘sand’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>woco, woco-, wocca-, woca-</td>
<td>-woc-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>woroor, woroore-, worooro-</td>
<td>stone wall, stone causeway, stone pier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wu-</td>
<td>out, outwards, oceanwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wúnúun, wúnúune-</td>
<td>tip, physical extremity, limit or point of a projection of land or reef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wúnúún, wúnúunú-</td>
<td>projection or land or reef, cape</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 tās 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 fōsun 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 Eiue disagree, I give Boutau’s version first and Eiue’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 Fefen, 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 Nukúnoc, 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.
Fánáápi (‘Sandy Lands’)—collective name for the low islands and atolls to the
north, south, and west of Truk.
Fánáápi Ennéfen (‘Northern Sandy Lands’)—Hall Islands.
Nómwun Paafeğ (‘Archipelago of the Northern Side’)—Hall Islands.
Nólórowanú (‘Spirit Border Place’)—Hall Islands.
Fánáápi Éer (‘Southern Sandy Lands’)—region extending from Nama I. south
through Losap, Namoluk, and the Nomoi or Mortlock Is.
Nómwun Nuukeyisen—the region encompassing Nama I. and Losap Atoll.
Mwocunog or Mwólica—Mortlock Islands, a borrowing from the English name.
Fánáápi 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 Wiété (‘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.

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


Mwóocun 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 (Piseme).

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.

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

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

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

Teweniik (‘Channel of Fish’)—Lap I. (Tonelik).

Mwóocun Epaaarit—Ebaritte Pass.

Epaarit—Ruac I. (Ebaritte).

Fénécu (‘Meeting Land’)—Tora I. (Fanatu).

Mwóocun Sópwéerú—Tora Pass, Torashima Pass (Soboeru Pass).

Sópwéerú—Holap I. (Soboeru).

Taranap—the long reef from Sópwéerú (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.

Fénékkuúk (‘Bite Land’)—one of the Northeast Islands (Fanakuk).

Wuumóg (‘Big Fish Trap’?)—North I., in the Northeast Is. (Umanag).

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).

Fénu (‘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 Daualap, which would properly be rendered Tawanap (‘Great Channel’).

Woceyeer (South Reef)—the great reef extending from Mwóócónap (Northeast Pass) southwards to Mwóückiisanat (Salat Pass).

Epíitar—El Kanibu I., Hitsuji Shima (Ebitar).

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

Pisiniún, Pisínún—Boquet I., Pisiron I., Saru Jima (Bisinun, Pisilul).

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

Pisín Ménukómó (‘Sands of the ómó-birds’)—Pisinemelikomo I., Ina Jima (Pisinemelikon).

Fénawaw (‘Waaw-fish Land’ according to Eiue, ‘Outcry Land’ according to Boutau)—Falaw I. (Falafa, Falape). Eiue identifies it as a small reef and not an island.
Pisar—Pisar I., I Jima (Bisar). Eiue identifies it as a small reef and not an island.

Feinif—Feinif I., Soto Jima, Beringuer I. (Feilif).

Mwócukiisanat, Mwócun 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.


Mwócun Fein—Fein Pass.

Wuuwpwut—Uput I. (Obut, Ubub).

Mwócun Newuri—Neruri Pass (Léauri, Neuri).

Pwenees—Pones I., (Boénes, Pores, Woles); also Caplin on some charts

Fanaan, Fanan (‘Branching-Coral Land’?)—Fanan I., Hana Jima, Bois-Duval I. (Fanal, Faran).


Winínen—Udidi I., Ushida To (Uidido, Uliden, Ulilen, Vinilen).

Mwócun Winínen—Udidan Pass (Moz en Udidan); 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. Eiue 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.

Meseeyóğ—Mesegon I., Masu To (Meséong, Mésejon, Mesegou); also Cerisy I. and Givry I. on some charts.

Mwócun Mwutukun—Unnugot Pass (Onugot, Muitekun Pass).

Mwutukun—Mutukun I.

Mwócun Nenna—Nenna Pass (Nena Pass).

Woccá—Otta I., Otta Jima (Ota, Odja, Otá, Ottá).

Mwócun Woccá—Otta Pass, Otta Jima Suido (Ota Pass, Otá Pass); also given by Krämer as Epil en Ottá, 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 Eiue 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 Léot. (I have confirmed this as the correct name.)

Feneppi (‘Sandy Land’)—Givry I., Falipu I., Tashibana Shima (Fenépi), in Kuop Atoll.

Fénénuk (‘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.
Fānāāsic (‘Incipient Land’)—Fealcasicz 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).


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. (Falauenival).

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. (Uliitu, Ulitja).

Mwóócun Winiitiw—a pass immediately to the west of Winiitiw Rf.

Wocamwu, Wocaamwu (‘Fragment Reef’) —a reef between Mwóócun Winiitiw and Mwóócun Winifewuró (Ulifauro Pass).

Mwóócun Winifewuró—Ulifauro Pass (Olifauro); Krämer also gives Násutrol Pass.

Fànáásic (‘Incipient Land’)—Falasit I. (Falásit).

Wonnag—Ollan I., Aioi or Aiu Jima (Olang, Onan, Olan); also Bori I.

Wuraatu or Epín 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.

Sópwu, Sópwu—Sobu Rf.

Mwóócun Winipiru—pass next to Winipiru (Uliperu) I. (Uliperu Pass).

Winipiru (‘Beachrock Place’)—Uliperu I. (Uliperu).

Woconap (‘Great Reef’) —the long stretch of reef between Winipiru (Uliperu) I. and Piyaanú (Torres or Piaanu) I.
Wenen—Olei I. (Wélen).
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, Elenalomei).
Anagasevirú—Alansieru I. (Elengaseiru, Alanseiru).
Piyaanú (‘Spirit Sand’)—Torres I., Piaanu I., Nishi Jima (Bianu, Pialú).
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 Fánánááaney—Faleallej Pass (Falealei Pass); Krämer also gives Epil Faleallei, which would be Epin Fánánááaney (‘Butt or West End of Long Land’).
Fánánááaney, 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 Fánánááaney 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 Fánánááaney Rf.
Mwóócun Wonosópw—pass between Fánánááaney Rf. and Wonosópw Rf. Wonosópw—the reef to the northeast of Fánánááaney Rf.
Mwóócun Wocopac—pass between Wonosópw Rf. and Wocopac Rf. Wocopac—reef to the northeast of Wonosópw Rf.
Wocen Mwasá—a small reef immediately to the northeast of Wocopac Rf.
Mwóócun Wuraanú (‘Pass of Spirit-Full’)—pass between Wocen Mwasá 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 Feyiícén—pass immediately north of Wuraanú (Yawata) I. Feyiícén (‘Smooth-Ground Rocks’?)—reef northeast of Wuraanú (Yawata) I.
Mwóócun Wunen—pass between Feyiícén Rf. and Wunen Rf. Wunen—reef northeast of Feyiícén 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. Eiue insisted that
the name Mwóócun Anaw or Anaw Pass applied to the passes at each end of Anaw Rf.

Pinepinnen Mwóócun Anaw (‘Plug of Anaw Pass’) — a small reef in Mwóócun Anaw (Anaw Pass).

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

Pinepinnen Mwóócun Owuun (‘Plug of Owuun Pass’) — a reef northwest of Owuun Rf., blocking the pass there.

Tawanap (‘Great Channel’) — Taulalap Pass. This is its proper location and not in the position of Mwoocun Wonosópw (Wonosópw Pass) as shown on some charts.

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

Wocopeges (‘Cross-Reef’) — reef just north of Tawanap (Taulalap Pass).

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

Pisamwe — an islet erroniously 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 erroniously identified as Honaf or Etet I. on some charts.

Witton (‘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 (Pisilílin). The name Lamoil would properly be Nómwiín.

Anagenikápwa, Anageniképwá — Alanen kobwe I.

Wocáaney (‘Long Reef’) — the long stretch of reef on which Pisiniinin (Lamoil) I. and Anagenikápwa (Alanenkobwe) I. located.

Mwóócusiic, Mwóócusiic — the pass between Wocááney Rf. and Piis (Pis) I. It is given by Krämer as Sâpep 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.


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).

Fánemwooc (‘Short Land’ or ‘Short House’) — Fanamar I., Kasuga To.

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

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

Winifer — Sand I., Sakaki To.

Fanó — Falo I., Dakura To, Gregorie I. (Fono, Falo).

Pisiwi — Bisivi I., Dakura To (Pisiui).

Písirais — 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 Èpiicún—a reef between Étten Mwékúmwék (Yanag) I. and Ferit (Herit) I.
Wééné—Moen I., Haru Shima (Wela, Wóla, Uola, Holla); also reported as Iros, Moen, Moenn, and Róra 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. Róra seems to come from Rééré district on Tonowas (Dublon) I.
Pisep—reef just west of Wééné (Moen) I.
Tonowas (‘Eastern or Upper Peak’)—Dublon I., Natsu Shima (Toloas, Torres).
Fénémwú (‘Fragment Land’)—Fanamu I., Hotaru Jima (Falamu).
Étten—Eten I., Take Jima (Etel).
Wééné—Onna I., Otoko Jima (Olla).
Méripér—Meryberyb I., Yome Jima.
Wonaaram (‘Saffron Sand’)—Onnaram I., Onna Jima (Onaram).
Fananée—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).
Fânâát—Faleat I., Ano Jima (Fenat, Felat).
Ettekin—Atkin I. (Etégine, Etajic, Atêkin).
Ettèsic—Tako I. (Etesit, Etajic, Ejeit, Étësit).
Wuumann—Uman I., Fuyu Jima, Chamisso I. (Oumol, Umol).
Kuuwpw—old name for Wuumann (Uman) I. (Kuop, Cuop).
Feefen—Fefan I., Aki Shima (Fêfen).
Siis—Tsis I., Susuki Jima (Sis).
Párem—Param I., Kaeide Jima, Kaide Jima, Leujeune I. (Barem, Perem, Pârâm); also given as Periadik.
Téétiw (‘Lower or Western Uninhabited Island’)—Tarik I., Fuyo Jima (Đádu, Tardieu, Tadiu).
Ééyán—Éiol I., Hoshi Jima (Eoeal, Eoian, Ojal); also Arthus I.
Fónónó, Fanónó—reef southeast of Wútéét (Udot) I.
Wútéét—Udot I., Getsuyo To.
Éé (‘Smoke’)—Eot I., Maye Jima.
Ooc—a reef to the northeast of Éé (Eot) I. (Ot); not to be confused with the word woco ‘reef’.
Pisec—reef west of Pisan (White Sand) I.
Fëwumaaraw (‘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, Rumurumum, 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.
Pisinión (‘Sandy Sands’)—reef to the southwest of Romónum (Ulalu) I.
Kûnû—Kuli I., Takasuna To (Konu, Kullo, Kuru, Kenu, Gunu).
Fenessic (‘Incipient Land’)—Faleosicz I. (Faleasycz, Felesit, Falesits, Fenësit).
Woneyas (‘Upper or Eastern Sand’)—a reef southwest of Fenessic (Faleosicz) I.
Sómwoóru—Somóro of Krämer, a reef immediately to the west of Woneyas Rf.
Fônonô (‘Farther land’)—a small reef immediately to the southwest of Sómwoóru Rf.
Woconórog—reef to the southeast of Woneyas Rf. and Sómwoóru Rf.
Fanapeges (‘Cross Land’)—Fala-Beguets I., Kayo To (Falebanges, Falebenges, Falebengts, 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, Fauruk).
Fénuumwoc (‘Pass Island’)—Fanurmot I., Araro Jima (Fanuamot, Fenmoz, Faluamot). Possibly the name should be Fénuwómwoć (‘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 Inûk or Itükunboelle, which are properly Inûk and Inûkûn 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).


1. Districts and subdistricts.

Iras—Iras District (Iros).
Wununouwu—Unulou (Ulúlou), a subdistrict of Iras (Krämer, 1932: 54), site of a pier (Worooren Wununowu).
Meccitiw or Meecitiw—Metitiu District (Mechitiu, Mëtiitû, Mëzitiu, Metediu).
Wunuuganata—subdistrict at border of Iras and Meccitiw, present location of Trust Territory Government headquarters.
Nantaku—another name for Wunuuganata (from Japanese).
Tunnuk—Tunuk District (Tamuk, Tunnuk, Tollok).
Penyesene—Peniesene District (Peliësele).
Wupweyn—Upwein (Ubuein), a subdistrict of Penyesene.
Peniya—Penia District (Péllia).
Sópwúûk (‘Tail District’?)—Sabuk District (Sobuk).
Neemwáän (‘Right-hand Place’)—Nemwan (Nemwän, Lëmoell), a subdistrict of Sópwúûk.
Éér (‘South’)—Or (Ör), a subdistrict of Sópwúûk.
Wúnúpis ('Sandy Point')—Winípis (Ulibis Vinepis, Unipis), a subdistrict of Sópwúuk.

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

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

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

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

Neewúwé ('Stream Place')—Neàuwó District (Léaua).

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

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

Anápéwúwoow—Anapauo subdistrict (Anapauó, Alabaúan), site of mission station and Mizpah High School.

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

Neepwukos—Nebcos, a subdistrict of Mwáán.

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

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

Neefe—Nófó, a subdistrict of Mwáán.

2. Mountains and other places.

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

Cukucap—Mt. Trúkudjap of Krämer.


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

Winífedil ('Grass Place')—Mt. Vinífedil of Krämer.

Wiitipwen ('All-Around-Going Place')—Mt. Witipóin (Vidiböén, Uitipen).

Wiitunukis—Vitúnokis Pass of Krämer (Witunokis).

Winífúwücré—Mt. Winífúrér (Vinífaurén, Ulífeurer). The Vinífauren Ridge of some maps is misplaced, being the same as this mountain.

Cukumüng ('Big Mountain')—Mt. Chułumung (Trukumang, Djukumung); not the same summit as that of Mt. Wiitönokken, as shown on some maps.

Wiitönokken, Tonokken ('Sharp Peak Place' or 'Sharp Peak')—Mt. Teroken (Tolóken, Téroken).

Winífúwüwac—Mt. Winífawač (Vinífauadj), site of a battleground between Epínupw and Wiicap districts.

Cukuwén ('Vegetation Mountain')—Mt. Chukuwuén. This seems to be the Mt. Léboluk of Krämer, who also gives as lesser summits in its immediate neighborhood: Lédjélo, Létidji, Faukuling (which would properly be Féwúkinig ‘Plover Rock’), and Lékiliaw (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 Wupwewin (‘Tip of Wupweyin’)—the cape at Wupweyin.

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

Pwoow—Pou Bay (Bou).
Wiisino—reef projecting out from Pwoow Bay.
Neepiyepe—site of pier extending out from Pwoow Bay.
Nömwinuuk—Nomenuk Bay.

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

1. Districts and subdistricts.

**Tonof**—Tonof District (Tólop).
**Pata**—Pata District (Pada).

Wóón Piyepe—Wonpiep District (Wonpiepi).
Meseeráán—Meseiren District (Méséran, Meseipen).
Sapwowu—Sapou District (Sópou, Sóbou).
Fáán Kacaw—Fankachau District (Fängatau, Félkedjau).
Rééré—Rörö District (Rörö, Rërë, Rara).

**Mwónon**—Monon District (Moáolol, Moron).
Sópwonog—Saponong District (Sébolong, Sópolong).
Peniyóó—Penior District (Pelíor, Périor).
Nuukanap—Nukanap District.
Peniyénnuk—Penienuck District (Peliéluik, Périeluk).

**Sapwuún**—Sapun District (Sábun).

**Etten**—Etten District, Etten I.

**Nuukan**—Nukan District (Lúgan, Lógan).
Núkúné—Nukura District (Nukúna, Lúkula, Nagunna).

**Pwene**—Pone District (Boanne, Boallé, Boélle).

Sóni—subdistrict of Pwene (Soní, Sónni, Sólí).

**Ccun**—Chún District (Djùn).

**Neecap**—Nächap District (Lédjap).

2. Regional Groupings of Districts.

According to Krämer (1932: 59–60):

Sópweyas (?)—Upper or Eastern District, Krämer’s Sóboeas), containing Ccún, Neecap, and Tonof; Paata, containing Paata and perhaps Wóón Piyepe (presumably Krämer’s Lómolap, which would be Nómwonap ‘Great Lagoon’); Kucuwa (Kútua, Kuchua), containing Meseeráán, Sapwowu, Fáán Kacaw; Mwónon, containing Rééré and Mwónon; Enin (Elin, Ellin), containing Peniyóór, Nuukanap, Peniyénúk; Sapwuúnn, containing Sópwonog and Sapwuúnn; Núkúné, containing Nuukan, Núkúné, and Pwene.

According to Boutau:

Tonof, containing Tonof and Paata; Kucuwa, containing Wóón Piyepe, Meseeráán, Sapwowu, Fáán Kacaw; Rééré; Mwónon, containing Mwónon and Sópwonog; Enin, containing Peniyóór, Nuukanap, Peniyénúk; Sapwuúnn, containing Sapwuúnn and neighboring Etten I.; Pwene, containing Nuukan, Núkúné, Pwene, Ccún; Neecap.

The Japanese grouped these regions, according to Boutau, into administrative units called kümi: Kucuwa, containing Tonof, Paata, Wóón Piyepe, Meseeráán, Sapwowu, Fáán Kacaw; Rééré, containing Rééré, Mwónon, Sópwonog; Enin, containing Peniyóór, Nuukanap, Peniyénúk; Pwene, containing Sapwuúnn, Etten I., Nuukan, Núkúné, Pwene, Ccún, Neecap. Under American administration these kümi 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 Sapwúün 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.
Tonomúaan (‘Man Peak’ or ‘Right-hand Peak’)—Mt. Tolomen (Tonoman, Tóloman, Tonóuen, Tolomuan). Krámer names two spurs to the north as Baumoán and Baeufefin, which would properly be Péwúumwaán ‘Right Arm’ and Péwúufeefin ‘Left Arm’.

Sóniwu—Mt. Soniwu (Sóri ilu).
Wiisenet—Mt. Wisenet (Visélét, Uitjélet).
Ógomanaw—Mt. Angomanau, site of R.C. Mission, which gave the hill this name, changing its old one.
Winimógómóg—Mt. Unimongemong (Vinimangemang, Vilimóngamong).
Taménótot—Mt. Tamenotou.
Winimékúr (‘Head Place’)—Mt. Unimokur (Vinimakur, Vilimágor).
Pweyinap—Mt. Uinku on Etten (Etten) I. (Peilas).
Nameram—Nameram Bay.
Wúnúúnen Kucuwa—Kutua Point or Unun en Kuchua, cape at east end of Kucuwa.
Neemwón—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 Pwéne.
Nómwn Wikcoopi—Nom en Wichopi (Witopi), a bay in Ceún.
Winimwóóc or Wúnúúnen Winimwóóc—Unimoc Point.


1. Districts and subdistricts.

Mwóócón—Máchon (Módjon, 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 (Pálettú, Pálledu, Páletiu), a district; according to Krámer 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 Krámer it was a subdistrict of Sópwótá.
Neesaraw (‘Barracuda Place’)—Neserau (Lésaráu), a subdistrict of Nuukanap.
Neefé—Léfa of Krámer, a subdistrict of Nuukanap.
Neepwononog—Neponnonong (Lëbânonolong, Nëbunnom) a subdistrict of Nuukanap. Inük (‘At the Outside or Ocean Side’)—Inuk (Illil, Iluk), a district.

Sópwótiá (‘Upper or Eastern District’)—Sapoto (Sôbota), a subdistrict of Inúk; according to Krâmer a subdistrict within a district of the same name, including Nuukanap as another sub-district.

Nuukeyniúk (‘Middle of Outside or of Ocean Side’)—Lugeiluk of Krâmer, a subdistrict of Inük.

Sópwótiw (‘Lower or Western District’)—Sapotiu (Sábotiu), a subdistrict of Inúk.

Kúcú—Küchü (Gúdju), a district.

Neepwon—Nepon (Nëabon, Lëbon), a subdistrict of Kúcú.

Sapwoow—Sapou (Sabbou, Sóbou), a subdistrict of Kúcú at the south end of the island.

Peeken—Peken (Bëkén, Bëgén), a district; also a subdistrict according to Krâmer.

Sápetiw—Sápetiu (Jápetiu) of Krâmer, a subdistrict of Peeken.

2. Mountains and other features.

Wiicukunó (‘Farther-Hill place’)—Mt. Uitrukula (Vitrûkula) of Krâmer (1932: 65, 66).

Winimwér—Mt. Vinimar of Krâmer, a northeastern spur of Mt. Wuróóras.

Wuróóras—Mt. Uróras (Uróras).

Witont (‘Peak Place’)—Mt. Vidon of Krâmer, the southernmost mountain on the island.

Wûnûnûn Aragé (‘Tip of Araga’)—Unen en Aranga, the northern cape.

Winikeyikey—Vinigeigei of Krâmer, 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 Krâmer, the great taro swamp at Mwóócón.

Wûnûnûn Nuukanap (‘Tip of Nuukanap’)—Unun en Nukanap, a cape formed by the projection of reef out from Nuukanap.

Wûnûnûn Sópwótiw (‘Tip of Sópwótiw’)—Unun en Sapotiu, a cape formed by the projection of reef out from Sópwótiw.

Wununowu—Ununou of Krâmer, name of the southernmost point at Sapwoow.

Wûnûnûn Sapwoow (‘Tip of Sapwoow’)—another name for Wununowu.

Wûnûnûn 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.


1. Districts and subdistricts.

The districts shown on present maps do not correspond with those given by Krâmer. 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 Krâmer’s district of Fôgen (Fângen, Fogan).

Winiinis—Wininis District (Vellilis), included by Krâmer in his Sâbésis District, with would properly be Sâpesis. The present Wininis seems to include all of Krâmer’s Sâbotiú 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 (Mesa, Mässä Meja), included by Krämer in his Sábësis (properly Sápesis) District.

Wupwen—Open District (Uboén), according to Krämer also a subdistrict within the district of the same name.

Sópwótiá (‘Upper or Eastern District’)—Sapotá District, a blank area on Krämer’s map, but apparently a part of his Sábore District (properly Sapwóre).

Sópwótiw (‘Lower or Western District’)—Sapotiú District, corresponding to a part of Krämer’s Sábore (properly Sapwóre) District.

Kúkkúwu—Kúkúwü District (Kukue, Kuku), a part of Krämer’s Sabore District (properly Sapwóre).

Sapwóteenog (‘Inner Sapwóre’)—Saporánong District (Soborélong), together with Sónnuuk District a part of Krämer’s Moën (properly Mwáán) or Félip (properly Fáánipw) District.

Sónnuuk, Sóonnuk—Sanuk District, together with Sapwóteenog District making up Krämer’s Moën (properly Mwáán) or Félip (properly Fáánipw) District.

Feyin—Fein (Feën), a subdistrict of Sonnuuk.

Onnogoc—Onongoch District (Ónogot, Álongot), with Tine and Wununnó Districts a part of Krämer’s Fógen District.

Tine—Tine District (Tilé), with Onnogoc and Wununno a part of Kramer’s Fógen 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 Winifikewúnó, but given by Eiue as north of Wiitonomó and Winiféwúnó.

Winifikewúnó (‘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 Winifikewúnó.

Wúnúúnen Néwúnukow—Unen en Naunukou, a cape. Néwúnukow is presumably the name of the projecting reef.

Wúnúúnen 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.

Wúnúúnen Marop—Unun en Meirop, a cape. Presumably Marop is the name of the projecting reef.
Wūnūùnen _PWukunó_ (‘Tip of Away-Projection’)—Unun en Pukúou, a cape.  
PWukunó is presumably the name of the projecting reef.

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

Wūnūùnen Wocamwú (‘Tip of Fragment Reef’)—Unun en Ochamu, a cape.  
Wocamwú (Odjámu) is given by Krámer as the name of the projecting reef.

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

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

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

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

Wūnūùnen Neepwásuk—Unun en Nepwásuk, a cape.

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

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

Wūnūùnen Wūnnúfa (‘Tip of Fa-Point’)—Unun en Unufa, a cape.  
Wūnnúfa 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  

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

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

Winipéew—Mt. Winipou (Vinibau).

Wūnūùnen Wonaareg (‘Tip of Saffron Sand’)—Unun et Oniareng, the cape at the  
end.  
Wonaareg is presumably the name of the projecting reef.

Wūnūùnen Neenimwekut (‘Tip of Place-of-Motion’)—Unun en Neenimokut, a cape.  
Neenimwekut presumably is the name of the projecting reef.

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

Peniyamw안 (‘Right Side’)—Pariéuan of Kubary (See Krámer), a district.

Neyamwacag—Neawachang, a subdistrict of Peniyamwaán.

Féwüt—Faut, a subdistrict of Peniyamwaán.

Oppun—Opun of Kubary (See Krámer), a district; also the site of a battleground.

Mósóór (‘Lagoon Side’)—a subdistrict of Oppun.

Supwur—Supur, a subdistrict of Oppun.

Fāánipw (‘Below the Wind’ or ‘Lee’)—Fanip (Ferip), a subdistrict of Oppun, and  
locality of a pier (Worooren Fāánipw).
Wúnúúnén Neyamwacag—Unun en Neawachang, a cape.
Wúnúúnén Féwút—Unun en Faut, a cape.
Wúnúúnén 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—Negeon, locality of a pier (Worooren Negeyon).
Peniyéér (‘South Side’)—Penior, locality of a pier (Worooren Peniyéér).
Wiicukunó (‘Away-Hill Place’)—Uichukula Hill.
Wúnúúnén Winkey—Unun en Unikei, a cape.
Wúnúúnén 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).
Sópwutitw (‘Lower or Western District’)—Sapotiu, a subdistrict of Fónómó.
Neeppi (‘Beach’)—Népi (Népi), 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 Eiue.
Tunnuuk—Tunuk District (Túnuk).
Féwúcap (‘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—Lébon of Krämer, a subdistrict of Wóónipw.
Pisamw—Pisam, a subdistrict of Wóónipw, and site of a pier (Worooren Pisamw).
Monowe—Monowá District (Mólowe, Mólove, Méloé, Mónoa, Molowá).
Rusin—Rúsin (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.
Mwáánítiw (‘Lower or Western Mwáán’)—Manitiu District (Máletiu).
Fáásafag—Fasafang (Fësefang), a subdistrict of Mwáánítiw, site of a pier (Worooren Fáásafag).
Peniya—Penia District (Pélia); also a subdistrict.
Piyesic (‘Incipient Sand’)—Pieisch (Piësit), subdistrict of Peniya.

2. Mountains and other places.
Núkúnúñféw (‘Outside of the Rock’) —hill and peninsula in northern end of the island (Niginfeu, Lukúlefau).
Wiitonnap (‘Great Peak Place’)—Mt. Uitonap (Vidolap, Uítónnap, Witolap).
Féwúwar—Mt. Fouwar (Féuar), south of Wiitonnap.
Cukisenuk—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.
Wiísópw—Mt. Uitjap of Krämer (?), the main peak in the eastern part of
Tunnuuk District.

Cukune—Mt. Trukulë of Krämer, main peak in Wónipw District.

Nükún Acaw (‘Outer side of the basalt’) — the point at the north end of Nükúnufew District.

Nükünunmag — another name for the point at the north end of Nükúnufew.

Neewoc (‘Reef Place’) — Neoch, apparently the projecting reef on the north shore of Tunnuuk.

Neepnínómw (‘Lagoon-Sand Place’) — Nápínom (Epínom), site of a pier (Worooren Neepnínómw) in Tunnuuk.

Fewúwmaw (‘Hard Rock’) — Foumau, a point on the north shore of Wónipw.

Neewu (‘Outer Place’) — Néu, westernmost point of the island.

Nükún Féwúpar (‘Outer-Side of Red-Stone’) — Nukunfouper, a point south of Mt. Wisiópw.

Wúneýiro — Uneiro, a point south of Mt. Neeworoor.

Epiineenómw (‘Butt-End of Lagoon-Place’) — Epìnenom, mangrove swamp between Monowe and Tunnuuk.

Wúnúnëne Kuumw (‘Tip of Kuumw’) — cape at southwestern end of the island.

Wúnúnëne Piyesic (‘Tip of Piyesic’) — point in middle of west shore.


Peniyemwán (‘Right Side’) — Peniamwän District.

Fáán Asaas — Fanasas, a subdistrict of Peniyemwáán.

Sópwowu (‘Outer District’) — Sapo District (Sabbo).

Neemeyis — Nàmeis (Lameis), a subdistrict of Sopwowu, site of a pier (Worooren Neemeyis).

Fáánipw (‘Under-Side of Wind’ or ‘Lee’) — Fanip District.

Nükún Acaw (‘Outer Side of Basalt’) — Nákunachau, the northeastern point.

Wúnúnëne Neemeyis (‘Tip of Neemeyis’) — Unun en Nämëis, the southern point.

Neepánása — Nàpenas, 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.

Neuwuwomá — the mountain misnamed Wichuk (properly Wiicuk ‘Mountain Place’) on present maps. Wiicuk is the name of the land plot at the mountain’s summit.

Wúnúnëne 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.

Wúnúnëne 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.**

Wùnùùnen Wocááney (‘Tip of Wocááney’)—the cape formed by the projecting reef Wocááney (‘Long Reef’) at the southwestern end of the island, misnamed Unun en Chósialfa on present maps.

Wùnùùnen Céésinifé (‘Tip of Céésinifé’)—Unun en Chósialfa (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.

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

Fáánikep—Fániköp, 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 Fániköp as shown on present maps.

Núkúnaayo—Nukunao, name of the stretch of reef on the northeast shore and of the sea-spirit (cénükken) 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.

Sópwüiram (‘District of Saffron’)—Sopüiram, a subdistrict Sópwótiw, site of a pier (Worooren Sópwüiram).

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

Peniyamwään (‘Right Side’)—Peniamwán District.

Sópwuu (‘Outer District’)—a subdistrict of Peniyamwään, also called Sópwuu or Sópwwu.

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

Seiyiseyin—Seisein Hill.

Wiicuk (‘Mountain Place’)—Mt. Wichuk.

Fáán Megit—Mt. Fanmengit.

Wùnùùnen Sópwuu (‘Tip of Sópwuu’)—Unun en Sopu, the southern cape.

Wùnùùnen Sópwüiram (‘Tip of Sópwüiram’)—Unun en Sopüiram, 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 (Nébos).

Neeénón—Nenon District (Nénon), also site of a pier (Worooren Neenón or Worooren Woney ‘Pier of Woney’).

Tonokas—Tonokas District.

Nuukanap (‘Center’)—Nuikanap District.

Sópwutiw (‘Lower or Western District’)—Sapitiu District (Sabetiu).

Fanam—Fanam District.

Wùnùùnen Teweneyón (‘Tip of Teweneyón’)—Cape Olei (Unun en Taweneon).
Rááś—Mt. Ráś (Res).
Nomwun Kúcú—Nom en Küchu, bay between Woney and Fëwúúp District of Toon (Tol) I.

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

Fëwúúp—Faup District (Faúúp). The pier at its northern end is known as Worooren Fëwúúp.
Fëwúpé—Faupé District (Faúa).
Amwacag—Amachang District (Amatang, Ámadjan, Amazan).
Wiicukunó—Wichukuno District (Uitjukula, Utugolo).
Cukuyénú—Chukianu District (Djukuiéló, Trukianu).
Fósón—Fason District (Fásan, Fásol).
Winifey—Unifei District (Ólítfei, Vinifei).
Faaré—Faró District (Fáра).
Necéécé—Nechóchó District (Ledódo, Lezaza).
Mwánniyen—Munien District (Munién, Mulie).
Wóonipw—Onip District (Ólip, Olap).
Winimwér—Mt. Unimor (Ulívár, Ulímer, Vinimór, Ulimár) in Fëwúúp.
Fëwúpé—Berg (Mt.) Fauba, from which Fëwúpé District takes its name.
Wiisenet—Berg (Mt.) Viselet in Fëwúpé.
Wiicukunó (‘Away-Mountain Place’)—Berg (Mt.) Uitjukula (Utugolo), from which Wiicukunó District gets its name.
Cukuyénú (‘Spirit Mountain’)—Berg (Mt.) Djukuiéló (Trukianu), from which Cukuyénú District takes its name.
Winikéés—Mt. Unikos (Unikós).
Winipwéét (‘Nose Place’)—Mt. Tumuital (Unipót, Ulibót, Vinibót), 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 Krámer.
Winify—Mt. Vinifei of Krámer, from which Winify District gets its name.
Cukune—Mt. Trukulé of Krámer.
Táániyon—Tenion I. in the mangrove swamp off Fëwúpé.
Wúnúunen Táániyon—Unun en Tenion, cape off Táániyon I.
Wúnúunen 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.
Wúnúunen Winify—Unun en Unifei, the cape at the southeastern end of Winify District.
Wiisenif—Wisenif, site of a pier (Worooren Wiisenif) in Necéécéé.
Neenipas—Nenipias, site of a pier (Worooren Neenipas) in Mwúnniyen.
Wúnúún en Féwúcé—Unun en Fouchô, cape at southernmost tip of Toon I.
Nómwiccún—Nom en Chun (Namoidjûn), the bay between Wóonipw District of Toon I. and Pwene I.

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

Cukuram—Chukuram District (Djúkuram).
Neyirenómw—Neirenom District (Leirelom, Neirôrom).
Sòpwovuvu (‘Outer or Ocean-Side District’)—Sapou District (Sâbo).
Manayiyo—Malaio District (Méleio).
Neetôn—Neton District (Lèdol).

Cukuram (‘Saffron Mountain’)—Mt. Chukuram (Djúkuram, Trúkuram), so named because of an old battleground on it, ram or raram ‘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).
Neeyévût (‘Current Place’)—the locality in Cukuram District at the point where it almost joins Wiicukunô District on Toon I., so named because of the tidal channel (Ánükûn Neeyévût) that separates the two islands here.

Wúnûûnen Wonoït—Unun en Onoët, cape at southeast tip of Neyirenómw.
Wunap—Unap, the peninsula at the southwest corner of Neyirenómw.
Wúnûûnen Winikaapi (‘Tip of Winikaapi)—Unun en Usk, cape at the point of Winikaapi Peninsula.

Inûk (‘At the Outer Side’)—Inuk (Iluk, Ilukûnboelle), the region at the west end of Pwene.
Nómwun Inûk—Ilick Harbor (Nom en Inuk, Iluk Bay).
Winikâápi—Unikapi, Unikopi (Winikapi, Oligabi), peninsula at the western end of Sòpwovuvu District.
Wúnûûnen Winikâápi (‘Tip of Winikâápi)—Unun en Unikapi, Unun en Unikopi, cape at the point of Winikâápi Peninsula.

Nómwun Neemôn—Lemotel Bay (Nomon Nematon, Lematol Bay, Lêmadol Bay), the great bay between Pwene (Polle) I. and Paata (Pata) I.

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

Sòpwótâ (‘Upper or Eastern District’)—Sapota District (Sábota), also site of a pier (Worooren Sòpwótâ).

Etiyamar—Etiemar District (Etiamar).
Pwowukocow—Poûkechau District.

Epin (‘Its Butt-Eud’)—Epin District (Ebin), also site of a pier (Worooren Epin).
Nuukaf—Nukaf District (Logaf, Logaf).

Féwûûmwoonó (‘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.

Neeféwuûimw (‘Cave Place’)—the natural cave that forms a tunnel through which goes the road linking Sòpwótâ and Nuukaf Districts.
Nómwun Sééw (‘Bay of Porcupine Fish’) — Lامoseu Bay (Nom en Soü), the bay between Paata (Pata) I. and Woney Peninsula of Toon (Tol) I.

Ánúkúnap (‘Great Channel’) — Anikunap Channel (Krämer’s Nëbedei or Lëbetei), separating Paata (Pata) I. from Woney Peninsula of Toon (Tol) I.

Wünúúnen Micikey (‘Tip of Micikey’) — Unun en Michikei (Cape Midjigei), cape at southern tip of Pwowukocow District.

Wünúúnen Epin (‘Tip of Epin’) — Unun en Epin, cape at west end of Paata.

Wünúúnen 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.

References


CUUK
(FONOCUK)
OR
TRUK ISLANDS
Map 6.
Map 8.
Map 9.