

Geographic Names Standardization Policy for Nauru

United States Board on Geographic Names
Foreign Names Committee



December 2017

1. Introduction

This geographic names standardization policy has been prepared as an aid to those geographic names experts who are the working staff for the United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN) in the standardization of the geographic names of Nauru for United States Government use. The BGN and its staff work to effect consistent treatment of geographic name spellings in US Government databases, publications, maps, and charts. The country policies are intended to satisfy, in part, the statutory requirements levied upon the BGN in Public Law USC 80-242 to develop principles, policies and procedures for geographic names standardization, and to promulgate decisions with respect to the principles of geographic nomenclature and orthography.

2. Languages and Language Policy

a. Demographics

As of 2011, the last year for which data are available, Nauru—a single island with an area of 21 sq km¹—had a population of 10,084. Of these, 9,418 (ninety-five percent) were citizens of Nauru, 132 (one percent) of Kiribati, 58 (one-half percent) of Fiji, and 125 (one percent) of the People’s Republic of China.²

b. Language

Nauruan (ISO-693-3 code ‘nau’) is the native language of Nauru³; however, English is the language of government, commerce, and education. Nauruan may be part of the Micronesian family, which includes Marshallese, Kiribati (Gilbertese), and Carolinean, among others, but evidence is inconclusive.

c. Geographic Names Standardization

No Nauruan government agency is responsible solely for geographic names standardization, nor has any native entity—public, private, or academic—published a comprehensive gazetteer.⁴ Indeed, the Nauruan language itself has not been standardized; no monolingual Nauruan dictionary exists. Place names on the handful of authoritative maps available derive from work performed by the Australian government, which administered Nauru—then a United Nations trust territory—from 1947 until 1966, when the island became self-governing.⁵ The single exception, a 1:10,000-scale map published by the Nauruan Directorate of Lands and Survey, Ministry of Island Development and Industry, is in English.

The *Republic of Nauru Government Gazette* is the sole native and official, if unsystematic, source of

¹ Slightly less than one-eighth the size of Washington, DC.

² *Nauru Bureau of Statistics (Ministry of Finance)*, ‘Republic of Nauru: National Report on Population and Housing Census 2011.’ English. <<http://nauru.prism.spc.int/>> Accessed December 14, 2017. The Bureau projected a population of 11,288 in 2015; however, this total has not been confirmed.

³ Nauruan is *not* an official language, the Constitution of Nauru stating merely that ‘[t]he government must take positive and practical measures to preserve and advance the use of the Nauruan language.’ *RONLAW: Nauru’s Online Legal Database*, ‘Constitution of Nauru (Nauruan Culture Amendments) Bill 2013.’ English. <http://ronlaw.gov.nr/nauru_lpms/> Accessed July 28, 2017. The Constitution itself has not been translated into Nauruan.

⁴ In 1974, the Defense Mapping Agency Topographic Center published a list of 75 Nauruan toponyms approved by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names. See ‘Sources’ for complete bibliographic information.

⁵ Though settled by Polynesians and Micronesians about three thousand years ago, with respect to Western priorities such as official place naming, Nauru is a very young nation, having achieved independence January 31, 1968.

geographic names. The *Gazette* provides authoritative spellings of hundreds of features—including districts, villages, land parcels, and even commercial establishments—as rendered in land ownership and transfer decisions by the Nauru Lands Committee and the Supreme Court of Nauru. Appendix C provides further information regarding the nature of this source.

3. Toponymic Policies

a. Orthography

The Nauruan alphabet consists of 30 basic modern Latin letters, four of them modified by diacritical marks:

A a, Ā ā, B b, C c, D d, E e, F f, G g, H h, I i, J j, K k, L l, M m, N n, Ñ ñ, O o, Ō ō, P p, Q q, R r, S s, T t, U u, Ū ū, V v, W w, X x, Y y, and Z z.

Almost half of these letters were added during the island nation’s colonial days to accommodate German loan words and, later, those of Kiribati⁶ (ISO-693-3 code ‘gil’) and Tok Pisin⁷ (ISO-693-3 code ‘tpi’) speaking immigrants. Others were added during an incomplete 1938 language reform effort. Neither the additions nor the diacritics appear in Nauruan place names, with the exception of *Ñ ñ*. *NG ng* or *N n* usually replaced *Ñ ñ* in typewritten documents and continue to do so even in most software-generated ones. Still, *Ñ ñ* can appear in signage and a few government reports:



Source: *SouthTravels.com*, ‘Menen Hotel, Nauru.’ English.

<<http://www.southtravels.com/pacific/nauru/menenhotel/>> Accessed May 30, 2017

The name of the hotel in the image above presents a unique case.⁸ Named after an ADM1, *Meneñ* may also be written *Meneng* or *Menen*, even in the same sentence. For example, a 1977 liquor license application for a shop in this hotel gives the description: ‘N.C.S. Liquor Bottle Shop – Menen Hotel: situated in the district of Meneng.’⁹ Which of the three—*Meneñ*, *Meneng*, or *Menen*—should be collected as the primary name and which relegated to variant status? In the absence of Nauruan official

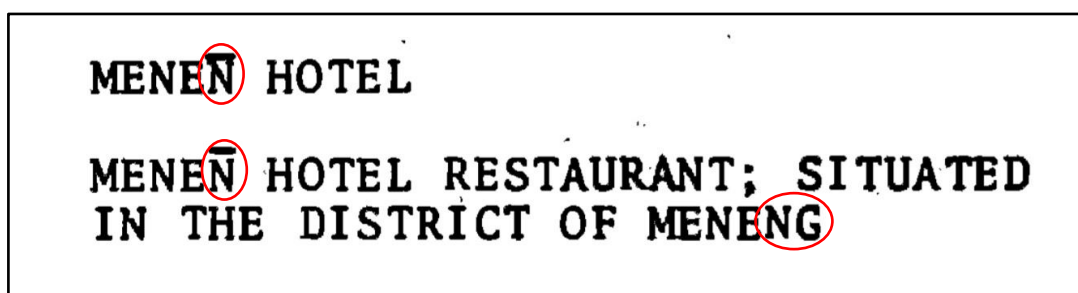
⁶ Also known as Taetae ni Kiribati, Kiribatese, and Gilbertese.

⁷ Tok Pisin (also known as ‘Pidgin English’ or ‘New Guinea Pidgin’), originally a trade pidgin, has developed into a creole and become an official language of Papua New Guinea.

⁸ No other known Nauruan place name contains *Ñ ñ*.

⁹ *Republic of Nauru Government Gazette*, June 8, 1977. G.N. No. 235/1977.

policy, preferred native spelling can be determined by analyzing usage frequency in government documents. In typed ones from the late 1960s to about 2001, the tilde (~) rarely appears over *N n*, and then only added with a pen or pencil or by other improvised means:



Source: *Republic of Nauru Government Gazette*, October 3, 1979. G.N. No. 315/1979. Detail from a liquor license application.

The advent of computers has not increased the diacritic's popularity. From 1968, when Nauru gained independence, to 2016, *Meneng* appears in 1316 issues of the *Gazette*; *Menen*, in 415; *Meneñ*, in but a handful. Thus, *Meneng* must prevail as the primary name.

b. Romanization

Romanization is not required for Nauruan.

c. Diacritics

The following diacritics may appear in documents containing Nauruan geographic names. Neither *Ã ã, Ö õ*, nor *Û ü* appear in any known toponyms:

Character Name	Character	Unicode Value
N, Latin capital letter with tilde	Ñ	00D1
n, Latin small letter with tilde	ñ	00F1

d. Generic Terms

A generic is a term used to describe a geographic feature, such as 'river,' 'hill,' and 'lake.' If the term does not identify the actual feature, it should be considered a false generic and not be added to the generic field of the Geographic Names Database (GNDB). Generic terms are not collected for populated places. Pure Nauruan-language place names generally consist of a single term without a separate generic component.

e. Hyphenation, Capitalization, and Spelling

Hyphenation does not occur in Nauruan place names.

Nauruan place names overwhelmingly consist of single words, though sometimes an English generic may be added. Capitalize the initial letter of each part of a name:

- *Aiwo*
- *Eateirobduwabim*

- *Buada Lagoon*

Due to the lack of a comprehensive Nauruan gazetteer, dictionary, or grammar, toponymists should consult the *Republic of Nauru Government Gazette* and authoritative maps listed in the 'Sources' section below to ensure correct place name spelling.

f. Long and Short Forms

Long forms of Nauruan geographic names are few and those of administrative and political divisions:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ○ Long form: <i>Yaren District</i> | Short form: <i>Yaren</i> |
| ○ Long form: <i>Republic of Nauru</i> | Short form: <i>Nauru</i> |

Short forms of such names usually appear on maps and lists. Long and short forms of names of populated places are approved when supported by official evidence. In most instances, the short name should be ranked as the primary name.

g. Abbreviations

Abbreviation of Nauruan geographic names does not occur.

h. Numbers

Numbers do not arise in Nauruan geographic names.

4. Political Geography Policy

a. Country Name

Approved short form	<i>Nauru</i>
Approved long form	<i>Republic of Nauru</i>
Approved Nauruan short form	<i>Naoero</i>
Nauruan long form	<i>Repubrikin Naoero</i>

b. Capital Name

Nauru has no officially designated capital. The district of Yaren (ADM1), where the Nauruan parliament sits, acts as the *de facto* national capital.

Approved Form	<i>Yaren</i>
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c. First-order Administrative Divisions (ADM1)

Nauru is divided into fourteen administrative districts, which have no seats:

<u>Name</u>	<u>GEC</u>	<u>GENC</u>
<i>Aiwo</i>	NR01	NR01
<i>Anabar</i>	NR02	NR02
<i>Anetan</i>	NR03	NR03
<i>Anibare</i>	NR04	NR04

<i>Baitsi</i> ¹⁰	NR05	NR05
<i>Boe</i>	NR06	NR06
<i>Buada</i>	NR07	NR07
<i>Denigomodu</i>	NR08	NR08
<i>Ewa</i>	NR09	NR09
<i>Ijuw</i>	NR10	NR10
<i>Meneng</i>	NR11	NR11
<i>Nibok</i>	NR12	NR12
<i>Uaboe</i>	NR13	NR13
<i>Yaren</i>	NR14	NR14

d. Conventional Names

The Nauru country file in the GNDB contains no conventional names. To remove or add names, BGN approval is required.

e. Unique Geopolitical Situations

For the latest country-specific boundary dispute information, consult the US Department of State Office of the Geographer and Global Issues.

Recent Nauruan political figures, scientific studies, and media reports have argued that rising sea levels due to climate change may eventually render Nauru uninhabitable.¹¹ The entire population lives within a narrow, fertile belt, which encircles the island, the interior having been mined-out for phosphate during the last century and rendered a craggy wasteland.

¹⁰ *Baiti* may often be found as a variant. For example, *Baiti* appears in the list of districts in the Constitution of Nauru. *The Government of the Republic of Nauru*, 'Constitution of Nauru.' English. <<http://www.naurugov.nr/parliament-of-nauru/constituion-of-nauru.aspx>>. Further, in an announcement dated September 8, 1989 of a hearing for the grant/renewal of a liquor license, the applicant's address is listed as 'Baiti District.' *Republic of Nauru Government Gazette*, no. 42, G.N.No. 267/1989. English. <http://ronlaw.gov.nr/nauru_lpms/files/gazettes/ff0cbef9763a97f050703a4653ac09c7.pdf> Both accessed May 30, 2017. Nevertheless, most Nauruan government documents from the last decade use *Baitsi*, suggesting that this has emerged as the primary orthography. The difference arose during an attempted language reform in 1938. The older spelling, *Baitsi*, resisted reformation.

¹¹ Marcus Stephen, President of Nauru from 2007 to 2011, asserted that, due to climate change, 'Nauru's coast, the only inhabitable area, is steadily eroding.' *The New York Times*, 'On Nauru, a Sinking Feeling.' July 18, 2011. English. <<http://www.nytimes.com/2011/07/19/opinion/19stephen.html>>. Kieren Keke, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Telecommunications, and Transport, has stated that the '[Nauruan] coastline is being eroded. Now the sea is right up to people's doorsteps.' Tim Lister, 'Rising sea level puts island nations like Nauru at risk.' *CNN*, December 5, 2012. English. <<http://www.cnn.com/2012/12/04/world/asia/nauru-ocean-danger/>>. A report issued in 2013 by the Pacific Climate Change Science Program, a project of the Australian government, concluded that the '[s]ea level near Nauru has risen and will continue to rise throughout this century.' 'Current and future climate of Nauru.' English. <http://www.pacificclimatechangescience.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/6_PCCSP_Nauru_8pp.pdf>. News videos of island inundations may be seen on *news.com.au*, 'Population of Tuvalu, Kiribati and Nauru already migrating due to effects of climate change.' Victoria Crow. December 3, 2015. English. <<http://www.news.com.au/technology/environment/climate-change/population-of-tuvalu-kiribati-and-nauru-already-migrating-due-to-effects-of-climate-change/news-story/f90541a7704f43318dd87c4193896846>>. Finally, at least one think tank has claimed that voluntary migration, planned relocation, and even forced migration may lie in Nauruans' future: *United Nations University*, 'Nauru: Climate Change and Migration.' Report No. 19, November 2016. Jillian Campbell, Robert Oakes, and Andrea Milan. English. <http://collections.unu.edu/eserv/UNU:5902/Online_No_19_Nauru_Report_161207.pdf> All accessed May 30, 2017.

5. Source Material

Maps

The Republic of Nauru Directorate of Lands and Survey, Ministry of Island Development and Industry, has produced a Nauruan map (1:10,000 scale) with title and legend in English. Features displayed include district boundaries, official buildings, homes, schools, medical facilities, cemeteries, commercial businesses, phosphate works, roads, the international airport, and physical geographic features (sand, vegetation, reefs, and the lagoon). Undated.

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) has published a map (1:10,000 scale) featuring first-order administrative boundaries and rail car tracks leading to the phosphate stockpile in the center of the island. (Undated; presumably created in conjunction with USGS reports from 1994 and 1998 on Nauru's mineral industry.) <<https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/country/asia.html#nr>>

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has produced a small map displaying the surrounding reef, phosphate facilities, airport, and Parliament House. Undated.
<<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/nr.html>>

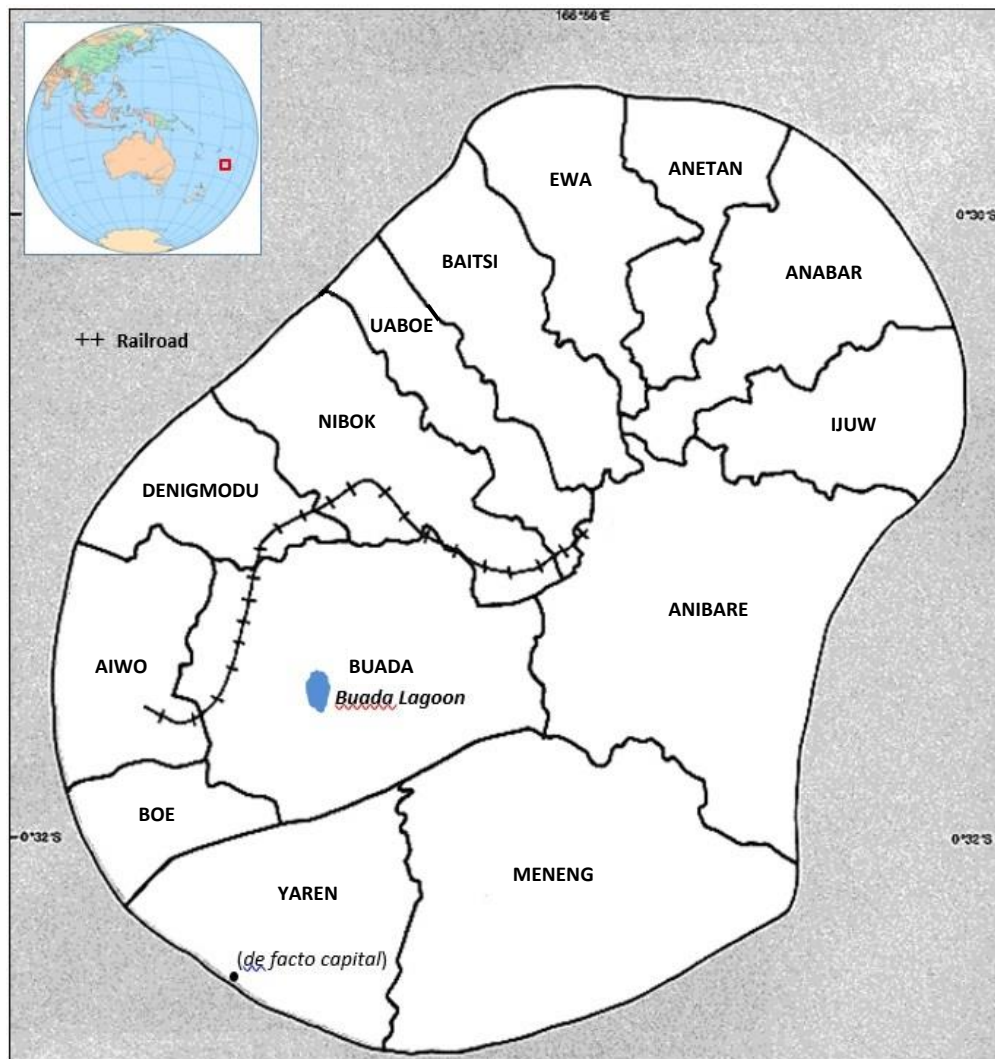
Another CIA map displaying ADM1 boundaries, the national airport runway, local and state administrative offices, hospitals, and phosphate works infrastructure is in the Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection of the University of Texas at Austin. 1988.
<http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/islands_oceans_poles/nauru.jpg>

Place Names

Republic of Nauru Government Gazette. Part of *RONLAW: Nauru's Online Legal Database*, the *Gazette* provides the only extensive and official native source of place names. Issues date back to 1968. A search tool allows the user to find gazettes containing documents from the Ministry of Lands and Survey (Home Affairs), the Nauruan government branch that settles questions of land ownership and transfer. English.
<http://ronlaw.gov.nr/nauru_lpms/>

Fiji, Tonga, and Nauru: Official Standard Names Approved by the United States Board on Geographic Names. In 1974, the Defense Mapping Agency Topographic Center, a precursor of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, published a list of 75 Nauruan toponyms approved by the US Board on Geographic Names. Compiled from three maps produced in Canberra and Wellington during the 1960s, a soft copy of the list is available via the Hathi Trust. English. <<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/002518029>>

Appendix A: First-Order Administrative Division (ADM1) Map of Nauru



Source: *United States Geological Survey*, 'International Mineral Maps: Nauru.' English.

<<https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/country/maps/93209.gif>>;

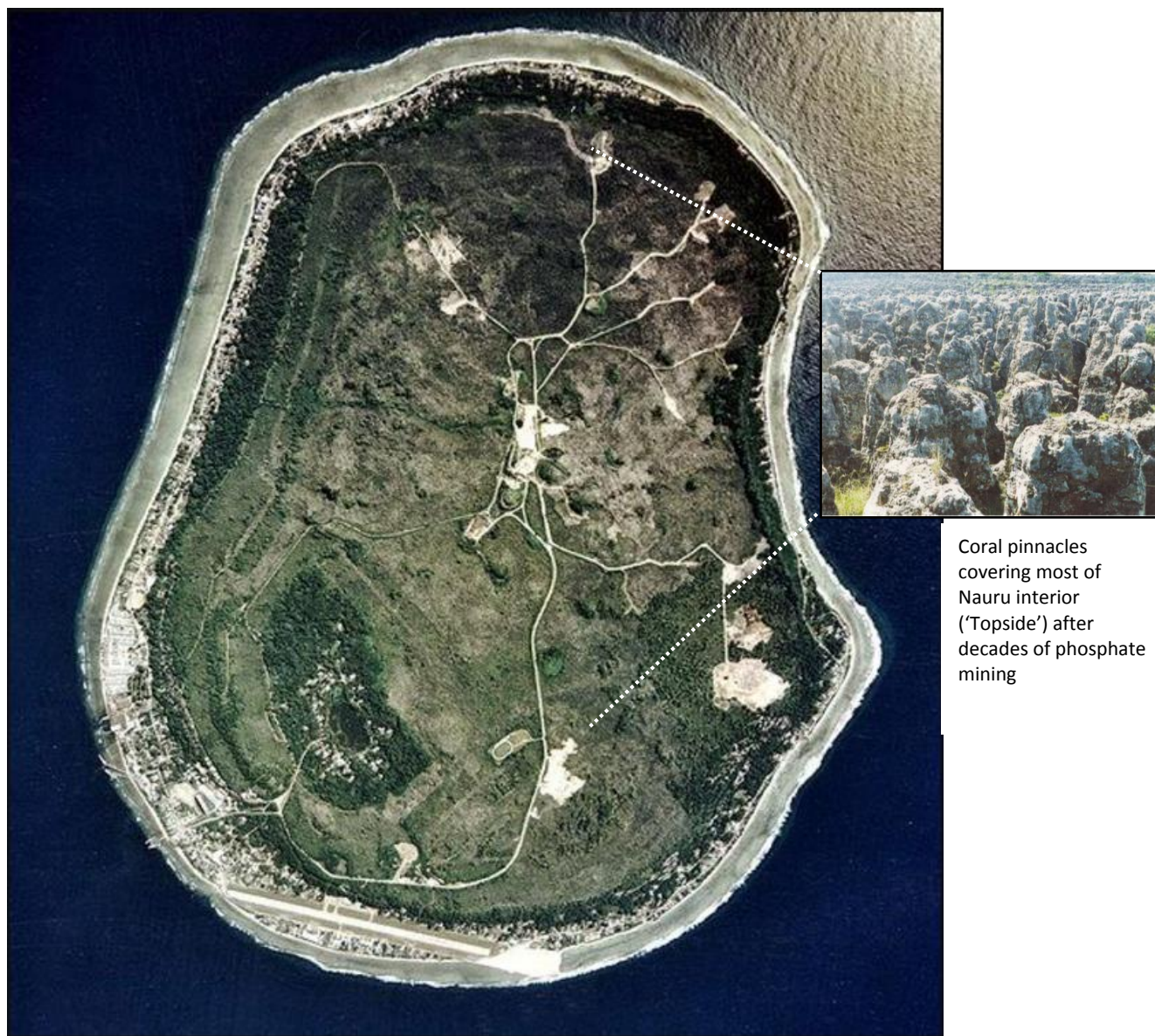
Lagoon positional data from *National Geographic*, 'Mapmaker 1-Page Maps.' English.

<<https://www.nationalgeographic.org/education/mapping/outline-map/?map=Nauru>>;

Inset: *Maps of the World*, 'Maps of Australia and Oceania.' English.

<<http://www.maps-of-the-world.net>> All accessed May 29, 2017.

Appendix B: Satellite Image of Nauru



Coral pinnacles covering most of Nauru interior ('Topside') after decades of phosphate mining

Source: *Republic of Nauru Second National Communication* (December 2014). Obtainable via *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC), 'UN Climate Change Newsroom.' English. <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/nru_nc2.pdf>

Inset: *United Nations University*, 'Global International Waters Assessment: GIWA Regional Assessment 62—Pacific Islands (2004).' G.R. South, P. Skelton, J. Veitayaki, A. Resture, C. Carpenter, C. Pratt, and A. Lawedrau. English. <<https://unu.edu/>>

Both accessed May 30, 2017.

Appendix C: Nauruan Language and Land

Language

Nauruans, an ethnic group of uncertain origin, inhabited Nauru for 3,000 years without a written language. Indeed, the relationship of Nauruan to other Micronesian and Polynesian languages remains unclear.¹² In 1899, German-born American Protestant missionary Reverend Philip Adam Delaporte (1868-1928) and his wife came to Nauru. They quickly opened native language schools, slowly introduced German as the language of instruction, developed an alphabet, and translated and wrote several spiritual and educational texts. In 1907, after seven years of work with two native converts, Delaporte published a translation of the New Testament and a slim German-Nauru dictionary.¹³

Meanwhile, Franco-German, Roman Catholic Father Alois Kayser (1877-1944) arrived on Nauru in 1902 and ministered on the island for almost four decades, becoming a recognized expert in the native language. He designed his own Latin-based alphabet, which allowed him to translate songbooks and catechisms and to adapt Bible stories into Nauruan. He also wrote a Nauruan grammar, but only a handful of copies were disseminated, in 1936.¹⁴

Since Kayser and Delaporte's publications, no significant, comprehensive work—either in Nauruan, or on Nauruan language, grammar, or orthography—has appeared. Further, the two missionaries—possibly due to divergent religious creeds—never collaborated, producing separate orthographic systems whose differences still have not been reconciled.¹⁵

A Nauru Language Committee, established in the 1930s and later reestablished as the Nauru Language Bureau, has had no discernible effect on language preservation and standardization.¹⁶ Consequently, though about ninety-five percent of the population speaks Nauruan at home, only about twenty-six percent can read and write it.¹⁷ Nauru's turbulent colonial history is partly to blame.

Land

For centuries, Nauruan tribal or clan chiefs likely settled all matters regarding land ownership, exchange,

¹² See Andrew Pawley and Roger Green, 'Dating the Dispersal of the Oceanic Languages' and Geoffrey S. Nathan, 'Nauruan in the Austronesian Language Family' in *Oceanic Linguistics*, Vol 12, No. 1/2, Papers of the First International Conference on Comparative Austronesian Linguistics, 1974: Oceanic (Summer-Winter, 1973): pp. 1-67 and 479-501, respectively. Pawley and Green observe that Nauruan is among the 'very poorly documented' Oceanic languages but 'at least is probably Oceanic and possibly Nuclear Micronesian' (23).

¹³ Extremely rare, available usually in microfiche through university libraries, Delaporte's dictionary may be accessed in virtual form with English translations via the website of Stephen Trussel, a one-time linguist at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa, Honolulu: *Eclectic City*, 'Nauru.' English. <http://www.trussel.com/f_nau.htm> Accessed August 4, 2017.

¹⁴ Kayser may also have begun assembling a list of words for an English-Nauru dictionary. Four copies of this list exist, two in the Hamilton Library (Honolulu), one in the Canberra Menzies Library (Australia), and another in the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau (Australia); heir authorship, however, cannot be confirmed.

¹⁵ Doris Stolberg, *Institut für deutsche Sprache*, 'Sprachkontakt und Konfession. Lexikalische Sprachkontakthänomene Deutsch-Nauruisch bei den Missionaren Delaporte und Kayser' ('Language Contact and Confession: Language Contact Phenomena in the German-Nauruan Lexicons of Missionaries Delaporte and Kayser'). German. <<https://ids-pub.bsz-bw.de/home>> Accessed August 4, 2017. Both missionaries introduced loanwords—most of them from German but a handful from Biblical Hebrew, Greek, and Latin—to describe concepts and objects foreign to Nauru.

¹⁶ Which, of course, has implications for the Nauruan educational system. See Jarden Kephas, 'The Prospects for the Future: The Case of Nauru.' *Directions: Journal of Educational Studies*. 27.1(2005): 107-112; and Xavier Barker, 'English Language as a Bully in the Republic of Nauru,' in *English Language as Hydra: Its Impacts on Non-English Language Cultures*. Vaughan Rapatahana and Pauline Bunce (eds.). Bristol, UK: Multilingual Matters, 2012: 18-36.

¹⁷ *Nauru Bureau of Statistics (Ministry of Finance)*, 'Republic of Nauru: National Report on Population and Housing Census 2011.' As well, all pages of the Republic of Nauru government web site are in English. See *The Government of the Republic of Nauru*: <<http://www.naurugov.nr/>> Accessed August 5, 2017.

and inheritance.¹⁸ What records exist suggest that Nauruans could own land outright, pass it along at will, and even lease resources, such as coconuts and fish. In 1888, Germany administered the island as a colony, discovering rich phosphate reserves and exploiting them until 1914, when Australia administered Nauru (and continued to exploit phosphate) for Great Britain and New Zealand.¹⁹ In 1920, a worldwide influenza epidemic killed eighteen percent of Nauruans. Leprosy and tuberculosis took further tolls in the 1930s.

In 1928, the Nauru Lands Committee was established to resolve questions of land tenure arising from the flu epidemic and colonial incursions. The Nauru Local Government Council nominated, and the Administrator of Nauru appointed, the five to nine persons comprising the Committee. In 1942, however, the Japanese occupied the island and forcibly removed 1,200 Nauruans (sixty percent of the population) to Truk (now Chuuk, part of the Federated States of Micronesia); about 500 starved to death. The Allies bombed Nauru heavily during World War II, after which the island reverted to Australian administration, with Great Britain and New Zealand as co-trustees. Phosphate exploitation resumed, as prewar questions regarding land ownership became even more complicated.

The Nauru Lands Committee was reestablished legislatively in 1956 and functions to this day, using all available records and, commonly, anecdotal evidence offered by interested parties to settle disputes.²⁰ Unless appealed before the Supreme Court of Nauru, determinations are legally binding. For this reason, place names contained in the Committee's decisions should be taken as official. The Committee, part of the Nauru Department of Home Affairs, publishes all of its decisions in the *Republic of Nauru Government Gazette*. A typical document appears below. Columns of particular interest to the toponymist:


¹⁸ Records from precolonial times are, of course, non-existent. Legal scholars and historians make assumptions about earlier Nauruan land practices based on oral tradition and accounts of Europeans who first arrived in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. This section closely follows the studies of Nauru land tenure in Leo Keke, 'Land Tenure and Administration in Nauru,' *Pacific Courts and Legal Systems*, Guy Powles and Mere Pulea (eds.). Suva, Fiji: University of the South Pacific, 1988: 144-147; and Peter H. MacSporran, 'Land Ownership and Control in Nauru,' *Murdoch University Electronic Journal of Law* 2.2(1995). English. <<http://www5.austlii.edu.au/au/journals/MurUEJL/>> Accessed August 5, 2017.

¹⁹ The German administration did compile a *Grundbuch von im Marshallinseln und Nauru*, a registry of land parcel ownership and transfers, during the early part of the twentieth century.

²⁰ MacSporran cites an example that suggests the complexity of the work the Committee must carry out to reach fair and accurate decisions:

'On the day the Committee and any interested parties go to the area in question and anyone seeking to lay claim to the land asserts his claim. Often this will be done by a person asserting that his father took him to the area and showed him certain stones which were placed to mark the boundary. It is asserted that these stones were placed there many years ago by ancestors. Other claimants will dispute this and make similar assertions about their own ancestors.' Op cit.

1. DISTRICT: Official spelling of district names.²¹
2. TYPE OF LAND: 'c.l' (i.e., 'coconut land'), land suitable for agriculture; 'p.l' (i.e., 'phosphate land'), land containing phosphate deposits, which exploitation renders unsuitable for development of any kind.
3. NAME OF LAND: Official spelling of land parcels.
4. SHARE: Of cultural interest, this column quantifies the portion of land inherited or transferred. Because land parcels can stay within a family for generations, shares of one part in a thousand are not unheard of. Almost all parcels have a name.



REPUBLIC OF NAURU
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 108 10th July, 2013 Nauru

G.N. No. 522 / 2013

Determination of the Beneficiaries of the Estate of the late ELLIE STARR of Boe District.

ESTATE

1. The Nauru Lands Committee has ascertained that the late ELLIE STARR had been determined by the decisions of the Nauru Lands Committee (or its predecessor the Lands Committee to be the owner of the following lands:-

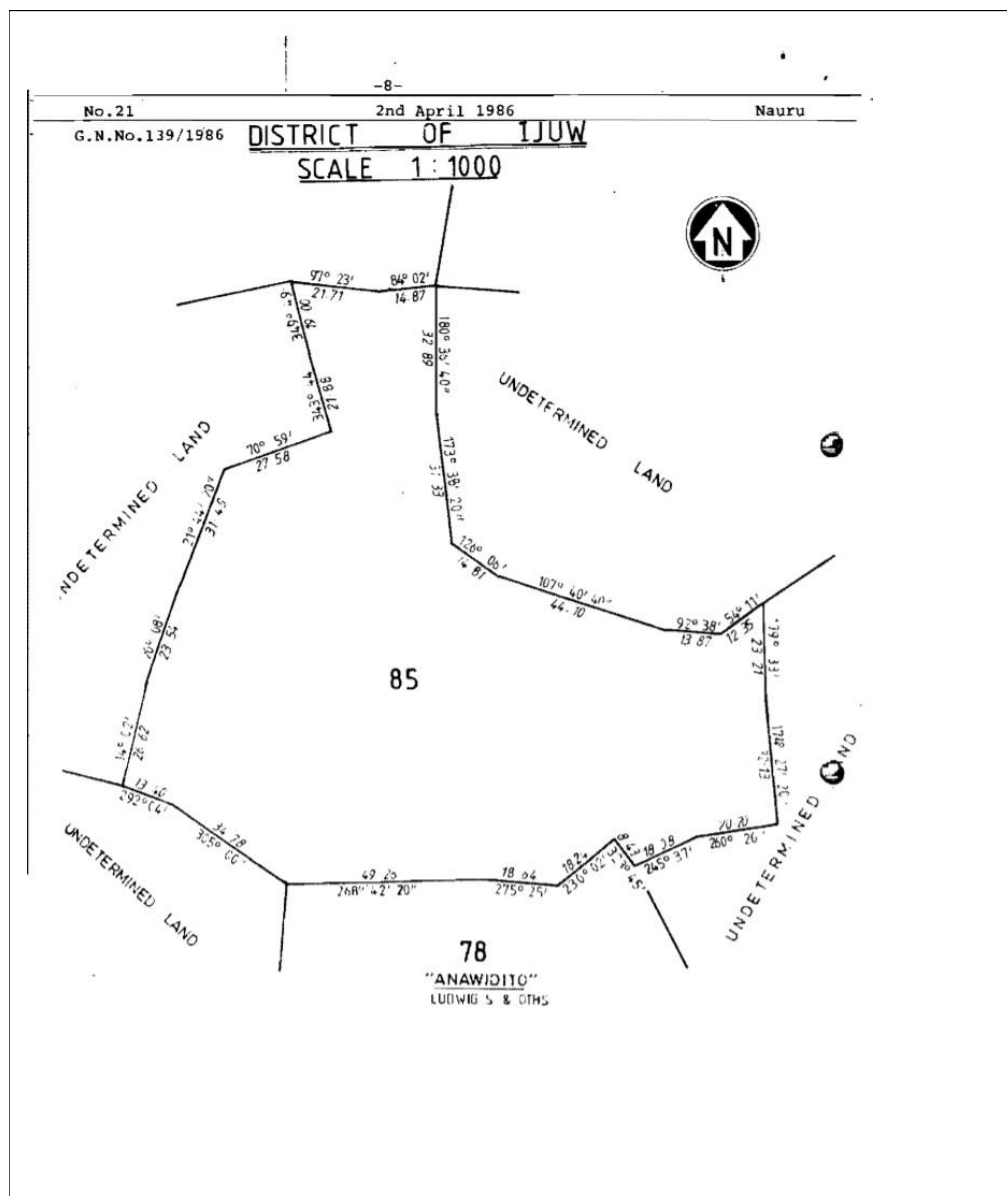
1	2	3	4			
DISTRICT	PORTION NO.	TYPE OF LAND	NAME OF LAND	GAZETTE NOTICE OF OWNERSHIP	SHARE	REMARKS
Boe	113	c.l	Eatdobuarik	59/10	1/28	
Meneñ	12	c.l	Yaeow	59/10	1/28	
Meneñ	14	c.l	Yaeow	59/10	1/28	
Meneñ	87	c.l	Irebedi	59/10	1/28	
Meneñ	89	c.l	Irebedi	59/10	1/28	
Meneñ	90	c.l	Irebedi	59/10	1/28	
Meneñ	311	p.l	Abio	59/10	1/28	
Meneñ	419	p.l	Aiyuae	59/10	1/28	
Aiwo	333	p.l	Bwitani	59/10	1/140	
Anibare	128	p.l	Atibenar	59/10	1/140	
Anibare	139	p.l	Ubwidugu, Bwidugu	59/10	1/140	
Boe	77	c.l	Atongeboge	59/10	1/140	
Meneñ	228	p.l	Atongoque	59/10	1/140	
Meneñ	262	p.l	Anemet	59/10	1/140	
Yaren	249	p.l	Atejibab	59/10	1/140	
Yaren	318	p.l	Anamaragi	59/10	1/140	
Yaren	319	p.l	Anamaragi	59/10	1/140	
Denigomodu	49	c.l	Imatada	20/09	1/2	LTO
Nibok	222	c.l	Edet	20/09	1/4	LTO
Denigomodu	247	p.l		20/09	1/4	LTO
Denigomodu	276	c.l	Denigomodu	20/09	1/4	LTO
Nibok	149	c.l	Angowang	20/09	1/4	LTO
Nibok	187	c.l	Atebwae	20/09	1/4	LTO
Nibok	191	c.l	Atebwae	20/09	1/4	LTO
Nibok	182	c.l	Eateirienumon	20/09	1/4	LTO
Denigomodu	3	p.l		20/09	1/5	LTO

Source: *Republic of Nauru Government Gazette*, No. 108, July 10, 2013 (G.N.No. 522/2013). Available via

²¹ Despite the presence of ñ in *Meneñ*, analysts should follow the guidance in 'Orthography' above.

RONLAW: Nauru's Online Legal Database. English. <<http://ronlaw.gov.nr>> Accessed August 7, 2017.

Sometimes, especially in older decisions, the Committee includes an outline map of a parcel in question, which can have a highly irregular shape. Note the presence of parcels whose names and ownership have not been determined. Numbers indicate angular rotation of borders from true north.



Source: *Republic of Nauru Government Gazette*, No. 21, April 2, 1986 (G.N.No. 137/1986).

Available via RONLAW: Nauru's Online Legal Database. English. <http://ronlaw.gov.nr/nauru_lpms/>
Accessed June 2, 2017