

Native Place-Names and Geographic Systems of Fais, Caroline Islands

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Abstract.—This paper presents three geographic systems from Fais, an isolated, raised coral island in the Yap District of Micronesia. One is a system of bounded, named parcels of land which entirely map the island area. The second is a system of offshore mapping, by intersecting radial and concentric axes. This third is a series of known coral heads and fishing sites. These three systems operate interdependently to accurately specify land and marine locations. Two maps illustrate these systems; a Glossary gives 320 native place-names and their meanings.

Introduction

Fais (Tromelin) Island is a small, oblong-shaped, raised coral island, lying 140 miles east of Yap, at 9°46' north latitude, and 140°31' east longitude, in the western Caroline Islands. A relatively level, central plateau 65 ft high accounts for most of the island's 1.08 square miles; sandy beaches with moderate inland slopes along the northwest and southeast shores interrupt sheer cliffs at the northeast and southwest ends of the island. A fringing reef encircles roughly two-thirds of the island. The native resident population of about 200 live in three contiguous villages, along 600 meters of the southernmost shore. Other than Krämer's work (1937) there are no ethnographic descriptions of Fais Island.

This paper presents over 300 native place-names, and organizes them into three geographic systems, one system of mapping land parcels, and two systems of mapping offshore zones and fishing sites. A Glossary gives meanings and etymological derivations for these terms.

Orthography

There is no accepted system of orthography for the Woleaian—Ulithian dialects of the Trukic family of Micronesian languages. My spelling of place-names conforms generally to Fais pronunciation, although I have followed some linguistic conventions in avoiding multiple symbols for single phoneme fricatives; thus *c* represents the English sound "ch" as in "children," and *d* represents the English sound "th" as in "father." I have retained the *ng*, however, for typographic convenience. The symbol *g* represents a velar fricative, which becomes a velar voiced stop in intervocalic positions. Italicized entries represent the base forms of the

words. The final vowels of the base forms generally are no longer pronounced in word-final position.

Land Mapping

Fais Island is entirely parceled into named, bounded areas of land. In the interior of the island, boundaries are marked by a certain tree, a path, or a row of coral rocks. Within each named and bounded parcel are a number of smaller, separately owned plots of land, thus each named land parcel contains plots belonging to a number of families. Accordingly, each family's holdings of plots are scattered over a number of different, named parcels throughout the island.

Families reside almost entirely virilocally, the wife settling on her husband's land. The three villages, in the southernmost corner of the island, comprise about thirty-five named house compounds, each including several brothers or agnatically related males, and their families. The spatial organization of the village will be analyzed in a later paper. The term *bogota* ("family, estate, land") refers variously to named house compounds, individually owned plots of land in the interior of the island, or named and bounded lands parcels on the island. The removal of calcium phosphate deposits by the Japanese between 1937 and 1941 left the interior of the island largely stripped of soil, and therefore agriculturally unusable (see Map 1). Furthermore, the removal of most landmarks obscured traditional boundaries; Map 2, therefore, is partially a reconstruction based upon islanders' statements (cf. Acknowledgements).

This system of named parcels (*bogota*) entirely maps the land area of the island. Map 2 also presents several named regions, which are not discretely bounded, nor do they overlap or correspond with the system of *bogota*. Krämer gives as a designation for the interior region the term *Lüel*, yet this term (from *li wali*) means generally "in the garden" or "in the bush" and is not specific to the island. Islanders also use the descriptive term *libola*, "in the middle," to designate the island interior. Krämer also mistakenly gives Matar as the name of the beach and reef area south of the village, yet *mataaro* means generally "beachside" and refers to any beach area around the island. Map 2 also gives names of several areas of fringing reef; these names correspond to the named *bogota* which the reef adjoins.

In addition to this system of named areas (*bogota*) are names of topographic and geomorphic features of the island. The term for the inland slopes is *tapalage*; the lower, flat land below the slopes is *falappiya*, while the upper plateau above the inland slopes is *woolitapalage*, literally "above the slope." There are also names for numerous caves, ledges, fissures, blow-holes, and projecting points along the elevated coral cliffs, and for numerous channels and breaks in the fringing reef.

Offshore Mapping

Two geographic systems are employed, which can precisely specify offshore locations. One system is a set of four concentric reef zones, intersected by a set

of named radii (see Map 1). The four concentric zones are part of a more extensive system of concentric zones, which follow features of the submarine reef formation, and extend outward from the shoreline, through successive, step-like reef levels, to the bluewater zone:

- taleppiya*: the shoreline,
- woolimmada*: the exposed fringing reef,
- wooliyayilungu limaralongo*: inner edge of the lower shelf reef;
- faali yerama*: line of breaking waves,
- wooliyayilungu limaraweya*: outer edge of the lower shelf reef,
- luguliyoco* or *luguliyawa*: beyond the shelf reef or surf,
- mataliyoco limaralongo*: inner edge of the outer reef slope,
- luyedulu*: area of torch (*dulu*) fishing,
- mataliyoco limaraweya*: outer edge of the outer reef slope,
- lolomo*: "in the sea",
- matal'lumu*: "the edge of the seaweed",
- wool'lumu*: "over the seaweed"; a reef formation appearing as a black line, which encircles the island 1,000–1,500 meters from shore,
- limadawa*: "in the ocean".

The radial axes which intersect these concentric zones are named sectors, some of which align to shore features such as points on the elevated coral cliffs, others which align with submerged, named coral heads, or known fishing grounds. Although radial axes are named only along the southern side of the island, this system can be extrapolated to the northern side, by using prominent shore features or reef channels as the radial coordinates, in conjunction with the concentric coordinates based upon reef formation. Thus this system is that of a circular graph constructed of concentric and radial axes. One would say, for instance, "I was fishing at Cimalitadol, *matal'lumu*".

A second system for designating offshore locations is based on a series of about sixty known coral heads, called *lilyali fitaa* or *fasuli fitaa*, literally "sites of fishing" or "stones of fishing". These submerged coral heads are not often discernible from the surface, but can be located by three techniques: by triangulation with certain trees or features of cliffs on shore; by using the system of radial and concentric axes; or by navigating a given distance and direction from another known coral head. The system is internally ordered; that is, fishermen know that to move from one site to another, they must paddle a certain number of fathoms in a certain direction. In this way they can accurately fix locations in terms of distance and direction from the nearest coral head, for instance, "I hooked the fish five fathoms out from Gappar coral head".

Although these three systems conform to three different methods of ordering space, one based upon bounded and contiguous parcels, another based upon a circular graph, and the third based upon a series of known points, the islanders do not apprehend them as three independent systems. The system of known points, coral heads and other fishing grounds, can be located within the system of radial and

concentric axes; radial coordinates of these axes likewise orient with both land features or parcels, and with certain coral heads or known fishing grounds. Used together, they all form an integrated body of geographical knowledge which allows precise specification of land and adjoining reef and marine locations.

Glossary

Following is a list of 320 native place-names collected on Fais Island. Owing to the linguistic conservatism of geographic terms, meanings or derivations are often obscure. The meanings ascribed here to a number of Fais place-names are indicated as speculative, by a question-mark preceding the given derivation or meaning. Most of the Fais terms are descriptive, such as Great Channel, Stinking Reef, or Snorting Blow-Hole. Several suggest historical events associated with land division and tenure, such as Canoe Payment or Tattooing Gift. The appearance of Yapese and Woleaian place-names on Fais, as well as the appearance of people's names in several place-names, suggest problems of inter-island migration and settlement, which may be solved by further research and comparison among local geographic systems of Carolinian islands.

The identification of plant species were obtained from Lessa (1950) and Sohn and Tawerilmang (1976).

Begila (coral head)—?

Bogoromog (land parcel)—*bugere*: species of grass (*Fimbristylis*). *mogo*: ornamental.

Borodag (land parcel; also, former house compound)—*bboro dage*: bent or curved up or eastward.

Bulubul (land parcel)—*bulubulu*: burning, shiny.

Buuyosol (caves)—*buusola*: loom for backstrap weaving.

Calegaboros (land parcel)—*cale*: well or water. *gaboroso*: ?.

Caletofas (land parcel)—*cale ta fasa*: well which did not give water.

Cibolong (reef formation)—*ciba longo*: curve in; inlet, lagoon, bay.

Cimalibode (coral head)—*cimwali*: head of. *badu*: nose.

Cimaliforogowa (cliff)—*cimwali foro*: head of projecting rock. *gowaa*: ?.

Cimaliwol (coral head)—*cimwali wolo*: turtle's head.

Cimatetey (reef formation; also, radial offshore zone)—*cimwa*: head. *tayiteye*: projection, point.

Dawalap (channel)—*dawa lapa*: great channel.

Dawalifararep (channel)—*dawali Fararep*: channel of F. (name of house compound).

Dawaligic (channel)—*dawali gica*: rat's channel.

Dawalimasel (fissure in elevated coral cliff)—*dawali*: channel of. *maseli*: ?.

Dawaliguw (channel)—*dawali guwi*: porpoise's channel.

Dawalilimul (channel)—*dawali Limul*: channel of L. (Fais man's name).

Dawalipeyecic (channel)—*dawali Peyecic*: channel of P. (land parcel).

Dawalipeyur (channel)—*dawali Peyur*: channel of P. (house compound).

Dawaliradob (channel)—*dawali Radob*: channel of R. (Fais man's name).

Dawalitotow (channel)—*dawali Litotowa*: channel of L. (land parcel).

- Dawaliyeliyor (land parcel)—*dawali yaliyoro*: rainbow's channel.
- Dawaliyilibuw (channel)—*dawali Yilubuw*: channel of Y. (Fais man's name).
- Dawaruyay (channel)—*dawa ruwoyaye*: channel (of) two long or slender objects, or two canoes; ? twin channel; or ? channel of the two canoes.
- Dawas (channel)—? *dawa wasu*: cut or injury channel.
- Dawatayimas (channel)—*dawa Tayimas*: channel of (cf. Tayimas).
- Dawayimung (channel)—*dawa Mung*: channel (of) M. (Fais man's name).
- Dawayites (channel)—*dawa Yites*: channel of (cf. Yites).
- Dawol (land region)—? *ddawa*: far. —
- Dilisew (menstrual house of Faliyow village)—*dili*: exchange. *sewo*: one.
- Dogofang (land parcel)—*dogo* from *buudogo*: come. ? *yiye fangi*: north.
- Dogoy (reef formation)—*dogoyi*: coral peninsula or point.
- Faalif (beach)—? *faali faluya*: under the land or island.
- Faalifac (area of submerged fringing reef)—*faali faca*: under the pandanus (*Pandanus tectorius*).
- Faaligarafad (land parcel)—*faali garafade*: under the apple-tree (*Jambosa malaccensis*).
- Faaligiliyaw (land parcel)—*faali giliyawa*: under the banyan (*Ficus prolixa*).
- Faaligocol (house compound)—*faali gocoli*: under the tree (*Hernandia* sp.).
- Faaligosey (cave)—*faali* + ? : under the ?.
- Faaligul (land parcel)—*faali gulu*: under the Barringtonia or fish poison tree.
- Faaligurugur (house compound)—*faali guruguru*: under the orange or lemon tree (*Citrus limon*).
- Faalikil (house compound)—*faali kili*: under the tree (*Terminalia* sp.).
- Faalilubey (land parcel)—*faali luu*: under the coconut. *beye*: coconut-frond divination. ? under the divination-palm.
- Faalimog (former house compound)—*faali mogo*: under the tree (*Pisonia grandis*).
- Faalisucuy (land parcel)—? *fale*: men's house. ? *sa cuwa*: had departed; or ? *sewo cuwa*: another departure.
- Faalitutu (land parcel)—?.
- Faaliyoroma (land parcel)—*faali yoromaa*: under the tree (*Pipturus argenteus*).
- Faaluc (house compound)—*faali wucu*: under the banana tree (*Musa* sp.).
- Faasim (land parcel)—*fasu*: stone. *yimwa*: house.
- Faatadol (beach)—*faa-tadol* or *faalitadol*: under the cliff.
- Faateya (land parcel)—? *faali*: under. ? *teya*: a pile.
- Fais (island name)—? *fa yissa*: rising rock.
- Falaagal (land parcel)—?.
- Falalug (land parcel)—? *fale*: men's house. or ? *felafela*: cutting, or hewing with an adze. *lugu*: middle.
- Falegir (men's house in Lecucuy village)—*fale*: men's house. *giyere*: species of non-native wood used in boards.
- Falegowar (men's house in Faliyow village)—*fale*: men's house. *gowara*: ?.
- Faler re-lugudag (men's house at Fararep)—*falere*: their men's house. *re-lugudage*:

- those (people) separate eastward; the men's house of those staying apart to the east.
- Falerig (former central men's house in Yiludow village; also, radial offshore zone)—*rigi* from ? *rage* or *ragelogo*: lined up; men's house aligned (with something else).
- Faleyar (men's house)—? *fale yiyuru*: southern men's house.
- Faliyow (house compound; also, eastern village)—? *falya*: land, island.
- Fal'luyong (western men's house in Yiludow village)—*fale* + ? : men's house of ?.
- Faluyaliparang (land parcel)—*faluyali paranga*: land of metal.
- Fangaluu (land parcel)—? large gift.
- Farabug (men's house in Faliyow village; also, sacred ground adjoining the men's house)—*fale* + ? *bugo* from *bugobugo*: knotted or decided, made certain.
- Fararep (house compound)—?. Also a place-name on Yap.
- Faratob (southern section of Limatayfoy)—? + *tabo*: end, piece.
- Fasolapalap (land parcel)—*fasu lapalapa*: great stone or boulder.
- Fasubey (coral head)—*fasu*: stone. *beya*: species of fish which accompanies drifting logs.
- Fasudil (coral head)—*fasu*: stone. *dili* or *dilidili*: sparkling.
- Fasudiy (coral head)—*fasu*: stone. *diya* from ? *yidiya*: erase.
- Fasugaga (coral head)—*fasu*: stone. ? *gagaa*: trunk (of tree, body).
- Fasugocob (coral head)—*fasu*: stone. *gocobo*: an apprentice (in wrestling, traditional chants, etc.)
- Fasulalay (coral head)—*fasu*: stone. *lalaaye*: long.
- Fasulimay (coral head)—*fasu*: stone. Mway: Fais man's name.
- Fasuliyaley (coral head)—*fasu*: stone. *ye leya*: it is apart, sole.
- Fasul'langoy (coral head)—*fasuli*: stone of. *langoyi*: species of fish.
- Fasulul (coral head)—*fasu*: stone. *wululu*: round.
- Fasumongoy (coral head)—*fasu*: stone. *mongoya*: food, eat.
- Fasumoruw (coral head)—*fasu*: stone. *ruwa* from ? *ruwaruwa* (Woleaian): run, slip away.
- Fasumos palling (coral head)—*fasu*: stone. *mosu* or *mosulogo*: separate. *pallingi*: large.
- Fasumos waacic (coral head)—*fasu*: stone. *mosu* or *mosulogo*: separate. *waacici*: small.
- Fasumoyit (coral head)—*fasu*: stone. ? *moyi*: lone, single. or ? *mooli*: era of, place of.
- Fasureb (coral head)—*fasu*: stone. *rebe*: goatie.
- Fasuremayur (reef formation)—*fasu*: stone. *re-Mayur*: people from Mayur.
- Fasusagiliyaw (coral head)—*fasu*: stone. *sagaa giliyawa*: one banyan (*Ficus prolixa*).
- Fasuseyel (coral head)—*fasu*: stone. ? *seyele* from *sewo yaali*, as in *si a tapa sewo yaali*: let us try another (fishing incantation). If someone is unsuccessful during a fishing outing, they may paddle away from the group of canoes, intone another fishing spell, then return.
- Fasusugol (coral head)—? *fasuli susuli gola*. *fasuli*: stone of or for. *susuli*: pounding

of. *gola*: catch (of fish).

Fasusugul (coral head)—*fasu*: stone. *sugulu*: ? round.

Fasuuleyo (coral head)—*fasuli*: stone of. *leyowa*: species of fish.

Fasuumung (coral head)—*fasuli*: stone of. Mung: Fais man's name.

Fatamagigiy (fishing grounds; also, radial offshore zone)—from ? *faali tama giyagiya*.
faali: under. *tama*: father, great. *giyagiya*: white tern. May connote "under the foam" since "foam" is idiomatically given as "white bird or fowl" (*malubbece* or *malugubbece*).

Fatamalugul (cave)—?.

Fatamamalumel (fishing ground)—cf. Fatamagigiy. ? *malumele*: typhoon. or ? *malumalu*: birds. May connote "under the surf" ("typhoon-sea") or "under the foam" (*malubbece*).

Fatasiyo (coral head)—?.

Fatobil (coral head)—? *faali too bili*. *faali*: under. *too*: protrude. *bili* from *yadobili*: westward current.

Fayidig (fishing ground; also, radial offshore zone)—*fayidigi*: anchor for deep-sea fish trap.

Fayidol (land parcel)—? *faali dola*: under the setting (sun, moon, stars).

Fayipar (house compound)—? *faali para*: under the flame tree (*Erythrina variegata*).

Fayomay (coral head)—*fayomwayi*: glutted, overfed.

Felaamar (land parcel)—? *kamara be fela*: about to hew.

Felaasingeg (land parcel)—? *fale*: men's house. *singege* from ? *fisingigi*: burnt.

Ficaabug (land parcel)—*faca*: Pandanus tectorius. *bugo*: ends knotted together; also, intersection of two paths.

Ficayilipag (land parcel)—from ? *ficayilipa*: coconut frond tied to house-beam during thatching, to anchor the thatch against the wind. Or ? *Facayulap* (Faraulep Island): perhaps indicates sighting direction for inter-island voyages. Or ? *faali cayuli paga*: under the leaves for excrement; would connote land given in gratitude for caretaking an aged person.

Gacol (channel)—? *sagaa*: one (trunk). *colo*: black.

Gacabud (sacred ground in Lecucuy village)—? *gacabu*: species of sea turtle. ? *budu*: a misfortune. also ? "Gacabudu!": an exclamation during ritual distribution of food or copra, meaning "grab what you can!"

Gadiyer (land parcel)—? *gadiyare*: remove them.

Gaduwesey (menstrual house in Yiludow village)—? *gadi* or *gadiya logo*: unload. *weya*: out. *sayi*: voyage, trip. ? Connates a voyage when something was shipped out.

Gagulit (coral head)—*gaguli*: last of, end of, border or. ? *lutu*: jump. *gaguliyoc* (area of fringing reef)—*gaguli yoco*: the reef's end. The area where the exposed fringing reef becomes a submerged reef.

Gaguliyoc (area of fringing reef)—*gaguliyoco*: the reef's end. The area where the exposed fringing reef becomes a submerged reef.

Galangar (former house compound)—? *galingaa*: to make something come up

- on the horizon, to watch or spot something.
- Gapilifaaluc (land parcel)—*gapili* Faaluc: back of, or bottom of F.
- Gapilifaluy (land parcel)—*gapili faluya*: back of the island.
- Gapilifararep (land parcel)—*gapili* Fararep: back of F.
- Gapil lul paleyaw (offshore pool)—*gapili luli*: bottom of the pool of. *paleyawa*: species of fish.
- Gapiliwalipese (land parcel)—*gapili* Walipese: back of W.
- Gappar (coral head)—? *ppara*: thunder.
- Garacuy (land parcel; also former house compound)—?.
- Gariyel (channel)—*ga-ruwoyali*: make the line double: Refers to a maneuver in net-fishing, using a rope with coconut fronds tied to it which encircles a large area, then is drawn in from the shore. As the line is drawn in, it is doubled. The men shout, "*ga-ruwoyali!*"
- Gasagapey (land parcel)—*gasogosogo*: inhabited land. *peye*: house-site, grave-site.
- Gayomey (coral head)—*gayi*: fish hook. *mweya*: pierced through.
- Golimak (land parcel)—*gowali make*: payment (native valuables or land) for tattooing.
- Goy (coral head)—*goyi*: plentiful.
- Goyung (men's house at Fararep)—?.
- Ipur (house compound)—? *peru*: prow piece of canoe, containing forked tail. or ? *peruya*: to bear tales.
- Itaraw (house compound)—? *tarawudage*: unable to contain oneself (out of pain, anger).
- Kulong (land parcel)—? *garapalongo*: near, close.
- Kumar (land parcel)—? *kuu mara*, as in *ye kamara be kuu fangali*: about to be connected.
- Langaro (land parcel)—*langi*: sky, wind. *rowa*: red.
- Languyac (land parcel)—? *sewo langi ye gasigiica*: a wind took us.
- Lecucuy (central village)—*licoocooli*: in the middle (of).
- Ledaw (cave)—*li-dawa*: in the channel.
- Lefey (land parcel)—? *luye*: reef pool. or ? *layu*: my (child). ? *taafeye*: new.
- Lemat (radial offshore zone)—*li-mata*: in the eye or face, on the edge (? of deep-sea fish traps; ? of the island).
- Lematitol (coral head)—Lemat *yitola*: west L.
- Lematiyet (coral head)—Lemat *iyete*: east L.
- Letelangaro (land parcel)—*iyeteli* Langaro: above, or east of L.
- Letelefey (land parcel)—*iyeteli* Lefey: above, or east of L.
- Leyor (land parcel)—? *li-yare*: in the vines (*Dioscorea* sp.).
- Libay (land parcel)—? *li-bawu*: in the bamboo; ? under the ritual ban.
- Lifal (house compound)—*li-fale*: in the men's house.
- Ligobog (menstrual house of Lecucuy village)—? *ligo*: kind of *gowa*, native lavalava used also as item of exchange. *bugo*: tied or tassled or knotted ends.
- Liim (land parcel)—*li-yimwa*: in the house.

- Limalag (strand area adjoining Matarong)—*li-melagu*: in the clearing.
- Limatayfoy (house compound)—*lima*: canoe-bailer. *taafeye*: new.
- Lingat (cave)—*li-ngata*: in the cave.
- Lingesam (former house compound)—*li-ngesama*: in the gravel-yard, in front of the house.
- Lipad (former house compound)—*li-pada*: in the space, between.
- Lipediy (land parcel)—*lipe*: ?. *diye*: westward, lower.
- Lipeyeligarag (land parcel)—*li-peyeli garaga*: in the site of the vines (*Triumfetta procumbens*); among the vines.
- Lipeyeligiyo (land parcel)—*li-peyeli giyobu*: among the spider lily.
- Litacul (land parcel)—*liyetele cale*: east of, or above the well.
- Litotow (land parcel)—*litotowa*: a mound.
- Litotoweriy (land parcel)—*litotowa*: a mound. ? *weriya*: see; ? my seeing.
- Liwaa (land parcel)—*li-waa*: in the canoe (of Moytigitig, mythic discoverer of Fais).
- Liwelimalifal (channel)—*li-weli matalifale*: in line with the men's house.
- Liyorong (radial offshore zone)—*li-yoronga*: in the throat (of the island); in the passage-way; aligned with the main channel.
- Lugalap (coral head; also, radial offshore zone)—*lugo*: center. *lapa*: great.
- Lugofaluy (land parcel)—*lugo faluya*: center of the island.
- Lugosuc (land parcel)—? *lugosi giica*: pull or tow us.
- Lugubar (reef)—*lugu*: outside or back. *baro*: box.
- Lugudawol (offshore area)—*lugu Dawol*: outside of D.
- Luguliyangafil (ledge on elevated coral cliff)—*luguli*: outside of. *yangi*: wind. *fila*: blow.
- Luguliyefang (land parcel)—*luguli yiyefangi*: outside of, or back of the north.
- Luguliyur (land parcel)—*luguli yiyuru*: outside of, or back of the south.
- Lugupar (land parcel)—*lugu*: outside of. ? *ppara*: thunder; also, joined at the base, as trees. or ? *para*: flame tree (*Erythrina variegata*).
- Luguraa (land parcel)—? *lugali yiraa*: middle of the tree.
- Lugutadol (offshore area)—*lugu tadola*: outside of the cliffs.
- Lugutes (land parcel)—*lugu*: outside. ? *tese*: slide.
- Luguwec (land parcel)—? *luguli raa ye waacici*: beyond the small side.
- Lulikukung (channel)—*luyeli*: reef-pool of. *kukungu*: species of fish.
- Lulipagow (channel)—*luyeli pagowa*: pool of sharks.
- Luliwoliy (channel)—*luyeli Woliy*: pool of W. (Fais man's name).
- Lumulimaliyoc (coral head)—*lumuli*: sea-weed of. *mataliyoco*: edge of the reef.
- Maciliyol (land parcel)—*macili*: coolness of. *yalo*: sun.
- Maguwey (land parcel)—*maguweya*: to exit, to go away (referring to a large group of people).
- Maladag (land parcel)—*maladage*: a cleared plot of ground or sand. or ? *limaladage*: among the houses.
- Mamecig (land parcel)—? small *mame*: species of fish.
- Maracul (land parcel)—*maraculi*: thirsty.

- Maremag (coral head)—*maramara*: floral lei or wreath. *mogo*: ornamental.
- Maroc (house compound)—?
- Matalid (land parcel)—? *matali ddi* or *matali ddila faluya*: first line of defense; front line of inland forest.
- Matalifitoy (land parcel)—? *matali fitoyi*: the front of the mahogany tree (*Calophyllum inophyllum*). or ? *maatali fitoyi*: the mahogany orchard.
- Mataliefang (house compound)—*matali liyefangi*: in charge of the *liyefangi* season (approximately August through February). The men of Mataliefang house compound were traditionally the ritual leaders for torch-fishing outings at night, during the last two or three months of the *liyefangi* season.
- Mataliyil (coral head)—*mata*: face, edge, eye. *yaliyili*: blurred, unclear.
- Matarong (house compound)—*mata ranga*: the edge of the sacred ground.
- Matayeyow (land parcel)—? *mata ye yowa*: dirty face.
- Matayigogos (land parcel)—? *maatayi gagoso*: my Portulaca garden.
- Maymomey (land parcel)—*mayi*: breadfruit (*Artocarpus* sp.). *mwoyimweya*: sectioned.
- Mayur (house compound)—*mayiyuru*: southern.
- Mooliyar (land parcel)—*mooli*: time of, place of. *yaro*: species of tree (*Premna integrifolia*).
- Ngatalimaw (land parcel)—*ngatali*: cave of. *mawu*: species of fish.
- Ngataluyocig (cave)—*ngata*: cave. *luye cigi*: small pool.
- Ngatarocoroc (cave)—*ngata rocoroco*: dark or black cave.
- Ngatasug (cave)—*ngata*: cave. ? *sugu*: bump into, collide; also, netted or trapped, as fish; also, a species of white seabird with a long, straight, forked tail, and black patch under the wings.
- Ngatatapurowag (cave)—*ngata*: cave. + ?.
- Ngatayilowey (cave)—*ngata*: cave. *yili weya*: swim out.
- Ngusingus (blow-hole)—*ngusingusi*: snorting.
- Paabol (land parcel)—*paabolo*: a palm stripped almost entirely of fronds.
- Paliyeliwaa (land parcel)—*paliyeli wuwaa*: payment for the canoe.
- Palus (land parcel)—?
- Paraagoy (fissure in the elevated coral cliff)—? *pareya*: throw, with a spinning motion. *goyi* from *gayo*: fish hook.
- Pegeral (land parcel)—?
- Pesed (land parcel)—*peye*: house-site, grave-site. *sade* (archaic): sea, salty.
- Peyecic (land parcels; also, adjoining reef and shore area)—? *ppiya cici*: small beach. or ? *peye cici*: small grave-site or house-site.
- Peyeliwer (land parcel)—? *peye ye were*: house-site which is visible, or light.
- Peyelug (land parcel)—? *peye lugo*: central house-site. or ? *pli lugo*: central grove.
- Peyemadol (house compound)—?
- Peyemay (house compound)—*peye mwayi*: good house-site.
- Peyesam (former house compound)—*peye*: house-site. + ?.
- Peyur (house compound)—*peye yiyuru*: south house-site.

- Picoliyang (land parcel)—?.
- Pigereg (land parcel)—? *piga* (Yapese): a curse. or ? *piga* (Woleaian): an islet. *rage*: year, season. or from ? *ragelogo*: aligned, lined up.
- Pigilaley (land parcel)—? *piga lalaaye*: long islet. Also is the name of an island in Ulithi Atoll.
- Pisofo (house compound)—?.
- Piyacigicig (beach)—*ppiya cigicigi*: small beach.
- Piyamaal (point of the beach)—*ppiya maalu*: drifting sand or beach.
- Piyar (land parcel)—? *ppiya yiyuru*: southern beach. or ? *peye yiyuru*: southern house-site. also ? *pii* (Yapese): to give. ? *yara*: kind of yam.
- Powag (house compound)—? *poo*: beckon someone to come.
- Raadiy (land parcel)—*raa diye*: west or lower side.
- Raar (land parcel; also, adjoining reef and shore area)—? *raa yiyuru*: south side.
- Raayifil (land parcel; also, adjoining reef and shore area)—? *raa ye fila*: the good side, the correct side.
- Ripitig (land parcel)—? *pitigi*: valuables.
- Ruucce (land parcel)—? *ruu*: abundant, many. *ccee*: blood.
- Saalug (coral head)—?.
- Sadiyefal (land parcel)—*sade* (archaic): sea, salty. ? *yifaali*: under.
- Sagagow (land parcel)—*sagaa*: one trunk (of a tree). + ?.
- Sangacig (house compound)—?.
- Sayowesit (coral head)—? *sayi wee*: the trip. + ?.
- Seluga (land parcel)—? *seluwogaa*: three trunks.
- Serengig (land parcel)—? *serengigi*: shouting (of a large number of people).
- Seyelad (coral head)—? *sewo lede*: a clear one.
- Seyelibay (land parcel)—? *seyaye bawu*: one bamboo, from ? *baayu* (Woleaian): bamboo.
- Seyelus (fishing ground)—? *sewo yalusu*: a ghost.
- Sigel (land parcel)—?; also, the name of a place on Yap.
- Tabagey (land parcel)—?.
- Taboludow (land parcel)—*taboli yiludowa*: west end.
- Tadibol (land parcel)—*tade bbolu*: salty ground.
- Tadol waacic (land parcel; also, elevated coral cliff)—*tadola waacici*: small cliff.
- Tafiladag (former men's house in Yiludow village)—*tafiladage*: cannot be moved up, cannot be straightened.
- Talang (house compound)—*talanga*: hill.
- Tapira (house compound)—? *tapa seraa*: use one side. or ? *tapa sewo yiraa*: use one tree or piece of wood.
- Tapiyetul (land parcel)—*tapiya ye tutulu*: round bowl.
- Tarabbec (coral head)—*tara*: torn, scraped; also, a line or belt. *bbece*: white.
- Tayimas (land parcel)—? *tayumase*: the dead person (euphemism, from *ta mase*: not dead).
- Tayitelapalap (point on elevated coral cliff)—*tayiteye lapalapa*: great point.

- Tayiteligengaw (point on elevated coral cliff)—*tayiteli*: projection, point of. *gengaw*: species of bird.
- Tayiteliwoolipiy (point on elevated coral cliff)—*tayiteli woolippiya*: point of the beach.
- Tayiteliyol (point on elevated coral cliff)—*tayiteli* Yol: Yol's point (Fais mythic hero).
- Tayitey (reef formation)—*tayiteye*: point, projection.
- Tobeyar (land parcel)—*taboli yiyuru*: southern end.
- Togowar (former house compound)—?
- Tolomag (land parcel)—*tolo*: ground. *magi*: wilted, dried out.
- Toway (fissure in elevated coral cliff)—? *too*: protruding. or ? *towa*: broken. *weya*: out.
- Walidibadib (land parcel)—*wali*: forest, garden. *dibadiba*: limping.
- Walifitoy (land parcel)—*wali fitoyi*: mahogany (*Calophyllum inophyllum*) forest.
- Waliluu (land parcel)—*wali luu*: coconut palm forest.
- Walimey palling (land parcel)—*wali mayi pallingi*: large forest of breadfruit (*Artocarpus* sp.).
- Walimey waacic (land parcel)—*wali mayi waacici*: small forest of breadfruit (*Artocarpus* sp.).
- Walipesey (house compound)—? *wali peseya*: garbage dump, dumping ground.
- Walipoguw (land parcel)—*wali poguwa*: pandanus forest (species of pandanus, the leaves of which are used as rat-guards on coconut palms).
- Waliporow (coral head)—*wali porowa*: garden of boulders or large coral slabs.
- Waliyang (land parcel)—*wali yango*: turmeric garden.
- Waliyor (land parcel)—*wali yare*: garden of vines (*Dioscorea* sp.).
- Wawol (land parcel)—? *yawa waawaa*: large mouth. or ? *wuwaa wele*: kind a canoe. Also, the name of a place on Yap.
- Welebuger (land parcel)—? *wali bugere*: garden of (*Fimbristylis*) grass. or ? *wele bugere*: kind of (*Fimbristylis*) grass.
- Wocal (land parcel)—*woo-cale*: on, or above, the water or well.
- Wodol (house compound)—*woo-dola*: on, or above, the setting (of the sun, moon, etc.); place from which the island is just visible on the horizon.
- Wogayipes (land parcel)—? *waga*: vein, root. ? *ye ppesi*: it is floating, raised, coming to the surface.
- Wolol yiyefang (turbulence)—*wooli looloo yiyefangi*: on the waves to the north.
- Wolol yiyur (turbulence)—*wooli looloo yiyuru*: on the waves to the south.
- Woolifas (land parcel)—*wooli fasu*: on the rocks.
- Woolimas (inland region)—? *wooli mase*: on the dead. or ? *wooli masa* (variant of *mata*: over the eye, or edge (of the island)).
- Woolimelag (land parcels)—*wooli melagu*: on the clearing.
- Woolipey (land parcel)—? *wooli peye*: on the house-site or grave-site. or ? *woolippiya*: on the sand, the beach.
- Woolipuwow (coral head)—*wooli purowa*: above the boulder or large coral head.

- Woolitadol (elevated coral cliff)—*wooli tadol*: on the cliff.
- Wool'lum (coral head; also, concentric reef zone)—*wooli lumu*: over the sea-weed.
- Wootadol (elevated coral cliff)—variant of Woolitadol.
- Worora (land parcel)—? *woo-raraa*: over the branches; ? skeleton-like.
- Worut (section of Ipur house compound)—? *woo-yiruti* or from *mayiruti*: on, or towards, the village. or ? *ruti*: coconut frond tied to a palm or tree trunk as ritual "no trespassing" sign, violation of which brings supernatural sanctions; hence *woruti*: owing to the *ruti*, a skin infection caused by violating the ritual restriction.
- Wuwotob (land parcel)—? *wuwo*: spread (the news). *tabo*: half, end, piece.
- Yaaser (coral head; also, deep-sea site for Peyemadol fish traps)—? *yaayi seru*: my saying. or ? *yaayi sare*: my knife.
- Yagorrang (coral head)—? *ayyu* from *yayurale*: appearance, condition. *rangaranga*: yellow.
- Yasalifuy (radial offshore zone)—?.
- Yecaguw (coral head)—? *yoco*: coral, reef. *guwi*: porpoise.
- Yecayitela (land parcel)—? *yecali yaayi telaa*: handle of my knife.
- Yeduyis (channel)—?.
- Yelabong (land parcel)—? *yala*: path. or ? *yele*: fly. *bongi*: night.
- Yeladere (land parcel)—? *yala*: path. or ? *ye laaye*: it is long. *ddere*: run.
- Yelagaw (land parcel)—? *yalali gawa*: escape path.
- Yelaliwal (land parcel)—*yalali liwali*: garden or interior path.
- Yelayebulac (land parcel)—*ye laaye bulaca*: long coral head or boulder.
- Yicimal (land parcel)—? *yi-cimwali*: that head (of).
- Yifalag (land parcel)—? *felafera*: cutting (of coconuts) or hewing (with an adze).
- Yifisifisi (land parcel)—*yi-fisifisi*: that burning; burned land.
- Yigosow (projecting point of elevated coral cliffs)—? *yigi*: fish. ? *sowa*: leave.
- Yilar (land parcel)—? *ye laaye*: it is long. or ? *yala yiyuru*: south path.
- Yiles (land parcel)—? *yileseya*: to hold between the lips. or ? *yilese*: gifts of food accompanying *bangabengali yaalawa*, a major series of propitiatory chants.
- Yiludow (western village)—*yi-lodowa*: the west.
- Yilutopac (coral head)—? *yiluto*: small stone, or small outcropping from a larger stone. ? *paca*: correct, on target; also, tail.
- Yimacang (land parcel)—*yi-macanga*: a gift, as preliminary payment, or to reserve a valuable for later sale.
- Yimey (land parcel)—*yi-mayi*: the breadfruit tree (*Artocarpus* sp.).
- Yingow (land parcel)—?.
- Yipalas (land parcel)—? *pala*: to slide down, as a wave or a slope. ? *lasi*: perspire. or from ? *layuca*: our children.
- Yipapa (land parcel)—? *yi-paapaa*: the counting.
- Yipey (land parcel)—? *yi-peye*: the house-site or grave-site.
- Yiporos (land parcel)—? *poroso*: species of fish, reserved for the chief.
- Yipuley (land parcel)—? *pulepule*: knead or mix something with the fingers. or ?

- luye*: reef-pool; also, perfume.
 Yitel (land parcel)—? *yi-tale*: the yam (*Dioscorea esculenta*).
 Yites (land parcel)—? *tese*: slide.
 Yitog (land parcel)—? *yi-togo*: the yam (*Dioscorea alata*).
 Yiyelet (land parcel)—? *lete*: to flake a rock by striking it with something.
 Yiyorang (land parcel)—? *yi-yoronga*: the throat, the passage-way.
 Yiyurulifas (radial offshore zone)—*iyiyuruli fasu*: south of the stone.
 Yobal lalay (channel)—*yoobale lalaaye*: long long-line.
 Yobal mwococ (channel)—*yoobale mmwococo*: short long-line.
 Yocobbo (coral head)—*yoco bbo*: spoiled or stinking reef.
 Yocoolap (channel)—*yoco lapa*: great reef.
 Yogodag (land parcel)—? *yogo*: able, capable; also, caught. *dage*: up or eastward.
 or ? *yogodidage* or *yogodage*: two abutting pieces of wood which are lashed together.
 Yucucul (land parcel)—? *licoocooli cale*: middle or center of the well.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am indebted to N. Chimereg of Yap and to J. Haulifer of Fais for their assistance in mapping the island, and to C. Haruey of Fais for supplying native place-names. The map outlines are drawn from recent aerial photographs of Fais by the Hawaiian Architects and Engineers Corporation. Traverses were measured along all the Fais paths, and the boundaries of the land parcels drawn from the traverses. Since parcels were not individually surveyed, the boundaries given in Map 2 are approximate. The concentric reef boundaries of Map 1 are not based upon hydrographic information. This research was supported by NSF Grant SOC75-11853 and NIMH Grant 5 F31 MH05316-02.

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