

**TRADITIONAL PLACE NAMES OF PALAU:
FROM THE SHORE TO THE REEF**

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Bureau of Arts and Culture
Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs
2013

Traditional Place Names of Palau:
From the Shore to the Reef

*Ngklel a Beluu er a Belau er a Rechuodel:
Ngar er a Kebokeb el mo er a Chelemoll*

by

The Palau Society of Historians
(*Klobak er a Ibetel a Cherechar*)

and

Bureau of Arts and Culture
Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs
Koror, Republic of Palau 96940

Traditional Customary Practices
Palau Series 18-b
2013

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Bureau of Arts and Culture, Koror, Republic of Palau 96940

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Palau Society of Historians

Traditional Place Names of Palau: From the Shore to the Reef

(Ngklel a Beluu er a Belau er a Rechuodel: Ngar er a Kebokeb el mo er a Chelemoll)

Palauan Series 18-b

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- 16 *Rubekul a Beluu er Belau* by the Bureau of Arts and Culture and the Palau Society of Historians. [Palauan, 2009] iv+25 pp.; 1 fig.; glossary; reference.
- 17 *Rubak el Dil* by the Bureau of Arts and Culture and the Palau Society of Historians. [Palauan, 2009] iv+25 pp.; 1 fig.; glossary; reference.
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- 7 *Traditional Items of a Household, Clan, and Village* by the Society of Historians. [English, 2001] vi+30pp.; 49 figs.
- 8 *Entertainment* by the Bureau of Arts and Culture and the Palau Society of Historians. [English, 2002] vii+63pp.; 27 figs.; bibliography. Cover illustration from Kramer, Ergebnisse der Sudsee-Expedition, Vol.5, Doppeltafel 14.
- 9 Relationship between Villages, by the Bureau of Arts and Culture and the Palau Society of

- Historians. [English 2003] vii + 46pp.; 4 figs.
- 10 *Traditional Laws and Principles of Palau* by the Bureau of Arts and Culture and the Palau Society of Historians. [English, 2004] xii+46pp.
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 - 17 *Chief's Counterparts* by the Bureau of Arts and Culture and the Palau Society of Historians. [Palauan, 2009] iv+25 pp; 1 fig.; glossary; reference.
 - 18-a *Traditional Place Names of Palau: From the Hills to the Shore* by the Bureau of Arts and Culture and the Palau Society of Historians, [Palauan, 2012] vi+37 pp.; 1 fig.; reference.
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The Traditional and Customary Practices Series provides information about Palauan culture in the Palauan language and in English. All booklets are abstracted from *Rechuodel* with additional

information provided.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Cover Page: Traditional Village Poster by J. Ado Imetuker. 2011. BAC collections.

Figure 1: Palau Society of Historians: Osebekel a Melech Ritual at Melekeok Bai. June 1992. BAC photo collections.

FOREWORD

This project aimed to collect information to compile information in a draft booklet on the following topic: **“Ngklel a Beluu er a Belau er a Rechuodel: Ngar er a Kebokeb el mo er a Chelemoll (Traditional Place Names of Palau: From the Shore to the Reef)”** This topic was strongly recommended by the Society of Historians, schools, and the public.

This aspect of the Oral History and Ethnography Project entailed various phases of work including (a) background research, (b) interviewing and collection of information, (c) transcribing and translating Palauan languages to English, (d) editing and final reviewing of Palauan and English transcripts, (e) making the final layout, (f) printing of thirty copies of the booklets.

The first Society of Historians' session was held during this grant period from June 10-14, 2013 and the second one was held from August 09-23, 2013. Bureau of Arts and Culture Oral History Staff Historian worked with the Society of Historians to discuss and document the needed information related to the topic. Previous ethnographic summaries of the topic were compiled and submitted to the Historians in writing before the first session convened. During the second session, the summary was read-aloud to the Historians in Palauan in order for them to review and edit. Information collected from session one was carefully reviewed during the second session. The discussions were recorded and the proceedings were edited and then translated into English. Bureau of Arts and Culture planned to work with the sixteen historians however due to illnesses and other circumstances nine historians were able to attend first and second session for this booklet. Staff Historian worked independently with the other seven historians to collect and verify information from their respective villages/states.

After the final draft in Palauan was compiled, Staff Historian translated it into English. Then the final draft of both Palauan and English booklets were reviewed again by the Bureau's staffs. After the final review, it was then edited and printed. This booklet is the 18th (b) publication on the Traditional Customary Practices Series published by the Bureau of Arts and Culture.



The Palau Society of Historians: Osebekel a Melech ritual at the newly built Bai Melekeong in Melekeok State. 1992. BAC photo collections

INTRODUCTION

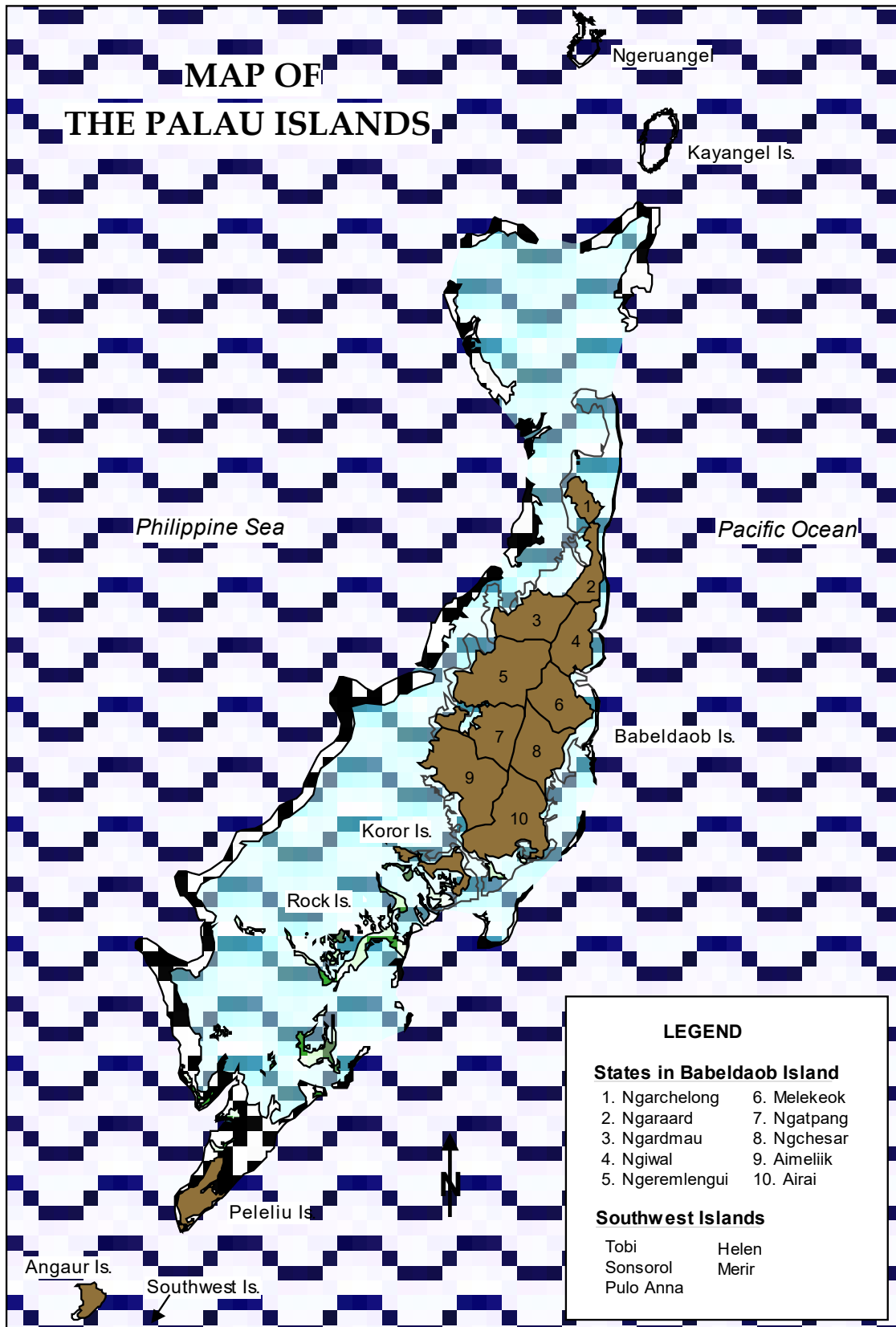
A traditional place name is a marker to identify or to locate in detail a specific place. Each state of Palau and their villages have different names. Most have stories associated with each name. There are some place names that are the same or similar. Some states share places with the same or similar names but there are stories that can explain the connection between the places with the same or similar name. All the place names are very significant and extremely valuable to the people associated with them.

The history of Palau mentions the goddess Uchelianged who created the first place between the island states today known as Peleliu and Angaur. The place between Peleliu and Angaur is where Uchelianged said “let there be land.” So, land came to the surface and it was called Lukes. And a clam (*kim*) on Lukes gave birth to Latmikaik. Latmikaik then gave birth to fish and later the land became too crowded so the goddess Uchelianged told the people of Lukes to collect matter from the surface of the water to create the island of Angaur. It is said that that is why the surface around Angaur is very deep. That shows that Angaur is a very old place. Place names started at Lukes when the *kim* gave birth to Latmikaik. Angaur then was the second place with names. It became so populated and overcrowded, the people living in Angaur ended up dividing the island into hamlets and naming them as well as naming other places on that island. This history of Palau only mentioned the origin of Babeldaob after the offspring of Latmikaik, Chuab, was burned and toppled. The history of Palau tells us of the places but not the origin of naming places. So it is not very clear how and when the tradition of place names came to be.

The origin of place names is believed to be associated with the first people who migrated to Palau and the migration patterns between the different places in Palau. First, there was the place that people discovered and settled, then gave names to. They settled in each place long enough though some migrated to and from places. Through these patterns, that is how there became more and more place names. There are sixteen states in Palau, each with hamlets and place names that are each especially named. In each state, a place name will identify the type of place: whether it is village land (public places), land belonging to clans, a traditional dock, a taro patch, a sacred or significant place, or land owned by individuals.

A place name is extremely significant to the Peoples of Palau as Palauans. Each one of us has a place called home (*kotel*, one’s home state following matrilineal lines). One’s *kotel* is his or her mother’s home state. One’s home state is a strong identification and one is a strong member of his or her mother’s clan and her state. It can be an insult to say something about one’s mother, her clan, or her home state. When a Palauan passes away, he or she must be buried in his or her mother’s home place.

There are certain categories of places and their names in each state that hold special significance to the community members of that state. Place names show the migration patterns of one’s ancestors. Place names also show us different divisions within each state. They can reflect different characteristics or conditions in each state, for example, names can signify the different types of flora and fauna that might exist in a particular place. Some place names denote sacred places that people should be aware of. Place names can also help us understand the relationships between people in a state or between the states themselves.



Map of Palau

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KAYANGEL STATE

Kayangel is the only inhabited coral atoll located on the northern end of Palau. The main village of Kayangel is located after three small islands of Ngeriungs, Ngerbelas, Orak, and before the island of Ngeruangel. It is traditionally divided into two hamlets (Ngerdulong is the northern and Ngerdimes is the southern).

The ancient name of Kayangel was Ngedebuul. Hijikata (1993:244) gives the archaic name of Kayangel as Lkeselbeluu. During Milad's time, the name became Ngcheangel sometimes referred to today as Kayangel. It is believed that the name Ngcheangel was changed to Kayangel to make it easier for Westerners, however, the name Ngcheangel is still used by some Palauans. Kayangel is now the official name of this state listed in their state constitution.

According to history, Kayangel was created by Dirrabakerus, an elder who lived in Aimeliik state with her husband Tkedeluki and two sons, Kautechang and Techatiei. One day, the elder Dirrabakerus was dumped at sea by her husband. With her, she carried some wood ashes (chab) and a branch of hibiscus tree (cheremall). While drifting at sea, Dirrabakerus threw the ashes in the water so she could stand and rest when she got tired of swimming. When she ran out of ashes, she planted the branch of hibiscus tree that she carried with her. That piece of hibiscus is now a big sacred tree, covering almost all of the southern part of the island.

Listed on the table below are names of identified traditional docks in Kayangel state. Also on the list are islands, channels and reefs in this state. Within this state are properties with historical and traditional values giving identities to the families, clans, and regions. This state also has rich oral histories that still exist and enjoyed by its residents. And the water around the island is an important resource area which was intensively exploited prehistorically.

A. DOCKS AND CAPES

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Btelul a Chang/Iliud er a Bas	Ngerdimes traditional dock for the chiefs
2	Btelul a Chang er a Kedesau	Ngerdimes traditional dock for the chiefs
3	Klubed/Iliud er a Melenglang	Ngerdulong traditional dock for the chiefs
4	Btelul a Chang er a Beteuar	Ngerdulong traditional dock for the chiefs

B. ISLANDS

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Ngeruangel is.	Island north of Kayangel state
2	Ngeriungs is.	Island south-west of Kayangel state
3	Ngerbelas is.	Island south-west of Kayangel state
4	Orak is.	Island south-west of Kayangel state

C. CHANNELS AND REEFS

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Klou el Euuchel	Channel between Ngkesol and Luiil
2	Kekerei el Euuchel	Channel between Orak is. and Ngkesol
3	Mekaeb	Channel leading to Kayangel dock
4	Ngkesol	Channel leading to Kayangel dock
5	Bkul a Tmolial	Ngkesol reef toward the north of the state
6	Tmecherur	Channel between Kayangel and Ngarchelong
7	Ochimer	Channel between Kayangel and Ngarchelong
8	Cherasech	Channel between Ngkesol and Luiil
9	Melenglang	Reef in front of Kayangel port
10	Klitalungor	Reef of Ngeruangel is.

NGARCHELONG STATE

Ngarchelong is situated on the northern tip of Babeldaob Island. Ngarchelong extends north from the narrowest part of the neck on Babeldaob where it borders Ngaraard. There are eight hamlets in Ngarchelong (Ngerbau, Iebukel, Ngebei, Mengellang, Ngril, Ngeiungel, Ngetmel, and Ollei).

Babeldaob, according to traditional history, was formed when the giant Uab died and fell down. His upper torso became the big island of Babeldaob. Ngarchelong was the head of Uab. Being the head, it has the seven facial features; the two eyes, the two nostrils, the two ears, and the mouth. These seven facial features are referred to as *euid el llomes*. Euid means seven and llomes means intelligence; therefore euid el llomes literally means seven intelligences. Thus, the old name for Ngarchelong was Euid el Llomes. Before the polity of the giant Uab, Ngarchelong was called Rteluul. Today the name Rteluul is referred to as the old name for Mengellang and Ngril. Mengellang was Rteluul re Bab and Ngril was Rteluul re Eou. Ngarchelong is now the official name of this state listed in their state constitution.

Listed on the table below are names of identified traditional docks in Ngarchelong state. Also on the list are islands, channels and reefs in this state. Within this state are properties with historical and traditional values giving identities to the families, clans, and regions. This state also has rich oral histories that is still exist and enjoyed by its residents. And the water around the island is an important resource area which was intensively exploited prehistorically.

A. DOCKS AND CAPES

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Ngchui	Cape on the north of the state
2	Imetang	Cape on the north-east of the state
3	Oketol pier	Dock on the north of the state
4	Bkul Ngaribekbuk	Cape of Ollei on the west side of the state
5	Taoch er a Ngerbau	Dock of Ngarbau on the east side of the state
6	Ngetkud	Cape on the north-east of the state
7	Metkerel a Ngerbesong	Cape on the north-east of the state
8	Medong	Cape on the north-west of Ollei
9	Itungelii	Cape near Oketol dock on the west of the state
10	Ilemau	Dock at Ngeiungel, west side of the state
11	Btelulachang er a Ngetmel	Dock at Ngetmel, north side of the state
12	Tungelel	Dock at Ngermetong, west side of the state
13	Tmachel	Dock at Iebukel, east side of the state
14	Ngerubak	Dock at Ngermetong, west side of the state
15	Siabang	Dock at Ngermetong, west side of the state
16	Meteulechol	Dock at Ollei, west side of the state
17	Taoch er a Imaoch	Dock at Ollei, west side of the state
18	Btelulachang er a Debusech	Dock at Ollei, west side of the state
19	Ngertaoch	Dock at Ollei, i west side of the state
20	Taoch er a lungel	Dock at Ollei, west side of the state

B. ISLANDS

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Ngerchur is.	Island north of the state
2	Ngerkeklaui is.	Island north of the state
3	Ngeruloang is.	Island west of the state

4	Lkes is.	Island north-west of the state
5	Teru Lekebil is.	Island north of the state

C. CHANNELS AND REEFS

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Ngerudechong	Ngerbau channel north-east of the state
2	Imetang	Ngerbau channel north-east of the state
3	Metuker er a Delbong	Channel north of Ollei
4	Ngeruechong	Ngerbau channel north-east of the state
5	Oseked	East channel in front of Ngerbau
6	Ngeruloang	Reef of Ngeruloang is. on the west of the state
7	Tabrekeam	Reef of Ngermetong on the west of the state
8	Ngetmel	Reef of Ngetmel north of the state
9	Etitoik/Klou el Dai	Reef of Ollei on the north of the state
10	Kekerei el Dai	Reef of Ollei on the north of the state
11	Ngebard	Reef on the north of the state
12	Ngerael	Channel on the north of the state
13	Erengol	Channel on the north of the state
14	Luiil	Channel, noth between Kiuid and Kloultaoch
15	Kiuid passage	Channel on the east of the state
16	Kloultoachel/Meteu el Toachel	Reef on the north of the state
17	Ngos	Reef on the north-east of the state
18	Ebiil	Channel on the north-west of the state

NGARAARD STATE

Ngaraard is situated near the northern end of Babeldaob island where the land thins to a narrow neck before expanding at the border with Ngarchelong. It is one of the states in Babeldaob that has both an east coast and a west coast. There are five hamlets in Ngaraard state (Ngebuked, Ulimang, Elab, Chol and Ngkeklaui).

The old name for Ngaraard was Kerradel, and it was traditionally divided into two halves: three hamlets (Chol, Ngkeklaui and Elab) on the east coast was called Ngaraard and two hamlets on the west coast (Ngebuked and Ulimang) were called Ngebubs, meaning these two villages came to the surface from underwater. Later, the chiefs from all five villages from east and west met and agreed to merge all five villages together and become one state with five hamlets called Kerradel. Kerradel means that they would all unite with respect for one another as they merged everyone from the east and west coast, and in strengthening ties between all the villages. Access to use the two docks located in the east and west coast of the island were then not as segregated, and so all the citizens were able to use them freely. Ngaraard is now the official name of this state listed in their state constitution.

Listed on the table below are names of identified traditional docks in Ngaraard state. Also on the list are islands, channels and reefs in this state. Within this state are properties with historical and traditional values giving identities to the families, clans, and regions. This state also has rich oral histories that is still exist and enjoyed by its residents. And the water around the island is an important resource area which was intensively exploited prehistorically.

A. DOCKS AND CAPES

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Uluchel cape	Cape at Chol, on the north of the state
2	Ngarabelik cape	Cape at Elab on the east of the state
3	Bkulaingas cape	Cape at Elab on the east of the state
4	Tmetoi	Cape at Elab on the east of the state
5	Ikakl	Cape at Elab on the east of the state
6	Bkul a Ngesang	Cape at Elab on the east of the state
7	Klou el Dormechol	Cape at Ulimang on the east of the state
8	Kekerei el Dormechol	Cape at Ngkeklaui on the south of the state
9	Ngeriu Cape of Urung	Cape at Ngebuked on the west of the state
10	Ngeritel dock in Ngurang	Dock at Elab on the east of the state
11	Ekiidebang Dock, Elab	Dock at Elab on the east of the state
12	Remachel Landing Place, Chol	Dock at Chol on the south-east of the state
13	Chades er a Ungelel	Dock at Ngebuked on the west of the state
14	Beriber	Dock at Elab on the east of the state
15	Bkul Ngerair	Cape at Ngkeklaui on the south of the state
16	Urung	Dock at Ngebuked on the west of the state
17	Ngeskii	Dock at Ngebuked on the west of the state
18	Taoch er a Klou el Taoch	Dock at Ngebuked on the west of the state
19	Btong	Dock at Ngkeklaui on the south of the state
20	Chetoikechang	Dock at Ngkeklaui on the south of the state
21	Melii	Dock at Chol on the south
22	Tungd	Dock at Chol on the south
23	Ului	Dock at Ngebuked on the west of the state
24	Btelulachang er a Ikedebang	Dock at Elab on the east of the state
25	Btelulachang er a Mudekelii	Dock at Elab on the east of the state

26	Beriber	Dock at Elab on the east of the state
27	Ngemer dang	Dock at Chol on the south of the state
28	Btelulachang er a Ngerengchong	Dock at Elab on the east of the state
29	Btelulachang er a llebei	Dock at Elab on the east of the state

B. ROCK MARKERS

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Ebil me a lechad	Rock markers at Ngebuked reef, west of the state
2	Ngerbelik	Rock marker at Elab, east of the state

C. CHANNELS AND REEFS

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Debochel (northern canal)	Channel at Ngebuked on the west of the state
2	Ngerebsang bay, Ngulitel	Reef at Ngkek lau on the south of the state
3	Ngid passage, Ngkek lau	Channel at Ngkek lau on the south of the state
4	Ngebsang Bay	Reef at Ngkek lau on the south of the state
5	Ngedub	Channel at Elab on the east of the state
6	Beriber Passage, Elab	Channel at Elab on the east of the state
7	Ngermad	Reef at Ulimang on the east of the state
8	Ngeriobech	Reef at Ngkek lau on the south of the state
9	Ngeiit	Reef at Ngkek lau on the south of the state
10	Debochel	Channel at Chol on the south of the state
11	Toachel el Biul	Reef at Chol on the south of the state
12	Ngchesel	Reef at Elab on the east of the state
13	Ueturang	Reef at Elab on the east of the state
14	Toachel Sung	Reef at Elab on the east of the state
15	Omderungel	Reef at Elab on the east of the state
16	Ngermad	Channel at Ulimang on the east of the state
17	Ngeriobech	Channel at Ngkek lau on the south of the state
18	Toachel er a Masech	Channel at Ngkek lau on the south of the state
19	Mesebsub	Reef at Ngebuked on the west of the state
20	Bad el Komud	Reef at Ngebuked on the west of the state
21	Uet el Cherangel	Reef at Ngebuked on the west of the state
22	Bad er a Uchiul	Reef at Ngebuked on the west of the state
23	Kekerei el Toachel	Reef at Ngebuked on the west of the state
24	Roachel	Reef at Elab on the east of the state
25	Chei er a Ngaraseseb Club	Reef at Ngebuked on the west of the state

NGIWAL STATE

Ngiwal is situated between Melekeok and Ngaraard on the north central east coast of Babeldaob Island. There are four hamlets in this state (Ngellau, Ngercheluuk, Ngersngai and Ngermechau). It contains some of the unique and significant features associated with migration and settlement of Ngiwal and cultures of Palau.

In the oral tradition of Palau, the old name for this state was *Kiueluul* (*seat of the kelulau bearers*). It derived from the word *Kelulau* (whispered policies). The first chiefs (goddesses) who brought the *kelulau* to Palau first landed in Ngiwal. They made their stone platform there (it is said to be the biggest stone platform in Palau) and named it *Ongeluluul*. The name *ongeluluul* came to being after the goddesses held their meeting, whispering secretly how they will select and distribute the policies for the chiefs. Ngiwal is now the official name of this state listed in their state constitution.

Listed on the table below are names of identified traditional docks in Ngiwal state. Also on the list are islands, channels and reefs in this state. Within this state are properties with historical and traditional values giving identities to the families, clans, and regions. This state also has rich oral histories that is still exist and enjoyed by its residents. And the water around the island is an important resource area which was intensively exploited prehistorically.

A. DOCKS AND CAPES

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Bkul a Tab/Medorm	Cape at Ngermechau to the south of the state
2	Belod landing place	Dock at Ngercheluuk to the north of the state
3	Sims landing place, Ngellau	Dock at Ngellau to the east of the state
4	Elobtang landing place Ngersngai	Dock at Ngersngai to the east of the state
5	Ongiil Ngellau	Cape at Ngellau to the east of the state
6	Ollumel Ngermechau	Cape at Ngermechau to the south of the state
7	Ileaki el Lei /Chimo el Lius	Cape at Ngermechau to the south of the state
8	Kelbid Ngermechau	Cape at Ngermechau to the south of the state
9	Kmekumer Ngermechau	Cape at Ngermechau to the south of the state
10	Ngeruet Ngermechau	Cape at Ngermechau to the south of the state
11	Imekang Ngermechau	Dock at Ngermechau to the south of the state
12	Ngebedechal	Dock at Ngermechau to the south of the state
13	Ngerbekuu landing place	Dock at Ngermechau to the south of the state
14	Ngeriuiui landing place	Dock at Ngermechau to the south of the state

B. ISLAND AND SUNKEN VILLAGE

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Lkes island	Island on the south of Ngermechau
2	Ngibtal	Sunken village on the south of Ngermechau

C. CHANNELS AND REEFS

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Ngemai bay conserv area	Bay of Ngermechau to the south of the state
2	Ngeridebaol passage, Imekang	Channel to Imekang, Ngermechau, south of the state
3	Badardech, Kelebid	Channel at Ngermechau to the south of the state
4	Meteu el Toachel	Channel between Ngiwal and Melekeok states
5	Chis er a Idiil, near Badardech	Channel at Ngermechau to the south of the state
6	Saucherael	Channel at Ongiil to the north of the state

MELEKEOK STATE

Melekeok is located on the central east coast of Babeldaob, situated between the states of Ngiwal on the north and Ngchesar on the south. There are six hamlets in Melekeok state (Ngeburech, Ngeruliang, Ngermelech, Melekeok, Ngerang and Ngerubesang).

In the oral tradition of Palau, the old name for Melekeok was Olekeok, given to him by his mother Milad. Melekeok, being the second son, was the most defiant of them all siblings. And so his mother brought him to the top of the hill called *Ometochel* and threw him to the eastern side of Babeldaob island. In addition, Melekeok is the home of the Reklai, one of the two paramount chiefs of Palau overseeing the eastern states of Palau. This state is where the new national capitol is located. Melekeok is now the official name of this state listed in their state constitution.

Listed on the table below are names of identified traditional docks in Melekeok. Also on the list are islands, channels and reefs in this state. Within this state are properties with historical and traditional values giving identities to the families, clans, and regions. This state also has rich oral histories that still exist and enjoyed by its residents. And the water around the island is an important resource area which was intensively exploited prehistorically.

A. DOCKS AND CAPES

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Kerengel	Cape at the north of the state
2	Ibelau	Cape at the north of the state
3	Bkul a Bekong	Cape at the north of the state
4	Bkul a Melmil/Bkul a Besang	Cape at Ngerubesang at the south of the state
5	Ngermecheluch	Dock at Ukaeb to the south-east of the state
6	Metu el Klechem	Dock at Ukaeb to the south-east of the state
7	Ochiberames cape	Cape at Ukaeb to the south-east of the state
8	Omis cape	Cape at Ukaeb to the south-east of the state
9	Itelbang cape in Ngerang	Cape at Ngerang to the north-east of the state
10	Ngerikued cape, south of Ngerang	Cape at Ngerang to the north of the state
11	Meltelatel Turang cape, s Ngerang	Cape at Ngerang to the north of the state
12	Bailechesau cape	Cape at Ukaeb to the south-east of the state
13	Dechedachel landing place	Dock at Ngerang to the north of the state
14	Ibai landing place	Dock at Ngerubesang to the south of the state
15	Bkul a Bekong cape, near Okemii	Cape at Ngeruliang to the north of the state
16	Imolech landing place, Ngeriuatel	Dock at Ngeriuatel to the north of the state
17	Ngkar landing place	Dock at Ngkar to the north of the state
18	Ngerumetiil landing place, Blisang	Dock at Blisang to the north of the state

B. ISLAND

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Ngerutoi	Island between Melekeok and Ngchesar states

C. CHANNELS AND REEFS

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Ulach	Channel at the north of the state
2	Ucher	Channel at the north of the state
3	Ngeschisau	Channel at the north of the state

4	Cheleu el Chol	Channel at the north of the state
5	Bkul a Chucher	Reef at the north of the state
6	Ngerbad	Reef at the north of the state
7	Uchul a Bad	Reef at the north of the state
8	Ulechouch	Reef at the north of the state
9	Meteu el Toachel	Channel at the north of the state
10	Ngetbaet	Channel at the south of the state

NGCHESAR STATE

Ngchesar is located on the south central east coast of babeldaob, between the states of Melekeok and Airai. It is divided into five hamlets (Ngerngesang, Ngerkesou, Ngchesar, Ngeraus, and Ngerwikl).

In the oral tradition of Palau, the old name for Ngchesar is *Oldiais*, because there is joy among the villagers in this state. People respect and rely on one another (*kaudiais*), and they exchange information on everything concerning their village (*beluu*). Ngchesar is now the official name of this state listed in their state constitution.

Listed on the table below are names of identified traditional docks in Ngchesar state. Also on the list are islands, channels and reefs in this state. Within this state are properties with historical and traditional values giving identities to the families, clans, and regions. This state also has rich oral histories that is still exist and enjoyed by its residents. And the water around the island is an important resource area which was intensively exploited prehistorically.

A. DOCKS AND CAPES

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Tabrengeasang cape	Cape at Ngerngesang to the south of the state
2	Bkul a Bangikoi	Cape at Ngersuul to the south of the state
3	Kedaol landing place, north	Cape at Ngerwikl to the north of the state
4	Bkul a Ngetechuir	Cape at Ngerngesang to the south of the state
5	Ngerukiul cape	Cape at Ngersuul to the south of the state
6	Taoch er a Rdorech	Dock at Ngersuul to the south of the state
7	Taoch Chechur	Dock at Ngerngesang to the south of the state
8	Btelulachang er a Delui	Dock at Ngchesar to the north of the state
9	Btelulachang/Kliis	Dock at Ngchesar to the north of the state
10	Btelulachang er a Chelmekl	Dock at Ngerkesou to the south of the state
11	Ongiong	Cape at Ngchesar to the north of the state
12	Kles	Cape at Ngchesar to the north of the state

B. ISLAND

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Ngeriungs	Island in front of Ngerwikl to the north of the state

C. CHANNELS AND REEFS

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Toachel er a Ngetbaed passage	Channel between Melekeok and Ngchesar states
2	Idimes reef	Reef between Ngchesar and Airai states
3	Ngebiul entrance	Channel at Ngchesar to the north of the state
4	Toachel SuulNgersuul bay	Reef to the north of the state
5	Ngelukes conserv. area	Front of Ngersuul to the south of the state
6	Ngelukes	Channel to the north of the state
7	Itnger	Channel to the south of the state
8	Telchai	Channel to the south of the state
9	Luiil	Channel to the south of the state

NGARDMAU STATE

Ngardmau is one of the states of the Republic of Palau located in the northwest corner of Babeldaob island. It is bordered by Ngaremlengui on the south and by Ngaraard on the northeast. Ngardmau is divided into three hamlets (Urdmang, Ngerutoi and Ngetbong).

The old name of Ngardmau is *Ongedechuul*, which means “One Who is Clever or Ingenious.” Some say that the reason why it is called Ongedechuul is because the people who settled the various villages in Ngardmau came from different places; yet they were clever enough to transcend their differences and work together in order to become one polity. During the German administration this name was replaced by Ngardmau. When the Germans traveled to Ngardmau, they first came to the bai of Urdmau. An old German man asked, “Where are we now?” The others replied, “We are at the *bai*, meeting house, of Urdmau,” which is the *bai* in Urdmau village. This settled it, from now on the Germans called Ongedechuul Ngardmau and this name was kept until today. Ngardmau is the official name of this state listed in their state constitution.

Listed on the table below are names of identified traditional docks in Ngardmau state. Also on the list are islands, channels and reefs in this state. Within this state are properties with historical and traditional values giving identities to the families, clans, and regions. This state also has rich oral histories that is still exist and enjoyed by its residents. And the water around the island is an important resource area which was intensively exploited prehistorically.

A. DOCKS AND CAPES

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Ongikiul	Cape at the south of the state
2	Ngerungor	Cape at the south of the state
3	Bkul a Dudes	Cape at the east of the state
4	Bkul a Chelid	Cape at the south of the state
5	Itebangdmau	Cape at Ngetbong to the south of the state
6	Bkulruong	Cape at the south of the state
7	Ngarioulbai	Dock at Ngerutoi to the west of the state
8	Ngerurang	Dock at Urdmang to the north of the state
9	Ngerchab	Dock at Urdmang to the north of the state

B. ROCK MARKER

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Bad el chedeng	Rock marker on the reef front of the state

C. CHANNELS AND REEFS

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Bad el Komud reef (now in Ngaraard border)	Reef between Ngaraard and Ngardmau
2	Iuekako	Channel between Ngaraard and Ngardmau
3	Tnger er a Ulach	Reef to the south of the state
4	Meaiu	Reef at the north of the state
5	Klairemasech	Reef at the south of the state
6	Chei er a Mad	Reef at the reef front of the state
7	Irir	Reef at the south of the state
8	Ngerdekus	Reef at the south of the state
9	Ngetmerchong	Reef at the south of the state
10	Ngerubong	Marine conservation area at the south of the state

11	Ngerchedach	Reef at the south of the state
12	Ngereklabong	Reef at the south of the state
13	Ngereksong	Reef at the south of the state
14	Ngermasech	Reef at the south of the state
15	Ngesebei	Reef at the north of the state
16	Medal a Ngertuker	Reef at the north of the state
17	Dechor	Reef at the north of the state
18	Ngerikleked	Reef at the north of the state
19	Chei er a Betaot	Reef at the north of the state
20	Sechasech	Reef at the north of the state
21	Klouersaol	Reef at the north of the state
22	Ileakl el beluu	Reef near luekako at the north of the state
23	Chei er a Eas	Reef at the south-west of the state

NGAREMLENGUI STATE

Ngaremlengui is located on the north-central west coast of Babeldaob between the states of Ngardmau and Ngatpang. There are four hamlets in this state (Ngermetengel, Imeong, Ngerutechei and Ngchemesed).

In the oral tradition of Palau, the old name for Ngaremlengui was *Imeungs* (*Chim er a lusech*), the oldest and unwearied son. His mother kept him beside her and tasked him to look after his siblings. According to Palauan legend, the goddess Milad gave birth to four children: Ngaremlengui (Imeungs, the oldest son), Melekeok (Olekeok, the second son), Aimeliik (Ngerbunt/s, the third child and the only daughter) and Oreor/Koror (Sureor, the youngest son). After Milad gave birth, she went to the top of a hill called *Ometochel* and threw four small islands in front of her children as their markers. She threw Ngemolei in front of Imeungs (Ngaremlengui), Ngerutoi in front of Olekeok (Melekeok), Okerduul in front of Ngerbunt/s (Aimeliik), and Ngetmeduch in front of Sureor (Oreor/Koror). This four children of Milad form the four corner posts of Palauan society. Ngaremlengui is the eldest of the children and contains the source of Palau. This is because it holds within it the site *li er a Ngebesek* (also known as Milad's Cave), where his legendary mother Milad was revived after the flood and where she gave birth to them, and several other sites associated with Milad and the beginning of Palau. This state holds an important place in Palauan mythology and is closely connected with traditional religious beliefs. Ngaremlengui is the official name of this state listed in their state constitution.

Listed on the table below are names of identified traditional docks in Ngaremlengui state. Also on the list are islands, channels and reefs in this state. Within this state are properties with historical and traditional values giving identities to the families, clans, and regions. This state also has rich oral histories that is still exist and enjoyed by its residents. And the water around the island is an important resource area which was intensively exploited prehistorically.

A. DOCKS AND CAPES

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Usas cape	Cape at Ngchemesed to the south of the state
2	Ulechelong landing place	Dock at Imeong to the north of the state
3	Nglebang landing place	Dock at Imeong to the north of the state
4	Elsechei landing place	Dock at Imeong to the north of the state
5	Ibungelechong landing place	Dock at Imeong to the north of the state
6	Debusech brook	Cape at Nglebang, Imeong, north of the state
7	Ngerebai landing place, Omukrengukl	Dock at north of Idudelsang, Ngchemesed
8	Ngetmadei	Dock at Ngchemesed to the south of the state
9	Ngermercherakl	Dock at Ngchemesed to the south of the state
10	Ngermesakang river	Dock at Ngermesakang to the south of the state
11	Btelulachang er a liild	Dock at Ngchemesed to the south of the state
12	Btelulachang er a ldechor	Dock at Ngchemesed to the south of the state
13	Btelulachang er a lbangellei	Dock at Ngerutechei to the east of the state
14	Btelulachang er a Tengatel	Dock at Imeong to the north of the state
15	Esau	Dock at Ngermetengel to the west of the state
16	Ilacheuid	Cape at Ngchemesed to the south of the state
17	Teru lekebil	Cape at Ngchemesed to the south of the state
18	Omdauachel	Cape on the border of Ngeremlengui and Ngatpang

B. ISLANDS

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	lungs	Island in front of Ngermetengel, west of the state
2	Ngemolei is.	Island in front of Imeong, north of the state

3	Klaibudech is.	Island to the south of the state
4	Lild is.	Island to the south of the state
5	Uchul a Meradel is.	Island to the south of the state
6	Ngesebokel is.	Island to the south of the state
7	Ilacheuir is.	Island to the south of the state
8	Omduaol is.	Island to the south of the state

C. CHANNELS AND REEFS

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Ngeluong	Ngar er a medal a lmeong
2	Toachel Mlengui /Toachel er a Roachel	Ngar er a medal a Ngeremlengui
3	Taoch er a Ngermasech	Ngar er a medal a Ngermasech
4	Emeltaoch	Ngar er a medal a Ngermasech
5	Mekull el Churur	Ngar er a medal a lmeong
6	Taoch er a Elibel	Channel at Bkulengriil, Ngermetengel
7	Oderderong	Reef at Ngermetengel
8	Olibel	Channel to the south of the state
9	Ngermeduu	Reef to the south of the state
10	Uleull	Reef to the south of the state
11	Klou el Taoch	Reef to the south of the state

NGATPANG STATE

Ngatpang is located on the central west coast of babeldaob with a very large area of the interior to the southeast of Ngermeduu Bay. Along the west coast, Ngatpang includes the narrow strip of land between Ngermeduu Bay and the lagoon. This strip of land was ceded to Ngatpang from Aimeliik early in this century. This modern village is Mechebechubel, and is located on the west coast between Ngatpang and Aimeliik. Ngatpang state is divided into two hamlets: Ngimis and Mechebechubel.

In the oral tradition of Palau, Ngatpang was mentioned by its elders as an ancient village descended down at the center of babeldaob/ochallechutem from heaven. It was called Ngetbard because it was positioned crosswise the main island of babeldaob. It had been mentioned as well that Ngatpang is “*Mengol er a Belngel a Olukl*” referring to its position at the center of babeldaob. It means shouldering “*Olukl*” at the center. *Mengol er a belngel a olukl* literally means shouldering the center of babeldaob (Olukl in this writing refers to a prepared split of bamboo stick which nippa leaves are folded or sewn around it to make thatch used in thatching/roofing houses or the bai. Olukl is the backbone of the thatching roof). The village of Ngerdubech and its associated village of Ngimis hold an important place in Palau and are closely connected with traditional religious beliefs. Ngatpang is the official name of this state listed in their state constitution.

Listed on the table below are names of identified traditional docks in Ngatpang state. Also on the list are islands, channels and reefs in this state. Within this state are properties with historical and traditional values giving identities to the families, clans, and regions. This state also has rich oral histories that is still exist and enjoyed by its residents. And the water around the island is an important resource area which was intensively exploited prehistorically..

A. DOCKS AND CAPES

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Ngerebkus Cape	Cape north-west of Ngatpang
2	Mechebechubel	Dock north-west of Ngatpang
3	Kamesang	Dock north-west of Ngatpang
4	Btelulachang er a Ngimis	Dock south-west of Ngatpang

B. ISLANDS

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Ordiilsau island	Island to the north of the state
2	Orachel island	Island to the south of the state
3	Olterukel island	Island to the south of the state
4	Badmechei	Rock marker on the south of the state

C. CHANNELS AND REEFS

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Ched el Dukl	Channel in front of the state
2	Ngermeduu	Reef to the north of the state

AIMELIIK STATE

Aimeliik is located on the southwest corner of babeldaob between the states of Ngatpang and Airai. Aimeliik state is divided into five hamlets (Ngerkeai, Elechui, Medorm, Imul and Ngchemiangel).

In the oral tradition of Palau, Aimeliik is one of the four children of Milad and the only daughter, and as such, the traditional villages here play an important role in the Palauan society. The old name for Aimeliik was Ngerbunt and/or Ngerbuns. This was derived from the word bunt (to pull hair up, twist and tie in a knot) as she was the only daughter and will have her hair long and tied in a knot. In addition, specific village histories are often tied to movements of people from other areas in Palau to and from this state.

Listed on the table below are names of identified traditional docks in Aimeliik state. Also on the list are islands, channels and reefs in this state. Within this state are properties with historical and traditional values giving identities to the families, clans, and regions. This state also has rich oral histories that still exist and enjoyed by its residents. And the water around the island is an important resource area which was intensively exploited prehistorically.

A. DOCKS AND CAPES

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Bkulrengel cape	Cape to the north of the state
2	Taoch er a Otertong	Dock at the north of the state
3	Bisecherad landing place	Dock at the west of the state
4	Bkul re Ngesukl cape	Cape at the west of the state
5	Okerduul	Dock at the west of the state
6	Taoch er a Terang	Dock at the north of the state
7	Kamosang	Dock at the north of the state
8	Ngerudelong	Dock at the north of the state
9	Ngertong	Dock at the north of the state
10	Ibangellei	Dock at the north of the state
11	Uchul a Miich	Dock at the north of the state
12	Taoch er a Chebud	Dock at the north of the state
13	Bkul a Malk cape	Cape near Medorm to the north of the state

B. ISLANDS AND ROCK MARKER

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Ngebobel	Island in front of Ngchemiangel
2	Okerduul island	Island in front of the state
3	Ngerchebal island	Island in front of the state
4	Ngeil is.	Island in front of the state
5	Omebael rock	Rock marker in front of the state
6	Buil	Island in front of the state
7	Cheos	Island in front of the state
8	Bkulrengel	Island in front of the state

C. CHANNELS AND REEFS

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Ilabis	Reef in front of Medorm

2	Toi er a llang	Reef in front of Medorm
3	Ngchemiangel bay	Reef in front of Medorm
4	Imelsubech bay	Reef in front of Medorm
5	Rael Chedeng	Reef in front of Medorm
6	Ngcheludel channel	Reef in front of Medorm
7	Tmolech e Meched	Reef in front of Medorm
8	Ketutul	Reef in front of Medorm
9	Ngeruchoi	Reef in front of Medorm
10	Ngekebeas	Reef in front of Medorm
11	Badelchedib	Reef in front of Medorm
12	Mokeanges	Reef in front of Medorm
13	Mokrekrikl	Reef in front of Medorm
14	Nguaol	Reef in front of Medorm
15	Ngertechetech	Reef in front of Medorm
16	Ngcherngel	Reef in front of Medorm
17	Ngetcherou	Reef in front of Ngchemiangel
18	Cheludel	Reef in front of Ngchemiangel
19	Ngebobel	Reef in front of Ngchemiangel
20	Besadelimeliik	Reef in front of Ngerkeai/Imul
21	Keanges	Reef in front of Ngerkeai/Imul
22	Itaoch	Reef in front of Medorm

Airai is located on the southeast corner of Babeldaob bordering the state of Ngchesar on the east and Aimeliik on the west. There are six hamlets in Airai state (Ordome/Irrai, Ngerusar, Ngeruluobel, Ngetkib, Ngchesechang and Oikull).

In the oral tradition of Palau, the old name for Airai was *Blias*, derived from the word belsechakl or mla obasech. It means that there is unity in their village and are now recognized as one polity. Irrai (more commonly known as Ordome) is recognized as the chief village. Originally "Irrai" was the name of this village district only, but somehow it came to be more and more identified with the whole state in general. The word "ordome," according to the New Palauan-English Dictionary, is defined as "handle" (as in a handle of an axe) and "principle village in district." Many informants explained the reason behind "ordome" by using a metaphor with an axe handle, in that it is the foundation which provides the strength for the whole, or the guiding component of the whole. Different villages in Airai have played important roles in the development of the god Medechibelau, an institution of traditional religious beliefs, and as intermediaries in the rivalry between Koror and Melekeok. Airai is the official name of this state listed in their state constitution.

Listed on the table below are names of identified traditional docks in Airai state. Also on the list are islands, channels and reefs in this state. Within this state are properties with historical and traditional values giving identities to the families, clans, and regions. This state also has rich oral histories that is still exist and enjoyed by its residents. And the water around the island is an important resource area which was intensively exploited prehistorically.

A. DOCKS AND CAPES

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Orakitaoch	Dock at Ngetkib
2	Rengesuul	Dock at Ngetkib
3	Ngmall	Dock at Ngetkib
4	Itaochetkib	Dock at Ngetkib
5	Ulebached	Dock at Ngerusar
6	Ngerusar	Dock at Ngerusar
7	Ngersung	Dock at Ngerusar
8	Mekngiteltengoll	Dock at Ngerusar
9	Ngerullak	Dock at Ngerusar
10	Ngediul	Dock at Ngerusar
11	Ngas	Dock at Irrai
12	Diberdii	Dock at Irrai
13	Nglong	Dock at Irrai
14	Uchulangas	Dock at Irrai
15	Ngerkumel	Dock at Irrai
16	Okemii	Dock at Irrai
17	Ngdiaol	Dock at Irrai
18	Ngerdui	Dock at Irrai
19	Emeraech	Dock at Irrai
20	Belkulachutem	Dock at Oikull
21	luang	Dock at Oikull
22	Oikull	Dock at Irrai
23	Ngerduais	Dock at Irrai
24	Ulechong	Dock at Ngchesechang
25	Ngchesechang	Dock at Ngchesechang

26	Moros	Dock at Ngchesechang
27	Ngerchebukl	Dock at Ngchesechang
28	Idenges	Dock at Ngchesechang
29	Ngesuas	Dock at Ngchesechang
30	Skosaur	Dock at Ngchesechang
31	Tab er a Kesiil	Dock at Ngchesechang
32	Chelechol er a Kesiil	Dock at Ngchesechang
33	Bkul a Olkeriil	Dock at Ngerusar

B. ISLANDS

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Bduul	Island at Ngerusar
2	Obechad	Island at Ngchesechang
3	Olouch	Island at Ngchesechang
4	Tmerel a Adelbai	Island at Ngerusar
5	li ra Retech	Island at Ngerusar
6	Ulebached	Island at Ngerusar
7	Bkul a ltebang	Island at Ngerusar
8	Ngerream	Island at Ngerusar
9	Ngebeluuch	Island at Ngerusar
10	Ngetmeu	Island at Ngerusar
11	Olekull ra Risong	Island at Ngerusar
12	Ongengelel a mlil a Uchelsung	Island at Ngerusar
13	Ongelungel Channel	Island at Ngerusar
14	Siskemeduu	Island at Ngerusar
15	li ra Itemruchel	Island at Ngerusar
16	Ngerkiuoll	Island at Ngerusar
17	Olekull rar Turang	Island at Ngerusar
18	Ngeduus	Island at Ngerusar
19	li el Debusech	Island at Ngerusar
20	li el Metal	Island at Ngerusar
21	Ngerdesolch	Island at Oikull
22	Metuk ra Bisech	Island at Ngerusar
23	Suelb	Island at Ngerusar
24	Chedecholl	Island at Ngerusar
25	Omaoch	Island at Ngerusar
26	Rael Miich	Island at Ngerusar
27	li Reuall	Island at Ngerusar
28	Lius	Island at Ngerusar
29	Ngedert	Island at Ngerusar
30	Omelocheh	Island at Ngerusar

31	li ra Chelochesengel	Island at Ngerusar
32	Dibsobs	Island at Ngerusar
33	Lius	Island at Ngerusar
34	Balang	Island at Ngerusar
35	Balang	Island at Ngerusar
36	Ngellil	Island at Ngerusar
37	Ngetchedeng	Island at Ngerusar
38	Cheludoud	Island at Ngerusar
39	Ngcheliab	Island at Ngerusar
40	Bkul a Cheludoud	Island at Ngerusar
41	Bkul a Tmengedib	Island at Ngerusar
42	Delebebai	Island at Ngerusar
43	Chesechosuo	Island at Ngerusar
44	Bkul a Kemim	Island at Ngerusar
45	Ngkesill	Island at Irrai
46	Tmechrur	Island at Irrai
47	Orrak	Island at Irrai
48	Ngedrar	Island at Irrai
49	Ngelung	Island at Irrai
50	Ngerkedlukl	Island at Irrai
51	Ngerulltil	Island at Irrai
52	Bkul a Klim	Island at Irrai
53	Siskemedukl	Island at Irrai
54	Ngerduais	Island at Irrai
55	Iechol	Island at Irrai
56	Ikeldesolech	Island at Oikull
57	Ngerdesolech	Island at Oikull
58	Mengelengalekli	Island at Oikull
59	Tatengal	Island at Oikull

C. CHANNELS AND REEFS

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Lemau er a Chochisois	Reef at Ngeruluobel
2	Taoch er a Meldobech	Reef at Ngeruluobel
3	Uchul Ruseked	Reef at Ngerusar
4	Chetmimai	Reef at Ngerusar
5	Rael Cheduu	Reef at Ngerusar
6	Olekull er a Uchelsung	Reef at Ngerusar
7	Chedelreked	Reef at Ngerusar
8	Dengebel a Kuall	Reef at Ngerusar
9	Rael Miich	Reef at Ngerusar

10	Chedecholl	Reef at Ngerusar
11	Btil a Chis	Reef at Ngerusar
12	Eou el Merakou	Reef at Ngerusar
13	Biall	Reef at Ngerusar
14	Chei er a Rengara Irrai	Reef at Irrai
15	Buk er a Ibtaches	Reef at Irrai
16	Badi Deroech	Reef at Irrai
17	Ngesisech	Reef at Irrai
18	Lemau er a Orrak	Reef at Irrai
19	Kliis er a Chebas	Reef at Irrai
20	Lemau er a Ngedrar	Reef at Irrai

KOROR STATE

Koror state stretches across a large portion of the lagoon extending between Babeldaob Island on the north and Peleliu state to the south. Though widely spread, the actual land mass of Koror consists of hundreds of island and islets including most of the enchanted rock islands of Palau. Koror encompasses perhaps the most varied range of geography in Micronesia with many different kinds of physical and social settings. In the northern part of the state are three volcanic islands: Oreor, Ngerkebesang and Malakal. Koror is divided into twelve hamlets: Ngermid, Ngerkesoaol, Ngerchemai, Iebukel, Idid, Meketii, Dngeronger, Ikelau, Ngerbeched, Medalaii, Meyuns and Ngerkebesang.

In the oral tradition of Palau, the old name for Koror was Sureor. He is the youngest of the four children of the goddess Milad, and thus occupies an important position in traditional belief. Koror, as he was growing up, was very energetic and feral and so her mother Milad shoved him off to the south and named him Sureor. In addition, Koror is the home of Ibedul, the paramount chief overseeing the western states of Palau. Koror is the official name of this state listed in their state constitution.

Listed on the table below are names of identified traditional docks in Koror state. Also on the list are islands, channels and reefs in this state. Within this state are properties with historical and traditional values giving identities to the families, clans, and regions. This state also has rich oral histories that is still exist and enjoyed by its residents. And the water around the island is an important resource area which was intensively exploited prehistorically.

A. DOCKS AND CAPES

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Bibiroi dock	Dock at Iyebukel
2	Kodelii dock, Ngerbodel	Dock at Ngerbodel, Ngerchemai
3	Blau landing place, Iebukel	Dock at Iyebukel
4	Chemang dock, Iebukel	Dock at Iyebukel
5	Meas dock, Meketii	Dock at Meketii
6	Ngerkemais dock, Meketii	Dock at Meketii
7	Delui Dock, Meketii	Dock at Meketii
8	Sechemus dock, Dngeronger	Dock at Dngeronger
9	Ikesiil dock	Dock at Dngeronger
10	Ngel dock	Dock at Medalaii
11	Uchulangas dock	Dock at Medalaii
12	Didall causeway	Causeway to Meyuns
13	Uchul a Lei dock	Dock at Meyuns
14	Kemur dock	Dock at Meyuns
15	Ngerilang	Dock at Meyuns
16	Desomel	Dock at Meyuns
17	Ngeriuch	Dock at Ngerkebesang
18	Ii er a Rasech	Dock at Ngerkebesang
19	Itab	Dock at Ngerkebesang
20	Tochel a Kus	Dock at Kosiil, Medalaii
21	Uchul a Kelau	Dock at Kosiil
22	Uchul a Ngas dock	Dock at Kosiil
23	Ngeremesekiu dock	Dock at Ngerbeched
24	Ngetkedam dock	Dock at Ngerbeched
25	Bkul a Tiull cape	Dock at Ngerbeched
26	Oitab	Dock at Ngerkesoaol

27	Iberor	Dock at Ngerkesoaol
28	Ngerngiil	Dock at Ngerkesoaol
29	Ngerkesoaol dock	Dock at Ngerkesoaol
30	Kuat, Ngerkesoaol	Dock at Ngerkesoaol
31	Bungaruau cape	Dock at Ngermid
32	Itabchemingel, Ngermid dock	Dock at Ngermid
33	Mechang, Ngermid dock	Dock at Ngermid
34	Bibiroi, Ngermid dock	Dock at Ngermid
35	Ngertkumel	Dock at rock islands south of the states
36	Ngerumetochel	Dock at rock islands south of the states
37	Tochel a Oeang	Dock at rock islands south of the states
38	Bkul a Ngchus	Dock at rock islands south of the states
39	Euatel	Dock at rock islands south of the states
40	Mechederngetebai	Dock at rock islands south of the states
41	Ngultechitechuld	Dock at rock islands south of the states
42	Bkul a Sechesengel	Dock at rock islands south of the states
43	Bkul a Chesemiich	Dock at rock islands south of the states
44	Bkul a Ngis	Dock at rock islands south of the states
45	Metkerel a Kerekur	Dock at rock islands south of the states
46	Kerdelel a Metukerchoas	Dock at rock islands south of the states
47	Kitacheltebechel	Cape at rock islands south of the state
48	Bkul a Ngebedangel	Cape at rock islands south of the state
49	Chelechol er a Ngebedangel	Dock at rock islands south of the states
50	Kemur Beab cape	Cape at rock islands south of the state
51	Chelechol er a Chesemiich	Dock at rock islands south of the states
52	Bkul Omekerall	Cape at rock islands south of the state
53	Uchul a Rriu	Dock at rock islands south of the states
54	Itungelbai	Dock at rock islands south of the states
55	Taoch er a Ngermengelil	Dock at rock islands south of the states
56	Taoch er a Iroro	Dock at rock islands south of the states
57	Taoch er a Chemang	Dock at rock islands south of the states

B. ISLANDS

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Ngerchebal is.	Island north of Koror
2	Babelocheang	Island north of Koror
3	Reberaber is.	Island north of Koror
4	Ngetmeduch is.	Island north of Koror
5	Ngerkebuit is.	Island north of Koror
6	Mud	Island north of Koror
7	Ngermereues	Island north of Koror

8	Ullemetamel is.	Island south of Koror
9	Itelblong is.	Island south of Koror
10	Uchelbeluu Sunken Village	Island south of Koror
11	Derromel is.	Island south of Koror
12	Ngerur is.	Island south of Koror
13	Ngeremekediu is. of Ngerkebesang	Island south of Koror
14	Ngerdis	Island south of Koror
15	li er a Balang (Tbekuu el li)	Island south of Koror
16	Ngemouangel is.	Island south of Koror
17	Ucheliungs	Island south of Koror
18	Ulebsechel is.:	Island south of Koror
19	li er a Tmilkolk	Island south of Koror
20	Tmilkolk	Island south of Koror
21	Ngariou el lulk	Island south of Koror
22	Metuk er a Kerekur	Island south of Koror
23	Ngeseksau	Island south of Koror
24	Techiebaki	Island south of Koror
25	Ngerchidel	Island south of Koror
26	Omesebasech	Island south of Koror
27	Dudek	Island south of Koror
28	Urur	Island south of Koror
29	Klou el Beluu	Island south of Koror
30	Ngerengchol	Island south of Koror
31	Emel Betikel	Island south of Koror
32	Ngidech	Island south of Koror
33	Bekngiuk	Island south of Koror
34	Ulebsechel (West)	Island south of Koror
35	Bkul a Osechad	Island south of Koror
36	Risong	Island south of Koror
37	Smis Rechuld	Island south of Koror
38	Bkul a Bibeck	Island south of Koror
39	Tochel a Kus	Island south of Koror
40	Uchul a Kelau bay	Island south of Koror
41	Ngerchol:	Island south of Koror
42	li Temekai	Island south of Koror
43	Chandelier cave	Island south of Koror
44	Bkul Ongelibel	Island south of Koror
45	Ngkur is.	Island south of Koror
46	Kai is.	Island south of Koror
47	Chelechol er a Kisakes	Island south of Koror
48	li er a Ikelau	Island south of Koror

49	luong	Island south of Koror
50	Bai er a Iecheluu	Island south of Koror
51	Mengederaol	Island south of Koror
52	Bai	Island south of Koror
53	Iiklbai	Island south of Koror
54	Metukerikull	Island south of Koror
55	Klou el Mariar	Island south of Koror
56	Mariar	Island south of Koror
57	Kekerei el Mariar	Island south of Koror
58	Ngulos	Island south of Koror
59	Chelechol er a Ngebusech	Island south of Koror
60	Ngetachuel	Island south of Koror
61	Ngerbechel	Island south of Koror
62	Klou el Bereu	Island south of Koror
63	Kekerei el Bereu	Island south of Koror
64	Omodes is.	Island south of Koror
65	Omedokel is. with cave	Island south of Koror
66	Ngkesill	Island south of Koror
67	Ollechelchol	Island south of Koror
68	Chelechol er a Remiang	Island south of Koror
69	Chelechol er a Sias	Island south of Koror
70	Ngedongel	Island south of Koror
71	Kltal Rirs is.	Island south of Koror
72	Beab is.	Island south of Koror
73	Oumad el Chesuch is.	Island south of Koror
74	Techerdui is.	Island south of Koror
75	Kekerei el Moi is.	Island south of Koror
76	Moir is.	Island south of Koror
77	Ouuid is.	Island south of Koror
78	Telutk a Rengui is.	Island south of Koror
79	Deluis is.	Island south of Koror
80	Beduliaes is.	Island south of Koror
81	Lukel a Beab is.	Island south of Koror
82	Uet er a Rebotel is.	Island south of Koror
83	Ngchus is.	Island south of Koror
84	Ngeanges is.	Island south of Koror
85	Ngermeaus is.	Island south of Koror
86	Bkul a Ngerkebas	Island south of Koror
87	Chelechol er a Ngeruau	Island south of Koror
88	Oiyars	Island south of Koror
89	Chelechol er a Such	Island south of Koror

90	Metkerel a Chudel	Island south of Koror
91	Ongeim el Tketau (Jellyfish Lake)	Island south of Koror
92	Lisel a Leok	Island south of Koror
93	Ngeroblobang	Island south of Koror
94	Ngebusech	Island south of Koror
95	Cheball Bad	Island south of Koror
96	Ngerchong is.	Island south of Koror
97	Euidelchol (inoki is.)	Island south of Koror
98	Ngelsibel is.	Island south of Koror
99	Kerkur is.	Island south of Koror
100	Mecherechar is.	Island south of Koror
101	li el Kim	Island south of Koror
102	Rois er a li el Kim	Island south of Koror
103	Metukerchoas	Island south of Koror
104	Imochocheou is.	Island south of Koror
105	Ngebedangel	Island south of Koror
106	li er a Emesiachel	Island south of Koror
107	Ngchas	Island south of Koror
108	li el Denget	Island south of Koror
109	Ngultechitechuld	Island south of Koror
110	Ngelsibel	Island south of Koror
111	Telukesiaes	Island south of Koror
112	Medal a lechad	Island south of Koror
113	Kuabeserrai	Island south of Koror
114	Ngesebab	Island south of Koror
115	Rois Ngesebab	Island south of Koror
116	Olmetungel	Island south of Koror
117	Bkul a Ngermaml	Island south of Koror
118	Ngerchong	Island south of Koror
119	Ulong is.	Island south of Koror
120	Bkul Sechuul	Island south of Koror
121	Chelechol er a Biduul	Island south of Koror
122	Ngeuis	Island south of Koror
123	Bkul a Techedoched	Island south of Koror
124	Chelechol er a Ulong	Island south of Koror
125	Ngeruleomel	Island south of Koror
126	Metkerel a Ngeruleomel	Island south of Koror
127	Ulong is.	Island south of Koror
128	Bkul Sechuul	Island south of Koror
129	Bad el Milong is.	Island south of Koror
130	Kemokem is.	Island south of Koror

131	Kmekumer is.	Island south of Koror
132	Ngkael is.	Island south of Koror
133	Melutkerkeuid is.	Island south of Koror
134	Desomel is.	Island south of Koror
135	Belual a Kelat is.	Island south of Koror
136	Ngis is.	Island south of Koror
137	Bub is.	Island south of Koror
138	Fairyland (Dmasech is.	Island south of Koror
139	Lilblau is.	Island south of Koror
140	Ngemel is.	Island south of Koror
141	Bailechesengel	Island south of Koror
142	Bkul a Otuut	Island south of Koror
143	Ngermatetoech is.	Island south of Koror
144	Ngesomel	Island south of Koror
145	li er a luuch	Island south of Koror
146	Chelechol er a Omekang	Island south of Koror
147	Oilouch is.	Island south of Koror
148	Bab el Omekang	Island south of Koror
149	Eou el Omekang	Island south of Koror
150	Ksobel is.	Island south of Koror
151	Bad er a Milotk	Island south of Koror
152	Ongiul	Island south of Koror
153	Oruadel	Island south of Koror
154	Ksobel is.	Island south of Koror
155	Rois Sulngang	Island south of Koror
156	Bkul a Obechad	Island south of Koror
157	Rois er a Uchererak	Island south of Koror

C. CHANNELS AND REEFS

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Dngerulasubed, a channel from N-W	Reef to the north-west of the island
2	Ngerdiluches	Reef to the south of the island
3	Mutmelachel	Reef to the south of the island
4	Mutkebesang	Reef to the south of the island
5	Ngertachebeab	Reef to the south of the island
6	Ngcheludel Kedeu	Reef to the south of the island
7	Ngermetang	Reef to the south of the island
8	Ollealchad	Reef to the south of the island
9	Omuchel	Reef to the south of the island
10	Toachel Mid/Ngermechiuch Channel	Reef to the south of the island
11	Ordachel	Reef to the south of the island

12	Bitalocheang reef	Reef to the south of the island
13	Beluulukes reef and loulukes	Reef to the south of the island
14	Techeraech	Reef to the south of the island
15	Muteremdiu (short drop off)	Reef to the south of the island
16	Kosiil Bay	Reef to the south of the island
17	Toachel er a Llebuchel	Reef to the south of the island
18	Ngetibad	Reef to the south of the island
19	Ngellang channel	Reef to the south of the island
20	Utoi uet (marine lake)	Reef to the south of the island
21	Toirius	Reef to the south of the island
22	Meduu	Reef to the south of the island
23	Ngertechiil	Reef to the south of the island
24	Ngedesaker	Reef to the south of the island
25	Buk ra Irong	Reef to the south of the island
26	Toi er a Ngerchelngael	Reef to the south of the island
27	Ngerchelngael, Ngetelkou	Reef to the south of the island
28	Toachel er a Lebuchel	Reef to the south of the island
29	Olik er a Remdiu	Reef to the south of the island
30	li er a Olmedemerach	Reef to the south of the island
31	Tab er a Remeliik	Reef to the south of the island
32	Rengaulkit	Reef to the south of the island
33	Malakal:	Reef to the south of the island
34	Cheluitesobel	Reef to the south of the island
35	Ngibkall (sumor)	Reef to the south of the island
36	Okeuidelchitel	Reef to the south of the island
37	Malakal Port	Reef to the south of the island
38	Rebai Melachel	Reef to the south of the island
39	Toi Kebesang	Reef to the south of the island
40	Beduliaes	Reef to the south of the island
41	Diongel channel	Reef to the south of the island
42	Ngederrak conservation area	Reef to the south of the island
43	Toachel er a Ngel	Reef to the south of the island
44	Marine lake	Reef to the south of the island
45	Toachel er a Kesebekuu	Reef to the south of the island
46	Light house	Reef to the south of the island
47	Toi er a Chosm	Reef to the south of the island
48	Uet er a Mekeald	Reef to the south of the island
49	Ongelungel	Reef to the south of the island
50	Mekeald Bay	Reef to the south of the island
51	Taberrakl reef	Reef to the south of the island
52	Tab Kukau cape in Ngeremdiu cave	Reef to the south of the island

53	li er a Taberrakl	Reef to the south of the island
54	White face reef	Reef to the south of the island
55	Rael Dil reef	Reef to the south of the island
56	Skogi	Reef to the south of the island
57	Uet er a Bambuu	Reef to the south of the island
58	Oimaderruul	Reef to the south of the island
59	Mtalucheang reef	Reef to the south of the island
60	Ongeuiklbub	Reef to the south of the island
61	Toi Tengetermebeb	Reef to the south of the island
62	Toi er a Omedokel	Reef to the south of the island
63	Ngerusisech	Reef to the south of the island
64	Klou el Taoch	Reef to the south of the island
65	Kekerei el Taoch	Reef to the south of the island
66	Milky Way	Reef to the south of the island
67	Mototoi channel	Reef to the south of the island
68	Demul Eou reef	Reef to the south of the island
69	Kabes reef	Reef to the south of the island
70	Chudel	Reef to the south of the island
71	Matkerumes reef	Reef to the south of the island
72	Beluucheuar reef	Reef to the south of the island
73	Mesikm reef	Reef to the south of the island
74	Rebotel	Reef to the south of the island
75	Ngermedai	Reef to the south of the island
76	Chesuuch	Reef to the south of the island
77	Taoch	Reef to the south of the island
78	Dngerulasubed reef	Reef to the south of the island
79	Ngebedel	Reef to the south of the island
80	Toi er a Kerus	Reef to the south of the island
81	Uet er a Ongael	Reef to the south of the island
82	li er a Ongebittel el Klemat	Reef to the south of the island
83	Ongael	Reef to the south of the island
84	Olkeriil	Reef to the south of the island
85	Delachelutaor	Reef to the south of the island
86	Ongetkatel	Reef to the south of the island
87	Toachel Belau	Reef to the south of the island
88	Toachel Eou	Reef to the south of the island
89	Toi er a Kebeas	Reef to the south of the island
90	li el Malk	Reef to the south of the island
91	Mesikm reef	Reef to the south of the island
92	Ucherrechucher reef	Reef to the south of the island
93	Metkerel a Ngis reef	Reef to the south of the island

94	Toi er a Chosm	Reef to the south of the island
95	Toi er a Ilutekill	Reef to the south of the island
96	Wonder Channel	Reef to the south of the island
97	Ngereklim	Reef to the south of the island
98	Rebotel	Reef to the south of the island
99	Ngebedel	Reef to the south of the island
100	Ngebudel	Reef to the south of the island
101	Buikmengai (Kekerei el Toi)	Reef to the south of the island
102	Uet er a Ngchas	Reef to the south of the island
103	Ngkisaol	Reef to the south of the island
104	Toachel er a Denges	Reef to the south of the island
105	Toi Klemedaol	Reef to the south of the island
106	Toi er a Redil	Reef to the south of the island
107	Ngerumekaol channel	Reef to the south of the island
108	Etmesenges	Reef to the south of the island
109	Uet er a Ruaoch	Reef to the south of the island
110	Ongingiang	Reef to the south of the island
111	Ebilruong	Reef to the south of the island
112	Toachel	Reef to the south of the island
113	Rebotel	Reef to the south of the island
114	Blue Holes reef	Reef to the south of the island
115	Blue Corner reef	Reef to the south of the island
116	Toi Reobs	Reef to the south of the island
117	Toi Ikelau	Reef to the south of the island
118	Mercherchedang	Reef to the south of the island
119	Ikulaol	Reef to the south of the island
120	Bkul a Ongumk	Reef to the south of the island
121	Dmasech	Reef to the south of the island
122	Ngermesulik	Reef to the south of the island
123	Toi Ruosech	Reef to the south of the island
124	Cheleu	Reef to the south of the island
125	New Drop Off	Reef to the south of the island
126	Toi er a Meduu	Reef to the south of the island
127	Big Drop Off	Reef to the south of the island
128	Sngelokl reef	Reef to the south of the island
129	Siaes corner	Reef to the south of the island
130	Btil Siaes reef	Reef to the south of the island
131	Siaes reef	Reef to the south of the island
132	Mutkebesang reef	Reef to the south of the island
133	Siaes Tunnels	Reef to the south of the island
134	Shark City	Reef to the south of the island

135	Mutiaur reef	Reef to the south of the island
136	Mobrak reef	Reef to the south of the island
137	Ngermechiuch	Reef to the south of the island
138	Rikesau	Reef to the south of the island
139	Mutkebesang channel	Reef to the south of the island
140	MetakIngeanges channel	Reef to the south of the island
141	Meketeklchol channel	Reef to the south of the island
142	Tmeloched reef	Reef to the south of the island
143	German Channel	Reef to the south of the island
144	Ulengiokel	Reef to the south of the island
145	Mesikm	Reef to the south of the island

PELELIU STATE

Peleliu is one of the sixteen states of Palau, separated from the main island of Babeldaob. It is similar to Angaur, with a raised platform coralline island, located at the southern tip of the lagoon which encircles the main group of islands. There are five hamlets in Peleliu state (Ngerdelolk, Ngesias, Ngerchol, Ngerkeiukl and Bkulabeluu/Teliu).

The geography of Peleliu has been dramatically reshaped by the events of World War II. In preparation for the anticipated American invasion, the Japanese defenders transformed Peleliu into a defensive fortress. As many as 10,000 Japanese defenders dug into the natural caves and fissures of the coralline limestone formations, reinforcing these positions with concrete bunkers. Today, the major concentration of people live in Klouklubed near the northern tip of the island. In addition, important migrations of people from Peleliu to Babeldaob are described. The villages and the locations of features within the villages including stone platforms (*odesongel*), are known and preserved in the oral tradition. There are a number of military histories of the Battle of Peleliu that made it eligible for inclusion into the US National Registry as a US National Historic Landmark.

In the oral tradition of Palau, the old name for Peleliu was *Odesangel*, derived from the word omsangel (money bank). It is said that this state was the main depository for all Palauan money coming in and out of Palau. Peleliu is the official name of this state listed in their state constitution.

Listed on the table below are names of identified traditional docks in Peleliu state. Also on the list are islands, channels and reefs in this state. Within this state are properties with historical and traditional values giving identities to the families, clans, and regions. This state also has rich oral histories that still exist and enjoyed by its residents. And the water around the island is an important resource area which was intensively exploited prehistorically.

A. DOCKS AND CAPES

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Bkul Ngerbekall	Cape at Elochel to the east of the state
2	Ongeuidel	Dock at Ngerchol to the north of the state
3	Imelchol landing place	Dock at Ngerdelolk to the south of the state
4	Ngchemiangel landing place	Dock at Ngerdelolk to the south of the state
5	Ngerikl landing place	Dock at Ngerdelolk to the south of the state
6	Ngetengchau landing place	Dock at Ngerdelolk to the south of the state
7	Bkul Omruchel	Cape at Ngesias to the south of the state
8	Mechelbang	Dock at Ngerchol to the south of the state
9	Debed	Dock at Ngerkeiukl to the north of the state
10	Taoch er a Lemau	Dock at Klouklubed to the north of the state
11	Taoch er a Ngebedangel	Dock at Ngerkeiukl to the north of the state
12	Taoch er a Desiu	Dock at Ngerdelolk to the south of the state
13	Taoch er a Cholou	Dock at Ngerchol to the south of the state
14	Taoch er a Ngebiis	Dock at Ngerchol to the south of the state
15	Oiaol channel	Dock at Ngedebus is.
16	Ngeluil	Dock at Ngedebus is.
17	Metekangel cape	Dock at Ngercheu is. to the north of the state
18	Madechol	Dock at Ngercheu is. to the north of the state
19	Dnger re ngas	Dock at Klouklubed to the north of the state
20	Mosmurs	Dock at Ngercheu is.
21	Turtle cove (Bad er a Miich)	Dock at Ngerchol to the north of the state
22	Bkulabeluu landing place	Dock at Bkulabeluu
23	Ngebeanged landing place	Dock at Ngebeanged

24	Debed landing place	Dock at Ngerkeiukl to the north of the state
25	Kilouklubed landing place	Dock at Klouklubed to the north of the state
26	Bkul Meseaur	Dock at Klouklubed to the north of the state
27	Ngermongos landing place	Dock at Ngerdelolk to the south of the state
28	Bkul Oterukel cape	Dock at Ngerdelolk to the south of the state
29	Irur cave, Omleblochel peak	Dock at Ngerdelolk to the south of the state

B. ISLANDS

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Belual a Smau is.	Island at Ngerdelolk north-east of the state
2	OIngeuaol is.	Island between Belual a Smau and Ngedebus
3	Ngedebus is.	Island north of the state
4	Oimaderuul, Ngedebus is.	Island between Ngedebus Is. and Peleliu state
5	Ngkeuall is.	Island on the east of the state
6	Ruriid is.	Island in front of Ngerdelolk
7	Ngebad is.	Island in front of Ngerdelolk
8	Ngesuall, Ngebad is.	Island in front of Ngerdelolk
9	Ngerungor is.	Island in front of Ngerdelolk
10	Ngermokat is.	Island in front of Bkulabeluu/Teliu
11	Telkaki is.	Island in front of Bkulabeluu/Teliu
12	Ngikur islet	Island in front of Ngerchol/Klouklubed

C. CHANNELS AND REEFS

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Tngebard	Reef between Ngchemiangel and Ngebad is.
2	Omidikill	Reef in front of Ngesias
3	Ngidobii reef	Reef behind Ngedebus is.
4	Cheuuchel/Mekaeb passage	Reef north-east of Ngedebus is.

Angaur is one of the sixteen states of Palau, separated from the main island of babeldaob. It is a coralline island located about 10km southwest of Peleliu at the southern tip of the main group of islands in the archipelago, and is situated outside of the lagoon and enclosing reef for this main group. Angaur is divided into four hamlets (Ngerbelau, Ngermasech, Rois and Ngebeanged).

Long before people came to this part of the Pacific Ocean, Angaur was a nesting ground for a large number of birds whose droppings would eventually become phosphate deposits. In the early part of the 20th century, phosphate mines were started in the rugged terrain in the northwest part of the island and along the east coast during the German era.

In the oral tradition, the old name for Angaur was *Edeaur*, derived from the word *edei* referring to the three (3) villages in Angaur (Ngermasech, Ngebeanged, and Ngerbelau). Angaur is the location of the story of *Uab*, (the creation of Palau), and Angaur is also related to many areas in Palau through stories of migrations of people. In addition, historical sources covering the Battle of Peleliu during World War II generally include a section on the Battle of Angaur. Angaur is the official name of this state listed in their state constitution.

Listed on the table below are names of identified traditional docks in Angaur state. Also on the list are islands, channels and reefs in this state. Within this state are properties with historical and traditional values giving identities to the families, clans, and regions. This state also has rich oral histories that is still exist and enjoyed by its residents. And the water around the island is an important resource area which was intensively exploited prehistorically.

A. DOCKS AND CAPES

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Bkul a Melchalb cape	Cape north-east of the state
2	Uchul a Kerrekar/Meduu	Cape north-west of the state
3	Bkul a Meungs	Cape west of the state
4	Bkul a Ngatbechuul	Cape west of the state
5	Ngerungeuikl	Cape west of the state
6	Ngeriois landing place	Dock north-east of the state
7	Olchelbelel a Ucherremasech	Dock north-east of the state
8	Ngerdimes landing place	Dock north-east of the state
9	Bkul a Las	Cape north-east of the state
10	Tungall Belau	Cape west of the state
11	Bkul a Medorm	Cape east of the state
12	Ngedloch landing place	Dock west of the state
13	Ngermudall landing place	Dock west of the state
14	Bkul a Usas	Cape west of the state
15	Ngetechab	Cape west of the state
16	Techedecheduch/Taoch	Dock west of the state
17	Delutaoch	Dock west of the state
18	Ngeruchei landing place	Dock west of the state
19	Bkul a Ngeluul	Cape north-west of the state
20	Ngemersau landing place	Dock north of the state
21	Ngatutk	Dock north of the state
22	Ngeruchei	Dock west of the state
23	Lukes	Dock north-east of the state

B. ISLAND

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Rois Buked	Island on the east of the state

C. CHANNELS AND REEFS

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Chelemoll er a Ngeriois	Reef on the west of the state
2	Chelmoll er a Ngerdimes	Reef on the west of the state
3	Chelmoll er a Medalarang	Reef on the west of the state
4	Klubed er Ngetchab	Reef on the west of the state
5	Chelmoll er a Ngeruchei	Reef on the west of the state
6	Cheleched er a Ngemersau	Reef on the north of the state
7	Cheleched er a Bkul a Melchalb	Reef on the north-east of the state
8	Cheleched er a Orakichei	Reef on the north of the state
9	Uet er a Rubak	Reef on the north of the state
10	Olimtemut	Reef on the north of the state
11	Mekaeb	Channel between Peleliu and Angaur states

SONSOROL STATE

The Southwest Islands' state of Sonsorol is located some 300 to 325 km southwest of Angaur. Sonsorol state contains four islands namely from north to south: Fana, Sonsorol, Pulu Anna and Merir. All the islands are coral raised platforms and are flat except for man-made mounds in Pulu Anna and Merir. Today, the islands are largely uninhabited as most of the native population live in Koror or in Ngerkebesang (Echang) Island. Even so, the natives retain a strong sense of cultural pride in their heritage and a firm commitment to their islands.

There is very little information available on traditional village patterns in the Southwest Islands. There are several individual old dwelling places and one concentration of platforms and pathways. The people of Sonsorol share a cultural heritage that shows close ties with peoples of the central Caroline Islands of Yap, more than 1000 km to the northeast and on the other side of Palau. The migration of these people to the Southwest Islands must be one of the truly remarkable events in the prehistory of the Pacific.

Sonsorol island runs in north-south direction with the settlement concentrating along the west central coast. An elevated road with coral slabs lining its sides runs through the settlement with parts of railroad tracks for phosphate mining still visible along its side.

Fana is located approximately 2.06 kilometers north of Sonsorol and People from Sonsorol occasionally travel on small motor boats across the channel between them called Nipatat to the island to hunt sea birds and crabs. Fana runs in north-south direction with a length of .81 kilometers and a width of its widest part at .60 kilometers.

Pulu Anna island is located approximately 60 kilometers southwest of Sonsorol island with a length of .74 kilometer running in southwest to northeast direction and a width of .48 kilometers. The island is flat with two mounds along the west coast and at the southern part of the settlement. The settlement is located on the west central coast with a coastal road encircling the island.

Merir island is located approximately 113 kilometers south of Sonsorol island with a length of 2.01 kilometers in north-south direction and a width of .59 kilometers. The settlement is located on the west central coast of the island on a large mound.

Listed on the table below are names of identified traditional docks in Sonsorol state. Also on the list are islands, channels and reefs in this state. Within this state are properties with historical and traditional values giving identities to the families, clans, and regions. This state also has rich oral histories that still exist and enjoyed by its residents. And the water around the island is an important resource area which was intensively exploited prehistorically.

A. DOCKS

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Niyeri Malemaho	Dock on the south-east of the state
2	Buloh	Dock on the east of the state
3	Diyaribau	Dock on the north of the state
4	Matariota	Dock on the north-east of PuloAnna
5	Mataridelemet	Dock on the north of the state
6	Peisis	Dock on the south-east of PuloAnna
7	Piyeriwor	Dock on the north of Sonsorol
8	Radaho	Dock on the east of PuloAnna
9	Periyao	Dock on the south of PuloAnna

B. ISLANDS

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Fana	Island north of the state
2	Pulo Anna	Island south-west of the state
3	Merir	Island south of the state

C. CHANNEL

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Nipatat (between)	Channel between Sonsorol and Fana is.

HATOHOBEL STATE

Hatohobei is located some 540.73 km southwest of Angaur and Helen Reef is located approximately 76.34 km east of Hatohobei. These small outer islands, which include Helen Reef, are both physically and culturally distinct from the rest of Palau. The islands are miniature platforms of raised reef composed of coralline limestone. Hatohobei island runs in north-south direction for approximately 1.38 kilometers on its length and a width in east-west direction of .82 kilometers. The island has low elevation with a reef hugging its shoreline. A few of the artificial mounds called popoh that encircled the taro fields in the interior of the island break over the landscape with a few reaching elevations of 7 meters. According to local informants, popoh were spoiled materials from taro fields that were dug to create shallow depression and top soils and leaves were put inside to decomposed to create a desirable condition to grow giant taros (*cystosperma chamiissonis*) and true taros (*colocasia esculenta*). Hatohobei Island is low with a depressed, swampy interior. At least a part of the depression is the result of phosphate mining during the Japanese administration. There is little information available on traditional village patterns on Hatohobei.

Today, the islands are largely uninhabited as most of the native population lives in Koror or on Ngerkebesang (Echang) Island. Even so, the natives retain a strong sense of cultural pride in their heritage and a firm commitment to their islands. Listed on the table below are names of identified traditional docks in Hatohobei state. Also on the list are islands, channels and reefs in this state. Within this state are properties with historical and traditional values giving identities to the families, clans, and regions. This state also has rich oral histories that is still exist and enjoyed by its residents. And the water around the island is an important resource area which was intensively exploited prehistorically.

A. DOCKS

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Siarebau	Designated area for the man with power to calm the sea
2	Feniro	Designated area for the man with power to calm the wind
3	Fenikos	Designated area for the man with power to calm the wind
4	Ferehuheh	Designated area for the first chief of the state

B. ISLAND

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Helen Reef	Island north of the state

C. CHANNEL

No.	NAME (traditional/alternative)	DESCRIPTION
1	Patses	Channel to the state

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