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Procedures of land registration
German New Guinea
From: Acting Vice-Governor Berg, on board motor schooner PONAPE
To: Captain Martens
Date: May 7, 1906
Subject: Investigation of sea worthiness of PONAPE while adrift
South Sea: Between Ngatik and Ponape

Summarization: Information requested on:
- Advantages and disadvantages of motor schooner.
- Fuel consumption
- Fuel reserves on board.
- Sails and sailing ability.

p. 1 Response by Captain Martens and Machinist Mayer.

p. 9 Journey to be continued to Ponape.


Duplication: pp. 10 & 11.
Summarization: Journey from Lukunor to Ponape took 68 days instead of 24 days.

Suggests improvements.

Requests authorization to determine fuel needs of the Marianas and all of the Carolines, on which to base the fully needed amount of petrol, gasoline and oil for the coming year.
Summarization: List of expenses for repairs of the PONAPE, exceeding previous estimates.
Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin

Date: June 30, 1906 (Herbertshoehe, September 4, 1906)

Subject: Consular complaints about procedure

Island: Ponape

Summarization: Administrator's response to complaints by German Consul in Hong Kong, relating to supervisory rights of the PONAPE
Imperial District Administrator Fritz, on board GERMANIA

Imperial Government, Herbertshoehe

August 2, 1906 (Herbertshoehe, September 4, 1906)

Dispatch of report

Dispatch of copy of report to Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin. Was also submitted to District Administration in Ponape.
Summarization: The District Administration of Ponape is responsible for the issuance of certificates of death.
Summarization: No further need for station cruiser to be present in Ponapean waters during the months of December to February. Whalers have avoided the harbor since 1902 because of payment of taxes and other fees. Natives give no reason for anxieties. The presence of S.M.S. CONDOR for October, December and January is adequate.
From: Imperial District Administration, Ponape
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: July 10, 1906 (Herbertshoehe, September 4, 1906)
Subject: Punishment
Island: Ponape

Summarization: No punishment has been administered to Whites in the period of April 1 to June 30, 1906.
Summarization: Response to suggestions of March 27, 1906:

p. 21 The Government would have to ask the recipient of advance payments to reimburse for mortgaged property. A loss of the plantations would be considered an injustice by the natives.

The District Administration holds already extensive property at the seat of the government. Should the Jaluit Co. not pursue agricultural research, the property could be made available for the establishment of agricultural land.

The trade situation and exploitation to benefit the Jaluit Co. has been dealt with in the report of March 26. The application of the Japanese Marutani Shoten has been submitted for a decision. Meanwhile Murayama & Co. has established itself here. They will apply to trade off board of ship in Truk, which will have to be confirmed by the government. Zarza will also apply for the same right if he can repair the schooner NEPTUNE. We might apply the highest fee in order to keep him out of Truk.

The Jaluit Co. has made arrangements with Burns Philp Co. and On Chong Co. that neither can trade for two years in the East Carolines.
From: Imperial District Administration, Ponape
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: July 23, 1906 (Herbertshoehe, September 4, 1906)
Subject: Establishment of Murayama & Co.
Island: Ponape

Summarization: Murayama & Co. of Yokohama arrived in schooner MUSASHI MARY and built their trading establishment on government land.
Summarization: Collection of weapons continues, also registration and stamping of small rifles.
From: Imperial District Administrator Fritz, Saipan
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: June 7, 1906 (Herbertshoehe, September 4, 1906)
Subject: Enforcement of the German language
Islands: Saipan - Sarigan

Summarization: The Captain of the whaler ALICE KNOWLES has taken revenge because he was not permitted to trade without paying the established fees. The Daily Advertiser of Yokohama published his report that all English-speaking natives were deported to Sarigan. The islanders were cautioned to desist speaking Pidgin-English and obliged to learn German.
Summarization: The representative of Murayama & Co. has applied to be admitted to Truk, which would necessitate the establishment of a government station.

Competition by Japanese traders in the Marshalls would create difficulties.
Summarization: A report on this condition is not required while Dr. Hahl is supervising in the South Seas.
Imperial District Administration, Ponape

July 29, 1906 (Herbertshoehe, October 31, 1906)

Application to trade

Truk - Marshall Islands

Summarization: Copy of application to trade from board ship off Truk and the Marshall Islands by Japanese Murayama Co.
Traders Fernandez and Zarza apply to trade East Carolines

Zarza has again applied to extend trading to other islands in the East Carolines, especially on Truk and the Mortlok (Nomoi) group. He also asks whether he can trade with his own or a chartered ship and inquires the amount of fees to be paid.

Zarza had been informed in July, 1905 that there was no objection to his trading from the stations or off board of ship. The cost of license fee: Mk. 3,000.
From: Captain Martens, on board motor schooner PONAPE
To:
Date: July 21, 1906 (Herbertshoehe, October 31, 1906)
Subject: Report
Islands: East Carolines

Summarization: Report on sea journey to Nauru and return in 43 days.

Impossibility to land coconuts on Pingelap.
Ship hit by lightning off Kusaie.
Break-down of engine July 11.
Cruised in becalmed seas.
Return to Ponape on board the GERMANIA, July 15.

Excerpt of log book of motor schooner PONAPE.

Duplication: pp. 32 & 33.
From: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
To: Imperial Government, Herbertshoehe
Date: November 22, 1906 (Herbertshoehe, January 18, 1907)
Subject: Decorations of Loessner and Petersen

Summarization: Emil Loessner was decorated on board the GERMANIA for his services and guidance provided to Chief Henry Nanpei during his visit to Germany.

Ernst Petersen was decorated on board the GERMANIA for his meteorological observation on Truk.
Imperial District Administration

Saipan, January 25, 1907

I am sending attached copy of a report to the Foreign Office, Colonial Division, to the Imperial Government.

The Imperial District Administrator

(signed) Fritz

I ? Dr. Scholz
II to files

H. V/16/07

To the Imperial Government
of German New Guinea
Herbertshoehe
Imperial District Administration  
Saipan, January 25, 1907  

Saipan  
J No. 136  
No. 60  


The Government's motor schooner PONAPE had arrived on August 23, 1906 from Ponape in Saipan to be at my disposal for the first time since my appointment; three months in the Marianas and a further three months in the West Carolines. I was at that time however in Yap and returned to Saipan only on September 15th with the H.M.S. CONDOR. It seemed not to be advisable to expose the ship during this unfavorable season of threatening typhoons to the dangers of an extended journey to the Northern Marianas. The commander of H.M.S. CONDOR had already consented to touch the northernmost islands. During the journey I was replaced by the Imperial Stationmaster Reichel.  

While in Saipan Captain Marten had charted and surveyed harbor and pier. The soundings undertaken with his participation and H.M.S. CONDOR proved unfortunately that for the time being the entrance to the very spacious and Protected harbor of Tanapag is only navigable by small ships of a 5 m. depth in its present condition. But I hope that the surveying ship PLANET, whose visit is projected, will be able to blast a better entry and gain thus a valuable harbor.  

The danger of storms in Saipan is at its greatest during the months of October, November to the middle of December. I left therefore with the PONAPE
for the West Carolines as soon as the demands of administration permitted it.

The PONAPE left the harbor of Saipan on October 10 and reached Rota, 80
seamiles away, after 7½ steaming and 8 sailing hours. The four or five
sailingships of the Japanese without motor and on which I covered the journey
so far, surpass this and need as a rule only 12 sailing hours to the west
pier where the PONAPE anchored.

We landed 16 native passengers on Rota; some were witnesses and others par-
ticipated in a Theft-Gang Case before the Saipan court. Yet others returned
from their visits or vacations. These trips of several months are favored by
the Chamorros. As soon as the patient and diligent husband earns a few marks
and has surrendered it obediently to wife or mother-in-law, she remembers a
pious vow, urgent shopping needs, a debt to be collected or an old complaint
and with all the family, visits for several months relatives in Guam or Saipan.
To the satisfaction of both, one of the married partners remains at home. I
have put an end to the nonsense and grant travel permits only in urgent cases.

The former station manager Reichel is on leave in Germany and I charged
therefore the village mayor with continuation of road building and plantation.

I have already reported on the island Rota itself, its fertility, the small
number and characteristics of its inhabitants, the terraced construction and
the ensuing difficulty of road construction; the other conditions for
future settlements and harbor conditions (Scientific Periodical of the
Colonial Journal 1901 - XXV.3 issue) the former and difficult ship-entry
into the southeast harbor has been blasted open during the presence of H.M.S.
CONDOR on September 13 and 14, 1906. Corvette Captain Begas does not consider the harbor opening to the east and southeast very good in contrast to Mr. von Rurski's opinion. The enlarged pier would however offer a good anchorage on the southwest coast protecting against easterly winds (separated only by a land spit of 200 m. width from the harbor). Rota offers the merit of an harbor and a protected pier, having their advantage as to wind direction and sea conditions.

After an 8 hour stay on the southwest pier of Rota, the PONAPE continued in the direction of Yap. Wind and current put however the ship on an eastern course so that we reached the island Fais within the district of Yap, 382 sea miles from Rota on October 17th. Fais is a reef island of only approximately 29 km.; rising from a general elevation of 6-10 m. above sea level in the northwest to an estimated 30 m. High limestone rock foundations and caves are there and on the South coast, worthy of expert exploration for phosphate. A 60% phosphor acidity content was determined in a rock sample submitted by District Administrator Senfft. A prospecting table was established. In the north is a short jutting, gently rising reef with very good anchorage and easy boat landing onto a long extending white beach; in the south a shorter reef. Captain Marten noticed here a lot of good quality trepang. The main settlement of natives is to be found on this north stretch of beach. Numerous outrigger boats approached the ship of same construction as those in Yap and Oleai. Later on large boats for the high seas made of calophyllum were noticed in the boat houses. The Fais-
Carolinians and the neighboring Ululei Atolls are subservient to the sovereignty of Chief Folleben on Yap, and have to pay tribute to him from time to time; they sail 150 seamiles to Yap via Mogmog (Ululei) where they unite if possible with the tribute fleet. Many of the canoes are lost together with their crew on these fantastically daring trips. In the last few years some of them were driven to the Phillipines. Five months before our arrival, a canoe left Fais for Yap where, as it was found out later, it did not arrive. These disastrous tribute trips are not the only disadvantage of conditions of sovereignty. The Yap chiefs declare here as well as in Ululei some coco-stands on whole islands simply as "taboo"; resulting in overabundant coconut rotting under the trees instead of being converted to copra and giving profit to the natives and the trade.

It is time that this harmful conduct is halted and I will report in the near future on a plan to serve this purpose by which the chiefs' appetite for gain should also be satisfied.

The Fais-natives speak a dialect-derivation of the central Carolinian language and my Saipanese soldiers had no trouble understanding them. They are a remarkably strong and stout people. The men wear only a cloth woven of banana fibre. A belt which encircles the hips is looped through the legs. The women wore partly the same beautiful black-white or purple or red-white weaving in wider pieces which reach from the hips to mid-thigh; or thick grass skirts reaching to the knees.
The thick woolly hair is worn long and in a knot by men into which the long-handled comb is inserted as in Yap: the sign of a free man. He carries his treasures of tobacco, betel-nut, etc. in a basket of plaited coco-fronds which is his constant companion. Many men are tattooed. Both sexes color their bodies with yellow-root and adorn themselves with bracelets, earrings of mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell of coco. Round cut pieces of valuable yellow shells could be seen as necklaces, called "Gau" in Yap, the pride and wealth of their owners. The island is evidently highly populated. (Senfft's count--- souls). A large number of children stared at us rare visitors, dispersed however at our closer approach. The often rather pretty women showed themselves less bashful than the male youths, most probably afraid to be enlisted in the Yap police. An old toothless and somewhat dull-witted man was introduced to me as the chief. I was generally impressed by the numerous corpulent old men, usually scarce amongst Carolinians. This and the swarm of children indicates good nourishment and health conditions in spite of some beauty defects such as lacking noses, scarred or running limbs and ring worms.

During a walk from one to the other end of the island we saw the rich coco stands in the best and well-producing condition. Some palms were somewhat yellow, probably because of close planting; but I could not detect anywhere the destroying scale louse. Each palm is wrapped in pandanus leaves as a protection against rats over which these animals cannot progress. The harvested fruit is stored in strange small huts built of Calophyllum planks on erect stone slabs which are kept very clean. A trader of the O'Keefe Yap establishment was formerly on Fais. The natives assured me that all
Coconuts are now used for local consumption. Extensive plantations of sweet potatoes, yams, taro, tobacco cover the interior of the island. Corn is however not known.

Of domestic animals I only noticed chickens. There are no pigs nor dogs. Large Callophyllum and breadfruit trees tower over the low brush.

Houses of natives are covered with cocopalm fronds and have low walls made of thick Callophyllum planks. The jutting roof gables are remindful of Yap constructions.

Ships come rarely to these lonesome islands and the isolated natives demonstrate a lively interest in trading. They overran our ship and brought numerous chickens, jewelry and local textiles in exchange for cloth, fishhooks, knives, etc.

Our journey to Yap was continued after 5 hours outside Fais, where the PONAPE anchored on October 19 at 2 o'clock.

The spacious harbor of Tomil is enclosed by the main island to the west and north, the island Tomil in the east and by a reef situated outside an opening to the southeast side (which by the way surrounds the entire group). Large deep sea inlets penetrate into the fronting coral banks of the rugged land, allowing ships to penetrate close to the coast in many places. The sufficiently wide entrance is marked by buoys.
The arriving ship's passenger enjoys a beautiful view of weaving hills, partly wooded, partly covered with brush and groups of pandanus, high dark green forests in the ravines and mountain folds, deeply incised beaches surrounded by mangrove. Here and there on the beach large native houses with thrust high-jutting gables; also traders' establishments. In the lowlands and on the small islands, dispersed in the harbor, are extensive coco plantations, unfortunately almost all turned sickly yellow and attacked by scale lice.

The District Administration, the old Spanish fort and the cable station are located on a small peninsula; on the ascending hill-saddles behind and on top of one another the white buildings of the telegraph's staff, the Capuchin Mission and the doctor's residence. The few rocks chosen as Government site by the Spanish must have been determined for strategic reasons, caused by their lack of trust in the natives. And as everywhere at any time, their political attitude to natives had the stamp of a crusade. The Yapese remained rather cool towards the mission, indeed establishing a relationship not exactly inspiring trust. This was changed immediately with the arrival of the German authority and the removal of the enforced church.

The cable station was also located in Yap on this miserable hilltop instead of the economically much more valuable Palau; this for greater security from the feared "savages." The question of a relocation of the decaying administration building will have to be considered in the not too distant future. The best location for the purpose would be the long peninsula of the Tomil district projecting into the harbor with extensive table lands and fertile not yet
cultivated hinterland. Large ships can find anchorage close to this peninsula as surveys by H.M.S. CONDOR indicate.

The island Tarang and the hospital, just now under construction, is facing it.

The once flourishing copra trade of Yap has ceased altogether. The three local firms (one American, one Spanish, one Japanese) and subcontractors have found a modest replacement, but not attaining the former copra trade, in the collection and export of mother-of-pearl shells. This relates naturally to the buying power and consumption of the natives. They also face troubled times and even if there is no lack of other food produce, especially taro, they will be at pains to go without coconut, so closely interwoven with their lifestyle. A decrease of the already arrested population growth would be the natural consequence. I have therefore in the past year given repeatedly opportunity to a rather large number of Yapese to get to know the more fertile Marianas where virgin land and food provision is in ample supply. The same is the case on Palau. However in that case the native settlers run the risk to fall under a dependency of the present master of the land: the Palau Rupake.

I am afraid to see so dark as to consider all cocopalm stands lost. I have already reported on the presumable reasons of the pest; the uselessness and since then the hopelessness to overcome the proliferation of the pest. The PONAPE lifted anchor on October 24th and arrived in Palau on the 27th, and continued on the 28th to the South Islands, not visited by any ship in five years. We had taken altogether approximately 100 natives to these islands (Sonserol, Pulo Anna, Pulo Meria, Tobi) from Yap and Palau. They had been
recruited years ago as laborers and so far had had no opportunity to return to their home. The journey was in vain: counter currents, and winds, a typhoon-like storm, conditions to which the imperfect sailing ability of the motor schooner was not adequate even under normal circumstances necessitated our return to Palau. Captain Martens has reported on this journey with his expert experience in a separate attached report.

We travelled on November 3rd through the delineated southeast entrance into the large and protected harbor of Koror.

If I praised the agricultural beauty of Yap I must especially emphasize the peculiar charm of the Palau Islands.

Dark jagged pinnacles and high wooded mountain tops of astonishing formation drop almost perpendicular and uninterrupted into the sea. Out of the deep blue-green bay grow rounded treecovered lime-rocks, their base eaten away by the surf, so that they appear like mushrooms on short stems. Behind this dark frame glitters the volcanic mainland through lightgreen lush meadows and the cocogroves. We anchored close to the smaller island Malakel where the infamous Captain Cheque lived and where the station of two Japanese traders and the firm O'Keefe is now situated. The ship reaches the western part of Koror harbor sailing by the mushroom islands. The Government station is situated there on a plain of 100 ha. A stone pier 280 m. long permits the landing of ships even at low tide. Immediately inland one of the large Palau-houses can be seen: it rests on thick erect planks of Calophyllum, the low walls are of the same wood; the high painted roof of pandanus leaves. The two closed
sides of the gables and the beams in the interior are richly painted with human figures, animals, houses and ships, depicting the continuous history of the locality or of the men's society, who owned the house previously. It is now owned by the station and domicile of the police. The main buildings and annexes of the station are situated in the open plain, simple, comfortable and not unpleasant. A beautiful view to the neighboring islands is to be enjoyed from there. So far they are hardly inhabited; but peculiar terraces on the hills one upon the other, indicate the sites of previous large villages. The origin of the terraces to be seen everywhere in all of the land is not doubted. They were still settled at the time of natives, still alive today and I visited many villages during my stay constructed in this way on terraced slopes.

During my two weeks' sojourn on Palau I visited the High Chiefs and made a journey of several days to Arekolong, the northern part of Babelthuap. The Kalits who are the spiritual heads, magicians and witch doctors in Palau in contrast to the worldly Rupake tried to foment unrest. They fear to lose their influence. The station manager Winkler went with his small police force in a most dashing and appreciable manner immediately to Arekalong in spite of warnings by friendly chiefs. He destroyed the Kalit house, erected against his order and arrested fortunately also the six ringleaders. H.M.S. CONDOR took them to Yap and from there upon my request to Saipan. They will be occupied for some time in useful road construction and cultivation and thus, hopefully, lose soon their spiritual arrogance. As the Rupakese are not at all favorably inclined towards their competitors, they rejoiced greatly about
the solution of this matter. However those of Arkelong, who had been incited by the Kalits to join and drive the whites from Palau were ambivalent and only Winkler's energetic determination was the decisive factor of their attitude. I thought it therefore expedient to visit them accompanied by the station manager, the police force and my soldiers from Saipan to facilitate in future the choice between troublemakers or their lawful authority. I wish to mention that the visit was a peaceful one. The Rupakese spent the night with us in one of the big houses. I put the soldiers on guard and remained at first silent to leave the chiefs up to the last moment in uncertainty concerning my intent. Then I put to them their wrongdoing by waiting to see who was strongest: Winkler or the Kalits which they themselves had declared. They should not have been in doubt for one moment and really deserved to be punished for their unreliability. I decided to let the matter rest as Winkler told me that they are otherwise decent people. The High Chief who adopted the name of Bismarck, "the great German Rupak," was per chance absent as declared by the others; I believe however that he was afraid. He came later to see me at the station and apologized.

The station is situated on Koror, the island of the next "king," who as such carries the name of Alibathul. The Arekoke, i.e., the successor to the throne, had been banned by the Spanish for some reason to Yap. The District Administrator Seufft sent him again to Palau, where he rendered valuable service to the German Administration. On the main island of Babelthuap the second most powerful High Chief is the Araklai of Malegojok, the third the Math of Naibukes.
The Math, known by his old name of Arakalulk, is the faithful servant of the German researcher Semper, who sojourned in 1861-62 nine months on Palau and to whom we owe next to Kubary's work the most important information on the interesting land and people of Palau. It is touching to see his eyes lose themselves in dreams and to hear him repeat the name of Semper to himself in a low voice when old memories are awakened. Winkler received from him the first report on the intrigues of the Kalit. He offered his men to accompany Winkler which was refused in order to avoid revival of old feuds amongst natives and to demonstrate that he alone was also equal to settle with the plotters.

Furthermore none of the chiefs, Rupaks nor Palauans can be trusted. The greed for money, wealth, influence, governs their thoughts and aspirations after those strange age old moneys made of glass and clay, partly applied with inset arabesks. The smaller round pieces from the size of lentils to hazelnuts are pierced in the middle, the larger three-cornered ones with a spherical surface of the size of a finger are pierced throughout from end to end. They are at times openly worn as jewelry by distinguished women, more often however carefully hidden. Math showed me at my request some of his large family pieces. Exactly the same money is supposedly circulated by natives in Borneo. Their worth vacillates between a few baskets of taro to more than Mk. 1,000. of our money. The larger pieces are not to be bought from the owners at any price; only the station treasury owns several thousand marks Palau money from penalties and confiscations.
With the establishment of the government station on Koror the esteem of the Alibathul and the jealousy of the Araklai have respectively increased very much indeed. I promised him therefore that if he would build a beautiful house for the station manager as Math had done, he would stay every year some time in Malegojok. The Government's medical officer, Dr. Born, has by the way established here a practice during his sojourn of several months. The German Capuchin Mission has stations, one on Koror and one on Malegojok. Even if the success of conversion is insignificant, the Palauans want their children to learn. The Alibathul has erected a beautiful school at his own expense next to the mission.

All Rupaks assembled around their chief as soon as I arrived. All concerns were discussed. The Rupak were urged to respond to the station manager's regulations. Finally gifts were distributed; fishhooks, knives, material, tobacco, and pearls. In return the Rupaks gave objects made of tortoise shell.

The Alibathul is a fat 80-year-old man with a sympathetic face. As he cannot walk any more he sits all day long in his half-European house, which is not very clean. He is surrounded by his relatives. He was carried to the conference by four of his underlings in a trough-like wooden throne, inlaid with mother-of-pearl. Next to him sat the Arekoks, a stately man of approximately 50 years with a long grey beard and quite prepossessing sly features. The Rupak, depending on their rank were seated in a half-circle and behind them the other men of age, together approximately 100 people.
Facing the Alibathul a seat covered with mats had been prepared for me. After the greetings I asked the Alibathul if these were all his men; that I knew that Koror had furnished 1500 warriors in 1783 at the time of Captain Wilson (his memory and that of the son of the Alibathul, who died in England, is still remembered); and from where stemmed the striking decrease in population to be observed clearly at all the abandoned and extinct communities? The Alibathul believed that this was caused by the foreign ships which brought all sorts of disease into the land. Yes, the whalers and other ships might well have brought disease in earlier times, but now this has ceased; today all arriving ships are examined and sick people may not come into the land. But why do your women have seldom and few children? Whereupon one announced that his wife had seven or eight children. You are a diligent man and your wife a good woman but you are an exception. You, the others, have few children and I want to tell you where this stems from: you don't lead a family-life; up to a short while ago the men lived in the men's house. There your girls were depraved and do not give birth any more. It is now prohibited for your and your people's well-being. I want the Palau people to become again strong in numbers. You should also not give your children to foreigners. They should remain with their parents. I want you to lead a good family life. Then your wives will also have more children.

I was pleased to hear, Alibathul, that you have had built the beautiful schoolhouse which I have seen; and that you all want your children to learn
German, like Otto the son of Arekok who speaks, reads, writes and calculates. So encourage them to go regularly to school and to go home after instruction and help with your work. It is not necessary that they loiter and laze around the mission all day long.

For the rest nobody will distract you from your old customs as long as they are good ones.

And the Rupaks should pay attention to the tog-pog (the scale louse), and cut off the sick leaves and destroy them. If Winkler punishes the negligent Rupaks, it happens only for your own good. The disease is not bad here and only appears in few places. But if you don't pay attention the disease will then spread everywhere and all cocotrees will die as in Yap and you will not have them anymore. Therefore listen to Winkler! You Paluans are all intelligent people and know that we only have your well-being at heart.

On Palau extensive areas are covered with fodder-grass suitable for cattle elevation in a big way; especially on the peninsula Arekolong, the most northern part of Babelthuap, connected with the main island by a length of approximately 200 m. width. This narrow land-spit is now cut for canoe traffic. Fertile land for plantation is also available; not only coconut palms grow here and root vegetables planted everywhere, but I also encountered on Koror and other sites healthy cacao trees covered with fruit. I have not seen better and more plentiful even in the West Indies.
Now, that Palau is regularly served by the Jaluit steamer, the settlement of unassuming and diligent German settlers might be considered. The export of copra is sparse in spite of the numerous and healthy coco-stands. The Japanese and American firms export only pearl shells and some tortoise shell as in Yap. (Compare my report J No. ___ Yap.)

Reports on mineral deposits of the Palau Islands have been repeatedly submitted. The extensive exploration of Palau, Marianas and certain Carolinian Islands by a geologist could be a measure whose certain success would most probably not be in relation to the expense.

Finally the longed for north wind arrived and on November 16th the PONAPE set sail with a total of 120 men and passengers.

We reached Sonserol on the 19th. These westernmost of our Carolines: Sonserol-Fauna, Pulo-Anna, Pulo Merir, Tobi, Helen Reef are low reef islands, sandbanks on a base of coral. They form a chain of outposts of the Micronesian Islands against the Moluccas (with the exception of Tobi); also ethnologically the boundary of the Micronesians. Sonserol was populated by inhabitants from the Carolinian Island Sorol, 510 seamiles distant, by one woman and three men so legend tells us. Their descendants from Sonserol are said to have settled Pula Anna and Pulo Merir, also Tobi. This happened a long time ago. Already in 1721, Father Cantova reported an inhabited island Sourrol south of Palau, known to some Carolinians who were driven by storms from Ulea to Guam. (J.P. Horkin's report on the Pelew Islands
edited by Theophil Friedrich Ehrmann, Weimar 1805). We can see that already hundreds of years ago the Micronesians made unheard of foolhardy journeys in their small open canoes; and that an area several times larger than Germany of scattered island world was well-known to them. We, the cultured people marvel at the traditions maintained throughout the centuries. But the life of these natives on their lonesome islands in the infinite world-ocean is spent day after day, year after year in eternal sameness, eventless and care-free. A flood—a mighty hurricane, a foreign ship: these are the events which are perpetuated in songs and inherited by generations.

There remains time and space for original experiences of ancestors, of family history, the clan; not disturbed by distracting daily occurrence. Sonserol is not even 100 ha. large and separated by a wide channel from a second smaller island called Fauna. Captain Martens suspects that its north coast offers a possibility for anchorage. The PONAPE did not anchor. The landing was uncomfortable and we had to wade through 100 m. brackish water.

I counted 114 men and 110 women on Sonserol, but am convinced that there are more inhabitants, especially women and children who avoided the count. Fauna was supposed to be "taboo." On my later journey with the SEESTAR I visited Fauna and found a number of women and some old men. It seems that the menstruation houses are to be found there.

The Sonserol people have maintained the language and customs of the Central Carolinians with certain deviations. My Saipan-Carolinian could communicate with them without difficulty. The men have soft almost feminine features and (as the Truk people) small well-formed limbs. They wear long hair.
I noticed that few had combs. Necklaces and earrings of hard coco shells, brac­
etts and rings of tortoise shell. The women's clothes consist of a rough pandanus weaving around the hips, reaching to half-thigh, the narrow loin-belt of men is made of fine banana weave; also rather artistic loosely woven hats of pandanus are worn by some men, however, as a rule less artistic kuli-hats made of pandanus leaves, layered one upon the other. Apart from these garments and jewelry the natives offer good rope made of coco fibre and rather useful sponges for barter. Tobacco, iron fishhooks and tools were in demand. The houses are inferior—not clean such as those of almost all Central Carolinians and consist so to speak only of a roof set into the soil covered with coco-palm fronds. This house is however more secure in typhoons as I have found out in Saipan. The rafter of the long and gable-sides are diagonally sunk into the earth and support it in all four directions against the winds attacking the obtuse angle.

The double-ended boats made of Calophyllum with outrigger and triangular sail of pandanus weave are similar to those of Fais and Yap. Furthermore I refer to the ethnographic observations by Kubary concerning Palau as well as Sonserol and Merir.

Conditions of nutrition are supposedly favorable. The scarcity of taro plantations which I encountered on my walks through the island, the breadfruit trees bearing few and of the pitted kind, the rare banana made one doubt the natives' information. I noticed the papaya, pandanus, wild growing aroru, in taste similar to the apple and a kind of fig, all of them annual plants. As domestic animals chickens, pigs, but no dogs are kept. The beach is circled by coco palms; they are however greatly infested with scale lice. I told chief Moses about the threat and ordered him to cut off and burn all diseased leaves; but I expect only
small response that my orders will be followed with care and patience.

Coco-milk, sweet and unfermented is enjoyed.

On Sonserol we met chief Maier with 10 people from Pulo Anna and the chief Susak with 33 people from Pulo Merir. They reported that both islands had been afflicted by a terrifying hurricane 25 months ago, i.e., in October 1904 and had been swept away. Only they themselves with their people had been able to save themselves to Sonserol; all of the others perished. That was sad news for the poor people from Yap and Palau who after years of absence wished to return to their homes and their families. They remained for the time being in Sonserol as the PONAPE sailed on into the south.

On November 20th we reached Pulo Anna. We noticed first of all that the island had not completely disappeared as we had been told in Sonserol. And then we saw to our joy that one--two and finally three canoes paddled towards us. An anchorage could not be found and the ship had to cruise while I went onto land. An outer reef surrounds the whole island, enclosing large areas of brackish water. Large uprooted and dead Calophyllum trees designate the previous extent of the island. Even in the remaining part the sea has torn deep gulches. I may compare the view of the very much decreased island with the foliage of a wood in early spring. Its diameter is of hardly 600 m.

with bare trees and green brushwood underneath consisting of creepers and low bushes. Not one cocopalm was to be seen. There may have been only few before the storm. Here and there a few bananas, papaya, much squash and at
lower sites, sufficient taro and sugarcane. While the ship manoeuvred, the inhabitants ran shouting and gesticulating on the beach. They feared that we might journey onward. I found their miserable homes half ruined on an approximately 4 m. high elevation. Men and women came to meet us, grasped our hands and did not want to let go any more. An old man wanted to present me with a banana, possibly the greatest treasure he owned. There were 18 males and 25 females on the island. Fifty men and 100 women lived supposedly there before the typhoon. The disparity between the sexes is striking, also the small number of children; I saw no male children under 10 also no female children under two. Boys of 12 and 14 were caressed by older women. I found out that these were not their mothers, but their wives.

I told these poor people that we had to go on to Merir and Tobi and then, on our return journey, take them all with us to Palau. They were delighted with this. We left them some coconuts and other small gifts, above all the most desired tobacco. As there was no lack of their usual provisions and as we hoped to return in 10 days at the very least to take them with us, we saw no need to provide them with rice. I had however coconut planted by soldiers at various places on the island. We found numerous human bones and 8 skulls on the beach; also a foreign canoe, Phillipino to judge from its construction. It had beached here months ago.

We found ourselves the following day, November 21st, outside Pulo Merir, where the currents took us rather than sail and motor. The same picture—possibly even more terrible destruction. The sea must have flooded the whole
island with exception of some higher situated points. Even now a salt
water lagoon remains in the middle of the land. I estimate Merir to be
about double the size of Pulo Anna. We found 20 women and seven men whom
we took at once on board. I was aware that their poor, dirty huts were
horizontally separated in two floors of which the one close to the gable
served as bedroom. A larger building in better condition with a good roof
on stately Calophyllum columns stood between the neglected and dirty huts.
A strange implement was fixed to the middle column, fitted with ropes to
the roofbeams, probably to raise the contrivance. I best describe its shape
as a sleigh; the four massive runners, resembling a canoe in exterior form,
are united by four transepts. Foreand aft between the two runners are
small boxes in which lay pandanus mats. On the floor of the contraption,
covered with dried banana leaves were several coral stones. The building
was the meetinghouse. The described device served in rituals. The stones
are said to have fallen from the sky.

I heard from our fellow travelers the following story on the typhoon: it
took place 24 months ago (at 30 days each) and started at sundown with a
northern storm, turning from east to south. The sea flooded the island
from the east, but did not reach the village situated approximately 10 m.
above sea level. Approximately 200 people are said to have lived here before
the event. Nobody perished in the typhoon but a famine began afterwards.
Many people died; some who stole provisions of others were killed. Many,
especially children died through an epidemic caused by eating land-crabs.
Nine boats left Merir six months later with a total of 50 people and sailed to Sonserol. (Only five boats with 34 people arrived.) A sorcerer has caused the storm in anger.

I did not think it appropriate to appear as the avenger in consideration of the circumstances by which these killings had taken place and the terrible distress of these poor people who defended their provisions to save themselves from death by famine.

Amongst the Merir people was only one child, not yet able to walk. The women finally answered my question about their small children and admitted that they aborted their fetus with extract of pandanus root, the same happens in Sonserol, Merir and Pulo Anna. It is said that children already born are often killed here, as I was told by women returning from Yap. The striking disproportion between men and women can thus be explained as wanted and intentional. I cautioned the women to desist from these acts which are criminal and would be punished severely. I take them now to Palau, Yap or Saipan, and will give them land and all they need to live, but I expect them to have many children. Unfortunately the medical examination established that many of the women of Sonserol, Pulo Anna and Merir had gonorrhea, which may be the cause for sterility.

Leaving Merir we tried in vain to reach Tobi. The gasoline came to an end and we had to keep some of it for emergencies. The PONAPE is a very poor sailingship. She only runs before the winds; she does not make a mile in
an hour with strong blowing winds. And with it came a current which drove us continually to the east further from our goal. The captain tried 10 days to battle against this until we finally saw ourselves obliged to return directly to Yap.

We encountered enormous schools of whales and porpoise, several sharks and many small and larger fish were caught. We arrived eventually and with the last reserve of gasoline on December 10th in the harbor of Tomil, 20 days after departure from Yap and greatly troubled about the fate of the poor inhabitants of Pulo Anna who may have consumed their last provisions in the sure expectation of our return; also the natives of Tobi who were presumably also afflicted by the typhoon and its after effects.

On December 12th arrived unexpectedly the Government steamer SEESTERN with the acting Governor and Superior Judge Krauss in Yap. After my description he and Captain Moeller were immediately ready to journey south. We left December 14th with the Merir people, landed them in Palau on the 15th, where they are to be settled. We touched Sonserol and Pulo Anna the 18th, took 59 people from this island and from the other one all the 43 remaining then with us and arrived outside Tobi on the 17th.

Tobi is also a reef island consisting of deposited sand and shell remains on a base of coral rock and hardened organism sand. A reef with brackish water surrounds all of the island, falling steeply into the open ocean.
There is therefore no anchorage and landing is difficult. Flat canoes but no boats can pass the outer reef at low tide. We had to wade through the brackish water to reach land.

Numerous canoes such as those described above came to meet us. The occupants shouted, waved and offered us their local wares for exchange: coconuts, rope and string of coco fibre, coolie hats made of thin tortoise shell and carved figurines. Unpleasant shouts "all right" and "very good" taught us we had reached the pidgin highway. Early the same day we noticed a large steamer. This dangerous and horrible language epidemic has not anyhow penetrated very deeply. Apart of those two words the people understand no pidgin.

People abounded on land. Assuming that the total population was assembled, I estimate their number to be more than 1,000, amongst them a vast number of children of all ages. But what kind of people and children? Rickety, literally creatures of skin and bone. I had never seen nor thought it possible to behold such shouting and hungry misery. And at that, dull ugly faces, dirty, reeking. The lack of betel nut might have added to bad and smelly teeth. Their skin color is dirty yellow. Many men and women showing signs of maturity were dwarf-like small and crippled, the average of medium size. The black straight hair, the wide bony features with dull expression reminded me vividly of the South American Indians; an impression which was later reinforced as I observed for days a larger number on board of the SEESTERN silently squatting in their apathy. Of course they are not related
to the Indians, but certainly also not by character and likeness to the Carolinians. A weak trace of Carolinian blood might anyhow be present. The Tobi language is not any more the same as on Sonserol and Merir; my Saipan people could not communicate with them. The presence of a number of strong well-fed, even fat men was astonishing; evidently of rank and wealth—perhaps a reigning caste of foreign origin.

I asked them to perform dances; especially the fat people participated. Men and women stood facing each other in two rows at a time, moving body and limbs to the rhythm of their songs, at times upright at times squatting, without ever displacing themselves. Dance and song are part of rituals. Some of them assembled in a big large house before they began while the crowd remained silently outside. Suddenly a man came in hurried steps to the house through the crowd, which parted anxiously. He looked vacantly in front of him into the void, snorting audibly through his nose. He entered the Council House and after a while all of them came out and the dance began.

The clothes of men as on Sonserol consists of a small loin-belt, the women short skirts of dried leaves, the children are altogether naked. Women adorn themselves with rows of nine white and black belts of small round disks of coconut wood and shells, bracelets of tortoise and mother-of-pearl, necklaces from the cut lids of shells from purple, china-like limbs of sea-urchins, or peculiarly stylised fishhooks of tortoise shell, the same as worn on Oleai. I enclose a drawing of these hooks' stages of transition.

(Four drawings.)
The natives make excellent string and rope of palm fronds. A professional rope maker could not excel more. Furthermore they offer remarkable white painted carvings for barter, depicting men with hats and pipes—a complete steamship with compass and steering wheel and whistle: rough work, demonstrating good observation which may be denoting New Guinea origin.

The miserable huts are on the beach and are as dirty as their environment. The island is encircled by numerous cocopalms. They are planted close to one another and bear sparsely. The interior of Tobi is planted with carefully established taro and yam fields. Large areas were dug to sea level; the earth raised to earthdams and secured with stones in order to obtain the always needed moisture for the taro plants. I also noticed a kind of pandanus with edible fruit, beautiful Calophyllus trees, chickens, but no dogs nor pigs.

This cultivation indicates diligence and a certain intelligence and overpopulation. To my question whether they had enough food for so many people, they affirmed that now they had again coconuts and enough to eat. The people would not tell me more. I suspect that the center of the typhoon of 1904 passed between Merir and Tobi and, as on Saipan in 1905, robbed the cocopalms of bloom and germination, of which they recover only now. For that reason the terribly starved figures, the numerous graves of children, which are to be seen between their homes: small leveled graves scattered with coral and covered with small low roofs.

I impressed on the people the distress of their situation; they should come with me to Palau, Yap or Saipan; there they would be given land, plentiful
food for everyone. I especially wanted to take the children with me.

Forty-eight men followed me then. I saw that some of them came secretly and against the order of their parents or masters. No children came and only 2 women; but I had to pay 8 rods of tobacco for each.

It is high time--it is a labor of rescue, to evacuate as many as possible of the decrepit people from Tobi! One failed harvest, a storm damaging the coco blossom, the import of scale-lice (which I have not found here) would condemn the majority to starvation. An imported contaminating disease--if only influenza, would surely eliminate these weakened bodies.

I have therefore asked the Governor to send the SEESTERN on her coming journey to the dock via Tobi and to evacuate as many people as possible to Palau or Saipan.

The SEESTERN returned the same day via Sonserol, where we took numerous natives on board. We had finally 114 men and 73 women on board ship.

The majority of the people, 56 men and 56 women from Merir and Pulo Anna were left in Palau. They will be settled in Eimelik. I did not permit for the time being the request of the traders to recruit them for labor. I also declined the Palauans, who wished to receive them into their families, as they would have become house slaves. These people should establish at first a home for themselves.
The SEESTERN remained only half a day in Palau. Dr. Kraus and I visited the Aibathul; other chiefs, Arakla\^i, Math and Bismarck had also come to Koror for the reception.

The chief medical officer Prof. Kramer had come with the SEESTERN from Herbertshoehe; he remained with his wife in Palau for ethnological research during our journey to the south. Both traveled again with us to Yap. A Spanish Capuchin and two monks returning to Manila also sailed with us. The SEESTERN arrived December 22nd in Yap to begin her journey to Herbertshoehe on the 22nd.

Of the 49 Tobi people 39 remained on Yap, also natives from Sonserol. They will be partly kept busy with work for the District Administration; others began service as workers for Europeans.

On January 15th I took 24 people from Merir and Pulo Anna with the GERMANIA to Saipan, where I will settle them. Ten Tobi people followed a Spanish settler to Saipan as workers.

Thus I had finally fulfilled a task with the unexpected help of the SEESTERN which the PONAPE could not perform.

But a second one remained to be conducted: a journey to the Central Carolines could not any more be postponed.

Several months ago a ship brought word to Yap that an illness similar to smallpox had erupted in Oleai. This densely populated island is situated in
the canoe-traffic lane to other islands and the danger of a further spreading of the disease to Truk was apparent.

I ordered immediately vaccine from Sydney and hoping that it would arrive at my return from the South with the PONAPE, and leaving immediately with the Government's doctor for Oleai.

Even if the PONAPE arrived the day when the GERMANIA left Yap, no gasoline was available. A cable from Yokohama informed us that there was no prospect of a sailingship bringing the inflammable material to Yap or Saipan. The GERMANIA cannot carry under contract explosive substance. Therefore our Government schooner was not travel-worthy as the PONAPE can only be considered to sail in most favorable conditions as repeatedly established and reported.

That is why I ordered Captain Martens to travel with favorable eastwind to Hong Kong to load gasoline and at the same time have the intended change of tackle seen to, if consent for the expense would be given by the Colonial Division.

I requisitioned the GERMANIA for the journey to Oleai as this could not any more be postponed.

On January 15th Dr. Born and Prof. Kramer (going to Truk) traveled on board from Yap; I myself traveled to Saipan; we reached Oleai on January 17th where Dr. Born went on land to remain there until the arrival of the PONAPE. The feared disease seems fortunately to be harmless, even if on several islands of the group all people were afflicted with it; but no one so far had died
of it. We observed however all precautions and permitted no one apart from the doctor and his assistants to land.

January 20th the GERMANIA arrived at the West pier of Saipan. The rough seas steamed thus to the bay of Lau-Lau on the east coast where we found a quiet ocean. All was discharged on January 21st.

The Imperial Government and District Administrations of Yap and Ponape have been sent copies of this report.

The Imperial District Administrator

(signed) Fritz

To the Foreign Office
Colonial Division
Berlin

Duplication: p. 55 & 56.
Summarization: Motor schooner PONAPE arrived in Saipan to enable the administrator to visit the Marianas and the West Carolines. Captain Martens charted the harbor of Saipan and took soundings. They revealed a depth of only 5 meters. It is hoped to blast a deeper channel into the harbor.

Leaving Saipan October 10, taking 15½ hours to reach Rota, which the Japanese sailboats achieve in 12 hours.

pp. 46- The Mayor of Rota has been charged to continue the building of roads and plantations.

Rota Harbor has been deepened, is well protected, and has also a protected pier, separated from the harbor by a strip of land 200 m. wide.

Feis was reached on October 17. The natives' settlement is on the north beach. They pay tribute to Chief Folleben of Yap. The chiefs declare some of the coconut groves and whole islands "tabu."
Feis islanders speak the dialect of the central Carolines. The men, well-built, wear a loin cloth of banana fiber. The women wear either black and white, violet or red and white cloth or grass skirts. Men wear their hair long and knotted, held together with a comb—the free man's sign. They carry a basket for tobacco, betel, etc. Many of them are tattooed. Both sexes dye their bodies with yellow root and wear ornaments. "Gau" ornaments are their pride and wealth. Highly populated with many children, the islands have pretty women, who are less bashful than the male youth (who may fear enrollment into the Yap police). There are many old men, which reveals good health conditions in spite of some evidence of deformation. The chief is an old, toothless and dull man.

Rich coconut produce can be seen. Pandanus leaves are wrapped around palm trunks to keep the rats away. In previous times, O'Keefe had a trader on Feis. Presently, coconuts are used for local food. The people raise sweet potatoes, yams, Taro, tobacco, and chickens in the interior of the island, as well as calophileum and breadfruit.

Houses are covered with palm fronds, have low walls of calophileum planks, and a jutting roof similar to Yap's buildings.

Arrived in Yap October 19. Tomil has a deep water harbor, permitting ships to anchor close to the coast. Native and traders' establishments are on the beach. There are many coco palms, but all are blighted.
p. 50 The District Administration, the old Spanish fort, and the cable station are on a small peninsula; housing of staff, the Capuchin Mission, and the doctor's residence are on the hill rising behind the official buildings. The Spaniards selected the rock site for their government's seat for strategic reasons. Their crusaders' attitude toward the natives provoked distrust on both sides.

p. 51 The cable station and the administrative buildings should be relocated in the district of Tomil on a long peninsula with a plateau and a fertile hinterland. On the opposite side of Tomil is the island Tarang on which the hospital is being built.

The copra trade has been completely arrested. The American, Spanish and Japanese traders export mother-of-pearl shells. The natives' standard of life has also diminished and the population, now stationary, might decrease. They grow taro root but depend on coconut mainly for their diet. The islanders were offered a move to the Marianas or Palau. The latter is not recommended as they would fall under the rule of the present chieftains. All efforts to reclaim the coco palms have been in vain.

Palau was reached on the 28th of October. We left again for the South Islands, which were not reached due to bad weather conditions.

p. 53 We entered the large harbor of Koror on November 3, close to the island of Malakel, where the famous captain Cheque used to live, and which now houses two Japanese traders and the firm of O'Keefe. The administration
station is situated on a plain of 100 ha. A large native building, now used for police troops, was previously the men's house. The inside is painted with men, animals, buildings, & ships which describe the ongoing history of the locality. The station buildings are of simple construction and overlook the neighboring islands, now sparsely inhabited. They are terraced and without doubt were inhabited in previous times as related by some islanders who had lived there.

While in Palau, Arekolong in the most northerly part of Baobelthaop (Babeltaob) was visited. Six of the Kalits— the medicine men and magicians— were arrested, their building destroyed and they were brought to Saipan to build roads and work on plantations. The Rupak—chieftains— were delighted, except those of Arekolong, who had been asked by the Kalits to join in their rebellion against the Whites. While there, the Rupaks spent the night with us and were made aware of their wrong doing. The main chief, who chose the name of Bismarck, came after the meeting and apologized for his absence from the meeting.

The hierarchy on the islands: Aibathul on Koror, with Arekoks to be his successor; Araklai of Malegojok; Math (Arakululk) of Naibukes on Baobelthaop.

Arakululk, 80 years old, was in 1861 – 1862 the servant of the researcher Semper who, next to Kubary, published most important work on the land and people of Palau.
Chiefs, Rupak, and Palauans are not to be trusted. Their greed influences their thoughts and deeds. Their monies in glass and clay are of all sizes. Some family pieces were shown on our request by Math. Natives of Borneo are said to have the same kind of money. The value varies from baskets of taro to well over 1,000 Mk. and the large pieces are not available. Only the administration possesses several thousand Marks in Palauan monies collected for fines and taxes.

The authority of Aibathul has risen with the establishment of the government station on Koror. This has provoked the jealousy of Araklai. He was promised that the administrator would spend every year some time in Malegojok if a house would be erected for him. Dr. Born’s clinic was stationed there during his stay of several months. The German Capuchin Mission has a station on Koror and on Malegojok. Aibathul had a school erected next to the mission.

Chiefs and Rupak were addressed: asked about population decrease, the Aibathul mentioned that sickness was brought to the islanders with the arrival of foreigners. The islanders were urged to improve their family life, have more children, and educate them. They were also asked to prevent the deterioration of coconut palms and to raise livestock and agricultural products. Production of copra is insignificant. Mineral deposits should be investigated.

The western-most of the Carolines, Sonserol, was reached November 19. The legend tells that one woman and three men from Sorol drifted onto
Sonsorol and from there Pulo Anna, Pulo Merir and Tobi were populated. Already in 1721 Pater Cantova reported of an inhabited island of Sourrol south of Palau. (J. P. Hopkins' report on the Peles Islands, edited by Theophil Friedrich Ehrmann, Weimar 1805). Events are recorded in song and retained from generation to generation.

Sonsorol is less than 100 ha. in area and separated by a channel from a smaller island, Fanna. On Sonsorol 114 men and 110 women were counted, but there were more women and children on the island. Fanna was said to be "tabu," but on a later journey a number of women and old men were found. It seems that menstruation houses are there.

The people of Sonsorol demonstrate certain deviations in language, customs and appearance from other Central Carolinians. They wear long hair ornaments from coconut and tortoise shell. Women wear braiding of Pandanus around their hips, covering the upper part of the thigh; the men a small loin-belt made of fine banana weaving. They wear Pandanus hats, make good rope of coco fiber, and barter sponges. Their houses are poor and dirty and consist of a roof extending to the ground, covered with palm fronds. These houses are safer in case of typhoon, and the rafters, sunk at a diagonal into the earth, give support in all four directions.

Evidence of the paucity of cultivation does not bear out statements about plentiful supply of food. Coconut trees, of which there are many, are affected by blight.
Chiefs from Pulo Anna and Pulo Merir related that their islands had been devastated by the typhoon of 1904 and that no one was left on the islands while they, the only survivors, had escaped to Sonsorol. Pulo Anna was reached on November 20. 18 male and 25 females were found there, whereas before the typhoon there were 50 men and 100 women living on the island. There were no boys under the age of 10 and no girls younger than 2. Boys of 12 and 14 were fondled by more or less aged women who were not their mothers but their wives. They were promised that on the return journey they would be taken off the island and brought to Palau. Coconuts were planted. Human bones and craniums were found on the beach as well as a canoe probably of Philippine origin.

November 21 arriving on Pulo Merir, even more devastated than Pulo Anna, twenty women and 7 men were taken off the island. 200 natives lived there before the typhoon. Their houses were dirty; unusual only because they were separated into two stories, the upper one serving as a bedroom. One large building, in better condition, had served as a meeting house. A strange contraption was tied with ropes to the central column, most probably to be raised. Now standing on the lower level on several coral rocks, supposedly to have fallen from the heavens.

The inhabitants were not wiped out by the typhoon but by lack of food and illness. Nine boats with 50 people had sailed for Sonsorol 6 months after the typhoon. Only 5 with 34 islanders arrived. A magician had caused the storm in great anger.
The natives who had escaped to Sonsorol and who must have known of the survivors did not mention them, as they were afraid to be punished, for killings had been committed on Pulo Anna and Merir.

There was only one small child among the people of Merir and the women finally admitted to abortion with Pandanus root. Even killing at birth was admitted, which would explain the disproportion of men to women. They were told that they would be taken to Palau, Yap, and Saipan. Land would be given to them, but that they would have to bear children. Unfortunately women were frequently found to suffer from gonorrhea, which may have caused sterility.

The schooner PONAPE ran out of gas, and after 10 days of sailing it was decided to return to Yap. The S.S. SEESTERN left two days later for Palau to leave off the people from Merir; on to Sonsorol and Pulo Anna to take 59 and 43 people off these islands.

Reaching Tobi on December 17, the islanders came out in canoes and greeted us in Pidgin English. Overpopulated with many children of all ages, ill-nourished and hungry; their faces are dull and ugly. They are of dirty-yellow color. Some mature men and women are dwarflike, but most are of medium height. There is a resemblance to the South American Indians. Their appearance and characteristics are not Carolinian. There may however be a weak trace of Carolinian blood present. The Tobi language is different from Sonsorol and Merir and the people from Saipan could not understand them. There are a number of vigorous, well-nourished, even fat
men to be seen, who may be of rank, wealth, and of a reigning caste and foreign race.

The islanders were asked to dance, which must serve as a ritual: some men meet in a large house in front of which the crowd waits silently. A man suddenly appears and hurries through the assembled people towards the house. His sight is vacant and he snorts audibly. He enters the meetinghouse and after a while all of the men exit and the dance begins. Men and women face each other in two rows and in rhythm with their song they move their bodies, upright or on their haunches, without displacing themselves.

They wear clothes similar to Sonsorol people, ornaments, and strange hook-like tortoise shell. (Design included in text.)

The natives make excellent rope and carved work which may denote New Guinea origin.

The huts are as dirty as the environment. The coconut palms bear sparsely; but the interior is well-cultivated and stone-dams hold the humidity. It is to be concluded that these are industrious people of a certain intelligence. The island must have been ravaged by the typhoon, followed by famine. The cultivation of food is only now returning to normal. The evidence of hunger, the numerous graves of children, covered with coral and white sand and a small roof, are visible.
At the offer to leave the island 48 men and 2 women came on board.

A request was sent to the Governor to send the SEESTERN to Tobi to take as many islanders as possible to Palau and Saipan. In Sonsorol more natives joined the ship and left with 114 men and 73 women. 56 men and 56 women were left in Palau to settle in Eimelik. They were not permitted to work for traders or for Palauans, who would have made slaves of them.

39 of the Tobi and Sonsorol people were left in Yap. They will work for the government or in the service of Europeans.

24 people from Merir and Pulo Anna go to Saipan, and 10 from Tobi will work for a Spanish settler on Saipan.

The island of Oleai was visited as a report had signalled an illness similar to pox. The doctor fortunately reported that it was a harmless illness.

January 20 the S.S. GERMANIA anchored in Lau-Lau Beach on Saipan.

Duplication: pp. 55 & 56.
p. 75 "Content: East Caroline Concession"

p. 76 "Content: East Caroline Concession"

p. 77 "Concerns General Conditions in Ponape"
At the arrival of the Spaniards in 1669 the Chamorro population counted between 100,000 and 150,000. Remains of shards, stonewalls and tall columns are to be found on all, even small, islands. Of Malayan dialect the people have Mongolian traits. They opposed baptism and therefore were all deported to Guam. Some of the Rota natives hid in the islands’ caves and are regarded as the only pure remaining Chamorros.

The decrease in population was due to fighting, imposition of certain measures, illness and other causes. Populations register on Guam and Rota in 1710: 3,678 0 in 1790: 1,637 (?). Tagalene and Truk-Carolinians arrived at the turn of the 19th century. They kept their customs and language. They celebrate with dance and song, follow death cults and secretive customs and are Christians in name only. They are a kindly people, speak their mother tongue and the Chamorro language, marry early and have many children. The Spanish monks on Rota established their churches close to the fresh water, where the islanders had previously planted their rice fields. It resulted in a decrease in rice production, polluted waters, and infectious disease.
Health conditions on Rota are very bad and not very much better on Saipan and Tinian. Isolation of lepers and syphilis carriers is urgent. Smallpox vaccination and health regulations should be established by the government's doctor. Treatment of the sick can be left to the health aid. Preventive health care should be provided to school children.

The production of "tuba" has been regulated and cannot be made any more, except by bachelors who are exempt.

The water from the wells and rainwater are brackish and unhealthy and new wells have to be sunk on the populated west side of the island.

The population of Rota abandoned during Spanish times their settlements close to the river and moved into the mountains. The administration encourages the islanders to return to the land where they used to live and had their rice fields: no taxes will be levied for three years and land will be made available to them. Health conditions among the Europeans is favorable and Malaria is unknown.

The community organization is in the hands of the mayor, helped by a "representative." The villages are in separate districts under an appointed inspector, who reports, raises taxes, and is in charge of labor for public work. The community's office holders are appointed by the administration, who considers the will of the people. They are paid a low monthly wage. The islanders are contented and the German administration is popular, as was expressed at the celebration of the Emperor's Birthday.
The main revenue of the natives is the production of copra: 660 tons in the Marianas. They also grow roots, corn, tobacco, sugarcane, coffee, and cacao. Breadfruit grows freely in the forests. Nature provides freely and does not encourage the natives to money making or saving. The economic colonization was not suitable to overcome the resistance nor to strengthen an almost exterminated people.

The raising of cattle has to be encouraged through the intervention of the administration. Pigs and fowl are present in large numbers and run wild on all islands.

The herds on Tinian are of appr. 500 head of cattle, as well as pigs and fowl. They have been exterminated on Saipan and Rota. The herds are now protected and the killing limited. A reward is set for each kill of wild dogs. Efforts are made to tame the cattle.

The game on Rota is also dwindling, where beautiful deer are to be found. Efforts have been made to bring them to Saipan. Fishing is limited to the lagoons.

The education of the natives should be oriented to diligence, the earning and saving of money. Agriculture has to be intensified. Other cultivations are to be imported: silkworms, camphor, and indigo under the supervision of the Japanese. A research station close to the administrative building is to be established. Schoolchildren are to be instructed in cultivation and crafts, the girls in needlework. Obligatory instruction
for children 6-12 years old has begun. They are instructed in the Chamorro language.

All men have to give free labor for public work. They are engaged in building administrative housing, roads and bridges. Obligatory labor is also rendered in Rota and the Northern Islands. Real estate boundaries are to be established, and soundings to be taken in the harbor of Tanapag. Taxes have to be raised.

Cooperative cultivation would also be in the interest of the natives.

In the last year the Chamorros have shown some enterprise. Three residents of Garapan have begun an agricultural exploitation of the Northern Islands: Agrigan, Pagan and Alamagan. They will establish a regular communication for the administration and competition for the Japanese. A tanner, smith, tailor, shoemaker, carpenter, mason and a goldsmith have established their trades. A distillery will soon open again and produce for export only.

Population increase has to be encouraged if the Marianas are to assume importance for world trade. Advantages will have to be given to large families and the lease of an uninhabited island given under the condition that each worker with a family will be given one ha. of land in perpetuity. Chamorros and Carolinians do not intermarry. The Chamorros feel superior to the Carolinians.
Immigration is to be welcomed from Guam, Philippines, Makassar. Japanese infiltration is however not advisable, as their intentions are centered only on Japan, however diligent and organized they are.

A survey of shipping traffic is attached to the report.

Pages 18 and 19: out of context.
Vol.: XI
Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 126B Document: 3 Page: 28-38
From: Saipan
To: Imperial Governor of German New Guinea von Bennigsen, Herbertshoehe
Date: April 1, 1901 (Herbertshoehe, July 23, 1901)
Subject: Yearly Report - 1900
Islands: Marianas

p. 28 Summarization: Foreign Office, Colonial Division returning yearly report of Saipan to Herbertshoehe.

p. 29 Yearly report: Heavy rains and storms aggravated by the typhoon which affected greatly Guam on November 13.

Saipan 3 2 790 588 17 3 4 1997
Tinian 28 62 90
Rota 450 46 497
Alamagan 17 17
Pagan 84 57 81
Agrigan 21 19 40

3 3 1330 772 17 3 4 2132

On April 1, 1900 the population count was 1938. Immigration of 144 persons came from Guam.

Health conditions are satisfactory. Smallpox serum was ordered from Batavia.

Education in the schools of Garapan, Tanapag and Rota is not adequate, due to the lack of German teachers.
The police department consists of 43 natives who are replenished each year with young people, 18 years old. They receive every day two hours of instruction which helps them to obedience, to be on time, and a relationship between the Chamorro and Carolinian peoples.

Jurisdiction is taken care of by the court.

Public works: Administrative buildings have been completed. They are situated on a hill. The garden of appr. 15 ha. is being planted. The research gardens are also planted with coconut palms, oranges, mangoes, coffee, cacao, corn and sweet potatoes.

The inhabited west side of the island suffers from lack of water. The well, 10 m. deep and about 200 m. from the beach, runs salty water. New wells are being sunk on higher ground.

On a land spit near the harbor of Tanapag a cattle park has been established. Some of the animals are afflicted with ticks, especially those which have been imported from the east side of the island and from Tinian. Some of them have died.

Cattle on Tinian are now increasing and fodder is being grown. Five deer have been brought from Rota to Saipan and have produced offspring.

A table of shipping traffic is included. The shipping line between Hong Kong, Saipan, and Sydney has been discontinued. Statistics of import and export is included in the report.
From: Saipan
To: Imperial Government, German New Guinea, Herbertshoehe
Date: April 15, 1902 (Herbertshoehe, September 21, 1902)
Subject: Yearly Report - 1901
Islands: Marianas

Summarization:
Taxes have been paid and a newly imposed tax on bitches keeps the dog population under control.

Natives report for labor and get paid in cash. The administration has therefore sufficient workers available in spite of the small population. Their plantations are well cultivated with an increase in produce.

The S.M.S. CORMORRAN paid a surprise visit to Saipan.

Saipan 1588 3 18 13 7 2 1631
Tinian 95
Rota 489 1 490
Sarigan 8
Alamagan 8
Pagan 137
Agrigan 32

2357 3 18 13 7 3 2401

On April 1, 1901 the population count was 2132.

During the year of 1901 1617 persons were vaccinated against smallpox.
Cultivation of native land continues. Tobacco has been planted and finds a market on Guam. German unfavorable opinion of the local tobacco may be due to poor treatment and processing in Manila; the same may account for the quality of coffee and cacao. The administration has continued plantation of coconut in the savannah and reforestation of bare mountains. Damage is caused by wild hogs, rats and coconut crabs. Coffee and cacao is growing well in the shade of castor and banana trees. Agricultural tools have arrived and an experienced farmer is expected.

The cattle park had to be abandoned.

Twenty-six sailing ships have been in Tanapag harbor. Japanese ships have established a regular traffic between Tokyo, Saipan and Guam with additional Japanese and English shipping touching Saipan.

Davenport-Bishop on Ponape has meanwhile established a branch in Saipan and sails regularly to Yap, which increases a possibility of establishing contact with the German shipping lines.

Table of import and export is included in the report.

Construction: Two buildings have been erected on the beach on both sides of the landing pier.

A large house was built for workshops, wagons and fire equipment. The old seminary on Tinian, built in 1669, has been restored. The chapel, built in 1870, has been arranged as living quarters. In Rota the
administrative building is under construction. A road, 4 m. wide, was built on Saipan from Tanapag via Garapan to connect with Lau-Lau Bay. Tanaoag harbor is too shallow to accommodate larger ships, whereas Lau-Lau Bay, protected by a landspit on the northeast, seems to be a suitable harbor suitable for these. This road will cross the mountain and will also connect Tanapag with the east coast, rich in water and therefore to be exploited.

A German school was opened in Garapan for 26 native children, taught by the district administrator for lack of a German teacher.

Page missing in Document 4 between pp. 43 & 44.
From: Saipan
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: April 1, 1903 (Herbertshoehe, August 14, 1903)
Subject: Yearly Report - 1902
Islands: Marianas

Summarization: A severe earthquake took place September 22, 1902. No damage occurred in the German Islands.

Population increase of 146.

Health conditions: The medical aid was instructed to be present at Garapan at each birth because of high incidence of death at birth.

Education: Teaching on Garapan continues with the help of a native violinist teaching German folksongs and in this way the German language. The administrator can give only 1½ hours of his time to the teaching of the children.

Public works and construction: The road to Lau-Lau Bay has been built. Wells have been sunk without success. A water supply line will have to bring spring water to the settlement.

A cartographic survey will be made of Saipan and Tinian, leading to the measurement of land parcels.
Agriculture and cattle breeding: Research for suitable crosses continues and cattle are fed regularly. Tinian exports dried and salted pork to Saipan. Fifteen Carolinians work on copra production on Anatahan. A prisoners' colony has been established on Sarigan and is self-sufficient. The first German colonial families have arrived on Saipan and a good future can be promised to at least 50 families. The administration would have to make easy terms for acquisition or lease of land and cattle. Natives are encouraged to grow their own produce and to become independent of import.

Trade and traffic: Value of import Mk. 90,000 as against export of Mk. 85,000.

Sixteen sailing ships and two warships: 1 German and 1 American came to Saipan.

The S.S. OCEANA as well as the mail boat touches Saipan and improves trade.

Duplication: pp. 48 & 49
Vol.: XI
From: Saipan
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: May 1, 1904 (Herbertshoehe, October 13, 1904)
Subject: Yearly Report - 1903
Islands: Marianas


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Population increase: 99.

Health conditions: Dr. Girschner's 4-month stay improved health services. The midwife was retired and a younger midwife was trained.

Education: Schooling continued as in previous year.

Public works and construction: A new road, leading to Talofofo, was built. The landing pier was reinforced. A new well was sunk near the clay storage to be used for brickwork.

Cultivation: Research station and the herd of cattle continue to be satisfactory. There is no change on Tinian. Weather permitting, fresh meat is now imported from Tinian to Saipan.
Trade and traffic: Value of import: Mk. 71,900.84. Export Mk. 280,576.40.

Thirty sailing ships came to Tanapag harbor. The OCEANA anchored 5 times and the S.M.S. CONDOR February 6 to 18.

Duplication: pp. 60 & 61.
Vol.: XI
Ref.: CRS Gr Item: 126B Document: 7 Page: 54-58
From: Administration of the Marianas

Part of the Yearly Report of 1904: Accounting

(Out of context: See Document 7).

Duplication: pp. 54 & 55, 57 & 58
Subject: Out of context

"Saipan, April 1, 1903"

Imperial District Administration

(signed) Fritz
"Saipan, April 1, 1903"

Imperial District Administration

(signed) Fritz
Summarization: German immigration began in 1904. Some settled on plantations or became merchants. Others left after a short sojourn. Several families from the Bonin Islands, fishermen and laborers, came at the end of 1903. Eight Japanese and 17 American Hawaiians came in 1904, but 12 of these left again.

In 1904 all foreign land property went into German and native possession. The Japanese lessee, partner of the Pagan Co. transferred his part to a German. This establishment is now in German hands and their ships sail under the German flag.

Climate: The rainfall has returned to normal. A severe typhoon destroyed palmtrees in Alamagan in May, 1904. The volcano on the uninhabited island of Guguan has erupted in October, 1904 after showing activity in the years of 1902 and 1903.

Health conditions: Lack of water might be at the root of dysentery outbreaks. The new water system should help to eliminate this condition.

Nutrition: On Saipan nutrition is excellent and boats with fresh supplies of meat arrive weekly from Tinian. The high prices for produce are
welcomed by the German farmers. The supply of fish is plentiful and dynamite and poison are not used. Tortoise meat comes onto the market when in season.

Education: Children and adults have an adequate knowledge of German. The school has two levels of instruction: the lower level has 141 students, the middle level 49 students. The upper level is still to be established. On Rota the children are taught by the administrator.

Public works and construction: Living quarters for staff, school rooms and clinic and a new school on Rota are now in use. The Chamorros take pride in building stone houses—not recommended in earthquake districts. The old huts, built with bamboo and straw roofs, disappear. The Carolinians build their homes with wooden planks. Streets are in good condition and in place of the usual "plaza" there is now a park. A new water system from a spring appr. 4 km. from Garapan will be built and cisterns for catchment of rainwater serve the population.

On Rota a new entrance has been blasted through the riff into the harbor.

p. 69 Registration of property will begin when survey of land has been completed.

Plantations and cattle breeding: New plants have been brought to the island: conifers, agava, cryptomeria, caolphyllum, divi-divi, oranges,
apricots, peaches, figs, etc. Manila hemp grows well. Research continues and the herds of cattle thrive.

p. 70 The prison colony on Sarigan with a population of appr. 8 prisoners and their families has a plantation of 17,200 palms. The lessees of the Northern Islands are obliged under contract to plant 3000 palm trees on Alamagan, Pagan, Agrigan, and Anatahan.

Plantations of the natives have been expanded and copra production should increase in the coming years.

The plague of rats persists. An appeal has been made to the islanders to catch and surrender 1500 rats every week. If not fulfilled the labor force is to work one more day; if however fulfilled they are permitted cock fights the following Sunday.

p. 71 The wild herds of cattle on Tinian have been leased to Germans. There is also a wild herd on the east side of Saipan.

**Economic development: trade and traffic:** The Statistics on the economic development are not reliable as traders endeavor to reduce their income. Since 1900 the population has increased by 30%. Nine islands are inhabited against 6 in 19-0. Herds have doubled in numbers.

p. 72 The nutrition of natives has improved. Each family has a hectare of land which they are obliged to cultivate. Coconut plantations have
doubled. Daily wages have increased from pf. 50 to Mk. 1, and enforced labor is successfully established.

The making of palm wine has been reduced by allocating one tuba tree per family on condition that the men work for individuals for the same amount as for the administration.

There is an increase in native artisans and the general way of life has improved considerably for both Chamorros and Carolinians.

Foreign establishments: The Pagan Co. belongs to Ada and Willer, German nationals leasing Anatahan, Alamagan, Pagan and Agrigan. Established in Saipan with branches in Rota and Guam, their schooner sails under the German flag and, under contract, transports the mail.

2. Hiki - a Japanese Co. established in Tokyo with branches in Saipan and Guam. Two schooners, sailing under the Japanese flag, also transport mail under contract.

3. Murayasera, Japanese trader, sails under the Japanese flag twice yearly Tokyo, Saipan, Guam, and Yap.

4. Tinian Co., owned by two Germans, Lotze and Stein, and the Chamorro Reyes, lessees of the Tinian herds.
CONTINUED -5


6. On Saipan: The German planter Stein, lessee of Chalan-Canoa and Kuserow, the lessee of Punta Mutchat.

All transactions are in German monies and German weight and measure apply to trade. General transport of copra is performed by the cheaper sailing ships instead of the expensive steamers. The American whalers have not visited Saipan in the last years.

Finances: The administration endeavored to fulfill its tasks without an increase of government subsidy.

Pages 54 - 58 and 76 - 83: Statistics

Page 84-86 Estimate for the year of 1906.
Summarization: The island of Alamagan was hit by typhoon: the date could not be established. Pagan was struck on July 5, 1905 and Saipan was devastated on August 27. However the worst typhoon raged two days from November 7 to 9, destroying most administrative and native buildings. No life was lost. Japanese wooden houses with heavily shingled roofs resisted best the raging storms. Roads, bridges, and crops were destroyed. The clearing of debris and replanting was immediately begun and by now there is a surplus of food available. Tinian and Rota were spared and Rota lost only stone roads on the west coast by the rising waters.

Population: There are 11 German, 4 Spaniards, and 19 Japanese in the district. The native population has seen changes due to the destruction in the islands. Truk people come and leave after a visit with their families and also earn the high wage of Mk. 1 per day. The Bonin people returned home but 69 natives arrived from Pingelap, also destroyed by heavy storms, two from Yap, and they work now for the Pagan Co. on Anatahan.
Health conditions: remain the same as in the previous year. Smallpox vaccination of 1565 natives and Europeans has been performed. The doctor from Ponape spent again several months in Saipan.

Education: shows good progress under the German government's teacher. The lower level of 141, middle level of 30, and higher level of 20 students receive instruction in German and should receive training for more responsible positions.

Public works and construction: Building of the water system is continuing. Roads, bridges are rebuilt with greater care and the knowledge acquired from the devastation from the typhoon. Native housing is once again constructed in the more suitable and stormproof way.

Traffic: Jaluit Co.'s steamer serves Saipan 3 times a sailing from Hong Kong to Sydney and again on the return journey. Sailing ships provide transportation between Japan and Guam. Warships SEEADLER and MOEVE visited Saipan and the American ship came immediately to help after the typhoon struck. The government schooner PONAPE, available to all districts, is of considerable help.

Cultivation: The copra production will show small returns in the coming two years. By that time the newly planted trees will supply a rewarding crop. All other cultivation continues. Better timber is planted and schoolchildren on their weekly outings plant seed of
afzelia and caolphyllum. They also receive agricultural training in the research station.

Trade and traffic: Trade will be severely curtailed by the typhoon-caused devastation. The natives have no copra for sale and therefore no income to buy imported goods. The German companies have suffered most severely and have lost two schooners.

For the first time copra has been shipped by steamship via Hong Kong to Germany and eliminated Japanese traders. Prospects of the new development were also destroyed by prevalent conditions.

Financial administration: Expenses will strain the budget and outstrip income.
Vol.: XI
Ref.: CRS Gl Item: 171 Document: 1 Page: 2-6
From: Yap
To: Governor, Herbertshoehe
Date: May 27, 1905 (Herbertshoehe, July 13, 1905)
Subject: Rights to real estate in the German Protectorate
Islands: German Protectorate

Summarization: According to instructions on administration of justice of September 1899, the land register was established in the following way: current number of piece of land, owner of title, information of title acquisition, remarks. The land register contains currently 78 registrations.

To the application of the Imperial decree concerning the rights to real estate of November 30, 1902, it is said in paragraph 23 that the land registers have to be kept according to the tables of the register of land property. The instructions are that they contain only the title and 2 division. The governor can decide whether an established land register is to be kept within the meaning of the Imperial decree of November 21, 1902.

In consideration that the form, in which the land register has been kept has proved itself, I submit it to your Excellency to decide accordingly.
concerning rights to real estate in the German Protectorate of November 21, 1902, and the supplemental disposition by the Chancellor of November 30, 1902 in the Protectorate of German New Guinea with exemption of the island districts of the Carolines, Palau and Marianas. July 22, 1904.

Paragraph 1: The official registration of each district's land register is to follow the attached sample.

Every piece of land is to be entered on a single page. Changes are to be entered into the relevant column under the original entry. Entries not any more valid have to be underlined in red ink.

Paragraph 2. Forced sale and administration of a piece of land have to follow the instructions of paragraph 1 section 1 as soon as the land is entered into the register.

Forced sale and administration have to follow the Prussian law concerning the execution of immovable property of July 13, 1883.

Paragraph 3: The right to take and dispose of ownerless land and to conclude contracts with natives, which concern their gainsake and property rights of real estate or their usage, is under the jurisdiction of the treasury, represented by the Governor or other civil servants.
This excludes areas which serve for livelihood of natives, living quarters, plantations and palm trees.

2. Seizure of property of ownerless land has to be delineated with boundaries in the record.

Other determinations of contracts with natives and contracts of resale of native land, also ownerless land, which was acquired by the treasury, has to be examined within the light of the corresponding contracts by the governor or based on preceding cases.

3. The governor shall decide in each case whether the natives are entitled to have their land entered into the register.

4. Instructions concerning acquisition of land of the New Guinea Co. of August 16, 1887 and their completion of the district of New Mecklenburg North of January 24, 1902 and for the Kaiser Wilhelm's land of July 28, 1903, have been abolished.

Paragraph 4: Land owners can be obliged to enter their property into the land register with fines not to exceed Mk. 300. If the land is not registered within three months, the land administration can survey the land and enter it into the register. The owner is responsible for the expenses.
2. Persons or companies who have entered their land property into the land register and who do not live or have permanent residence in the Protectorate, will have to appoint a representative to take care of their affairs. They can be fined Mk. 100 which is not to be exceeded. The land registry may appoint a representative if the obligation has not been fulfilled.

3. Contravention against 1 and 2 results in complaints according to instruction of affairs of the register.

Paragraph 5: Instruction of paragraph 15 section 1 of the Imperial Decree is not enforced in case of paragraph 14 number 1.

Paragraph 6: The established district land registries remain confirmed. The existing 13 district land registers are confirmed. These are in the Judicial District of Herbertshoehe:

a. Gazelle Peninsula
b. New Pomerania
c. New Lauenburg
d. New Mecklenburg
e. New Mecklenburg II
f. New Hanover
g. Manus group
h. The German Solomons

In the Judicial District of Friedrich Wilhelmshafen:
i. Berlinhafen
k. Hatzfeldhafen
l. Friedrich Wilhelmshafen
m. Konstantinhafen
n. Finschhafen.

3. Instructions for administrative entries.
By reason of the application of instruction related to the order concerning temporary arrangement of the administration and judiciary of September 26, 1899, a Land Register of the following model was set up:

Current no. of real-estate, owner of title, indication of title of acquisition, remarks.

It contains presently 78 entries.

It is mentioned in Section 23 of the order of application of the Imperial decree of November 30, 1902, concerning the rights to real-estate, that the Land Register has to be kept according to the tables of the Register of Landed Property with the instruction that they contain only title and two divisions and that the Governor can decide if the Land Register kept so far is within the meaning and validity of the Imperial decree of November 21, 1902. In
consideration that the format of the Land Register used until now has proven itself, I leave to Your Honor the appropriate resolution.

(signed) Senfft

To the Governor,
Herbertshoehe
APPLICATION OF REGULATIONS

by

the Governor of German New Guinea as to the Imperial Decree of November 21, 1902 concerning rights to real-estate in the German Protectorates and the supplementary decreed enactment of November 20, 1902 by the Imperial Chancelor for the Protectorate of German New Guinea with exclusion of the Island District of the Carolines, Palau and Marianas. Of July 22, 1904.

By reason of Section 1 and 26 of the Imperial Decree of November 21, 1902 (Imperial Law Journal p. 283) concerning the rights to real estate in the German Protectorate, the following is herewith affirmed with consent of the Imperial Chancelor for the protectorate of German New Guinea with exclusion of the Island District of the Carolines, Palau and Marianas:

Section 1

(To Section 1, Paragraph 2 of the Imperial Decree)

The official specification (Section 2, Paragraph 2 of the register of landed property) will be administered separately by the qualified official register of landed property for each Register of Landed Property District, following the attached sample.

Each real-estate is to be entered onto a separate page. Changes are to be entered into the specified column underneath the original entry. Entries
having lost their significance are to be underlined with red ink.

Section 2

(To Section 2, Paragraph 2 of the Imperial Decree)

Forced sale and forced administration of real-estate is to be implemented as the indicated instruction of Section 1, Paragraph 1 of the Imperial Decree as soon as the real-estate has been entered into the Register of Landed Property or Land Register.

The forced sale and forced administration of real-estate which is not as yet entered into the Register of Landed Property or Land Register is to be implemented as for the hitherto existing sphere of validity of the established regulations of the Prussian Common Law, which is the fourth paragraph of the Prussian Law of July 18, 1883, concerning distraint of immobilia; and that as far as other instructions of the same law are referred to within the corresponding instructions of the laws to take the place which apply in Chapter 1 to the real-estate entered into the Register of Landed Property or Land Register.

Section 3

(To Sections 5 & 6 of the Imperial Decree)

1. The right to take into possession ownerless land and to dispose of it as well as the right to conclude contracts with natives which concern acquisition of property or judicial rights to real-estate or use of the latter is exclusively incumbent upon the land treasury; to be represented also by other persons than officials at the required legal proceedings according to the Governor's findings.
Required areas for the support of natives, especially dwellings, cultivated land, palm-stands are excluded from the acquisition.

2. The document on seizure of ownerless property which is to be established, must contain the procedure at seizure, and exact description of boundaries and the declaration in what manner the mentioned boundaries have been made discernible.

Other directives on the content of contracts with natives and of contracts which concern the resale of real-estate sold by natives to the land treasury and thereby acquired as ownerless by the land treasury will be decided by the Governor usually after judgment of either statement of appropriate contract or from case to case.

3. The Governor decides in each single case whether natives are entitled and can be kept (held responsible?) to entry of their real-estate into the Register of Landed Property or Land Register.

4. The instruction concerning the proceeding at the land acquisition of the New Guinea Co. of August 10, 1887 as well as the published supplement for the district of New Mecklenburg North of January 24, 1902 and for the Kaiser Wilhelmsland of July 28, 1903 are to be suspended.

Section 4

(To Section 8, Paragraph 2 of the Imperial Decree)

1. Owners of real-estate can be obliged to initiate application for entry into the Register of Landed Property by fines of which the total may not exceed Mk. 300.
If within three months of the first request the application has not been submitted, the office of Registration of Landed Property may order officially the entry of the real estate and the possibly necessary survey. The cost and expenses arising in this case have to be carried by the owner.

2. Persons for whom rights to real-estate of the Protectorate are to be entered into the Register of Landed Property, who neither live in the Protectorate nor stay there permanently, have at the request of the office of Registration of Landed Property to designate a representative in the Protectorate to deal with the investment concerning the transactions of the Register of Landed Property's entries. The same applies to companies whose headquarters are not in the Protectorate. The fulfillment of this obligation can be enforced by a regulatory fine up to Mk. 100. The office of Registration for Landed Property can also appoint a representative in cases in which, independent of the imposition of the regulatory fine, the appointment of a representative has not taken place within the term of advice to the party (concerned).

3. Complaints against designated orders number 1 and 2 are admissable under current instructions in affairs of the Register of Landed Property.

Section 5

(To Section 15, Paragraph 2 of the Imperial Decree)

The instruction of Section 15, Paragraph 1 of the Imperial Decree is not applicable in the case of Section 14 number 1 (a.a.o.). (?)
Section 6

(To Section 26 of the Imperial Decree in relation with Section 2, Paragraph 1 and Section 3, Paragraph 2 of the Imperial Chancellor's Decree)

1. The existing Registers of Landed Property continue.

2. The Districts of the Register of Landed Property hitherto conducted in the 13 districts of Registers of Landed Property are regarded as Registers of Landed Property. These are:

In the court district of Herbertshoehe:

a) Gazelle Peninsula, inclusive of fronting smaller islands; the southern boundary is formed by a straight line from the mouth of the Toriu to the mouth of the Red River;

b) New Pomerania, including fronting islands without the Gazelle Peninsula;

c) New Lauenburg;

d) New Mecklenburg I encompassing the northwestern half of Steffen street to the 152° eastern longitude with fronting smaller islands including Simberi, Tabar and Napkur (Fischer and Gardner Island);

e) New Mecklenburg II encompassing the southeastern half of 152° eastern longitude and the island Lihirr (Gerrit=Denys=Island) including small islands situated to the northeast to 155° eastern longitude;
f) New Hanover from Steffen street with the surrounding islands as well as the islands Mussan (St. Matthias) Squally and Portland;

g) The Manus group (Admirality Islands) and surrounding islands between the Equator and 3° southern width as well as between 142° and 149° eastern longitude;

h) The German Solomon Islands and the smaller islands situated from them to the north;

In the Court District of Friedrich Wilhelms Hafen:

i) Berlin Hafen, from the Dutch boundary to the Augusta River, including the fronting islands;

k) Hatzfeldhafen, from Cape Crosilles including fronting islands;

l) Friedrich Wilhelms Hafen, from Cape Crosilles to the Gogol river, including the fronting islands;

m) Konstantin Hafen from the Gogol River to the 147° eastern longitude including the fronting islands;

n) Finsch Hafen from 147° eastern longitude to the English boundary, inclusive of the fronting islands as well as French Islands, the Long Island and the island Umbol (Rook Island) with both of the latter fronting islands;
The date of the application to the Registers of Landed Property as far as the Register of Landed Property has not been established for each District of Register of Landed Property according to previous regulation, is July 1, 1905.

3. The hitherto prescribed form is to be retained with the following changes:

a) The head of the title page reads:

"Register of Landed Property of the Protectorate of German New Guinea"

Volume . . . . . . . . . .

Page no. . . . . . . . .

b) In column 1 of the title-page is to be entered under the number of the separate parts ? which is kept as part of the official index (paragraph 1).

c. In the third part is to be entered in the column 3 instead of "Mortgages"-- "Mortgages, Mortgages on Land and Rent Debts."

4. The Land Register is to be kept separately for each Register of Landed Property district. Entries and documents concerning a real-estate constitute each a volume of registration. The volumes are to be numbered in succession.

Each register is to have an index of the entered real estate under corresponding application of the form to paragraph 1 of these instructions of application.
The instructions of application are to be in force on July 1, 1905.

Herbertshoehe, July 22, 1904.

The Imperial Governor
(signed) Hahl

Enclosure

Protectorate German New Guinea

Administrative Index

The real-estate of the Register of Landed Property District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
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<th>of the real-estate</th>
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<td>3 4</td>
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Brief description of the site, district area owner remarks

ha a qm

Duplication: pp. 2 & 3
TRADING AND SHIPPING IN THE CAROLINES
1899 - 1908

(Content of Item 171 relates to procedure of land registration only.)
Incomplete copy.