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RECORDS OF THE GERMAN IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF THE SOUTH SEAS PERTAINING TO MICRONESIA AS CONTAINED IN THE ARCHIVES OFFICE, AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT CANBERRA

Volume 4

CRS G1, ITEM 8-1

General Administration, Ponape

1900 - 1907

Property of
Division of Lands and Surveys
Department of Resources and Development
Trust Territory Government
Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950

CRS G1
ITEM 8 -/

ALLGEMEINE VERWALTUNG PONAPE

1900-1907

(GENERAL ADMINISTRATION PONAPE)

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CANBERRA
1969
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RECORDS OF THE GERMAN IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT
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INTRODUCTION

The two main sources for land records and documents relating to the Administration of Micronesia by Germany (Marshalls 1885-1914; Carolines and Marianas 1899-1914) are the Commonwealth of Australia Archives Office in Canberra and the Central German Archives at Potsdam in East Germany.

The German records in Australia were acquired by the Australian Military Administration of New Guinea between 1914 and 1922 from Rabaul, the former German capital of German New Guinea and the Islands Sphere (Micronesia). These records are voluminous, and James B. Johnson, Senior Land Commissioner, Mariana Islands District, was sent to Canberra for ten (10) days in August 1969 to examine these records. By letter dated September 1, 1969 (serial 1968/328) K. Penny, Chief Archivist (Commonwealth Archives Office) provided to the then Director of Land Management, Trust Territory Government (William A. McGrath), a listing of preliminary inventories for only two (2) of the record series of German New Guinea (reference numbers G1 and G2). A copy of this document appears at the front of Volume I of this series of translations.

It was considered that certain of the records in this listing were of interest to the Trust Territory lands program and microfilms were purchased of the following:

Series No. G1:

All of files 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 29, 121, 126b, 217, 219 and No. illegible (Laws and Ordinances) and only folios 235, 236 and 237 of file 171.

Series No. G2:

All of files G. 25 BD. I, W21, W30, W32, W33, and only folios 245-254 of A.16 BDI, only folios 19-25 of A. 16BD2, only folios 64-67 of A.21, only folio 116 of C16 BDI, only folios 48 and 48a of Y15, only folios 177-179, 181-183, 193-196, 198-200 and 205, of Y36, only folios 3-16, 19-24, 26-37, 49-57 and 235 of Y38EDI, only folios 23, 24, 34-36, 74-77, 80, 82-135 and 148 of Y40, and only folios 13-30, 80, 108-117 of Y44.

A great deal of research remains to be done at Canberra to obtain microfilm copies of the balance of the German records still there.

The German land records of Micronesia that are in the Central German Archives at Potsdam (East Germany) are voluminous and likewise present a formidable task even to sort, list and index them. As far as it is known, these records on German Micronesian have never been examined and evaluated by a staff member of either the Trust Territory Government or

the Department of the Interior. It is known that a Dr. J. Leyser of the Law School of the University of Melbourne, Australia, has done a considerable amount of research on the records in Potsdam on behalf of the Government of the former Trust Territory of New Guinea.

In the main, the records for Micronesia are mixed with the records of the Reich Colonial Office for Africa and Oceania.

Documents in the following volumes may be significant to us in Micronesia:-

Mining and Land research 1886-1942, 255 volumes
Borders and surveying 1884-1939, 281 volumes
Surveying 1886-1938, 14 volumes
Carolines 1889-1913, 3 volumes
New Guinea 1880-1886, 22 volumes
Pacific 1880-1914, 12 volumes
Foreign Colonies, Pacific, 1872-1909, 21 volumes
Jaluit Company of Hamburg, 1887-1945, 2 boxes

In 1975, funds became available to translate the records that were obtained on microfilm. However, it was realized that a goodly portion of the records were not related to land, and therefore it was decided to have summaries made of all documents to determine their relevancy to land. Upon a firm determinate that a particular document was of interest, a full translation was made.

The summarization and translation of the documents was performed by Susanna R. Moyal of San Francisco, California, under contract to the Trust Territory Government (Contract No. 176-2 dated July 28, 1975, as amended). The work extended from 1975 until 1979.

The completed summarizations and translations are presently bound in twenty four (24) volumes with general subject matter as indicated in the following listing. It should be noted that the general classification should not be relied upon to reflect the true content of the volume. A full review of all volumes would have to be undertaken to get an accurate understanding of the material as no attempt has been made to sort documents by subject matter or by separate index.

The summarization and translations appear at the front of each volume with a microfilm printout of the German documents at the rear of the volume. The German document may be readily identified first by the Item number and then by the sequential numbers stamped at the bottom of each page. Summarizations and translations were performed by full documents and not page by page.

RECORDS OF THE GERMAN IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT
OF THE
SOUTH SEAS PERTAINING TO MICRONESIA
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ARCHIVES OFFICE, AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT
CANBERRA

Volume 1 - CRS G1, ITEM 4, Transfer of the Caroline Islands to the German Empire, 1899 - 1902

Volume 2 - CRS G1, ITEM 7-1, General Administration, Yap, 1900 - 1907

Volume 3 - CRS G1, ITEM 7-2, General Administration, Yap, 1900 - 1907

Volume 4 - CRS G1, ITEM 8-1, General Administration, Ponape, 1900 - 1907

Volume 5 - CRS G1, ITEM 8-2, General Administration, Ponape, 1900 - 1907

Volume 6 - CRS G1, ITEM 8-3, General Administration, Ponape, 1900 - 1907

Volume 7 - CRS G1, ITEM 9-1, General Administration, Caroline Islands, 1899 - 1907

Volume 8 - CRS G1, ITEM 9-2, General Administration, Caroline Islands, 1899 - 1907

Volume 9 - 1. CRS G1, ITEM 9-3, General Administration, Caroline Islands 1899 - 1907

2. CRS G1, ITEM 11, General Administration, Saipan, 1900 - 1907

Volume 10 - 1. CRS G1, ITEM 29-1, Information about Buildings, Land and Vessels in the Carolines, 1903 - 1905

2. CRS G1, ITEM 121, Reports, Carolines, 1899 - 1907

Volume 11 - 1. CRS G1, ITEM 29-2, Information about Buildings, Land and Vessels in the Carolines, 1903 - 1905

2. CRS G1, ITEM 126B, Annual Reports, Saipan, 1900 - 1906

3. CRS G1, ITEM 171, Trade and Shipping in the Carolines, 1899 - 1908

Volume 12 - CRS G1, ITEM 217-1, Land Matters, Carolines, 1899 - 1905

Volume 13 - CRS G1, ITEM 217-2, Land Matters, Carolines, 1899 - 1905

Volume 14 - 1. CRS G1, ITEM 219-1, Claim - Portusach and Harrison on Pagan, Agrigan and Alamagan, 1903

2. CRS G1, ITEM - Illegible, Laws and Ordinances, Carolines 1899 - 1907

Volume 15 - CRS G1, ITEM 219-2, Claim - Portusach & Harrison on Pagan, Agrigan and Alamagan, 1903

Volume 16 - CRS G1, ITEM 219-3, Claim - Portusach & Harrison on Pagan, Agrigan and Alamagan, 1903

Volume 17 - CRS G1, ITEM 129-4, Claim - Portusach & Harrison on Pagan, Agrigan and Alamagan, 1903

Volume 18 - 1. CRS G2, ITEM A16 BD.1, General Administration, Saipan, 1907 - 1912

2. CRS G2, ITEM A16 BD.2, General Administration, Saipan, 1912 - 1914

3. CRS G2, ITEM A21, General Administration, Anguar, 1908 - 1914

4. CRS G2, ITEM C16 BD.1, Hospital Grounds and Buildings, Jaluit, 1911 - 1914

5. CRS G2, ITEM G25 BD.1, Land Register Affairs in the Island Territory, 1912 - 1914

Volume 19 - CRS G2, ITEM W21-1, Land Matter, East Carolines, 1907 - 1914

Volume 20 - 1. CRS G2, ITEM W21-2, Land Matters, East Carolines, 1907 - 1914

2. CRS G2, ITEM W30, Land Matters, West Carolines, 1909 - 1911

3. CRS G2, ITEM W32, Land Matters, Marianas, 1908 - 1914

Volume 21 - CRS G2, ITEM W30-1, Land Matters, West Carolines, 1909 - 1911

Volume 22 - CRS G2, ITEM W33-2, Land Matters, Marshall Islands, 1908 - 1914

Volume 23 - 1. CRS G2, ITEM Y15-1, Jaluit Company, 1905 - 1914

2. CRS G2, ITEM Y36, Commercial and Plantation Enterprises in the West Carolines, 1910 - 1914

3. CRS G2, ITEM Y38 BD.1, New Mariana Company, 1911 - 1912

4. CRS G2, ITEM Y40, Marshall Plantation Sydnicate, 1911 - 1914

Volume 24 - 1. CRS G2, ITEM Y15-2, Jaluit Company, 1905 - 1914

2. CRS G2, ITEM Y44, East Caroline Enterprises, 1911 - 1914

Vol.: IV

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Document 8, p. 26	Islanders appropriate land.
Document 9, pp. 31- 33	Natives' maintenance of land ownership.
Document 14, pp. 49- 51	Land right laws and customs.
Document 21, pp. 74- 75	Reference to Spanish archives.

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Title Page

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION PONAPE

1900 - 1907

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 1 Page: 2 - 8

From: Ponape

To: Imperial Government, Herbertshoehe

Date: May 8, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, December 5, 1900)

Subject: Taxation and revenues

Islands: East Carolines

Summarization: report to raise taxes and revenues:

Individual taxation--not recommended.

Export & Import duties--recommended.

Trade taxation: for independent merchants and dependent traders--recommended.

Shipping fees and fines.

LAND p. 6 Land-lease: on Ponape two bars have been granted lease of land--taxed at Mk. 120 each.

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 1 Page: 2-8

From: Ponape

To: Imperial Government, Herbertshoehe

Date: May 8, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, December 5, 1900)

Subject: Taxation and Revenues

Islands: East Carolines

Ponape, May 8, 1900
No. 178

Concerns order of Foreign Office, Colonial Division, of January 25, 1900, No. 1725/558 No. 4, received here May 7, 1900.

To the question of introduction of public taxation into the East Carolines, I would like to express the following:

I. Taxation of natives:

In order to give a final verdict on the suitability of introducing a native individual tax in the island group under my jurisdiction, it would be necessary to assess from a personal point of view the economic situation of all of the islands and their inhabitants.

Mokil, Ngatik, Pingelap, and the atolls, planted with coconut palms, are partly so densely populated that the produce supplies little above the support of the population. The income-producing atolls comprise such a small expanse that a lasting taxation cannot be considered. Political circumstances on Ponape at this time do not allow introduction of taxation, quite apart from the fact that even here little could now be obtained. However, the people begin to plant coconut palms. The productivity of

this island will therefore in any case increase remarkably within 10 to 15 years. If one considers the difficulty of obtaining payment from the local natives for received board and treatment at the hospital, namely recompense for received services, one can imagine the difficulties to be encountered with collection of taxes.

Similar to the local situation, Truk's war-like condition cautions great prudence. According to descriptions, these are valuable islands. The population is estimated between 5,000 and 15,000 individuals. It would therefore be advisable to desist also there from a taxation at this time.

The sparsely populated Kosrae with a population of 450, where the application of taxation appears possible, would however produce an unsatisfactory amount. For these reasons a direct taxation through capitation tax, be it in money or produce, is not advisable for several years.

II. I believe that an introduction of a moderate customs duty on some articles would produce a small income for the protectorate.

In the submitted statistical report of the 2nd of this month, No. 174, the value of main imports and exports are listed. A duty value on textiles, iron merchandise, jewelry and luxury articles, and provisions at 5%; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes at 20%; a fixed duty of .10 pf. for each bottle of beer; .20 pf. for each bottle of wine, and Mk. 1.- for a bottle of liquor of any description would yield roundly the sum of Mk.

8,000.-, taking into consideration the reduction of importation of tobacco, provisions, and beverages by more than one half.

Export duty for copra may be considered, and Mk. 4.0 for the ton of copra of 2000 lb. seems suitable, as in the Protectorate of German New Guinea. An export of 1000 tons would yield an income of Mk. 4000.- p.a.

Expenses for customs collection would not accrue. One could in all fairness ask of the participating export firms the establishment of a depot in Ponape, or at least the appointment of a representative. With a change in the present legal regulations, the checking (?) of imports and exports in Ponape would be the result, and (become) a general obligation. I have actually (advised) all establishments (to appoint) a representative in Ponape, with the exception of a Japanese firm, active in Truk, whose name is not yet known to me: the firm Mouton & Co. in Kiniguman and the trader J. V. Melander in Kosrae. The latter, in contrast to his existing reputation, proves to be a thoroughly honest man, and (of whom) a non-payment of duty is not to be anticipated; the same is the case for the firm of Mouton & Co. A cautious pressure should be exerted on the Japanese establishment.

III. As the merchants will without doubt transfer the duty to the consumer, it would be advisable to introduce a supplemental trade-tax to meet their own, and not inconsiderable, income. I will separate these into two parts: one for independent merchants and one for dependent traders. The first would escalate in six steps from Mk. 1000.- to 6000.-, the second in six

steps from Mk. 20.- to 120.-

I would calculate for:

1. Hitschfield Bros. (J.G. Hitschfield has merged with his brother Arthur M. Hitschfield, Truk): Mk. 1000.-

2. Jaluit Co., who derives the greatest turnover from the exploitation of the coal contract: Mk. 3000.-

3. J. V. Melander in Kosrae: Mk. 1000.-

4. South Sea Hiki Trading Co., with establishments in Ponape and Truk: Mk. 2000.-

5. The English firm Bishop and Davenport in Ponape: Mk. 1000.-

6. The other Japanese firm, established in Truk: Mk. 1000.-

7. The firm O. Mouton & Co. in Kingunan with an establishment in the Greenwich Islands: Mk. 1000.-

The income of the traders' tax should amount in round figures to Mk. 1000.- including the two bars situated in Ponape. Both pay Mk. 1000.- land lease p.a. The income of the people is so small that, under given circumstances, a higher tax than Mk. 120.- does not seem justifiable, especially as the people are obliged to procure their beverage from established firms in the island district, because of lack of shipping connections.

Ships of traders belonging to firms not established in the island district can hardly be considered, except for the occasional visit of the Pacific Island Co., Ltd. Income of shipping fees, fines, and notary public fees are provided for in the budget of 1901 - 1902, with Mk. 2600.- Pilot fees are not at the expense of the government, as the piloting of ships is in most instances undertaken by a native, residing in Langer, who receives the pilot fee for his care.

CONTINUED -5

The harbor master uses too much time to cross the open sea from the government settlement, so that the ships are obliged to remain a very long time outside the dangerous entry.

The total sum of taxes and fees run to approximately Mk. 25,000.- in yearly income, and submitted here with all due caution. I believe the Jaluit Co.'s explanatory report to be correct.

The Colonial Division has received copy, also the Imperial service stations in Yap and Saipan.

The Imperial Vice Governor

Hahl

January 7, 1900 - to the files

To the Imperial Government

Herbertshoehe

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 2 Page: 9

From: Ponape

To: Governor, Herbertshoehe

Date: June 6, 1900 (Herbertshoehe December 5, 1900)

Subject: Confirmation

Island: Ponape

Summarization: Confirms receipt of decree concerning classification of revenues.

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 3 Page: 10 - 12

From: Ponape

To: Imperial Government, Herbertshoehe

Date: June 8, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, December 5, 1900)

Subject: List of dispatch of mail

Island: Ponape

Summarization: Copy of list of mail dispatch, submitted to Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin: December 2, 1900 - June 1, 1901.

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 4 Page: 13

From: Ponape

To: Governor, Herbertshoehe

Date: June 25, 1900

Subject: Contagious desease on Saipan

Island: Saipan

Summarization: Chamorros' health conditions in Saipan affected by contagious diseases. To be brought under control with the help of Dr. Girschner of Ponape.

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 5 Page: 14 - 18

From: Ponape

To: Imperial Government, Herbertshoehe

Date: June 26, 1900 (Herbertshoehe December 5, 1900)

Subject: Building material

Island: Ponape

Summarization: Copy of confirmation of arrival of building material to the Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin, with list of materials enclosed.

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 6 Page: 19 - 21

From: Ponape

To: Imperial Government, Herbertshoehe

Date: June 27, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, December 5, 1900)

Subject: Building materials

Island: Ponape

Summarization: Copy of confirmation of arrival of insufficient building material and request for more material to be dispatched from Australia. Submitted to Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin.

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 7 Page: 22

From: Ponape

To: Imperial Government, Herbertshoehe

Date: June 27, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, December 5, 1900)

Subject: Reference numbers of mail

Island: Ponape

Summarization: Advises dispatch and reference numbers of mail.

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 8 Page: 23 - 27

From: Ponape

To: Governor, Herbertshoehe

Date: August 17, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, September 26, 1900)

Subject: Conditions on Nukuor

Island: Nukuor - Kausima - Chilikulai

Summarization: Copy of report by the Commander of S.S. SEE ADLER dated April 8, 1900: Islanders dismissed their Chief and distributed all land in equal shares to themselves. Potential for copra plantation if workers made available.

ND
26

See also Document 9, pp. 31-33.

Duplication: pages 24 & 25.

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS Gl Item: 8-1 Document: 8 Page: 23-27

From: Ponape

To: Governor, Herbertshoehe

Date: August 17, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, September 26, 1900)

Subject: Conditions on Nukuor

Islands: Nukuor - Kausima - Chilikulai

Ponape, August 17, 1900

F. No. 392

I submit to your Honor the enclosed copy of a communication of April, 1900 by Captain Schack on condition in Nukuor.

Imperial Vice Governor

Hahl

To the Governor
Herbertshoehe

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 8 Page: 23-27

CONTINUED -2

Commando
H. M. Cruiser SEEADLER
F. No. 579

Pacific Ocean, April 8, 1900
Received (?) August 14, File No. 392

COPY

The enclosed letter on Nukuor was transmitted to me yesterday by the trader John Grogneuf with the addition that some of the natives mentioned left recently with Capt. Melander for Ponape. I have not taken action against the remaining, as I am not sufficiently clear about the facts, which anyhow occurred in Spanish times.

The Nukuor group is correctly entered on the map. The atoll forms almost a circle with a diameter of approximately four nautical miles. It has only one deep, but very narrow entrance in the SouthEast, between the islands Kausima and Chilikulai, suitable for small schooners. The trading station is situated on the lagoon.

Apart from these islands, there are numerous large and small ones on the whole of the North and South perimeter of the reef, a total of about 40 in number. The 125 natives all live on the East side of the atoll on the large main island Nukuor, neighboring Chilikulai. They are believed to have deposed their chief and shared the land amongst themselves, now all having equal rights. The people I saw are of mixed blood. A woman reminded me of the Ponape people. I do not believe that they speak the language of Samoa nor of Ponape. The communication was best effected in English.

The people work little, what with the abundance of land and provisions. I estimate the total surface to be 200 hectars. The trader delivers every six months approximately 10 tons of copra to the locally-plying schooners of Melander and Hitschfield.

Seen from the sea, the islands make a good impression. They are well planted with trees. However, at closer viewing I found the island Kaușima largely covered with coral debris, without any humus or growth of grass; it looks somewhat better on the side of the lagoon.

The natives had already been informed that they were under German protection. I cautioned them to keep the peace and to address possible complaints to the Vice Governor in Ponape.

Generally speaking, the group does not receive special attention, even though an increase in copra export could be readily achieved as soon as more labor can be imported.

Several Winchester rifles are in the hands of the people according to information by traders.

Signed Schack

Squadron Captain and Commander

To the Imperial Vice Governor

of the Carolines, Marianas & Palau Islands,

Dr. Hahl, Ponape

(Duplication: pp. 24 & 25)

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 9 Page: 28 - 33

From: Ponape

To: Governor, Herbertshoehe

For: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin

Date: August 30, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, September 26, 1900)

Subject: Administration

Islands: Nukuor - Kausima - Chilikulai

Summarization: In agreement with Chiefs of the Islands, agreement has been reached on administrative management and relations:

1) Religious freedom.

2) Maintenance of ancestral customs.

3) Cooperation with Chiefs on questions of jurisdiction and administration for islanders.

LAND pp. 31-32, 33

4) Maintenance of land ownership:

"Concerning questions of real estate, it has to be taken into account that the spiritual leaders understand that possession of land bestows not only power but is also an object for speculation. This attitude has been provoked through contact with whites. In previous times tribal land (dwelling, plantation, or wilderness) was under jurisdiction of the king. At present there is no regal security. There exists a kind of quietly progressing revolution. Each parcel is in dispute, usually won by the Nanmaraki (King), certainly however in favor of the common people, who receive a continuously hereditary bestowal (of land) through grant on the part of the government.

"As the people are greedy they will try as much as possible to cede land for a few plantations, probably preferring leasing, which will provide them with easy annual income. The government will not be in a position to procure crown land (for itself) except in the immediate neighborhood of its settlement.

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 9 Page: 28 - 33

CONTINUED

LAND

"I would recommend to put up with the present system until, in five or six years, arms and munitions will have deteriorated. Then it will be possible, with the maintenance of the real and needed property of the natives, to separate as common property the valuable land and forests; be it under ownership of the land administration or to be applied towards revenue for public purpose of the planned community. A hasty development would create serious complication considering the conceit, irritability and constant mistrust of the people. However the basic work towards future development can be conducted now."

Addendum from the Governor, Herbertshoehe to Imperial Administration, Ponape, September 27, 1900: confirmation and agreement of information from Ponape.

See also Document 8, p. 26.

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 9 Page: 28-33

From: Ponape

To: Governor, Herbertshoehe

For: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin

Date: August 30, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, September 26, 1900)

Subject: Administration

Islands: Nukuor - Kausima - Chilikulai

Ponape, August 30, 1900

F. No. 427

I submit to your Honor obediently the enclosed report of today, F.No. 427 for your kind information with the request to forward (the same) to the Colonial Division.

The Imperial Vice Governor

Hahl

To the Governor

Herbertshoehe

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS Gl Item: 8-1 Document: 9 Page: 28-33

CONTINUED -2

Herbertshoehe, September 28, 1900

To the Foreign Office

Colonial Division

Berlin

Without proceedings.

I. I have the honor to submit obediently for your information the attached three reports by the Imperial Vice Governor Dr. Hahl of August 15, 1900, F. No. 355; of August 30, 1900, F. No. 427, and of August 31, 1900, F. No. 429.

II. To the files.

The I. G. R. v. B.

comp. 9/28/00

of F. 1176 vv

report 236

Ponape, September 8, 1900

F. No. 444

I submit briefly the following summary concerning further development of relationship with natives.

Through repeated consultations and meetings with the chiefs of the people, the following propositions were established (to serve) to some extent as outlines for the management of administration.

1. Freedom of exercise of religion.
2. Maintenance of tribal law.
3. Involvement of chiefs in judicial and administrative services as they concern natives and their affairs.
4. Preservation of condition of real-estate property.

With patient and often reticent pursuit of the agreed proceedings, peace and freedom of communication has returned, an orderly judiciary has evolved, and the dispute of previous times has been cleared and eliminated. The kings have until now agreed to all demands which, anyhow, were of no complexity. I have lately also approached the educational problem, urged by respected tribal chiefs and the Catholic mission. I have to admit that I did not undertake this task gladly. I do not believe that the people (show) sincerity for school; and that the motivation to intervene should best be left alone at this time, but the school was requested by the people and seemed to warrant a response to their wishes.

Copy of the conducted proceeding is submitted.

The sole matter which may lead to complication (to judge) from present conditions is the real-estate question. Bloody brawls amongst the people themselves will always recur naturally. This would however only be fatal to the reputation of the Government if well-known scoundrels would escape punishment in open rebellion. Relating to the question of real-estate, the following has to be taken into account. The spiritual leaders of the natives understand not only that land property confers might, but also recognize it at the same time as an object for speculation. The concept of property was previously as alien to the people as the concept of inheritance. But contact with whites has given rise to these attitudes' acceptance. In the past the tribal land, if home, plantation, or wilderness, was under the sole rule of the king. No legal security prevails presently. A quietly evolving kind of revolution exists between the people, and a struggle with royalty is initiated for each reverting parcel of land. It ends usually with the victory of the Nanmaraki; certainly however changing in favor of the common people with government's help of sensible grants and continuing hereditary rights of usage.

As the people are greedy and try to obtain as much as possible for themselves, they may well cede land for a few plantations, probably with preference for the lease system, which secures them with ease a yearly income. The government will not be in the position to procure Crownland except within the immediate viscinity of the settlement.

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS Gl Item: 8-1 Document: 9 Page: 28-33

CONTINUED -5

It is my opinion, and I recommend to maintain the present situation until, in five to six years, the weapons and ammunition will have deteriorated. It will then be possible to segregate as public property the valuable land and forests, be it as ownership of the Land Treasury, or as property of the developing community, and the revenue applied for public usage, fully observing the true and necessary state of possession. Precipitation of development would provoke serious complications, taking into consideration the self-conceit, irritability, and mistrust of the people. However, the basic work for future development can be undertaken already now.

The Imperial Vice Governor

Hahl

filed 9/27/1900

Herbertshoehe, September 27, 1900

I. The Imperial District Administration, Ponape

With reference to the report of September 8, I mention respectfully that, whereas I am in full agreement with the establishment of the school, the salary of the native teacher is best budgeted as gift to natives, as long as no means are provided for this (position). Concerning the land question, I am of the opinion that no Crownland be procured as long as there is not ownerless land available. In the absence of any related regulation, it is unnecessary to enter further into the question.

II. *to the files.*

The I. G.

R. v. B.

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 10 Page: 34 - 38

From: Ponape

To: Governor, Herbertshoehe

For: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin

Date: August 10, 1900

Subject: Proceedings on education

Island: Ponape

Summarization: Document in German and Ponapean pertaining to education in the island districts to be provided by Spanish Mission schools. Districts' obligation to maintain schools as well as school attendance which is to be obligatory with the payment of a fine for non-attendance.

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 11 Page: 39 - 43

From: Ponape

To: Governor, Herbertshoehe

Date: September 22, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, December 23, 1900)

Subject: Island languages and dialects

Islands: East Carolines

Summarization: Concerns compilation of dictionary of often-used expressions in the Ponapean language, spoken by most of the islanders. Communication is usually transacted in English.

Recommends Ponapean language to be introduced in districts.

This document is incomplete.

p. 42 Lists publications in Ponapean (?)

p. 43 Out of context.

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 12 Page: 44 - 45

From: Ponape

To: Governor, Herbertshoehe

Date: December 1, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, December 23, 1900)

Subject: Assessors

Island: Ponape

Summarization: Appointment of assessors to the Imperial Court in Ponape.

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Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 13 Page: 46

From: Ponape

To: Governor, Herbertshoehe

Date: December 1, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, December 23, 1900)

Subject: Trade register

Island: Ponape

Summarization: Entrances into the trade register for the year 1901 to be published in the German Colonial Paper.

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 14 Page: 47 - 53

From: Vice Governor Dr. Hahl

To:

Date:

Subject: Publication: "Information on Customs and Legal Conditions on Ponape"

Island: Ponape

Summarization:

Origin of population based on legends and myths.

Rulers--Gods and Spirits.

Religious and death rites--superstitions.

Succession of leadership.

LAND p. 49 "Each dignitary is granted land by the king, upon which he resides, fulfills the will of his lord, and draws his livelihood."

Inheritance and succession through women.

Caste system.

LAND p. 51 "The constitution can be understood only in relation to the rights of real estate. The partition of the island among the five clans has been mentionned. Within the clans there is no individual ownership. The forest, also the rich mongrove swamps with good timber are available to all members of the clan; the stranger must buy his timber. Hunting is free to everyone, also, seemingly, the fishing.

"Solid land falls into two parts: Nanue and Kaujap (Kousapw). Nanue has defined boundaries, and since olden times has been exploited by reigning kings; on Nanue, third persons have no rights. The respective Nanmarki has exclusive right. Kaujap falls into a series of small districts with defined boundaries. .... In Nanue the king distributes land parcels. The people have, as said, no right to the land which grants them livelihood; they can be expelled at any time...mostly the grant is made for life. The successor of the titular has always a number of devoted people with him..."

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CONTINUED:

LAND

"The lower nobility leaves land and title in the family, a rule, which whatever the power of the ruler, can be abrogated through arbitrary intervention to the detriment of the owner."

"The acquaintance with European concepts has lately changed the understanding of land ownership. Through acquisition and grant of the Spanish Administration, individual ownership rights for natives and mixed breeds exist. The inclination of the common people, whose legal position can be compared with that of the "Helots" (slaves), directs itself undoubtedly to claim the right to the land. The reigning class opposes this effort, so far successfully. The succession is determined, as already mentionned, by the mother. First of all the sisters' children seem to be the heirs; however the movable property is usually shared among the family of the mother's side, and everyone takes what he likes in particular. The usufruct of the land in question falls to the communal family. A difference between female and male members for the legal position as heirs is not applicable."

Child-rearing--adoption--pregnancy.

Marriage and ritual--sexual customs.

Dependency on the ruler and criminal procedure.

Influence of civilization.

Population and nutrition.

Disappearance of folk art.

Westernization of life-style and customs.

Results of moral decline and illness.

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 14 Page: 47-53

From: Vice Governor Dr. Hahl

To:

Date:

Subject: Publication: "Information on Customs and Legal Conditions on Ponape" by the Imperial Vice Governor Dr. Hahl

Island: Ponape:

Natives of the island of Ponape seem to be at first sight homogeneous. Differences in language, face structure, hair growth, as well as customs, point clearly to the fact that tribes immigrated subsequently and mixed with those preceeding them; and that those established themselves lastingly and differently in the separate districts.

The people themselves possess also a legendary tradition of periods of wanderings and battles. Mythology also gives evidence of this.

A long time ago the island of Yap was believed to have been visited by warfare. Part of the people emigrated. They took with them holy stones, worshipped by them, which were swimming on the waters until, suddenly, they settled in the shallows. From these arose Ponape. There are still places called roi en Yap (place of the Yap people) and Jakar en Yap (stone wharf of Yap).

There is also the legend that the ivory-nut was imported from Yap. Later on, a large fleet of canoes is said to have arrived from Koto (Kosrae?), which conquered first the westerly group of the islands of Ant, and from there the Ponape (islands). Their leader was Ijokalakal.

Kalakal means "a man above all others."

An old woman from the island of Ant was his mistress. She was his spy, and revealed to him the entrance to Ponape. The old and authentic customs of Ponape are said to have disappeared since then. Other traditions point also to an immigration from the Marshall Islands. Originally there was only one king on the island, it is not certain whether before or after the last of the immigration. He had his seat in Metalanim in a place called Pankatara. His title was Jantelo. He sent his subordinate chiefs all over the island. By comparing the names of the reigning families, it can be observed that these envoys rebelled to become independent rulers.

Kiti is the original seat of the Gods' shrine. The name of the highest deity is Tokota, also pronounced Taukatau. (In Kosrae, the king is called Tokosa.) It is said that the God is self-created. Nanjapa, Nanjarai, Nantuainin are subject to him. These four are the celestial spirits and believed to live in the heavens' clouds. They are the gods of mighty natural phenomena and rule especially over wind, rain, thunder and lightning. Opposing them are the Puelepuel, the independent spirits of the earth. They are numerous and in their kind exceptionally varied. Not all of them are worshipped, and the priest of Tokota has nothing to do with them. An especially powerful spirit of the earth is venerated by the people of Peleka. Also known as ani puelepuel are the souls of

the departed who cannot rest after death. They are usually well-intentioned toward men. A special spirit is often claimed by a single family as a protector. Their names may only be mentioned in prayer. These spirits are also defined as ani uoj.

There are also goblins, Jokola, who are supposed to live underground in small holes and harm human beings. For example, they are said to cause rheumatism, and are believed to be independent of the god Tokota. Finally, there is yet a special kind of celestial spirit, called Ijo en lon (n = ng as in the usual Ponapean spelling). Ijo is an expression for ruler, master; lon stands for heaven. The legend says that these spirits descended from heaven and were changed into stones, and this story conveys the ceremonial of services; one does not pray immediately to the gods, but uses the intervention of the holy stones, called likant en Yap. Likant has the approximate meaning of stone dam. The first legend on the origin of these stones as well as of the worship of gods has already been told. Jaulapok in Kiti, in the district of Uana, is the accurate site of these stones, and services may not be held where they are not situated. Holy stones are also to be found in Metalanim and U. Services may be held also in other districts, but are not highly esteemed. The mythology in itself is supposed to be different from those prevailing in the already mentioned districts. The offering of prayers is preceded by the ceremonial drinking of Kawa, called Jakau. The holy drum (Eip) is beaten, and old songs (ap) are sung in the same time; their language is totally different from the one now in use.

Dogs are also usually slaughtered; they are supposed to be connected with great secrets. The priests submit their requests to the holy stones, calling the deity to which they wish to address themselves. The stones transmit the prayers to the gods. The stones' miraculous power holds true in many other conditions; the act of touching them proves healing and magical. For example: the holy stone is dipped into the sea by the person who wishes to go on a great fishing expedition. Knowledge of the mythology is orally transferred from generation to generation and is carefully kept secret. The daughter's husband is the rightful successor. The secrets will only be entrusted to the sons if there are no daughters, or if the family is in danger of becoming extinct. It is therefore admissable that the priestly lineage is inherited through the male gender. The priests have their own constitution and form a strict succession of dignitaries. In former times they had the right to replace themselves. Presently the king chooses them from families still in possession of the secret. These families belong to the common people (those tribes who were vanquished during the war), but are especially singled out because of possession of the mythology. The most outstanding are Jau en Yap, Jau en Kamaki, Jipulu, now extinct families. The priests in Kiti are now chosen from the families Jau Kauat and Tipulap. Jan and Tip mean clan, family, lap means great, and kauat a man who is dispatched for the execution of a special mission. The person in full possession of the mythology is called Jaurakim. The priest of Tokota, Aulik en Yap, is the first dignitary.

Those who follow are: Marau (not any more occupied), Krau Maut, Jauent, Kraun Eip (the drummer of the wooden drum), Japatan Panjau (the man who keeps the stones clean), Jaumaka, Jauruko. In previous times the districts of Kiti and Uana were politically separated; the latter was under theocratic rule. The high priest was called Jaukija. The first district was conquered by the latter approximately 80 years ago, and the Jaukija, conserving the priestly title, assumed the royal title of Kiti.

In case of death, the body, after having been lain in a coffin, is taken to a holy stone, which is put upon the coffin in order to obtain peace for the poor soul. A fire is maintained on the grave for four days so that the one who will return may be warm. The family prepares oil for the dead and places it on the grave; they also hang provisions from a frame. Awaiting a sign from the dead, given by a bird, a bug, a butterfly--in short a living being which is flying over the grave--they sit silently by the grave. They begin their lamentation until finally they disperse. Young men and women of the tribe, under the leadership of a chief, assemble after some time for a celebration to honor the dead. A coconut shell, filled with oil, is suspended over a fire; (then) love scenes, which are supposed to be very indecent, are celebrated until the leader pours the contents of the bowl into the flames.

The soul is supposed to depart to a land which is thought to be under the ocean and called pajit. There reigns abundance, and the souls lead a good life. But the land has also a bad place, pueliko. Good or

bad behavior during life has however nothing to do with belonging to one or the other place. The soul has to cross a bridge, called kau caper, dance bridge, which leads from earth to pajit. There are guardians and devils ready to carry the soul off to pueliko. Perceiving them, the deceased begins to dance, which diverts the guardian from his duty. Thus the dancer finally can escape from the bridge and leap into the place of bliss. Those who cannot dance are carried off to pueliko. Gods and spirits mingle also with mortals. The god Nanjapa has mortal wives who, eventually, are changed into red flowers, called lipan katin or lipan. Sea spirits especially, living in the mangroves, nanjan en jet, often maintain sexual relations with humans. They also visit their beloved by night, causing heavy dreams, stomach-and headaches, which can be eliminated by exorcism. In the area of superstition exist legend upon legend without end.

Ponape falls presently into five tribes, independent of one another. Their constitutions basically coincide. They share in the ownership of the island, and borders are determined precisely, even over the highest mountains. The tribes, falling into many clans, call themselves after the five large districts: Metalanim, Kiti, U, Jakoy (also Jokoaj), Not. At the head of the first three above-named tribes is the ruler, whose name is Nanmaraki; Uajai in Jakoy; and Lap in Not. It is said that a Nanmaraki was also present in previous times in Jakoy, but after his death he was transformed into a mighty rock which looks towards the sea from the island of Jakoy. The rock is called Paipelep. Since that time, no other

Nanmaraki could be set up. Not was under Jakoy rule until approximately 20 years ago, when it made itself independent. The first chief still retained his title of Lap. The people separate themselves into two parts: the family of the royal dynasty and the nobility (Monjap), and the common people (aramaj mal) under whom only a kind of small nobility retains a preferred position. Mal signifies empty, for nought, without land property. Relationship between these two classes is regulated by a strict ceremonial. Special words are used, not known in the ordinary language. For example: instead of I jaja ("I do not know" one must say J Jota potoan. Addressing royalty "to come" is known as kotito, to address nobility it is apeto, and to the common people it is koto. Members of the royal family are usually addressed as "Excellency" (koten). The division of honors follows precisely these language rulings, by saying of a man, he is koten, kotito, apeto, etc. When addressing a person of high rank, a subordinate has to cower. A certain sequence of fishing expeditions and ceremonials are held in honor of the king. He moves from district to district with his followers; wherever he arrives he disposes of goods and chattels of his underlings. A certain ritual is also used when the chiefs meet amongst themselves; they exhaust themselves with demonstrations of politeness. The Nanmaraki of Metalanim holds indisputably first rank. The other rulers follow usually in the recounted sequence of districts. The king chooses his lords from his own family. A strict order of honors, each holding its special title, is maintained. The appointment is for life and can only be revoked for unworthiness. It is not bestowed arbitrarily. The king is obliged to take the counsel of his lords, if he personally

does not excel by an extraordinary power position. In case of doubt, the purity of blood is decisive. In case of death, an advancement of succession takes place and the king appoints the youngest titular. The king assigns each lord a piece of land, where the same resides, executes the will of his ruler, and receives his livelihood. The king chooses his immediate following from the nobility to fulfill his will, but he is dependent on the appointments determined by his predecessor. An organization is formed by the nobility, headed by the first aide, the king's officer. His title is Nanekin, who chooses his assistants with or without the consent of the king, depending on his personal position of power. The Nanekin may not ever succeed to be king. In reality he holds the reins of government in his hands and the king enjoys only the honor of his office. The latter is not hereditary. The king is elected by the lords. It is the rule that the dignitary, Uajai, closest to him, will be elevated to noble birth. Only extraordinary circumstances may legally circumvent this law. Whoever is elected to be king has to be in possession of a series of secrets: he must know holy stones at certain sites, on which he must be seated; he must know the holy words and prayers of the services. When he is ill, Jakau is drunk in front of his home and the deity is worshipped in order to preserve his life. His death is kept secret from the people. Only the family and closest lords are informed. The deceased is buried is all secrecy as quickly as possible, usually at night, and the new king is

immediately elected. Once elected, he joins the people, surrounded by his staff.

The sequence of dignitaries in Metalanim is as follows:

I. The king's hierarchy:

1. Nanmaraki, ceremonial address Ijipo; he is konet and kotito.
2. Uajai, he is konet and Jak.
3. Tauk, konet and kotito.
4. Noj.
5. Nanaua.
5. Nanpei.
7. Nanit Lapalap.
8. Nankraun Puntaka.
9. Jautel.
10. Nanlik Lapalap.
11. Lampoi Lapalap.

(Those mentioned under 4 - 11 are apeto and Jak.)

12. Jaumatau
13. Auntol.
14. Kilop.
15. Nanekei.
16. Luonnoj.
17. Aun Ponape.
18. Lapen.
19. Aun.

II. Nobility:

1. Nanekin, called by his family Raja, is kotito, Ijo, Jak.
2. Naleim, see above.
3. Nanjaureren.
4. Jauel Lapalap.
5. Namaton Itet.
6. Jolap.
7. Aureren.
8. Lapereren.
9. Nan Ponepe.
10. Auntolereren.
11. Jaulik en Metalanim.
12. Nantu.
13. Kanekireren.
14. Oronmaka.

(Those mentioned under 3 - 14 are apeto.)

III. Title of Priests:

Jaun
Aulik kotito and konet.

IV. Honors can be granted to selected persons for distinctions: Nanapas, Japatan, Jaumaka, Japuen, Jaupan, koj, Ijoa, all apeto, Luonmar, Otik, Nanaueijo, Jeor, Iju tikitik, Jetin, etc.

The sequence of titles in Kiti and U is the same with few exceptions. Jakoy and Not denote greater differences; the number of titles is smaller

and, partly, other names are chosen; the peculiarity of the constitution, namely the special position of the tribes in Peleker within Jakoy, determined the definition. The heredity follows the matriarchal lineage, thus, from our point of view, the dynasty of the royalty andthe nobility alternates between the families. But by special regulation of marriages and extended adoptions (pukapuk) the purity of families is assured. The king's family in Kiti is called Tipuneman; those of nobility Lipetan. Racially-pure marriages may only be contracted between members of these families. The latter are the sons of royalty, procreated in marriage with a daughter from nobility; the sons of Lipetan become Tipuneman. A Tipuneman can never receive a title in the sequence of a Lipetan, or vice versa. If a Tipuneman marries a girl of common origin--a rare case--the children are usually adopted by Lipetan, but they will never reach high honors. The designation for family and clan is Jau or Tip. The most noble are the clan of Lap en Peleker, besides those already mentioned: Tip en uai (tip = tribe, uai = foreign). Tip en uai and Lajialap, the two clans of nobility in Metalanim, Tip en uai and Tipulap, the two families of nobility in Jakoy, Tip en uai, the clan of nobility in U, Jaukauat, the clan of Lap en Not, Tipunpanemai = Clan under the breadfruit tree, the family of the Nanmaraki en Metalanim Lajialap, the royal family in U, Jaukauat, the royal family in Jakoy; the Lajialap and Tip en uai (also Tipuneai) are supposed to originate in the Marshall Islands.

The royal families are usually called peti, the noble families Jerijau. In contrast, the common people and the Jasu liki are a kind of

low nobility, as already mentioned. This man cannot attain high title, but because of his services, he may be granted land and title. The small nobility has probably maintained its meaning from previous times or obtained it through services. The Jau peti enjoys a special situation as they possess a certain right for title transference to a member of the family. The titulary is chosen by the family with the consent of the king; he owes obedience as all others; however the use of land related to his title cannot be withdrawn. The Jau peti, in other words, have a certain hereditary right to their land. For example, such a title is Jaulik en Lot, Kraun en Leto, Jaumatau en Mejijo.

The common people have no right to land ownership. They are obliged to obey, to work, and to enlist in the services. A man, whose every thought is in the service of his ruler and who has no other purpose, has the distinction of being called kananama. Everyone of the people has his title from the small piece of land assigned to him; this does not however grant a political importance. No one may be addressed by his name, but only by his title. The Christian names are therefore designated as church titles to justify their use. Great and deserving men receive after death a special epithet, i.e. Luk en Kumat, the brave. Also the widow of a great man receives a special name. The wife of a Luk en Kumat becomes, for example, a Lumau. The children of nobility receive also a title, not however the common people.

The whole constitution, if this word is permitted to be used, can only be understood in connection with the regulation of the right to real estate. The total distribution of the island to the five tribes has already been mentioned. Originally there is no individual property of one man within the tribal community to be found. The forests, also the plentiful and rich timber stands of mangrove, are open and within reach of each member of the tribe; the foreigner has to buy timber. The hunt, as well, is open to everyone. The firm land falls into two parts: Nanue and Kanjap. Nanue is the land with boundaries which, since old times, is at the disposal of the governing king. There are no rights of third persons in Nanue. The actual Nanmaraki has the exclusive right of disposition. Kaujap is separated into a number of small districts with definite boundaries. The king designates to each district a dignitary as chief who supports him in the management of his enterprise and whom the low people have to serve, as already explained. In Nanue this is allotted by the king; in the districts of Kaujap b y the titularies of the separate land parcels (palienjap). They have, as mentioned, no right to land to provide them with a livelihood. They may be displaced at any time by the lord. A grant is usually given for life. The successor of a titulary has however always a number of followers personally devoted to him, whose provisions oblige him to hard and unjust interference. The changeover of lords in the separate district occurs frequently. Small nobility leaves land and title within the family, a rule which is broken--often to the detriment of the owners--by despotic interference, depending on the

position of the ruler's power.

The knowledge of European perceptions has recently brought the concept of land property to this land. Some property rights for natives and mixed blood exist through acquisition and grants by the Spanish administration. The inclination of the common people directs itself without doubt to secure the right to land, similar to the lawful position of the helots. The ruling classes oppose this effort, so far with success. The succession by inheritance follows throughout the matriarchal lineage, as already stated. First of all the children of the sisters seem to be qualified to inherit, however the liquid assets are to be shared by relatives on the mother's side. Thus usually everyone helps himself to whatever he pleases. The land alloted for usufruct is left to the community of the family. A difference between female and male members is not present in their lawful position as heirs. Testamentary dispositions are not usual, and there is no designation for this concept in the language.

The succession of inheritance is called katauto or jojo. To follow into the property of a deceased man is expressed by Joki.

The parents decide together the fate of the children; however above them is situated the adoptive father. The custom of child adoption during the lifetime of the parents is very frequent. All families, clans, also those of the common people, differ by their names. The name of the mother's family is inherited. Tipunman potapot (tribe of the white birds), Juan palienpil (family from the other side of the waters), Tipunpuok (puok = elevate), Jauroi (family from Roi), and others.

During pregnancy, the woman has to submit herself to a number of ceremonies, and superstition plays a great role. During this period she may not look up at the sun, as this would provoke a difficult birth. The man may not cut his hair, and not eat certain foods. After the birth, certain ceremonial rites are performed. The navel of the child is left in a shell after the drying out, maybe the fourth day, and then exposed in a certain way, however one desires the child's ability to be. For example, the shell is suspended in a tree to cause the child's dexterity in climbing. The name is given by the parents. Meaningless names are often chosen, which are composed by parts of the names of the parents or relatives.

It is also usual to give secret legendary mythological names, whose meaning cannot anymore be exactly understood. Adult men are not any more addressed with their names, but with their title, as already mentioned. Separate families relate to animals, mostly to fish, and believe to descend of these. They even call these animals "mother"; they are holy to the clan and may not be hurt. Great dances are performed in their honor with offerings of prayers. Anyone killing these animals is exposed to contempt and punishment, certainly also to retaliation by the insulted deity. It is believed that blindness is usually the result of such a disregard of the dead. Exorcism and medication may be helpfully applied. The eel (kamijik) is holy to the Tipunpanemai and Lajialap, the shark to the Lipetan, the cuttle-fish to the Tipenuai, etc.

The relation of parentage does not differentiate between father's or mother's descendence.

Marriages of duration are not to be found. But marriage is not the special durable tie between man and woman. The young girls are totally free in the disposition of their person. An engagement is not known.

A couple wishing to marry must have already slept together before marriage. Then the young man asks the parents for the hand of his beloved. A kind of family council takes place. The relatives of the suitor offer prepared food to the girl. If she partakes this before the assembled family, she expresses her consent to the marriage. The father or a relative then pour oil over her head and the marriage is concluded. A dowry is not supplied, nor an acquisition fee paid. The king has the right to send a bowl of oil to all women, and thus give expression to his invitation.

The dignitaries may also call on any woman of the common people for themselves. The husband may not oppose this. On the other hand, a man who renders his wife to the lord earns great praise from his people. These customs supposedly are not any more practiced. The women of noble families claim the right for themselves to associate with members of the clan of their choice. Polygamy is now rarely practiced, but was previously very customary. Most probably it was always customary for men to grant their women. Prostitution, through the influence of the whites, and by paying for it, has become a usual arrangement. The widow may

associate only with the relatives, to begin with the brother of the deceased. The right of levirate (ron) may however be bought. Marriage within the family (kilikilon juit) is prohibited. Children born out of wedlock are adopted by the family of the mother. It is said that the name ipunenak (born out of wedlock) was previously a name of insult; presently it seems that a birth out of wedlock creates no great impact. A prostitute is called nenak or litaran. The custom of abortion through massage (patjeri) is practiced frequently. It was supposedly introduced from the Gilbert Islands and not prevalent before. It is known that the men dispose of one testicle; this custom is called uiakapat. Tattooing (intin) is practiced by both sexes; those who are not tattooed are said not to be able to marry. As rich as the formality in communication is, as strong as the subordination under the power of the lords is developed, clan membership plays the strongest role presently in public life. The authoritative word of the lord encourages to singular endeavors, punishes, compensates. A regular jurisdiction, a levying of taxes, or penal law is unknown. Whoever attracts the wrath of the lord suffers death or has to take to flight. Bloodshed has to be atoned for by blood. The clan is arrested for the deed; a strong clan may rescue the victim from the Nanmaraki. Monetary compensation is not usual. During the adolescence of the people, the highest diligence could be achieved by the simple enforcement of the state. The times have long ago gone by when a willing people would obey the honored

lord, build the massive stoneworks in Metalanim, or enjoy long voyages across the sea, or, in manly battle with spear and sling, man against man, conquer the field. The magazine rifle has become the weapon of the people; the surprise attack is the way of combat. The common man sees his salvation in furnishing the least possible work, since the trade and the rolling money has acquainted him with the doubtful qualities of offered enjoyments of the civilized world. The search for easy earnings with much gain rules the minds. Theft and disdain of foreign property is in the day's order. In a certain sense, even the abundance of food is a disadvantage. The people now living, the sum total of approximately 3200 souls, live of the fruit of the trees planted by the numerous inhabitants of earlier days. The mass of fruit makes structured work unnecessary. Besides breadfruit and coconut the necessary yam is planted in the forest close to trees, into which they climb; bananas also grow on uncultivated soil in large amounts in the forest. The industry has receded by far against old times, but still produces rope, fishing nets, canoes, mats, grass skirts, and loin cloths. Imported manufactured glass beads and colored yarn are used for decoration of these products. Natural ability in fishing and application as seafarers remain still with the people.

Probably more has been destroyed than constructed. Since approximately 80 years ago, the islands have been used as regular stations for whalers, and the efforts of changing missions and governments are concerted in the importation of a new culture and other customs. The people are presently

in an in-between condition. Most of them are Christians by name, and there is also no lack of religious wars. The old god Tokota is still worshipped. The fear of the ani puelepuel is the same as in the old days. Men and women wear European clothing outside their homes; inside their homes they throw off quickly the burdensome apparel of civilization. The more decline and terrible illness have decimated the population over the years to one fifth of the first known number. The concept of the lords has declined with the disappearance of might. The influence of Christianity has destroyed the old mythology and with it the aura of the Nanmaraki. The still maintained (hierarchical) forms of communication serve the people as an object of mockery, an expression to which they turn before foreigners. But pride, courage, and disdain of foreigners have remained in spite of all imitations added to their culture--no mean characteristic for a people.

Serious work is needed to obtain with lasting peace a break-through to true civilization, and to save the small remains of a beautiful and singular people.

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 15 Page: 54 - 57

From: Vice-Governor (Ponape)

To: Governor, Herbertshoehe

Date: February 19, 1901 (Herbertshoehe)

Subject: Copy of letter from German Consul of Manila

Island: East Carolines

Summarization: Discourages settlement of insurgent Philippines in the Carolines.

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 16 Page: 58 - 66

From: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin

To: Imperial District Administration, Ponape

Date: March 29, 1901

Subject: Pictures of Emperor and Empress

Island: Ponape

Summarization: Correspondence and depositions concerning portraits of Emperor and Empress, arriving in poor condition in Ponape.

Duplication: pages 58 & 59

page 66 - Document incomplete.

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 17 Page: 67 - 68

From: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin

To: Vice-Governor, Ponape (copy, Herbertshoehe, Yap, and Saipan)

Date: April 1, 1901

Subject: Fire Insurance

Island: Ponape

Summarization: Request for fire insurance negated. Advice to take measures to obtain fire fighting gear.

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 18 Page: 69 - 71

From: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin

To: Vice-Governor, Ponape

Date: May 20, 1901 (Copy Herbertshoehe, July 28, 1901)

Subject: Office Supplies

Island: Ponape

Summarization: Confirmation of dispatch of ordered office supplies. List of order attached.

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 19 Page: 72

From: North German Lloyd, Yap

To: Imperial Governor, Herbertshoehe

Date: June 17, 1901

Subject: Shipping

Island: Yap - Ponape

Summarization: Five cases have been sent on to Ponape.

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 20 Page: 73

From: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin

To: Governor, Herbertshoehe

Date: April 15, 1901 (Herbertshoehe, June 30, 1901)

Subject:

Island:

Document incomplete.

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 21 Page: 74 - 75

From: Herbertshoehe

To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin

Date: July 1, 1901

Subject: Archives of the Spanish Political & Military Government

Island: East Carolines

Summarization: The archives have little significance for present conditions. Advice to keep the following files:

LAND p. 74 I) Property register and certification.

III) Declaration of Chiefs of Umao and Ruk.

V) Affairs of Hartman - Snelling.

LAND p. 75 VI) Land acquisition of American Missionaries.

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 21 Page: 74-75

From: Herbertshoehe

To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin

Date: July 1, 1901

Subject: Archives of the Spanish Political & Military Government

Island: East Carolines

Herbertshoehe, July 1, 1901

I. To the Foreign Office, Colonial Division

Berlin

To the order of April 15, 1901

No. 102 K 3748/26325

Communicated/suspended files of the archives of the political, military government of the East Carolines have no relevance to present conditions of this district. It is recommended to procure copies of the indicated files (see below) for the District Administration of Ponape:

From Package I: Property Register and Property Certificates.

From Package III: Declaration of Chiefs of Umao and Truk.

From Package V: Affairs of Hartmann-Snelling.

From Package VI: Land Acquisition of the American missionaries.

Notes of marginal orders, still retained here, are hereby returned.

R. v. B.

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Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 22 Page: 76 - 79

From: Herbertshoehe

To: Imperial German Consulate General, Sydney

Date: July 30, 1901

Subject: Sheep for breeding

Island: Ponape

Summarization: Australian sheep imported to Ponape for breeding prove to have skin condition. Payment to cattle dealer to be determined.

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 23 Page: 80 - 81

From: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin

To: Governor, Herbertshoehe

Date: March 4, 1901 (Herbertshoehe, April 26, 1901)

Subject: Medical Report

Island: Ponape District

Summarization: Request for missing quarterly medical report and attached list of reports submitted to Berlin.

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 24 Page: 82 - 90

From: Ponape

To: Governor, Herbertshoehe

Date: June 7, 1975 (Herbertshoehe, July 28, 1901)

Subject: Smallpox Vaccine, Vaccination - Medical Report

Island: Ponape

Summarization:

p. 82 Smallpox vaccine to be obtained from Sydney, Australia.

pp. 83-87 Projected vaccination of the population of the Carolines.

pp. 87-90 Medical report of second quarter for the year 1901.

Page 82 is incomplete.

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Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 25 Page: 91 - 93

From: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin

To: Imperial Government, Herbertshoehe

Date: August 15, 1901 (Herbertshoehe October 21, 1901)

Subject: Wording of Decree

Island: Ponape

Summarization: Request to change wording of regulations concerning Ponape harbor.

p. 93 from Herbertshoehe to Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin, November 9, 1901: Advice that there is no need to change wording.

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 26 Page: 94

From: Ponape

To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin

Date: August 7, 1901 (Copy Herbertshoehe, September 8, 1901)

Subject: Acknowledgement

Island: Ponape

Summarization: Acknowledges arrival of bale missing in previous dispatch.

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 27 Page: 95 - 114

From: Ponape

Rabone Feez & Co., Sydney, Australia

Dalgety & Co., Ltd., Sydney, Australia

Vincent J. Dowling, Lue Homestead

Imperial German Consulate General, Sydney, Australia

To: Governor, Herbertshoehe

Rabone, Feez & Co., Sydney, Australia

Imperial Vice-Government, Ponape

Date: from April 17, 1901 to September 2, 1901

Subject: Sheep for Breeding

Island: Ponape

Summarization: Correspondence relating to rams and ewes which developed a skin condition, causing them to die. Exchange of letters covers the cause of the animals' condition as well as cost and expenses.

Letters page 106 - 107 & 108 in English (Copies).

See also Document 22, pp. 76-79.

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 28 Page: 115 - 119

From: Ponape

To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin

Date: September 4, 1901 (Herbertshoehe, January 3, 1902)

Subject: Japanese traders

Islands: East Carolines

Summarization: Communication concerning Japanese traders' efforts to establish foothold in the islands (as had been the case during the Spanish administration). The German government has extended the concession to Jaluit Co., which had bought Japanese business interests on Truk and Ponape. Mention of Japanese credit extended to natives against German regulations, as well as that of poor reputation of Japanese transactions in West Carolines. Intervention of Japanese government on behalf of Japanese traders is indicated.

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 28 Page: 115 - 119

From: Ponape

To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin

Date: September 4, 1901 (Herbertshoehe, January 3 1902)

Subject: Japanese traders

Islands: East Carolines

Ponape

COPY

No. 508 Ponape, September 4, 1901

Concerning communication of April 12, 1901

J. No. 252, concerning Japanese.

The trader Fukumatso from Yokohama, representative of the merchant Minekichi Marutani in Tokyo, arrived here with the Japanese schooner DAINI CHOMEI MARU on June 27, 1901.

Because of a contract of acquisition, transacted on May 11, 1901 in Tokyo and legalized by the Imperial Consulate General in Yokohama, the same requested permission to trade in Truk and Ponape at the branch establishment, which the South Sea Hiki Trading Co. had sold to his employer, inclusive of all equipment.

After verbal refusal and cognizance of the concession, which had been meanwhile granted to the Jaluit Co., Twasawa sold without ado the station which is situated in Truk; the latter was immediately transferred to Mr. Groesser.

He repeated his request concerning Ponape on the 31st of last month after having returned here. Information transmitted to him is submitted with the attached copy.

Twasawa apparently wishes to resort to an intervention by his Government, and declared that, under these circumstances, he would sell the establishment to the firm of Davenport & Co.

I would add that the Japanese collect already for some time claims from the natives in various districts of Ponape. It follows therefore that they contravene consisently the regulation prohibiting the giving of credit to natives.

Furthermore it is noteworthy that, according to Mr. Groesser and admitted by him, Twasawa had been previously working in Truk for a period of six years. I maintain that the Japanese contract of acquisition is only an attempt to revive the South Sea Hiki Trading Co. under another designation, evading the trade prohibition of April 1 of this year. The admission of other Japanese traders with their dishonest business conduct would signify great danger after the publication of the concession to the Jaluit Co. and the possibility of existence of other firms, quite apart from the practical and moral consequences to the administration.

The appearance of Japanese in the island district of the Carolines and Palau, of which I encountered 17 on Malakel, Palau Islands, and two

recent arrivals on Woleai and Lamotrek in the West Carolines on my journey here, seem from all I could investigate, most questionable characters, which is also expressed in the impressively frequent change of personnel, to which the representation of the Japanese government will furthermore hardly pay attention after the events in Truk.

The Imperial Government in Herbertshoehe and the Imperial Embassy in Tokyo have received copy of this report with enclosures.

The Imperial Vice Governor

in repr. Signed: Berg

To the Foreign Office

Colonial Division

Berlin

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 29 Page: 120 - 121

From: Ponape

To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin

Date: September 17, 1901 (Herbertshoehe, January 3, 1902)

Subject: Japanese traders

Island: East Carolines

Summarization: Japanese leave East Carolines. Compensation paid to avoid possibilities of diplomatic intervention.

The Imperial Government in Herbertshoehe and the Imperial Embassy in Tokyo have received copies of the report.

The Imperial Vice Governor

I. R. signed: Berg

The Foreign Office

Colonial Division

Berlin

Vol.: IV

Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 30 Page: 122 - 125

From: Ponape

To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin

Date: November 14, 1901 (Herbertshoehe January 3, 1902)

Subject: Jaluit Co.

Island: East Carolines

Summarization: Trade regulations relating to concession rights of the Jaluit Co.

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Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 30 Page: 122-125

From: Ponape

To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin

Date: November 14, 1901 (Herbertshoehe, January 3, 1902)

Subject: Jaluit Co.

Islands: East Carolines

Ponape, November 14, 1901 COPY

J. No. 606

In Connection with report of

October 7, 1901, J. No. 540

Director Groesser, in order to safeguard the right of concession of his company and after due consideration of the order concerning the supplemental ordinance for Truk, has deemed the general and particular condition necessary, and thereupon made yesterday an application to that effect.

I have therefore today released and published the attached regulation.

The Government in Herbertshoehe has received copy of this report.

The representative of the

Imperial Vice Governor

signed: Berg

To the Foreign Office

Colonial Division

Berlin

Supplement to the regulation of March 9, 1901, concerning the limitation of the establishment of trade on the coral atolls of the East Carolines.

By reason of Paragraph 3 of the ordinance of the Imperial Chancellor concerning the ruling of the administration and jurisdiction in the island district of the Carolines, Palau, and Marianas of July 24, 1899, it is hereby ordered as follows, because of doubts which arose concerning the interpretation of regulation of March 9 of this year:

One paragraph only.

The statements of the regulation of March 9 of this year concerning the establishment of trade settlements in the low islands (coral atolls) and the exercise of trade pursuits, are to be applied in the same way on all islands of the Truk group.

Ponape, November 14, 1901

The representing Imperial Vice Governor

signed: Berg

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Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 31 Page: 126 - 132

From: Ponape

To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin

Date: January 23, 1902 (Herbertshoehe, February 20, 1902)

Subject: American whalers

Island: Ponape

Summarization: Request to curtail presence of American whalers in Ponape harbor. Apprehension of arms-smuggling, prohibited trade with natives, and corrupting influence makes it necessary to guard whalers with available white personnel. Presence of German warships desirable.

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Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 32 Page: 133

From: Ponape

To: Herbertshoehe

Date: December 6, 1901 (Herbertshoehe, February 20, 1902)

Subject: Trade register

Island: Ponape

Summarization: Additional changes have not been entered into the register.

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Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 33 Page: 134 - 146

From: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin

To: Imperial Government, Herbertshoehe

Date: January 3, 1902 (Herbertshoehe, February 24, 1902)

Subject: Trade Establishment

Island: Pinglap - Truk

Summarization: Upon intervention of Spanish government, it has been decided not to grant permission to set up establishments on Pinglap and Truk by Mauricio Zarza, representative of Spanish trade establishment.

p. 136 Report from Ponape, dated July 22, 1901, on conference between administration and Spanish interested party.

pp. 139-143 Correspondence in translation between administration and Mauricio Zarza.

pp. 144-146 from Foreign Office, Colonial Division: Official explanation of refusal to grant permission to foreign trade establishment in the islands; Imperial Government reserves rights to allocate concessions to German enterprise.

pp. 144 - 146 in French.

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Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 8-1 Document: 34 Page: 147 - 151

From: Ponape

To: Imperial Government, Herbertshoehe

Date: March 25, 1902 (Herbertshoehe, May 10, 1902)

Subject: Law enforcement

Island: Ponape

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Summarization: Deportation of criminals to Jaluit. Discussion of the case of Ruis-Tane, of mixed origin, married to a king's daughter, whose presence on Ponape is undesirable.

Document incomplete.