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

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

Property of
Division of Lands and Surveys
Department of Resources and Development
Trust Territory Government
Saipan, Marian Islands 96950
ALLGEMEINE VERWALTUNG KAROLINEN

1899-1907

(GENERAL ADMINISTRATION CAROLINE ISLANDS)
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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 Y38BDI, 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.
Volume 1 - CRS Gl, ITEM 4, Transfer of the Caroline Islands to the German Empire, 1899 - 1902

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Volume 9 - 1. CRS Gl, ITEM 9-3, General Administration, Caroline Islands 1899 - 1907
   2. CRS Gl, ITEM 11, General Administration, Saipan, 1900 - 1907

Volume 10 - 1. CRS Gl, ITEM 29-1, Information about Buildings, Land and Vessels in the Carolines, 1903 - 1905
   2. CRS Gl, ITEM 121, Reports, Carolines, 1899 - 1907

Volume 11 - 1. CRS Gl, ITEM 29-2, Information about Buildings, Land and Vessels in the Carolines, 1903 - 1905
   2. CRS Gl, ITEM 126B, Annual Reports, Saipan, 1900 - 1906
   3. CRS Gl, ITEM 171, Trade and Shipping in the Carolines, 1899 - 1908

Volume 12 - CRS Gl, ITEM 217-1, Land Matters, Carolines, 1899 - 1905
Volume 13 - CRS Gl, ITEM 217-2, Land Matters, Carolines, 1899 - 1905

Volume 14 - 1. CRS Gl, ITEM 219-1, Claim - Portusach and Harrison on Pagan, Agrigan and Alamagan, 1903
   2. CRS Gl, ITEM - Illegible, Laws and Ordinances, Carolines 1899 - 1907

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

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

Volume 17 - CRS Gl, 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 Syndicate, 1911 - 1914

Volume 24 - 1. CRS G2, ITEM Y15-2, Jaluit Company, 1905 - 1914
2. CRS G2, ITEM Y44, East Caroline Enterprises, 1911 - 1914
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General Administration, Caroline Islands

1899 - 1907
Subject: Extermination of rats

Summarization: No efficient means available to eradicate rats. Research continues; further information will be transmitted.
From: Saipan
To: Imperial Governor, German New Guinea, Herbertshoehe
Date: March 3, 1902 (Herbertshoehe, February 12, 1903)
Subject: Land lease
Islands: Anatahan - Alamagan - Pagan - Agrigan

Summarization: Davenport & Co., identical with Bishop of Ponape, have applied for the lease of the island of Anatahan for a yearly rental of Mk. 1500, and in case of consent, would make available a cutter to serve the District Administration.

The Native firm Pagan, who hold a lease for the islands of Alamagan, Pagan, and Agrigan, offer Mk. 1000, and will make available their schooner, plying between Yokohama, the leased islands, Saipan, and Guam for yearly amount of Mk. 2000. They would sail three times a year to Yap, taking mail and service personnel without further compensation.

The administration favors Pagan administration. Recommends them as conscientious and complying with the administration's wishes and showing good progress. Davenport & Co. in contrast show little success in their enterprise.


p. 7 February 28, 1902: Application for lease of the island of Anatahan by Pagan.
Draft of contract between the Imperial District Administration of Saipan and the firm of Pagan: Lease for four years is granted for the islands of Anatahan, Alamagan, Pagan, and Agrigan for the sum of 9000 Mk. per annum.

2) The tenant is to hire workers for the islands with consent of administration.

3) The tenant is obligated to furnish shipping between Japan, the leased islands, Saipan, Guam to Yap and return three times per annum, subsidized by the administration by yearly payment of Mk. 2000.

4) Stipulation of cultivating the islands.

5) District Administration to delegate enforcement of law and order.

6) Termination of lease to be given at the beginning of the third year; otherwise it is assumed that the lease will continue for an additional four years. If the conditions of contract are not fulfilled, the District Administration has the right to cancel the agreement without giving notice.

September 15, 1902, from Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin to the District Administrator, Saipan: Approving proposed contract.
Vol.: VIII
Ref.: CRS Gl  Item: 9-2  Document: 3  Page: 15-18
From: Saipan
To: Imperial Government, Herbertshoehe
Date: April 24, 1902
Subject: Report on health conditions
Island: Marianas

Summarization: Statistical report.

Request for yearly visit of Doctor from Yap.

Vaccination of population
Danger of plague epidemic
Eradication of rats on the island
No incidence of Malaria

p. 18 April 29, 1903 from Herbertshoehe to Administration in Yap: Direction to dispatch medical doctor to Saipan once a year for 1 - 2 months.

Confirmation to Administration in Saipan concerning their request for medical doctor.
Vol.: VIII
Ref.: CRS Gl Item: 9-2 Document: 4 Page: 19-21
From: Saipan
To: Governor, Herbertshoehohe
Date: September 10, 1903 (Herbertshoehohe, November 6, 1903)
Subject: Visit of warship
Island: Saipan

Summarization: Request for information on arrival of warship in the harbor of Tanapag; to be obtained from Senior Officer, Australian Station.
Vol.: VIII
Ref.: CRS Gl Item: 9-2 Document: 5 Page: 22-28

From: Imperial District Administration, Saipan
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: April 23, 1905
Subject: Tortoise contract
Island: Saipan

Summarization: Requesting approval of tortoise contract with the Japanese M. Isoda for Mk. 500 per annum. The catch of tortoise is confined to the Japanese. Natives will have to be instructed to facilitate transfer to German establishments. Safeguard of the rights of natives is included in contract, which will also provide additional protein (meat) to the Carolinian population.

1) The three-year lease to Mr. Isoda to catch tortoise off the coast of Saipan for the sole purpose of exploitation of the meat. The contract does not extend to the yield of tortoise shell.
2) The yearly amount to be paid is Mk. 500.
3) The lessee undertakes careful exploitation according to the decree of January 30, 1905.
4) The lessee has to submit reports of catch by the end of the year.
5) Breach of contract will result in cancellation of contract without notification.
6) Differences over contract stipulations to be settled by Foreign Office, Colonial Division.
p. 26 Declaration:

I. Prohibition against catching tortoise in the lagoon does not include the port of Tanapag.

II. The lessee will not object to the occasional catch of tortoise by natives.

May 6, 1905: The contract with M. Isoda will include the German national E. Lotze.

p. 27 September 29, 1905 from Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin to District Administrator, Saipan: The right to catch tortoise off the shore of Saipan has been extended to a partnership between M. Isoda and E. Lotze. The catching of tortoise by two persons will endanger the stability of supply. If necessary, paragraph 5 of the contract has to be enforced.

The professional catching of tortoise is only granted to establishments who have obtained permission by the District Administration.

Duplication: Pages 23 & 24, 25 & 26
Imperial District Administration, Saipan
Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin

Subject: Inspection of North Islands, Marianas

Islands: North Islands, Marianas

Summarization: Itinerary and time-table and report of destruction by typhoon—need for erection of new buildings, boat house, the replacement of boats and furniture, and the repair of the landing pier.

Destruction of plantation on Pagan and Alamagan.
Compensation claim by Hermann Costenoble

I. Obtained 99-year lease from Administrator Fritz in March 1903. Settled on land suitable for farming. This was to be confirmed by Colonial Division, which might insist on sale (instead of hereditary lease). Upon assurances by the administrator, plantation was established in Talofofo: clearing of 10 ha. of jungle, 8-10 km dust roads, river dam, four buildings, fences and stables were completed. Palm trees, coffee and cacao, fruit trees, and timber were planted.

Was notified July 1, 1904 that the period of lease was changed from 99 years to 25 years, which obliged him to leave the plantation.

II. Damages claimed for one cow and calf.

III. Damages for the servant Tamangin whose services were transferred to the Chamorro Pedro Ada.

IV. Damages for diseased poultry through the negligence of the administration.
V. Was given permission to shoot steers destroying plantation. Fine was imposed. Claims compensation plus 10%.

VI. Was accused of causing prairie fire: demands that this case be taken to court.

Total damages claimed: Mk. 6211.

p. 40 August 15, 1905 from Colonial Division, Berlin to Hermann Costenoble, Guam:

Can only take position on I. of claim: regulations were changed from 99-year lease to 25 years with the proviso that after this term the rent could not be raised more than double. Usage of the plantation beyond notification indicated that the lessee had agreed to these conditions.

All other considerations will have to await clarification by the Administrator.

p. 42 August 15, 1905, from Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin to the District Administrator, Saipan: Hermann Costenoble, former resident of Saipan, sent claim for compensation, to be verified by Administrator:

To I.: Whether Costenoble had agreed to the change of original contract.

To VI: If complaint be brought into court, the offices of an Administrator of Yap or Ponape are to be request to sit on this case.
In the year of 1519 Magellan sailed to the West from Spain in five small ships. He arrived first in Brazil, then followed the coast in Southerly direction until he found a passage to the Pacific Ocean. There it was cold—little to eat, and of good water there was little. Many lost courage and wanted to escape to Spain. But their courageous leader obliged them to follow him.

The journey had lasted over a year. They sailed on into the West, but found land only after three months. The Spaniards then saw little islands, and from them came natives in their boats. They brought the strangers coconuts and other fruit. And the Spaniards gave them in return small presents. So they became friends. But after a while the Spaniards saw that the natives stole all they could lay their hands on, especially iron. That is why, Magellan called the islands Ladrones—the Islands of Thieves. They also stole a boat and there was dispute and some of the natives were killed.

Magellan journeyed on to the Philippines, and there he was betrayed and died.
Later on the Spaniards visited the Marianas several times on their journeys from Acapulco to Manila, but it was only in 1667 that they settled there. In that year came Father Sanvitores with other priests to Guam to bring Christianity to the Natives. And they called the islands the Marianas after the Queen of Spain, Maria Anna.

The Marianas are composed of fifteen islands: Guahan, Luta, Agiguan, Tinian, Saipan, and Medinilla are the 6 South Islands. Anatalan, Sarigan, Guguan, Alamagan, Pagan, Agrigan, Asongsong, Madut, and Urak are the nine North Islands, or the Gani.

Many people lived on the Marianas in earlier times. On Guam: 30,000, on Saipan: 20,000, and all the other islands were populated. They lived in small villages of 20 to 50 houses. The houses stood on stone columns—they were decorated and separated by mats into four rooms. The men were fat, of fair skin, the heads shaved bald except a tuft of hair on the crown of the head. The women had long hair, bleached with lime. Their teeth were blackened. The men were naked; women wore weavings of hibiscus, a belt decorated with small shells, and around the neck, flowers and tortoise shells. They ate coconut, of which there were many, sugar cane, rice, roots, aror, beans, yams, taro, and pandanus. They caught many fish with fishing rods, bait, and nets.

In those days the Mariana people were separated into two castes: the nobility and the people. The nobles were called Chamorris. They were very proud and
were not related to the lower caste. A house was degraded when a low caste person had eaten there, and a noble man lost his nobility if he married a woman of low caste.

Weapons were made of human bones and stone, which they threw with slings with great dexterity. The villages often fought one another, but peace was made when two or three people had been killed. The conquered gave the victors tortoise shells and then celebrated their victory with dance and song, and they drank Lau-Lau which was prepared from rice and cocomilk.

In the beginning the Marianas listened to the teachings of the priests, and many converted themselves and their children. But they soon became discontented when the priests taught that a man had to remain with one woman his whole life, and that the ways of the "uritan" were bad. These were the bachelors who had a big house in every village where they lived with several girls who had been purchased from their parents. Many Chamorros were also discontented that in the Christian teaching all men were equal before God.

In the village of Paa lived a heathen Chinese whose name was Choko. He said to the natives: "the priests are bad people. They kill your children with baptismal water and make you ill, obliging you to wear clothes." So the villages were finally aroused. First they killed Father Medinilla in Lau-Lau on Saipan, and in the year of 1672 the Chamorros Hiram and Matapang killed Father Sanvitores in Tumhon on Guam. In Sumai the natives burned
the church and led away the children who were given Christian instruction. The Father of Sumai escaped to the beach with all other Spaniards pursued by all the Chamorris, but they did not dare to attack as the Spaniards had rifles. A Chamorro whose name was Cheref spoke thus: "I protect you. I will take you in my boat to Hagatnia." The Father trusted him and they sat in the boat. But as they reached the deep ocean, the traitor Cheref collapsed the boat and the Spaniards' gun powder became wet, and they could no more fire their rifles. And as they arrived on the beach, they were killed.

Almost all the villages rose up against the Spaniards. At their head stood Aguaria. He attacked Hagatnia with many people from the water and on land. The Spaniards had only 15 to 20 soldiers. Ayiki helped them with his people, and therefore they were defeated. And so the Chamorris begged for peace. The Governor and the Chamorris Ayiki, Soon, and Hineti pursued the rebels, of which many were killed and many escaped to Luta.

In Inapsan, Sago, Inalahan, Maleso, Umatac, and Agad, churches were built. All other villages were destroyed and all inhabitants were forced to live in Hagatian or the other six villages.

From this time on the Chamorris forgot fast the customs of their forebears. The old songs were lost. They had to marry for life, wear clothes as the Spaniards, and bury their dead in a communal cemetery. They began to eat
meat and planted corn. Chamorris, befriended by Spaniards, obtained positions; in every village a Chamorro became major, and others held official positions.

In the year of 1683 Esplana became Governor; his predecessor Quiroga left for Tinian. He took 40 boats with soldiers and many Chamorris. The natives of Tinian were quickly defeated under the leaderships of Kaisa. Their boats united with the others and they journeyed on to Saipan. In the harbor of Tanapag the natives of Saipan attacked daringly and almost captured the ship, but in the end the Spaniards landed and destroyed the large village of Alajan. Chief Ladahan escaped to Gani. The Spaniards entrenched in the South of the island between Lagune and Obiam. Part of the troup left for Gani, which surrendered without resistance.

During these events on Saipan there was an uprising on Guam. On a Sunday, 60 rebels under their leader Fula of Apurguan came to the church in Hagatna. As the mass ended, they attacked the Spaniards, killed 45 soldiers and three priests and injured the Governor. The Chamorro Hineti protected the others and dispersed the rebels. On Tinian 17 Spaniards were killed and Quiroga's ship was burned. The people from Luta hurried to Saipan. The whole island rebelled, but they could not vanquish Quiroga. At last he returned to Guam and it was good luck that he arrived as the Tagalenes had joined the rebels. Now the Spaniards vanquished the Chamorris, and soon the island was subdued.
In the year of 1695 Quiroga and his soldiers went to Tinian. The natives escaped to Agiguam, where, because of the surf, it was difficult to land. But the Spaniards jumped onto the rocks in the surf and overwhelmed the Chamorros. All men, women, and children were taken to Guam. Also the inhabitants of Saipan and Gani were forced to settle in Guam. Therefore in the year of 1700 only two islands were populated: Guam and Rota. Very few Chamorros were left because of fighting, epidemics, and famine which broke out when all were brought to one island. In 1710 there were only 3,676; in 1790, only 1639 natives were left. From then on they mixed with the Tagalenes and the Spaniards so that today pure Chamorros are left only on Rota and some small villages on Guam.

Since then nothing of great significance occurred. Once every year the ship, on its way from Acapulco to Manila arrived here, and even this ended in 1811. Around the mid-century whalers came here every year, but today very few come. Since 1815 some Carolinians settled on Saipan, and during the years 1865 to 1869 more than 1000 settled on the islands of Pagan, Tinian, Saipan, and Guam. In the year of 1898, Guam was taken by the Americans and the rest of the Marianas were transferred by Spain to Germany.

Saipan, September 22, 1905
G. Fritz
Chaifi stood at his chimney deep in the Sasalaguan and cut souls to serve him as slaves. And he stirred the fire so that the sparks flew from the chimney. Glowing stones and fiery streams poured over the earth and a soul flew out and away from Sasalaguan and fell down upon the land of Guryan and turned into stone. But the sun heated the stone and the rain softened it and the ocean gave him human shape. And the man saw that it was beautiful on earth.

He sculpted other humans of the earth and the water and forged their souls over the fire as he had learned from the Chaifi; and he called them Sons of the Earth. But when the Chaifi saw that a soul had escaped him, he searched everywhere to kill her. One day he saw a Son of the Earth sitting by the ocean and believed him to be his escaped soul. And he sent a great wave, then the waters, then the fire, and the winds who were to him obedient. The wave devoured the Son of the Earth, but could not kill him. Then the soul, who owed not obedience to the Chaifi, came from the sun and turned into a fish. And yet, Chaifi pursued the fish, drove him into a lake and lit a large fire under it until the lake dried up. The fish died not, but became a Leguan and lived in the forest. Chaifi burned the forest, but the Leguan became a bird and flew away. And Chaifi sent a storm and hurled the bird against a rock, so that it broke its wings and became a man.
And thus spoke the man with the Sun's soul: "See then! You could not kill me with all your might as my soul comes from the Sun." This one however wondered and spoke: "From Sasaluguan is your soul. Have I not forged her myself?" Then the Son of the Earth replied: "The one who escaped inhabits Fumir on the land of Guahan and forges other souls at the Sun-fire. And truly you have taught her well the art. To wit, I am her creation! A Sun-soul, and the Master has no might over me."

As Chaifi heard this he was frightened and rage seized him. He hurried away on wings of storm and the ocean tumbled over the lands and the mountains spit forth and buried many islands. In Fumir, however, the earth opened and devoured the Man-Father. Yet, his generations he could not kill.

The pursued Son of the Earth became mighty and great and begat strong generations. Yet, he was not happy as he longed for his soul's home. And Chaifi approached him and spoke with malice: "I saw your brothers in Guahan in the land of the Happy Ones. Their souls thirst not and hunger not. They are happy and good as they are satisfied. You however thirst and hunger for your lost home. Well then! Prepare your ship and return home to the land of the Happy Ones."

The Son of the Earth prepared a ship which was carried by the winds to Guahan and there he saw his brothers. These knew him not and understood not what he said; but they were good to him and gave him of their abundance
and shared with him good fortune. Their happiness and innocence turned in him to vexation. He showed them their nakedness and made them ashamed. He gave them of his poor wealth and they despised the fruit of their gardens. And he taught them what he called virtue, sin, and other ghosts. They were envious of his wisdom, his virtue. And they hated him and each other and became enemies to one another.

This was joy and laughter to Chaifi, as his dearest sons were Hate and Envy. They touched the hearts of men with sharks' teeth and octopus arms and pulled them down from the gleaming sunlight to the depth of Sasalaguan. They steered the javelin of the warrior and the sling of the avenger and traveled with the felled down to hell's abyss.

But in the Valley of the Blessed Earth, life ended in peace. Most bountiful blessing was spent by the bread tree, the coconut palm, and there, more delicious fish hide in the ocean than here on earth.

Pages 44 to 50 follow each other in German and Chamorran.

Pages 52 & 54 Chamorran

Pages 55 & 56 in duplicate

Pages 55 & 53 in that order
Summarization: The government's request to reimburse cost of educational materials to be met by the establishment of an agricultural research station, which is to be maintained by the students under the supervision of gardener and teacher.
Vol.: VIII
Ref.: CRS Gl Item: 9-2 Document: 10 Page: 59

From: Imperial District Administration, Saipan
To: Imperial Government of German New Guinea, Herbertshoehe
Date: March 25, 1906
Subject: Seed for lumber
Island: Saipan

Summarization: Dispatch of seed of *Afselia bijuga*—similar to Red Beech—a dark, easily-worked wood suitable for the manufacture of furniture.

May 19, 1906: acknowledgement from Herbertshoehe.
From: Imperial District Administration, Saipan
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: January 13, 1906
Subject: Response to claim by Hermann Costenoble (See Document 7, pp. 31-43)
Island: Saipan

Summarization: Denial of justification for claims by Hermann Costenoble:

I. The Administrator submitted a draft for lease contract May 5, 1903 without assuring the lessee that the contract would be confirmed without change by the Colonial Division.

The draft of contract was changed by the Colonial Division to a duration of 25 years with the provision that the newly negotiated rent not exceed the previous proposal of doubling the yearly rental. Costenoble continued to cultivate the land to September 1904 without indicating disagreement with the contract proposal. The reasons for leaving the land: a) lack of capital, and b) investigation by the Weimar Court of Justice which may have obliged him to leave German territory.

II. The cow and calf were never purchased by Costenoble.

III. The prisoner from Yap, Tamangin, had filed complaint about lack of food and ill treatment, and was therefore transferred to serve on a German ship of the Pagan Co.
IV. Poultry donated to Costenoble was not diseased, as the administration's stock was found in good condition.

V. Was given permission to shoot one steer only, who had destroyed his property. Fine imposed, and never paid, covered the loss of a number of steers.

VI. Prairie fire was caused by negligence and destroyed thousands of palm trees belonging to residents of Tanapag.

Submits proposal that the plaintiff refer his complaint through the channels of the court.

70- January 21, 1905, from the Imperial District Administrator, Saipan to Mr. Hermann Costenoble, Guam, with residence in Saipan: Fine of Mk. 150 for the repeated killing of wild steers in the Marianas.

72- February 3, 1905: From Hermann Costenoble to the Imperial Government in Herbertshohe in reply to the fine imposed by the Saipan Imperial Administration: Denying guilt and countering that he had not only permission to hunt the animals but was even instructed by the acting administrator how to preserve the beef.

80- October 16, 1905 from Station Manager Reichel, Rota to the Imperial Administration, Saipan: Information on the circumstances in which verbal and not written permission was granted to Costenoble to kill steers on his property. (Reichel was acting administrator during Fritz's absence.)

Duplication: Pages 70 & 71, 73 & 74, 76 & 77
From: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
To: Governor, Herbertshoehe
Date: May 31, 1906
Subject: Shipping bills
Island: Yap

Summarization: Order of compass and stand.


Duplication: Pages 85 & 86, 87 & 88
Vol.: VIII
Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 9-2 Document: 13 Page: 89-105
From: Carl Kuehn & Sons, Berlin
To: Imperial Government, Herbertshohe
Date: June 12, 1906
Subject: Statement
Island: Saipan

Summarization: Statement for stationery.

Duplication: Pages 89 & 90, 92 & 93.
From: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
To: Imperial Government, Herbertshoehe
Date: April 18, 1906
Subject: Shipping bill
Island: Saipan

Summarization: Order of Portland Cement.
Vol.: VIII
From: Winckelmanns Library and Educational Institute
To: Imperial Government, Herbertshohe
Date: June 25, 1906
Subject: Statement
Island: Saipan

Summarization: Statement for educational material.

Summarization: The German language to be used by Government Services to replace natives' languages.

Applications directed to the Imperial District Administration to be in German—the cost for translation to be charged to the applicant.

Oral transactions to be carried out in German. If necessary to engage the help of an interpreter, the charge to be determined by the administration.
Summarization: Rejection of Mr. Costenoble's claim based on information from Saipan. Any further claims to be directed through the courts.

January 29, 1906 from H.L.W. Costenoble, Guam to the Colonial Division of the Foreign Office: Demanding apologies from District Administrator Fritz concerning his person and threatening to sue for redress. Mr. Costenoble mentions articles on the Marianas which he published in "Globus."

September 20, 1906 from the Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin to the Imperial Counsel for the Crown, Mr. G. Fritz, Saipan: Requesting immediate notification should Mr. Costenoble bring a case to the District Court of Saipan in order to appoint a judge to hear the case.
Application of new trading establishment

Islands: Sarigan - Guguan - Medinilla - Agiguan - Asongsong - Maug - Urak

Summarization: Application by three German nationals to form the "Mariana Trading Co." with headquarters in Saipan, to establish copra and merchandise trading, ship building, catching of fowl and fish, and related enterprises.

The applicants are independent merchants: Schmidt-Scharf and Julius Helm in Yokohama and Captain Feser, who observed the Japanese lessees while in charge of their schooner. The Japanese lease for islands Urak, Maug, and Asongsong was cancelled as of September 28 and becomes effective July 9, 1907. The Mariana Trading Co. would like to take over the lease with the addition of the islands of Sarigan, Guguan, Medinilla and Agiguan. Agrigan since 1902 has been a penal colony for natives, and does not yield income, but has a plantation of 14,000 coconut palms, bananas, ananas, and root cultivation. The palm trees will yield income in 4 to 7 years. The native prisoners are to be relocated on the East coast of Saipan. The company has assets in Saipan and therefore will not need to deposit security.

Establishment of a German enterprise is to be welcomed in order to eliminate Japanese establishments. The company hopes to extend its business to the West Carolines.

Requests approval of contract.
Contract between the Imperial District Administration, Saipan and the Mariana Trading Co., Saipan, which includes Richard Schmidt-Scharf and Julius Holz of Yokohama and Johann Heinrich Feser of Saipan—all German nationals—subject to approval of the Foreign Office, Colonial Division:

1. Lease is granted as of February 1, 1907 for the islands of Sarigan, Guguan, Medinilla, Agiguan, and as of July 9, 1907 for the islands of Asongsong, Maug, Urak for 7 years as of February 1, 1907 for the purpose of catching fowl and fish.

2. The lessee is obliged to use and control exploitation of the islands so that the supply of fowl and soil cultivation will not be diminished nor exhausted. Six months of breeding time are to be observed. Plantations are to be established and maintained.

3. The lessee's ship to call at Saipan at least once a year to take care of services to the administration—this without compensation.

4. Half of the work force will have to be composed of natives of the German Protectorate.

5. The lessee will have to render account to the Imperial District Administration in Saipan about population, plantations, import and export on April 1 of every year.

6. After expiration of contract, workers have to be repatriated.

7. During duration of contract, no other enterprise to be established without permission of lessee. Any rights which could be leased by the administration to be offered first to the lessee. Administrative stations may be established at the administration's discretion.
8. The annual lease payment for the first three years is Mk. 3000, the following 5 years, Mk. 5000.

9. If the contract is not cancelled two years before expiration (i.e. February 1, 1912) it is assumed that the contract is valid for another 7-year period.

10. Changes in the ownership of the Mariana Trading Co., especially inclusion of non-German partners, will give the Imperial District Administration the right to cancel the contract with a two-year notice.

11. If the lessee does not fulfill the conditions of the contract, the Imperial District Administration may cancel the contract without prior notice.

12. If an island is destroyed by natural disaster, the lease rental would be adjusted proportionally.

13. After expiration of the contract, all installations and buildings become the property of the government.

14. Disputes to be settled by the Foreign Office, Colonial Division.
From: Imperial District Administration, Saipan
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: May 10, 1906
Subject: Reduction in rental
Island: Alamagan, Pagan, Anatahan, Agrigan

Summarization: Fr. Weller, partner of the Pagan Co. and co-lessee of the Norther Marianas asks for reduction of rental, which was increased in 1905 from Mk. 8000 to Mk. 15000 because of projected increase in produce of plantation.

With the exception of Agrigan, the leased islands Alamagan, Pagan, Anatahan have been devastated by the typhoons of the past year. Two ships of the partners were also destroyed, obliging them to charter a Japanese schooner, as well as approaching the Jaluit Co. to transport copra. It is hoped that the Company will survive this crisis as only the Japanese would benefit through sole domination in this territory.

Request to reduce rental to the previous rental of Mk. 8000.

Copy to the Imperial Government, Herbertshoehe.

August 12, 1906: from Herbertshoehe to Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin: Submitting and recommending Pagan Co.'s application for reduction of rental for lease of islands.
Summarization: A draft for Statute of Savings & Loan Association in Saipan under the supervision of the Imperial District Administration is submitted for approval.

The Association, in existence for two years, has stood the test.

Results of the 1905 typhoon have lowered savings deposits and demand for loans. The full impact will be felt in the coming year with the harvest of newly cultivated plantations.

A number of natives would like to invest their savings with no opportunity to do so. Few of them have independent establishments, and of those, most are in association with Germans, i.e. Pagan Co. and Tinian Co. Secret usury flourished at 12% interest in spite of credit prohibition, as against loans with guaranteed security at 6% interest. The statute limits savings and loans to natives of the Protectorate.

A scale, purchased with means of the Association, is used to weigh all copra at a small charge before sale to avoid dishonest practices by traders.

The association has plans to send two gifted Chamorros for subsidized training to the Imperial Government's workshops in Tsingtau. Subsidy for
the illumination of streets and salaries of native teachers is also projected, expenses to be covered by educational income. Security for loans includes immovable property and the debtor is obliged to a monthly payment. If in arrears, he has to pay it off by working for the administration.

The Savings and Loan Association is under the warrant of the total native community. The income of the community includes:

A. Clear income per annum:
   1. Income from cultivation of community real estate, appr. Mk. 1000 after 1908.
   2. Community scale, appr. Mk. 9000, after 1908.

B. Local Rates:
   1. Production of palm wine: Mk. 1 for each tree.
   2. Cock fights: Mk. 400 p.a. payable by the promoter.
   3. Additional charge to the states personal and employment tax: Mk. 5000 which can be raised by the community.

The community's income runs to approximately Mk. 3000 p.a. and can be raised with introduction of a tax on dogs, as it is already in existence for bitches.
135- March 12, 1907: Statute of the Savings and Loan Association of Saipan:

1. Stipulations for participation
2. Deposit savings and obtain loans
3. Supervisory Board
4. Responsibilities of Board
5. Board of Directors' responsibilities
6. Director's responsibilities
7. Accountant's responsibilities
8. Deposits and withdrawals
9. Availability of finance
10. Investment of available monies
11. Reserves
12. Accounting and application of net profit

May 15, 1907 from Herbertshoehe to the Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin: Questioning the Prussian Law of December 12, 1838 and its application to the Statute. Requests that the District Administration be advised that the formation of a co-operative or the establishment of a Company with Limited Liability be considered.

Duplication: Pages 139 & 140, 142 & 143
Summarization: Agrees with the interpretation concerning assistance to Missionary Snelling.
From: Herbertshoehe
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: June 12, 1904
Subject: Journey to the Carolines
Islands: Carolines

Summarization: Will use new motor schooner to travel to the Carolines.
From: Imperial German Consulate General for Australia, Sydney
To: Imperial Chancellor Count von Buelow
Date: January 18, 1904 (Herbertshoehe, April 22, 1904)
Subject: Articles in the German Press in Australia
Islands: German South Sea Islands

Summarization: Articles on conditions in the Protectorate of the Carolines etc. have appeared in the German Press on the initiative of the German Consulate to attract German nationals to that territory.

No interest to be found among the English population or farmers from Queensland.
Vol.: VIII
From: Imperial District Administration, Ponape
To:
Date: November 14, 1905 (Herbertshoehe, December 1, 1905)
Subject: Surrender of weapons
Island: Ponape

Summarization: Decrease of surrender of weapons relating to rumors that German warship would be present in Ponapean waters in July.

A meeting with the Chiefs was called to assure them that the Government had no intention to overpower the population.

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