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

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

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

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

CAROLINES

1899 - 1907
CRS G1
ITEM 9-3

ALLGEMEINE VERWALTUNG
KAROLINEN

1899-1907

(GENERAL ADMINISTRATION CAROLINE ISLANDS)

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1969
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the chiefs are sure that the largest part of rifles was surrendered and only relatively few weapons remain; they will use their influence to obtain their surrender.

The desired result was gratifying; were brought in:

from 25 - 30 September: 19 rifles and 190 shells
October: 50 rifles and 681 shells
1 - 14 November: 9 rifles and 106 shells

A confidential agent from Metalanim has personally sought out 24 (rifles) with 267 shells of these latter weapons.

The total consists so far of 423 rifles and 3,119 shells. This proves to be extraordinarily high as it amounts to almost one rifle to every seventh of the native total population; a percentage to which the removed weaponry of the total Samoan Islands falls short according to the administration's communication. To this is to be added that weapons were always imported to these islands until the division of the island group, when, in contrast, all illegal import during the last five years into Ponape could have easily been avoided. In the course of the years and during the typhoons, many rifles may have been damaged or lost. If the Spanish mentioned 1,000 rifles in Ponape, such an overestimate is rather to be found in the high casualties during battles against a numerically insignificant combatant. With lack of other evidence, many houses of the
affluent people had on hand three guns, as in Truk where I was handed by some chiefs even six and seven of their own rifles; there were also many who could not afford the high expense for a rifle. In 1901 the traders estimated the number of rifles at 800. The total disarmament result in 436 (two of these, very damaged, were found subsequently by a chief).

The truth is that not all men in Ponape, capable of bearing arms, were under arms, only in some districts which supplemented the lack of equipment of necessary rifles with those of relatives or friends through loan or acquisition. The last instance occurred in U where weapons were obtained on the one side from Metalanim, on the other from Not and even Jokoj, which explains that a favorable percentage of surrender of weapons was obtained in the mentioned districts (one rifle to less than six persons).

The Ponapean takes pleasure in the handling of his weapon. It is therefore understandable that many people shot off a large number of shells to take leave so to speak of their rifles before surrender. The surrender of weapons would have been considered a joke by the self-conscious natives even a year ago before Truk's disarmament.

The remainder of the rifles seems to be rather small; I will have them searched without haste. In the district of Kiti I have reserved this task for Chief Henry Nanpei, who is at present traveling. I was not displeased about his absence during the introduction of the disarmament,
whereas I expect from him good services during its termination if he has not been disappointed in one way or another in Germany.

As soon as the disarmament can be considered terminated, which, I hope, will be the case in two to three months, I intend to have all muzzle-loaders stamped. They were not taken from the people in the interest of white and colored after the difficulties (created) by the typhoon, which their recall would have accentuated. Only muzzle-loaders, newly imported, will be permitted gradually for sale, already made difficult due to the high price of Mk. 50. For this reason I have introduced the enclosed copy of an announcement of the 10th of this month. Burns & Philp & Co., as well as the Japanese, will not be in the position for years to give any weapons to the natives in a manner which is permitted. Even if the import is denied for given reasons without the announcement, it seems in my opinion that the chosen form is preferable (and) that a refusal in individual cases could be avoided. A final collection of rifles could be connected with the stamping.

The problem of nutritional provisions has meanwhile improved. In the same time people report continuously for work.

Construction could be improved considerably with increased manpower. The house of the secretary has been finished. The two stone piers have been mended and raised; the warehouse at the point of the main pier is almost terminated.
The climate has markedly changed with the rain, which may be due to the destruction of the dense jungle by the typhoon. On the occasion of the sea journey of the DIANA to the west, natives of the distressed islands could be helped with some aid and were provided with rice, also axes and machetes for the construction of canoes.

The boat of missionary Snelling and five people which was believed lost was met by the DIANA in Poloot. The fate of the boat's passengers—eight people and one child apart from the missionary, is such a tragic adventure, hardly ever described in any of the many Southsea tales. The boat left Piberar on March 23 of this year. It drifted by Truk without sighting land and tried in vain to return to Piberar. Consequently it drifted helplessly around for 90 - 93 days until it sighted and landed on Aurepik in the West Carolines, the first land since Piberar. As the west winds arose the boat began its return journey and reached Oleai. Snelling died there from the terrible deprivation and efforts. He was nursed there by resident Japanese. Before then three people and the child had died.

The Governor has received copy, and the District Administration partial copy of this report.

Signed Berg

To the Foreign Office
Colonial Division
Berlin
Summarization: Surrender of weapons more successful than expected. A total of 423 rifles and 3119 shells collected.

Living conditions improving. Islanders register to work and building is resuming.

Missionary Snelling’s boat, believed lost, has been located in Poloot by the DIANA. Of the eight who left Piggarar on March 23, Missionary Snelling, three people and one child succumbed from deprivation. They had sailed 90 – 93 days before making land.
From: Imperial District Administration, Ponape
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: January 10, 1906 (Herbertshoehe February 25, 1906)
Subject: Inspection of islands struck by typhoons
Islands: East Carolines

Summarization: Reports of illness and deaths among the islanders has been traced to insufficient supply of food. Fifty died on Truk within three weeks, and seventy within the last two months on Pingelap. Islands are evacuated and food is left for those who stay behind. Dr. Girschner of the S.M.S.CONDOR diagnosed the illness as Pseudo-Beriberi. Reports have been confirmed that during the months of October and November all fish had disappeared mysteriously and that therefore the food intake was limited to young marrow of the palm trees. The ducks and chickens, and to a lesser degree the rats, were also affected. Meanwhile the situation has improved with the reappearance of fish. The dead were mainly poor people, as the wealthy did not share their supplies with them. One trader—a half-blood—will be cited in court for excess profit.

It is hoped to evacuate more islanders to Kusaie. The Ponapean people have been vying to give hospitality.

November 18 and 19 Truk was struck by typhoon with little damage and no loss of life. The barometer fell to 742 mm.
The island of Olol was badly devastated. Fruit and palmtrees were damaged. The islanders lived off fish and other seafood, but declined to be evacuated. The plantation of Etscheit did not suffer too much. A whaler came to Ponape but sailed on to Saipan when not allowed to trade on the island without paying duty.

The steamship of Burns Philp ran aground and might not wish to return after this experience. The Japanese have not yet returned, but will apply for a license to establish a branch station on Truk.

Building has been resumed and seed coconuts are in demand. Health conditions are favorable except for a few cases of dysentery. Requisition of weapons is continued.
From: Imperial District Administration, Ponape
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: January 10, 1906 (Herbertshoehe February 25, 1906)
Subject: Inspection of islands struck by typhoons
Islands: East Carolines

Imperial District Administration
Ponape
J No. 31
No. 11

Concerns General Administration
Following communication No. 188 of November 14 of last year, J. No. 904 submitted 3/1 W.R.
-?– 3/27/06
To files, I.G., Krs.

The year of misfortune of 1905 has held fast to the end in its disturbing determination.

After the arrival on November 11 of the schooner of the Jaluit Co. bringing news about an unknown disease which had claimed in three weeks about 50 people, the same schooner returned from the East Islands the 3rd of last month via Pingelap, that approximately 70 people had died there after swelling, especially of feet, resulting from diminished and unsuitable food during the last two months.
The increased surrender in the last 14 days (32 rifles) is the result of an invitation by the high chiefs on the occasion of the Emperor's birthday, with the request to surrender at the same time the remaining weapons by that day.

The Governor has received copy of this report.

The Acting Imperial Vice Governor signed Berg

To the Foreign Office
Colonial Division
Berlin.
The few Pingelap people who had come along were, however, predominantly as well nourished as one could expect of these especially big native eaters, for which they are well-known.

On the 8th of last month arrived here H.M.S. CONDOR (under) the command of Captain Begas with 70 Pingelap people; he had reached the island on his way to Jaluit.

I could leave for Pingelap on board of the warship already the following day as per my requested requisition, to bring more people designated for Truk and to leave at the same time food provision for a few weeks for those left behind.

I had to send the medical officer Dr. Girschner of H.M.S. CONDOR upon instruction with the November steamer to Yap. He diagnosed the illness as pseudo beribori. The reports received in Ponape were confirmed here, that the so-far plentiful supply of fish in the island group had stayed away for unexplained reasons in October and November, and that the disease had begun in October as a result of excessive consumption of the young core of the palmtrees. (It had) at the same time extended to chicken and ducks; that according to the list kept by the mission's teacher, 70 people had become victims; that the disease had decreased with the reappearance of the fish in December, and that the condition of nutrition had improved. This was furthermore proven when asked, whether they could sell fish, the people answered that it was Sunday and none had
gone to catch fish. Only non-producing palms and those felled by the typhoon and then withered away, are there to be eaten.

The deceased were mainly poor people to whom the wealthy supplied nothing or little. The local trader, a half-blood, who himself was however not very well equipped, has been guilty of usury in a number of instances so that I had to take him with me for judgement.

If my promise, given the beginning of August while there with H.M.S. SEE ADLER, to return within two months, would have been realized, and would not have been prevented by the confirmed damage to the PONAPE, the island could have been spared new trials. In August Pingelap had besides their wealth of fish a fair supply of 10,000 palms, taro patches which were again replanted, pigs, chickens, and ducks.

The island was left the very evening of arrival, taking along 207 people, with the instruction that, in case of necessity, 400 - 450 of the remaining might yet be relocated by the PONAPE to Kosrae. I will not be able to fulfill even this intention as the PONAPE has still failed to appear, which is incomprehensible. If she will not arrive before the departure of the mailboat and if no correct information can be given by the same about (her) time of arrival, I will give instruction to the mailboat to touch Pingelap and, if necessary, to take willing people to Kosrae for resettlement.

I returned here on December 11. The Pingelap people were literally in competition to receive the Pingelap people with mainly unselfish
hospitality. Unfortunately several of the latter have died since then.

Already on December 12, the CONDOR was ready for a short roundtrip with me through the western islands, in order to bring the remaining 43 Pingelap people to Truk and, to show the flag, (and) continued to all island groups which had been visited by the 700-ton Australian trade steamship. Poloot was touched to take on local weapons.

Truk was meanwhile also visited November 18 - 19 by a typhoon, causing however only a little damage. No one perished, few houses were destroyed, only a small number of palmtrees felled, whereas breadfruit trees were more damaged. The barometer fell to 742 m. as observed by the mailboat which had arrived the previous day. (The minimum of the Ponape typhoon was 713.5 mm, as observed by the PONAPE.)

Time was lacking to investigate the disease which had appeared there. Dr. Girschner was to have made observation on his way through. I therefore requested the mailboat's captain to prolong the planned stay on Truk for 24 hours.

The following day we steamed on to Poloot. Six rifles had already been brought in and I thought it advisable to leave immediately upon the news that the island Olol had recently been hit by a second typhoon and because of a report from people just arrived from Tamatan that all food provisions were lacking.

A report by Etscheit's manager and trader, the second and weaker typhoon took place November 17 - 18, and had also slightly touched
Piherar. It concerns therefore the same as the one which had reached Truk.

I found in Olol that the quarter reserved for natives was severely damaged: all fruit trees except a large number of coconuts of trees, no longer in evidence, were destroyed. The natives had only received the day before the provisions, sent to them in September, which due to bad weather had been landed on another island. They lived only off fish and other seafood as well as of a certain wall-pepper (?). They were first inclined to settle for a few months in Truk, but declared afterwards to die on their island rather than to give it up, even temporarily. This was confirmed by the chiefs of Ono and Magerlap present there, as the Piherara people had made it their residence. I left more food provisions behind. The appearance of the people was comparatively good. Deaths and disease had not occurred.

Etscheit's plantation has not suffered very heavy damage. Of the 5000 bearing or not-bearing palm trees, 2500 - 3000 remain; of the other 35,000 - 40,000 palm trees, by far the majority of them remain. A total of 6000 gaps have to be replanted. The north of the island is believed to have been carried away to a length of approximately 40 m.

The groups Lossop, Namoluk, Etal, Lukunor, and Satawan were touched after Olol. It was necessary to take several people along as prisoners from some of these islands, mainly because of transgression of regulation limiting excessive dancing and because of spiritual incitement to dis-
obedience. Ponape was reached again on December 23.

Besides these strenuous journeys the H.M.S. CONDOR has also taken care of and changed the attach-buoy in a most appreciated way, after the other was taken care of by the mailboat GERMANIA. Furthermore the unmarried Malayans were taken to Herbertshohe, departing the third of the month.

I request respectfully recognition by the Imperial Navy Administration of the far-reaching courtesies and assistance of the commanders.

A whaler appeared on the 7th of this month outside the entrance to the harbor. The captain, who landed by boat, decided however to continue immediately his journey to Saipan as I would not permit trade without payment of tax, also acquisition of provisions of food and wood only for cash. Allegedly he intends to remain a few days in Ponape on his return journey.

The steamer of Burns Philp has visited the islands without success. It seems that she hit the reef in Satawan, however soon freed herself. After these experiences and the changes caused by the typhoon, the firm will most probably relinquish its plans for the Carolines.

The Japanese, who wished to return mid-December, have not yet shown up. I suppose that they will apply at once for an extended trade license to establish at least a branch station in Truk.

A roomy boat house and a refuge on the reconstructed rifle-range have been added to the finished government buildings. The useless foundation
of the old hospital has been eliminated. After the departure of the
steamer, the new construction will begin on this site. The residence of
the married captain of the PONAPE will then be erected, followed by the
construction of the Vice-Governor's house.

With the presence of the two warships and with regard to the repre-
sentation, many considerable inconveniences have arisen.

An educational reaction to the typhoon by the Ponape people cannot
be dismissed. They still report to work in unchanging numbers. The 17,000
coconuts which so far arrived here, have been distributed for planting,
apart from 3000 which were sent to Pingelap and Mokil. The requests are
still such that I will have to procure more seed-nuts.

The northeast passage is remarkable by the very strong tempest (?)
which may be the more conspicuous because whites and brown show in many
instances a certain nervous tension in this direction since the typhoon.
The health condition of natives has remained rather favorable apart from
several cases of dysentery.

The disarmament continues quietly. Were brought in:

November 15 - 30: 15 rifles and 245 shells
December 31 rifles and 110 shells
January 1 - 10: 24 rifles and 127 shells
wherefore the total: 493 rifles and 3601 shells.
Summarization: Permission will not be granted for the import of weapons for resale, as the supply of muzzle loaders is sufficient for years to come.
As the supply of muzzle loaders with local firms covers many years' needs, it is brought hereby to attention that until further notice permission for importation of rifles for the purpose of sale will no longer be granted in any case.

Ponape, the 19th November, 1905

signed Berg

Correctly copied -

Ponape, the 14th November, 1905

Scharlauck
Secretary

(Seal:) District Administration
Ponape
Vol.: IX
Ref.: CRS Gl  Item: 9-3  Document: 3  Page: 19-21

From: Imperial District Administration, Ponape
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: (Herbertshoehe, July 12, 1906)
Subject: Surrender of weapons
Islands: East Carolines

Summarization: The disarmament of the East Carolines has been completed: 1075 rifles and 7252 shells have been surrendered. Weapons still in circulation will have to be registered and carry a stamp. Muzzle loaders are in good supply.

Request for reimbursement of personal expenses incurred for disarmament, and for evacuation of typhoon victims with the help of the warship SEEADLER.
Imperial District Administration
Ponape

J. No. 566
No. 86

Concerns disarmament and regulation for weapons.

Following report No. 50 of March 9, 1906, 70.270.

2 enclosures.

I would like to report herewith the disarmament of all of the East Carolines.

Confiscated in Ponape inclusive of Pakin and Anuk were:

5/14/06 - 5/17/06: 545 rifles and 3998 shells

in Truk inclusive of Laot:

11/22 - 12/3/05 438 rifles and 2531 shells

on other islands:

6/2 - 4/2/06 92 rifles and 723 shells

total 1075 rifles and 7252 shells

which accounts in relation to population, women and children included,

for the latter island one rifle per nine persons; on Truk one rifle for

30 persons, and for Ponape one rifle to less than six persons. To this is
to be added a large number of machinery to manufacture shells, percussion-cap powder in cans, bullets, bullet moulds and shell belts. Eleven rifles with shells were swept away from the small islands during the typhoon. Exact report is not available for Ponape; many shells together with a number of rifles were swept into the sea and lost in the mud.

The total disarmament cost Mk. 23,149.96 with the consideration that the natives had to pay Mk. 200.- and this not only in illegal trading.

A weapon may be present here and there in Ponape. During the past months, I have with the cooperation of the mission inquired and collected these weapons by delegated chiefs; consequently and if the surrender were refused, a request by letter was initiated. This request was followed without exception.

In fulfillment of the intention announced in communication No. 188 of November 14, J. No. 904, I have now published the order enclosed herewith in certified copy of the 27th of the past month; this mainly to requisition combat weapons and to establish the number of muzzle loaders which may still be in the hands of the people of Ponape. Approximately 40 of the latter have been voluntarily surrendered, as the pigeons have become scarce. Since the transfer of the island district to the Empire, 119 have become the property of the natives:

1899 - 0; 1900 - 1; 1901 - 43; 1902 - 12; 1903 - 39;
1904 - 17; 1905 - 5; 1906 - 2.
The order should also assure that rifles in circulation be surrendered to responsible persons. The stamping will follow the former custom of East Africa and as forgery is easily possible, the administration's insignia will be imprinted to follow the Russian example. A registration of better weapons and all short hand weapons with regard to whites should suffice, especially if they have been supplied with number and firm, and that therefore damage be avoided. As long as trade weapons are stored under the supervision of the administration, stamping is not necessary and also not recommended in the case of re-exportation.

Enclosed announcement in certified copy of the same day will accomplish the safe storage of provision of muzzle loaders and shooting gear for trade purposes. As soon as the multiple and urgent construction will allow it, small and solid space will be erected for the administrative supply of weapons and ammunition. The content of the announcement is not included in the order because of the detailed regulations. It did not seem to be possible nor damaging to submit draft of the regulation for authorization. To this I respectfully wish to mention that the two latter authorized drafts of regulations submitted in November 1904 by decree No. 22 of February 11, 1905, K. 19226/5569 have not been dealt with because of the poor communication conditions with Berlin and Herbertshohe.

In conclusion may I be permitted to bring to your kind attention the request for reimbursement of considerable expense accumulated in
consequence of the disarmament maintained for one year at great hardship in Ponaple; the loss suffered by natives as a result of the typhoon; and the presence of the warship SEE ADLER, dispatched for assistance, and causing expenditure for representation. With the often small expenditures, it is impossible to account for these in detail. However they have now surpassed more than Mk. 3,000.- in my time of service of one and 3/4 years, and were caused together with the two sojourns of H.M.S. CONDOR and representation during birthdays of His Majesty, this without counting the losses by the typhoon. The guideline given at the transfer of the Imperial Government of East Africa with a decree of 1897, that the District Administrator should not have to represent (the government) would certainly have taken on another color in Ponape, where the political image of this peculiar island, with love for festivity, splendor, and hospitality, and also the greed and sensitivity of warring natives. Everyone knowing these conditions will confirm this, especially the Governor, Dr. Hahl, who, when in Ponape, in his own experience fully exceeded his yearly remuneration by Mk. 600.- in the interest of service.

The Governor has received copy of this report.

The acting Imperial Vice Governor

signed Berg

To the Foreign Office
Colonial Division
Berlin
Summarization: Muzzle loaders, shells, and powder to be warehoused in administration's depot; to be made available by written request.
Vol.: IX  
Ref.: CRS G1  
Item: 9-3  
Document: 4  
Page: 22  

From: Imperial District Administration, Ponape  
To:  
Date: May 29, 1906  
Subject: Proclamation  
Islands: East Carolines  

Certified Copy:  

Imperial District Administration  
Ponape  
J No. 566  

Announcement  

concerning the storage of supply of muzzle loaders and shooting gear.  

With reference to paragraph 2 of the order of November 19, 1900, concerning the prohibition of import of weapons, shooting gear and explosives for the Island District of the East Carolines, it is herewith publicly announced that supplies of muzzle loaders and shooting gear, imported for trading, have to be surrendered by May 31st of this year by their owners at their own risk at the administrative warehouse if they exceed 5 rifles, 10 kg. powder, 5 kg. small shot, and 1000 percussion caps per store. The return will follow application as of need.  

No fee will be required for storage for the time being.  

On board the schooner (?) PONAPE, Southseas, April 27, 1906  

The Acting Vice Governor  

for correct copy  
Ponape, May 29, 1906  

Seal: District Administration, Ponape  
Scharlauck, Secretary  

signed Berg
From: Imperial District Administration, Ponape

Date: May 29, 1906

Subject: Proclamation

Islands: East Carolines

Summarization: Muzzle loaders, shells, and powder to be warehoused in administration's depot; to be made available by written request.
From: Imperial District Administration, Ponape
To: 
Date: May 29, 1906
Subject: Proclamation: Weapon Control
Islands: German Southsea Islands

Summarization:

1) Imported weapons not belonging to the Administration must be stamped and registered. Exceptions may be made.

2) Registration receipts with name and description of weapons must be issued. Permission may be withdrawn in case of misuse.

3) A charge of Mk. 3 is required.

4) All weapons are to be registered and stamped within 6 months. After expiration of this term whites and islanders will be punished. (See paragraph 6)

5) Transactions in weapons require a permit by the Administration.

6) Contravention is punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 months and a fine of up to Mk. 1000.
Imperial District Administration
Ponape
No. 566

Ordinance, concerning the traffic in weapons in the East Carolines.

By reason of paragraph 15, section 3 of the Protectorate's law (Imperial Law Journal 1900 p. 813) in relation to paragraph 5 of the regulation of the Imperial Chancellor of September 27, 1903 (German Colonial Journal 1903, p. 509) and in supplement of the regulation of October 17, 1899, concerning the prohibition of the remittance of weapons, ammunition, explosives, and alcoholic beverage to natives in the island district of the Carolines, Palau, and Marianas, as well as the regulation of November 19, 1900, concerning the prohibition of importation of weapons, shooting gear and explosives for the Island District of the East Carolines, it is herewith ordered that which follows:
#1.

Each imported weapon which does not belong to the supply of the administration nor stored under administrative supervision has to be stamped and entered into the register kept by the Imperial District Administration.

In certain exceptional cases the stamping can be exempted.

#2.

By reason of the registration, the owner will receive a permit which will describe the weapon and evidence the name of the person entitled to carry the weapon.

In case of abuse the permit may be withdrawn permanently or temporarily.

#3.

A fee of Mk. 3.- is to be paid for the permit. A fee of Mk. 1.- will be due for reissuance of lost permits.

#4.

Persons who are in possession of weapons at the date of implementation of this ordinance will have to apply within six months for an issue of the permit, which will be free of charge.

Should firearms not stamped nor registered be found in possession of whites or natives after expiration of dateline, the punishment of #6 will be implemented.
An administrative authorization is required for transfer of firearms, be it by sale – exchange, gift or otherwise.

Contravention of this ordinance will be punished with imprisonment up to three months or a fine up to Mk. 1000.- for (one person) alone or in connection with one another; also the requisition of the firearms, which is recognized as the object of contravention.

The ordinance is in force the 1st of June of this year.

For correct copy, Ponape, May 29, 1906

(Seal:) District Administration, Ponape
From: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
To: Governor, Herbertshoehe
Date: January 24, 1907
Subject: Dissolution of Jaluit Co.'s concession (copies of letters)
Islands: East Carolines

Summarization:

To: District Administrator, Ponape. Attached copy of letter to the Jaluit Co. concerning the dissolution of the concession as of July 2, 1901. The Company has not objected, but asked for subvention and help to obtain reimbursement for advances on plantations, which was granted. Settlement of real-estate sale has been paid.

To the Jaluit Co. in Hamburg, December 15, 1906: Confirms Jaluit Co.'s letter of December 12, 1905. Damages for premature dissolution of the concession cannot be validated due to political condition with the British Government. The Imperial Chancellor is not authorized to accept claims for expenses and damages. Relations of the Empire to another state are required for the maintenance of order in the protectorate. It is therefore with regret that claims for damages cannot be entered.

Claims against contracts with the islanders have to be settled in civil court.

The Jaluit Co. cannot be released from its obligation to the treasury for the land acquired in Ponape. The budget does not provide means for the acquisition of the terrain. Loan-grants by the budget have been in the interest of the Company and must be reimbursed.
CONTINUED

The lease of the large and productive Truk group contradicts the declaration of April 10, 1886 of mutual freedom of trade and traffic in the German and English territories and protectorates in the West Pacific. The contracts concerning some islands in the Marianas cannot be compared as these are not within the sphere of the declaration and are situated in the administrative realm.

The allotted yearly amount of Mk. 6000 will cease on October 1, 1905.

The District Administration of Ponape has received directions as to the limitations of licenses for trading stations.

The dissolution of the concession has been formally applied for from the Imperial Chancellor, to become effective October 1, 1905.
I am sending your Honor the enclosed copy of a letter to the Jaluit Co. of May 15 of last month and of a decree to the Imperial District Administration in Ponape of today, concerning the cancellation of the East Carolinian concession of July 2, 1901.
I am sending your Honor for your kind information the enclosed copy of a letter to the Jaluit Co. of the 15th of last month on the cancellation of the concession of 7/2/1901.

The company has not raised objections to the winding up of the concern, but only requested administrative support in transactions with natives on the reimbursement of advances for plantations. I have agreed to this support and request to act correspondingly.

Concerning the real estate to be taken over by the company, I have referred to the company to direct its application to that place. From the accounting to take place there, the sale of real estate had disbursed:

- Mk. 7600.00 price of acquisition 3/4 of year 1904 Bl.69
- Mk. 66.59 expenditure for hospitality to chiefs participating in sale - 2. quarters of year 1904 Bl.69

Expected direction by the Governor according to decree of 2.2.03 No. 10 concerning a tax on the land to be bought by the treasury will have been dealt with by the Government's decree of 7/10/03.
The formal recall of the East Caroline concession has now been applied from the Imperial Chancellor.

Foreign Office, Colonial Division
signed Dernberg

To the District Administration in Ponape

Copy KA 14739/06

To the letter of 12/19/1905

August 8 of this year	Berlin, December 15, 1906

As the Jaluit Co. has itself recognized in its kind letter of 12/09/05, the political condition of the realization of compensation claims for premature dissolution of the concession of 7/2/01, as planned by the Imperial Chancellor's decree of the same day, have been completely negated by the Government of Great Britain.

The dissolution of the concession is therefore in question only in the presented case of the regulation relating to notes of June 25-26, 1901.

From its number 2, the Imperial Chancellor is authorized to declare only the bestowed rights of the company annulled without claim at any time, either totally or partially, to compensation of expenses or damages to the company, if the relations of the Empire to another country or the maintenance of order in the Protectorate make it necessary to recall the concession. I
may therefore not agree to my regret to the proposition of further indemnification.

The wording of contracts with natives concluded by the District Administration in Ponape does not include a security of mortgage of advances (made) to the plantations and it must be therefore left to the Jaluit Co. itself to present civil rights claims of the natives through the qualified authority.

I also cannot release the company from relinquishing its application in view of the existing legislative regulations for real estate, acquired for the time being for the treasury. There were no means available in the budget for the acquisition of the terrain in question. These have been paid in advance by the land treasury in the interest of the company and must be returned to the same.

The leasing of the large and productive Truk group is opposed to No. II of the declaration concerning mutual freedom of trade and communication in German and English possessions and protectorates in the Pacific Ocean of April 10, 1886. The contracts on each island in the Marianas cannot be compared as the lease-land is not situated and does not bear on the area of influence of the mentioned declarations, as it deals with property of the treasury. However I follow the opinion that the yearly sum of Mk. 6000.- of Act. 1, 1905 established in the concession, can be eliminated.
As to the suitable limitation of licenses for trading stations, the District Administration in Ponape has been given already previous orders on the occasion of the destruction by the typhoon.

I shall now make formal application to the Imperial Chancellor for the dissolution of the concession to be retroactive to October 1, 1905.

Foreign Office, Colonial Division
signed Dernburg

To the Jaluit Co.

in Hamburg.
Summarization: Jose Portusach was requested by letter of November 27, 1899 to desist exploitation of the islands and return the workers to their residences; this has been accomplished.

Portusach and Harrison have lodged protest, and write that they have property rights to the islands. They have been ten years (since 1883) in undisturbed possession, and also entered registration at Agana.

The islands of Pagan and Agrigan were publicly offered for lease on June 27, 1892. As to Alamagan, Portusach admits that he began to exploit the island in 1893.

It is believed that the two have approached their governments for support of their claims.

Duplication: pp. 3 & 4

From: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
To: Governor, Herbertshoehe
Date: April 23, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, June 16, 1900)
Subject: Portusach and Harrison
Island: Agana

Summarization: Copy of communication addressed to the Administration, Saipan concerning claims for real estate in Agana. Evaluation of the case can only be made after examination of the files. It is already apparent that the claims do not concern the real estate, but compensation for plantations, buildings, and produce.

Duplication: Pages 6 & 7
I submit respectfully to Your Honor for information enclosed copy of today's decree directed to the Imperial District Administrator in Saipan concerning compensation claims of Jose Portusach in Agana.
Berlin, April 23, 1900

To Report No. 24
of January 10, 1900

An examination of the compensation claims, raised by the American national Portusach and the Englishman Harrison, can only happen after reception of relevant files.

I point out, however, already now that from the submitted protest the two mentioned (persons) seem not to claim land property rights; but rather compensation for installation, such as plantation, housing, and produce.

Foreign Office
Colonial Division

(signed) Bushka

To the Imperial District Administrator
in Saipan K 7569
26526

Duplication: pp. 6 & 7.
Vol.: IX
Ref.: CRS Cl Item: 11 Document: 3 Page: 9-16
From: Saipan
To: Governor of German New Guinea, von Bennigsen, Herbertshoehe
Date: April 5, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, August 12, 1900)
Subject: Portusach and Harrison
Islands: Agrigan - Pagan - Alamadan - Rota - Anatahan

Summarization: Submits files concerning the case of the American Portusach and his brother-in-law Harrison, an English subject. They have asked their respective governments for support of their claims.

Portusach's sister, the wife of Harrison, has exploited the islands of Agrigan and Pagan without having obtained the Spanish Government's permission, nor paying compensation to them. This might have been tolerated with the cognition of the administration in Guam. The islands were offered for lease to the public on June 27, 1892. There were several offers, of which Portusach's was the lowest, but nothing happened and Portusach continued to use the islands without payment. One claimant received the island of Anatahan for his silence. Later on the matter was again raised, and Portusach sent a request to the Colonial Office on August 10, 1899. The request was forwarded to the Governor General under September 17, 1895 (?) but was not answered. Portusach continued to use the islands. During the war year of 1898 the government in Manila leased Agrigan, Pagan and Alamagan to Portusach for four years.
April 28, 1898 Portusach requested possession of the islands from the Government in Agana, and received reply of April 29, 1898 that certain conditions had to be fulfilled. Portusach still remained undisturbed on the islands without fulfilling any of the conditions; by this time the islands included Alamagan. June 20, 1898 the American warship CHARLESTON seized Guam and made prisoners of the Governor, some officers, and civil servants.

May 14, 1899 the new Governor, Colonel Blanco, arrived in Saipan, the new government seat. June 22, 1899 the lease to Portusach was dissolved. A new contract was made with lessees who were residents of Saipan. This contract was retained with some changes after the take-over of the Marianas by Germany as of the report of December 12, 1899. Portusach was informed of this on November 27, 1899. He was asked to cease exploitation of the islands. Immobilia was surrendered to the new lessees in negotiation with Portusach and Harrison. The workers were repatriated by Harrison.

On December 22, 1899 Portusach submitted the register of property rights to the islands of Agrigan and Pagan, entered in his name in Saipan. Harrison also protested by letter of January 1, 1900, although he had not been mentionned as lessee, proprietor, or partner.

Portusach states that he exploited Pagan since 1833, Agrigan since 1886, and Alamagan since 1898.
As to property rights to the islands of Pagan and Agrigan, which Portusach claims: the assessor Perez continued administration after the Spanish government had left Guam. He was in charge of land registration. Spanish "mortgage regulations" were entered into the register of property, however long the grant had lasted, but this does not minimize the right of a third party. This regulation was used during the transfer of Guam to the American Administration. It was also used in Saipan after the sale of the islands until the actual date of take-over. It is difficult to decide and allocate responsibilities from the time of the signing of the treaty to the actual take-over. The entries into the Saipan register concern the creation of property titles for residents of Saipan. The assessor on Guam has made wide use of this after the U.S. take-over, which did not limit itself to Guam but also to islands which still remained Spanish possessions. He assigned the whole of Rota to four residents on false testimony, whereas all of Rota's residents had made use of the land and their existence was thus threatened. The unfair entry into the register has been cancelled by the courts. The same concerns the total of the islands of Pagan and Agrigan. The entry into the land register, made by a foreign administration, has been declared void by decision of the court on February 12, 1900.
respect to the Government's regulation limiting the export to other districts, it relates moreover usually to workers who were employed there already under Portusach, the previous user of the islands.

Concerning the import of labor I refer respectfully to my report J. No. 197 of 9/12/1900.

Fritz

To the Imperial Governor of German New Guinea
the Honorable von Bennigsen
Herbertshoehe.
Imperial District Administration, Saipan

To: Imperial Governor von Bennigsen, German New Guinea, Herbertshoehe

Date: September 1, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, September 26, 1900)

Subject: Survey of Tanapag Harbor

Island: Saipan

Summarization: Request to send ship and equipment to survey and measure the harbor of Tanapag.

p. 95 July 17, 1901: Note by governor that the request is to be made in December when the warship CORMORAN will come.

p. 97 December 21, 1900: from the Secretary of State of the Navy, Berlin advising that circumstances do not permit a survey of the harbor of Tanapag for the time being.

Duplication: pp. 97 & 98
Imperial District Administration
Saipan

J. No. 183

Saipan, September 1, 1900

Imp. Government
Herbertshoehe
rec’d 9/26/1900
J No. 1140

The survey of depth and measurement of the harbor of Tanapag has become a necessity under the new traffic conditions. From a statement of the Captain of the MUENCHEN such a large ship cannot enter without an accurate confirmation of the depth. The anchorage of the shipping is however to be reached at high sea only with difficulty and danger. I am not equipped with the necessary instruments in order to undertake the measurements myself; I also doubt whether it would be recognized. I request therefore respectfully the dispatch of a survey ship and to bring the suggestion to the qualified authority. The necessary anchors (30) as well as 30 m. of galvanized chain and 30 powder kegs suitable for this purpose are here in readiness for the --?--. I expect that the ship will also be equipped with mechanism to undertake a blasting.

Copy of the report has been dispatched to the Colonial Division.

To the Imperial Governor
German New Guinea
Herbertshoehe

Fritz
9/26/1900
resubmit 12.1
R.v.B/
resubmit 1/11/1900
To files until further request.  H. 7/17

I have privately written to B, A. Fritz to present his request to the warship (CORMORAN) which is expected there.

Foreign Office
Colonial Division

Berlin, January 4, 1901

Imp. Government
Herbertshoehe
rec'd 3/8/1901
J. No. 165

Concerns order 346 of 6th of last month.

I submit to Your Honor the enclosed copy of a letter of the 21st of last month by the Secretary of State of the Imperial Navy concerning his position of the survey of depth and measurement of the harbor of Tanapag as suggested by the District Administration of Saipan.

The District Administration has been informed from here.

Foreign Office
Colonial Division

To the Government
Herbertshoehe

Hueber (?)
H.M.S. MOEWE is only available to undertake measurements in the Southsea. This ship is presently ordered to survey the waters in the Gazelle Peninsula and will be so engaged by request of the Foreign Office in the Bismarck Archipelago for years to come. Compelling reason only could oblige me to interrupt work in this archipelago.

As the management of the North German Lloyd is not intending to enter Saipan with a large steamer for some time to come, such a reason cannot be considered in my opinion.

I have therefore respectfully informed the Foreign Office that under these circumstances it is not for the present my intention to consider the measurement and depth survey of the harbor of Tanapag.

p.p. signed Schmidt

To the Foreign Office
Colonial Division
Locally
From: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
To: The Governor, Herbertshoehe
Date: March 3, 1901 (April 26, 1901)
Subject: Official insignia staff
Islands Micronesia

Summarization: The former governor of the Marianas, Eugenio Blanco, has requested his official insignia staff, which he would like to keep as a souvenir.

April 30, 1901: Note by Governor that the staff is not at Herbertshoehe.

Duplication: pp. 100 & 101
Requests advice and help to exterminate rats: mongoose to be sent from India.

Duplication: Pp. 102 & 104
Summarization: Advice of dispatch of documents sent to Saipan.
From: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
To: The Government, Herbertshoehe
Date: August 14, 1901 (Herbertshoehe, October 21, 1901)
Subject: Documents
Island: Saipan

Foreign Office, Colonial Division

Berlin, August 14, 1901

Imp. Government
Herbertshoehe
rec'd Oct. 21, 1901
J. No. 1058

I hereby send respectfully a copy with enclosures of another order addressed today to the District Administration in Saipan for your kind information.

Foreign Office, Colonial Division

p.p. Hellwig

to files

H. 10/21

Duplication: pp. 103 & 105
Summarization: The legal position does not permit the Government to take possession of wild cattle on the islands. Onwerless cattle become the property of the person who takes possession of them. A simple ordinance does not eliminate the public right. A special decree has to be enacted.

The Spanish request (concerning wild cattle on Tinian) does not seem to have the backing of the Madrid Government, and does not have to be recognized by the administrator.

Prohibition of hunting on Tinian is to be considered.

p. 108 August 11, 1900: Memo from the Governor that hunting rights on Tinian should be reserved for the Imperial Government.

pp. 109-110 November 19, 1900 From District Administrator Fritz to the Governor: Only administrative workers and families in charge of herds are permitted to reside on Tinian. The island and buildings are Government property, and a prohibition against hunting is therefore not required.

p. 109 It would however be needed for Saipan. Large areas—up to 2,500 ha.—have been claimed and entered into the register under the pretext of cattle grazing. They were however mainly interested in the exploitation of the
coconut palms. The Spanish Government did not recognize these claims. An example of this is the case of "Chalan Canoa" submitted for decision to the Governor.

There may be 60 head of cattle roaming on Saipan. It would be advisable to acquire the cattle from the previous owners for a small compensation. Until such time a prohibition against hunting is required. Pigs and fowl should not be included in the prohibition, as this would deprive the islanders of a source of income.

p. 110 December 31, 1900 from von Bennigsen to District Administration, Saipan: That the announcement concerning prohibition of hunting should apply to all islands of the Marianas.

p. 112 June 26, 1901 from District Administration, Saipan, to the Governor: Public notice also to include deer on Rota and Saipan.

p. 113 October 24 from Herbertshoehe to Colonial Division, Berlin: Information on public notice concerning the prohibition of hunting.

p. 115 June 26, 1901 from the Imperial District Administration: Proclamation prohibiting the hunting of wild cattle and deer, except by the Administration. Contravention to be punished by a fine of Mk. 300 or labor with the requisition of the captured game.
From: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
To: District Administration, Saipan
Date: August 14, 1901
Subject: Rats (See also Document 11, pp. 102 & 104)
Island: Samoa

Summarization: The Plantagen Company of the Southsea Islands informs that they have not succeeded in eliminating the plague of rats. The ferrets, which were imported, kill not only the rats, but also fowl and birds which in turn keep the insects under control. It has therefore been decided to kill the imported ferrets. In the Barbados, the mongooses which were imported to control the rats also created more problems than the rats.

Should a remedy be found the company would appreciate receiving the information.

Duplication: pp. 116 & 117; 118 & 119
Summarization: The official insignia staff of the Spanish Administrator has not been found by this administration.

An ivory cane with precious stones was sent by Don Eugenio Blanco to his majesty, the emperor, as a gift.
Imperial District Administration
Saipan, May 23, 1901

J. No. 19

to files

Copy of communication to the Foreign Office
Colonial Division.

To the report No. 12 K 1771/15116 of 3/3/01.

The Imperial District Administration or its officials have not been handed the insignia staff at transfer of the islands by the former Spanish Government of the Marianas or its officials, nor does it find itself in custody of the District Administration or the local administration.

However I recall that Don Eugenio Blanco handed an ivory walking cane, decorated with precious stones and ornaments, as well as its case, to the commander of the JAGUAR, Captain Kinderling, with the request to present it as a personal gift to His Majesty the Emperor.

Fritz.

To the Honorable Imperial Governor of
German New Guinea

von Bennigsen
Herbertschoehe
Summarization: Reports from Saipan have been sent to the Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin.
1) Letter to the Imperial District Administration in Saipan to whom I report in answer of communication on Rota of April 21 of this year J. No. 17 that I have submitted it to the Foreign Office.

2) Letter to the Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin, to whom I have the honor to submit the above communication on Rota of the Imperial District Administration on Saipan of April 21 of this year.

On behalf of V.D.G. (?)

Hahl
Summarization: The proposal for contract of lease which includes transportation from Yokohama to Yap cannot be ratified without Mr. Senfft's advice. The Japanese competition to the trade in the West Carolines seems to be doubtful.

Duplication: pp. 123 & 124
With regard to the conditions of trade in the West Carolines as described to Your Honor in report 26 of the second of last month and sent on February 5 of this year by District Administrator Senfft; parag. 3 of the presented draft of the lease contract for the planned establishment of a shipping line between Yokohama and Yap seems to be questionable; it would further the competition for trade in the West Carolines of the Japanese component. I have therefore decided to take position to the requested authorization of the lease contract when Mr. Senfft will have expressed himself on the matter. He has set out on home leave at this time.

Foreign Office, Colonial Division
signed Stuebel
Above copy will reach the Imperial Government for information.

Foreign Office
Colonial Division

Kuchel

To the Imperial Government
Herbertshohe

to files
Hh 12/9
DMG
on behalf
Knake

Summarization:

Geographical position.
Climate.
Health conditions.
Produce and trade: copra, tobacco, cacao and coffee exported by Pagan Co. and Hiki Co.

Cultivation and lease of land: amounts paid vary with quality of land on which to grow coconut palms. The settlers grow root, but mainly coconuts which bring in a good reward. Plantings of cacao, coffee, and tobacco need more care. An investment of 5,000 - 10,000 Mk. is needed for the basic agricultural tools. The raising of cattle and crafts skills stand the colonist in good stead. Conditions for workers are not profitable. The islanders have their own land and work for Mk. 10 - 12 per month with free board. The Japanese are more expensive but have greater skill.

(This report is practically illegible.)

Page 129: blank
Summarization: Communication is forwarded concerning plague of rats.
To: Imperial Government, Herbertshoehe

Date: September 1, 1902 (Herbertshoehe, October 27, 1902)

Subject: Rats

Island: Saipan

To our Order No. 249 of 8/14/01.

I submit respectfully the enclosed copy of an order directed today to the District Administration in Saipan for your kind information, concerning the plague of rats.

Berlin, Sept. 1, 1902

Imp. Government
Herbertshoehe
Rec'd Oct. 27, 1902
J. nNo. 1250

Foreign Office, Colonial Division

To the Imperial Government
Herbertshoehe