INFORMATION ABOUT BUILDINGS, LAND, AND VESSELS
IN THE CAROLINES

1903 - 1905
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Etscheit property: Olol and Pihrar
From: The Vice-Governor, on board the S.S. KUDAT
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: August 26, 1899

Subject: Island:

Summarization: Journey from Singapore to Macassar:

1. Charter of the ship from Behn, Meyer & Co.: Delivery of coal; equipment of ship and payment agreed upon.
2. Purchase of office supplies and house equipment: accounts rendered.
   Harbor equipment and hospital equipment: accounts rendered.
3. Advance payment and alimentation for staff.
4. Miscellaneous expenses.
5 & 6. Total accounting and comments.

Continued: September 14, 1899, Herbertshoehe:

 Comments on accounting.

Visit with Governor of Macassar, Baron v. Hoefel.

Duplication: pp. 3 & 4, 15 & 16.
Information on property of the Imperial District Administration: Buildings:

Bielatsch:

1. Building of District Administration consisting of main building and two out houses, built in 1856 and acquired in 1899. Stone foundation and wooden upper storey.


20 m. east of administrative buildings:

3. Workshops and warehouse, built in 1897 and acquired in 1899, wooden structure.


12 m. north of the fortification:


7. On the fortification: warehouse, built in 1897 and acquired in 1899.

On the fortification:


11. 17 m. east of the fortification in the water: latrine built in 1902 with local materials.

12. On Tabelau: quarantine quarters, built in 1902 with local material.

13. On the west side of the fort: boat house, built in 1902 of local material.


Land:

15. Blelatsch (Heranz): On this territory are all buildings mentioned above, except #12 and #14.

Boundaries: North: on the inlet of Keng
           South: on the harbor of Tomil
           East: on the peninsula of Tabelau
           West: on the marketplace of Kolonie

Connected with the island of Yap by a stone dam. Bought in 1899.

16. In the district of Rul: piece of land--East--on the ocean 200 m. from the District Administration: of 860 square meters. Acquired in 1899 for a coal depot.

18. In the district of Ngof. Boundaries: North, on the land of the native Ma; East, on the land of the community; West, on the ocean. Undeveloped piece of land 1,650 square meters. Acquired in 1899.

19. North of Monastery Way. Boundaries: East, on the ocean; North, on the Namar Lagoon; West, on a way to Namar; South, on the Church Way. Acquired in 1899. 580 square meters were bought on January 2, 1900 by R. Friedlaender for 100 Mk. Register #58. The land is used for hospital installation and plantation research station by the government.

20. Between Rul and Nemar: on the Cloister Way to the Cemetery to the Ocean. 1.43 ha. undeveloped land, acquired 1899. Occupied by two fiscal ways, the mission cemetery, and a research garden. Register #66.

Kolonie:

21. East of Blelatsch: North and South, on the Ocean; West, on the Church Way. The buildings belong to the inhabitants with exception of the canteen of trader Friedlaender, the canteen of Tagalen Algaro and three buildings of Tagalen Pablo Antonio. In the middle of the land is a garden. Acquired in 1899. Register #69.
22. Boundaries: East and South, on the land of the mission; North and West, the land of the community Nemar. The land was bought on June 23, 1902 from the Chamorro woman Bartola Beck. Place of doctor's residence. It was bought for Mk. 100. Register #12. p. 20

23. Tagaran Canal: the Canal Inn: 5 m. x 4.5 m. x 3.5 m. Built in 1901.

Information on vessels of the Imperial District Administration:

p. 24

1 sail boat, 11 eight-oared boats, 2 rowing yaws, 1 canoe.

Duplication: pp. 3 & 4.
I have the honor to submit respectfully the requested documentation on buildings, real-estate, and boats belonging to the Imperial District Administration, Yap. The same report with enclosures has been dispatched to the Foreign Office, Colonial Division.

On behalf,

Dr. Born

To files
Herbertshoehe May 25

To the Imperial Government
Herbertshoehe

J. No.

Duplication: pp. 3 & 4.
CONTINUED -2

DOCUMENTATION
ON
BUILDINGS AND REAL ESTATE BELONGING TO THE
IMPERIAL DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION OF YAP
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LSD No.</th>
<th>Name of building and real estate</th>
<th>Designation of main building and annex and special installations</th>
<th>Location and information of street</th>
<th>Detailed description of buildings</th>
<th>Length and width</th>
<th>Information on year of construction or acquisition, style and construction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>District Administration Building</td>
<td>Service and residence with two annexes: kitchen and bathroom. First floor is the post-office. Covered with corrugated iron; masonry cistern.</td>
<td>Situated on the Peninsular Blelatsch</td>
<td>Main building: Length 14.70 m Width 10.30 m Height of ceiling 5.68 m Annex: kitchen: Length 5.20 m Width 7.03 m Annex: bathroom: Length 7.00 m Width 4.85 m Cistern: Length 4.68 m Width 4.10 m Depth 4.05 m</td>
<td>The building has first and second floor. Building erected in 1886, acquired in 1899; has a solid first floor and wooden second floor. Roof is covered with corrugated iron. A covered porch surrounds the house: 1.50 m wide. Porch open to east: 6.25 m long; 3.90 m wide. Construction is in good condition.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Home for staff</td>
<td>Home with covered porch</td>
<td>Situated on fortification</td>
<td>Length 13.10 m Width 5.00 m Ceiling height 3.07 m</td>
<td>Erected in the year 1890, acquired in 1899; built in wood, covered with corrugated iron. Oil-painted ceiling made of ?. Covered porch on two fronts 1.80 m wide. In good condition.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and use of rooms</td>
<td>Brief description of possible yard and garden rooms</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 offices</td>
<td>Surrounding the house an ornamental and a vegetable garden with a coral lane. In front of entrance, a stone candelabra.</td>
<td>Erected by the former Spanish Government in 1886 by Governor Manuel Anton. In its present condition acquired by the German Government in the year 1899.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 spare bedrooms</td>
<td></td>
<td>Open porch added in the year 1901. Cost of construction of porch approximately Mk. 200.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 store rooms</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 living rooms</td>
<td>A cistern and a tank serve the water supply.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 pantry</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 bathroom</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 toilet</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 post office</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 middle room</td>
<td>Description: see No. 6</td>
<td>Erected under Governor Manuel Anton. Remodelled 1900 (floor lowered) at cost of approximately Mk. 100.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(dining room);</td>
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<td>to left and right</td>
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<td>two living and</td>
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<tr>
<td>bedrooms each.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Furnished for two</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>bachelors.</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name of building and real estate</td>
<td>Designation of main building and annex and special installations</td>
<td>Situation and information of street</td>
<td>Length and width</td>
<td>Information on year of construction or acquisition, style and construction</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Workshops and storage buildings</td>
<td>20 m. east of Administration Building</td>
<td>20 m. east of Administration Building</td>
<td>Length 46.60 m</td>
<td>Building constructed in year 1897 and acquired in 1899; built in wood; covered with corrugated iron; in good condition.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Temporary men's hospital</td>
<td>8 m northeast of District Administration Building</td>
<td>8 m northeast of District Administration Building</td>
<td>Length 7.25 m</td>
<td>House constructed in 1901; built totally in local materials; covered with Pandanus leaves; stone floors; in good condition.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Temporary women's Hospital</td>
<td>12 m north of fort</td>
<td>12 m north of fort</td>
<td>Length 13.70 m</td>
<td>Constructed in 1902</td>
<td>Style as No. 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and use of rooms</td>
<td>Brief description of possible yard and garden rooms</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 room for fire equipment and paint</td>
<td>In garden grounds between the building and the District Administration are stored Yapese stone monies collected as fines.</td>
<td>Constructed by Governor Salvador Cortez.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 storage rooms</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 tool room</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2 living rooms for married corporals, 1 kitchen, 1 toilet</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 storage room for wood, corrugated iron; also houses smithy</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 room for boating material and cement</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 boat house</td>
<td>The house is surrounded by a small tree nursery as well as sugar cane and papayas.</td>
<td>Cost of construction Mk. 30.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 room for treatment</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cost of construction Mk. 50.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 bedroom</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 sickrooms</td>
<td>The house is surrounded by lawns.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lsd No.</td>
<td>Name of building and real-estate</td>
<td>Designation of main building and annex and special installations</td>
<td>Situation and information of street</td>
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<td>Information on year of construction or acquisition, style and construction</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Barrack</td>
<td>residential</td>
<td>Situated on fort</td>
<td>Length 24.80 m</td>
<td>House built in year 1890; acquired in 1899; built in wood; covered with corrugated iron; in good condition.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Width 5.33 m</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Height 3.82 m</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 storey</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Warehouse</td>
<td></td>
<td>Situated on fort</td>
<td>Length 45.70 m</td>
<td>House built in 1897; acquired in 1899; in good condition.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Width 3.94 m</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Height 3.70 m</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 storey</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Prison</td>
<td></td>
<td>Situated on fort</td>
<td>Length 20.60 m</td>
<td>House built in 1890; acquired in 1899; built in wood and covered with corrugated iron.</td>
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<td>Width 6.05 m</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Height 3.95 m</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1 storey</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Workers' house</td>
<td></td>
<td>Situated on fort</td>
<td>Length 10.25 m</td>
<td>House built in 1890; acquired in 1899; built in wood with corrugated iron roof; delapidated.</td>
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<td>Width 6.30 m</td>
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<td>Height 2.50 m</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1 storey</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Bath and toilet for staff</td>
<td></td>
<td>Situated on fort</td>
<td>Length 4.65 m</td>
<td>Wooden house constructed in year 1902; covered with corrugated iron; has cement floor.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Width 2.20 m</td>
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<td>Height 2.17 m</td>
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<td>p. 12</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Toilet for soldiers</td>
<td></td>
<td>Situated in water</td>
<td>Length 6.50 m</td>
<td>House built with native material in 1902; connected by 13 m long wooden with land and 23 steps with fort.</td>
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<td>Width 3.20 m</td>
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<td>Height 3.00 m</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brief description of possible yard and garden rooms</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 rooms for troops Situated in court; cistern 7.05 wide, 7.15 long, 4.00 deep, covered with wood and iron suction-pump.</td>
<td>See No. 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 pharmacy See No. 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 kitchens</td>
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<td>1 pantry</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 storage space</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 entry room See No. 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 rooms for prisoners See No. 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 supply storage room</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 sitting rooms See No. 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 bathroom Construction cost Mk. 25.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 toilet</td>
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<td>p. 13</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 entry room Construction cost Mk. 30.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 toilets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lsd No.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Quarantine Institution</td>
<td>1 warehouse, 1 residence, 1 toilet, 1 tank</td>
<td>On peninsular of Tabelau</td>
<td>Entry hall:</td>
<td>Institution built in 1902; warehouse and toilet of native material; residence of wood with coverage of leaves; porch with corrugated iron.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Length 12.65 m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Width 6.25 m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Height 4.60 m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Residence:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Length 9.00 m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Width 4.15 m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Height 2.40 m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Toilet: 1.5 m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Canoe house</td>
<td>To west side of fort</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Built in 1902 of native materials.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Pool hall</td>
<td>Situated on Church Lane</td>
<td></td>
<td>Length 47.00 m</td>
<td>The hall constructed in 1900 of native material, partly solid coral and lime.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Width 1.50 m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Blelatsch (Heranz)</td>
<td>The previously mentioned buildings are situated there, except Nos. 12 and 14</td>
<td>Bounded to north by Bay of King; south by harbor bay Tomil; east by peninsular Tabelau; west by marketplace of colony. Connected to Yap by wide stone pier.</td>
<td>Acquired in 1899; 2 piers north and south of island.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Land real-estate</td>
<td>Situated in District Rul; vacant lot</td>
<td>Bounded to east by ocean. 200 m distant from ocean</td>
<td>Area 560 qm</td>
<td>Acquired in 1899.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and use of rooms</td>
<td>Brief description of possible yard and garden rooms</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall: 1 room</td>
<td>Gardens with pebble lanes, steps hewn into soil leading to landing pier; 34 m. long, 32 m. wide</td>
<td>Construction cost approximately Mk. 1,000.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence: 3 rooms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 porch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 warehouse for canoe</td>
<td></td>
<td>Construction cost Mk. 10.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 vestibule and the hall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Land Register No. 2

Stand of cocopalm trees

Acquired by Spanish Government for construction of coal storage; Land Register No. 3.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lsd No.</th>
<th>Name of building and real estate</th>
<th>Designation of main building and annex and special</th>
<th>Detailed Description of Buildings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Land real estate</td>
<td>Vacant</td>
<td>In community Ngof on Yap. Bounded on north by the lane from Ngof to Niefl, on south by land of the native Ken, on east by a lane, on west by the land of the native Lukan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Area 3650 qm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Real estate</td>
<td>Vacant</td>
<td>In the community of Ngof. Bounded on north by land of the native Ma, on east by the land of the community, on west by the sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Area 1650 qm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Real estate</td>
<td>Hospital buildings in construction on this land.</td>
<td>Situated in north on Cloister Lane. Bounded on east by ocean, north by Emar (?), lagoon, on west by a lane, on south by Church Lane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Real estate</td>
<td>Vacant</td>
<td>Bounded on south by Cloister Lane; extends from cemetery to an arm of ocean between Rul and Nemar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Area 1.43 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and use of rooms</td>
<td>Brief description of possible yard and garden rooms</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p. 15</td>
<td>Coconut palmtree stand</td>
<td>Land Register No. 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coconut palmtree stand</td>
<td>Land register No. 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p. 17</td>
<td></td>
<td>Price of acquired land in 1900 Mk. 100.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p. 19</td>
<td>2 lanes, mission cemetery and vegetable research garden</td>
<td>Land Register 1866</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lsd</td>
<td>Name of building and real estate</td>
<td>Designation of main building and annex and special installations</td>
<td>Detailed description of buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Situación and information of street.</td>
<td>Length and width</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p. 18</td>
<td><strong>Real estate</strong></td>
<td>Buildings of the so-called Kolonie are there</td>
<td>Fast by Bieletsham Dam, north by the sea, west by Church Lane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p. 20</td>
<td><strong>Real estate</strong></td>
<td>Doctor's residence in process of construction</td>
<td>Boundaries on east and south by land of Mission, north and west by the community Nemar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Canal Bar</strong></td>
<td>Situated on Tagaren Canal.</td>
<td>Length 5.00 m Width 4.5 m Height 3.5 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and use of rooms</td>
<td>Brief description of possible yard and garden rooms</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p. 19</td>
<td>Buildings in Kolonie are the property of their inhabitants; built of native material. Exceptions: canteen of merchant Friedlaender; canteen of Tagaleen Alfaro; 3 buildings of Tagaleen Pablo Antonio; in the middle of the land an ornamental yard.</td>
<td>Land Register No. 69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Situated on land gardens in process of being planted</td>
<td>Price of acquisition: Mk. 100. Land Register No. 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p. 21</td>
<td>1 sittingroom</td>
<td>Cost of construction, Mk. 25.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp. 22 &amp; 23: blank</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INFORMATION OF SEA AND RIVER VEHICLES

BELONGING TO THE IMPERIAL DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION OF YAP
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Construction: size</th>
<th>Capacity and use of each room</th>
<th>Number and type of guns</th>
<th>Expenses</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>gross and net</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Cutter</td>
<td>wood</td>
<td>6.16 long</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bought in 1899 through offices of New Guinea Company in Sydney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.09 wide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.94 deep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>6 gig</td>
<td>wood</td>
<td>9.02 long</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bought in 1902 through Imperial District Administration, Saipan for Mk. 1238.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.78 wide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.72 deep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>5 gig</td>
<td>wood</td>
<td>7.62 long</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bought in 1900 through New Guinea Company in Sydney for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.69 wide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>With sail-device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.62 deep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Rowing yawl</td>
<td>wood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>See No. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Rowing yawl</td>
<td>wood</td>
<td>4.60 long</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bought in 1899 through Jaluit Company for:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.38 wide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.56 deep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Canoe</td>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>6.00 long</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bought in 1902 in Yap from Chief Ramewai for 23 pearl shells, value of Mk. 69.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.70 wide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.63 deep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vice Governor, Herbertshoehe

Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin

September 14, 1899

Expense Accounting

Protectorate

Summarization: Detailed accounting of expenses and exchange rates.
From: Imperial District Administration, Ponape
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: July 6, 1905 (Herbertshoehe, September 5, 1905)
Subject: Information on land and buildings
Island: Ponape

**Summary:** Changes of information concerning land and buildings have been lost in the typhoon. There will be no follow-up on the incomplete information due to the destruction of all buildings.
Imperial District Administration
Ponape

Ponape, July 6, 1905

J No. 408
No. 101

Imperial Government
Herbertshoehe
Received September 5, 1905
J No. 2183 W.

Concerns information on real estate and buildings:

Changes of information pertaining to real estate and buildings readied for dispatch have been lost in the typhoon with ? and documents.

I omit submitting incomplete information after destruction of all buildings.

Copy of this communication was received by the Governor.

The Acting Imperial Vice Governor

Berg

To the Foreign Office
Colonial Division
Berlin

To Files
From: Imperial Vice Governor, Ponape
To: Imperial Governor, Herbertshoehe
Date: December 12, 1899
Subject: Reports submitted
Island: Ponape

Summarization: Copy of reports of November 15 submitted.
To: Imperial Vice Governor, Ponape

Date: December 12, 1899

Subject: Reports submitted

Island: Ponape

To the Imperial Government
in Herbertshoehoe

is submitted respectfully under envelope copy of communication

J No. 62 of the 15th of last month.

Ponape, December 12, 1899

The Imperial Vice Governor

Hahl

Communication No. 19
v. J No. 119/1900

Duplication: pp. 20 & 21
From: Governor, Herbertshoehe
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: January 15, 1900
Subject: Cartridges and gun powder
Island: Ponape

Summarization: Cartridges and powder, which had been acquired from the Spaniards, were ordered destroyed in the interest of the government.

p. 26 October 19, 1899 from the Imperial Governor v. Bennigsen, Ponape:
Decree that cartridges and powder are to be destroyed without compensation to the buyer, Sarsas de Miquel.

p. 28 November 15, 1899 from Vice Governor, Ponape to Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin: The Spanish administration sold war materials to Mauricio Zarza. Zarza had obtained permission to ship the material to Manila. The storage had been ransacked by a native and the decision was made to dump the war material into the ocean. Zarza claims compensation.

Page 27: blank.
Copy of a submitted report (directed) here by the Imperial Vice Governor in Ponape of November 15, 1899 causes me to add the following: Destruction of Remington Shells bought from the Spanish was ordered by me. The buyer had bought these at his own risk without forming an idea how to turn it to profit. This order was given in the interest of the State. The buyer was just as incapable of storing the supply of shells as he was of their disposal which presented a dangerous situation to the Government station. Under no circumstance should compensation be made to the former owner of the shells. The powder kegs and the gun powder was cast into the sea by error, but no one should be burdened with the blame for this as it was carried out by my order and executed immediately. It could only be carried out after nightfall. The 24 powder kegs and 5 boxes of gun powder might be replaced to the Spanish trader, otherwise he should be directed to take legal proceedings.*

II Copy for information to Ponape.

The Imperial Governor R.v.B.

*I had already previously the honor to report this case in the travel report submitted by me.
After a native tried this afternoon to obtain through theft the Remington shells stored within the walls of the fort of Ponape, which the Spanish had sold to the firm Sarsas de Miguel, I order herewith that all the shells be destroyed by casting them into the ocean. The firm Sarsas de Miguel will not be afforded restitution for the destroyed shells which it had bought at its own risk as their destruction had to be undertaken in the interest of the State. The firm is not at this time in a situation to export the shells nor to actualize these in the country. The sale of shells to natives is prohibited.

The Imperial Governor

R.v. Benninggaen
Ponape, October 19, 1899

The Spanish Administration sold a series of war supplies to the merchant Maurecio Zarza in Ponape before the transfer. The supplies were stored in the citadel in a small house of corrugated iron and equipped with a heavy padlock. I informed the Spanish Commissar Cristobel de Aquilar of sale-conditions to Zarza by letter of October 14 and requested permission to ship the supplies to Manila with the Spanish transport steamer Uranus. I gave my consent for loading only onto the steamer by a letter of the same day. Copy of this correspondence is attached. Zarza thereupon requested permission to store the supplies; he intended to ship them with the first opportunity to China or Japan. I consented with the condition that the shells be broken at first opportunity, powder and lead thrown into the sea and only the shells be kept. Zarza consented to the conditions. Written agreement on this does not exist. On the eve of October 19 three natives forced the lock to the above corrugated iron hut; they were discovered as they left by the administration gate with a case. The pursuit led only to the restitution of the case. The offenders could not be traced later on.

From information by the Spanish Commissar 37,000 shells are stored. These were found at a count immediately undertaken by me, except some 30 which must have been stolen from a box found to have been broken into. From an account by Zarza, 39,224 shells should have been at hand. The same number was mentioned by a Spanish Government account submitted to me later on October 19. Accordingly 2224 Remington shells would have fallen into
the hands of natives. I am convinced that only 37,000 shells were stored. Natives must have been noticed by soldiers who worked nearby as soon as they left the citadel with the heavy shell case. By reason of a special order by Governor von Benningsen attached in copy, I had in the same night part of the supplies at hand cast into the sea, namely 37,000 Remington shells, 24 powder kegs and 5 cases of gun powder.

The latter was acquired by Zarza from the Jaluit Co. Zarza now asserts claims for compensation and requests indemnification for a total of Mk. 1011.93.

I attach copy of his statement of October 23 of this year. Only the above-mentioned objects have been cast into the sea.

In my judgment compensation for the 5 cases of gun powder is at the very most due to him. The other objects were stored "a las ordenes e instrucciones que V.S. Tuveera a bien dictar." He had obtained permission on September 1, 1898 to acquire the 5 cases. The Spanish Government has assumed the storage. Detailed conditions cannot be obtained.

I request (your) well disposed decision in how far a compensation should be granted to Mauricio Zarza and in how far he should be directed to legal proceedings.

The Imperial Governor

? Hahl
Governor, Herbertshohe

To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin

Date: January 15, 1900

Subject: Supplement to report from Ponape December 2, 1899
Concerns island - transportation and policing

Island: Ponape

Summarization:

p. 31 December 30, 1899: Copy of report of December 2 submitted to Governor. Supports Vice Governor's request for steamboat. Considerations of police troops to be used on Ponape.

p. 36 December 2, 1899 from Vice Governor, Ponape, to Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin: Inspection of Ponape's districts of Kiti, Matalanim, U and Not. Constant awareness of the situation is advisable in spite of the appearance of peace and quiet of the islanders. Contact with bad elements of the white race, the constant ongoing fight against the Spaniards, outbreak of epidemics and interference into religious expression has provoked distrust and treachery in the people. They view the German Government with respect and appreciate the freedom of religion, free venue on the whole of the island, and good health care.

To safeguard the administration of the island, it is well advised to use the chiefs' influence. The government's counsel to be used to settle family feuds and the collecting of debts, etc. The Capuchin missionaries confine themselves to teaching and it is advisable to maintain this situation with the addition of some help of the German Order.
CONTINUED -2

Additional troops are required to maintain the power of the government and to safeguard outlying islands. The use of the people of Ponape is not favorably considered and it would be advisable to use people from the Bismarck Archipelago or Dutch East India.

The presence of a warship during the months of December to February is desirable to avoid import of weapons and munitions by American whalers.

A geological and botanical report of the island follows. Notes the absence of roads leading into the interior.

p. 42 Poor condition of housing, public buildings, barracks, hospital is reported. A small research station has been established. Natives in Kiti and the planter Joaquim Gilimete in Kapemkrile (?) have sizable herds of cattle. Pigs, goats and sheep are in good supply.

Request to send attached order inclusive of pinnace as soon as possible.

From: Governor, Herbertshoehe
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: January 15, 1900
Subject: Supplement to report from Ponape December 2, 1899
Concerns island - transportation and policing
Island: Ponape

J No. 88
To the Imperial Government
in Herbertshoehe

submitted under cover copy of communication of December 2, 1899
J No. 88

Ponape, December 30, 1899

The Imperial Vice Governor

(signed) Hahl
Vice Governor Dr. Hahl has submitted copy of a general report of December 2. Mention of a steam pinnace is made in this report. I do not therefore wish to omit to mention that with Dr. Hahl, I believe a steam boat to be necessary and be financed from this year's state budget; also to report that the pinnace sent here has in no way proven itself. The same can only take approximately 5/4 hours to deep water and is not usable in rough seas within the harbor because of its construction. It seems that the pinnace was built certainly just for river transportation. For Ponape, a steamboat, if possible covered, is necessary. It should be able to spend several hours in deep waters and take fuel for a number of hours to enable the administrative official to land on islands and coastland outside the harbor.

Concerning Dr. Hahl's request for supply of men, it is recommended to hide one's time. I am now making a small experiment in German New Guinea as already reported, together with the reliable Consul Becker. ___ delegated assignment of Amboinesse (?). The Magassar ___ seem ___ to be of good quality; resulting therefore that new recruitment should be delayed.

If confirmed that the last contract on the Solomon Islands assign Germany the right of acquisition also in the old English part of this island group, police troops would best be recruited on the island Malaita, furnishing a quality by far surpassing that of the other islands. I have recently
concluded a contract with Hernsheim and Co. in Metupi for recruitment of
_?_ to 50 Buka _?_ to complement the local police and serve as
permanent workers. It may be possible that a small number of suitable
people may be chosen for Ponape. It will be difficult to obtain a good
choice of men as long as the Government does not possess its own ship.

It is, by the way, my opinion that Melanesians, known in the Carolines as
cannibals and despised by them, could not be by any means employed as
policemen. The Truk Islands may furnish some good people if the
Ponapeans will not enlist in the police.

II Copy of I

Vice Governor Dr. Hahl

For your esteemed information. In my opinion one should desist in any
case to employ Melanese as policemen in the Carolines. It is however
indicated that the New Pomeranian, now there, are made to work intensively
for the Government for several months before their return so that they
do not imagine to make long pleasure trips in the Southsea Islands at the
expense of the Government.

III Dr. Schnee for kind information Read, Schnee 5/6/1900

IV To files The Imperial Governor R. v. Benningense

Communication No. 78
W J No. 117/1900
The sailing-schooner "Tulekun", owned by Capt. Melander of Kosrae, arrived yesterday and will be sailing today to Hongkong via Guam. I use this occasion to submit the following general report.

I have used the departure of the transport-steamer Kudat and H.N.S. Jaguar for the establishment of the station and implementation of a number of voyages after having called together here the most influential people. I was well received everywhere, partly with demonstration of parade formation, firing of salvoes, etc. Several chiefs did not neglect to give food in recognition of sovereignty. The people show a proud deportment, they are aware of their strength. There are trained troops in Kiti, Metalanim and U. The strength of weapon-bearing men may come to 1000.

However these numbers will never act in unison as there exists an old enmity between U and Not. Supplies of Winchester magazine-rifles seem to be large. I believe that the situation of the settlement is for the time being totally secure; constant vigilance and extraordinary watchfulness in communicating with natives is obviously indispensable.

The people's character may have been harmless in former times. The constant contact with the worst elements of white population coming every year with ships and whalingships, the many years of rift with the Spanish, the affliction of disease of all kinds and religious confusion has turned the people dissolute, mistrusting, treacherous, but also proud and
freedom-loving. The constant need for weapons and war materials for which they must pay extraordinarily high prices turned them money and land greedy. I have found few well-organized labor operations.

There is now a reversal of these unfavorable conditions which were detrimental for the creation of lasting well-ordered conditions for a Government's authority. The natives are agreeably impressed with the change of Government and feel great respect for the German power. The change of Government has brought an end to wars with the Spanish and for the time being amongst themselves, freedom of religious expression, free circulation on the whole island and finally, good healthcare which is extremely important. The activity of the Government's medical officer is most laudable.

Concerning the matter of internal administration, the task before us will be undertaken with careful utilization of the existing native institution in order to win special influence amongst the people and limiting the authority which the chiefs have to assume; others which have to fall to the Government's authority. There is no lack of quality in this respect. My assistance has already been called upon repeatedly to settle land and boundary disputes and tribal discord. Many negotiations are needed to move the more powerful clans now engaged without consideration in exploitation, to implement more appropriate rights. I was not able to assist the family of a man on Metalanim, who had been banished for years because of blood-feud to obtain recovery of property. The return of
relatively ordered conditions expresses itself also in large numbers of claims for repayment, which can be validated in court, which was not possible previously.

The attitude of the missions will be exceedingly important to promote peaceful conditions. The natives are used to look upon them as political instruments. So far there is no reason to be dissatisfied with the Capuchins' activities. They keep strictly within the boundaries of teaching. I would recommend their continuation with the recommendation to supplement their ranks with German orders as the natives are used to them. I will report in due course on subsequent experiences and arrangements made.

To uphold undisturbed authority I believe it necessary to deploy from time to time the belief of constant vigilance which has to be strengthened; not to show loss of strength in military delivery. I would however hesitate to increase the troops beyond 50 men. This number has however to be reached to enable exercise of restraint mainly on the more distant islands. Enlistment of Ponape people has not led to satisfactory results. The additional increase would have to come from the Bismarck Archipelagos or the Dutch Indies.

With the lack of communication, I myself am not able to begin recruitment.

A desirable deployment of might in the first few years by frequent visits of warships is however indispensable; special consideration should be given to the presence of a warship in the harbor of Kiti from the end of
December to beginning of February in order to prevent import of weapons and munition from the American whalers.

I am powerless in this respect in view of the distance and the limited transport available.

I therefore request by reason of the above explanation:

1. Supply of approximately 40 men from Melanesia or Dutch Indies.
2. Proposal for the visit of warships or perhaps ships who are either outward or homeward bound.
3. Sending of German Capuchin Fathers and Brothers if this order is to remain in the district.

The bad weather condition has made a trip through the islands impossible. However I have penetrated into the interior everywhere from the beach. Erosion by the heavy rains are considerable and expanse of naked basalt is widely apparent. I could not determine exterior and visible traces of minerals. The foothills show only in few places coral content, falling steeply into the ocean and are not suitable for cultivation. Banks of the deeply incised river valleys are covered with loam, mainly weathered basalt. The soil seems to be extraordinarily fertile. If use of land is in question the slopes of the large mountain chains are best suited for the establishment of plantations. External conditions determine at first the land which extends inland from the Government compound between the heights of Tulun, Peleger and Tamatamentschaka towards Kiti,
the westside of the island. There, in the interior, large areas are found covered with grass which are suitable for cattle. I have almost the impression that this was the abandoned site of a past culture. The access is difficult everywhere. The island is surrounded with projection of reefs and mangrove. The map indicates the few harbor sites which are not spacious. The establishment of plantations without construction of large roads cannot be considered. I make exception here of the land on the ______________ harbor and the property of the deceased Kubary __________. The construction of the road from the Government compound to Kiti would have to be considered in the first place. The Spanish had started with it, had however to cease the operation during the war, and has now completely disintegrated. The mangroves do not shelter supplies of good hard wood; only sparse timber of good value is to be found in the forests. Product for export is not available apart from coconut and ivory nut (iron nut?). I could not find rubber-resinous vegetation in spite of intense and repeated searching, aside from three kinds of Lianas with weak resin-flow. Its botanical determination is not known to me. The reefs do not show mother-of-pearl shells, but young trapang of medium quality is present in large quantities. Fishing prohibition could perhaps be implemented to protect it for the future.

The set-up of the station demands much work and material. I have already reported that the houses are in quite poor condition. The house in which the doctor had been living was already previously evacuated by the Spanish and had to be demolished. Buildings for officials have been
remodelled, renovating and patching some of the walls. They are hardly comfortable, consisting of only two rooms, but will still have to serve for two to three years. Reconstruction of the warehouse, now completely in disrepair and the building of suitable huts for the soldiers will have to be the next consideration. The barracks are similarly decayed. Finally the administrative building needs serious restoration if it is to be preserved; the beams are partly rotted. The rain penetrated in many places. From reports by the Spanish carpenter, now taken into service, the houses have not been painted nor repaired in 5-6 years.

The interior furnishings, especially of the hospital, give difficulties as, at our arrival, the Spaniards had sold everything which was not attached and had taken it away. Even the military railway which led from the eastern to the western loading pier had been torn out and made into silver. The roads need urgent drainage if the buildings are not to be endangered.

Two hundred and ten trees have been felled for repair at the harbor installations. Here also no supplies nor signs remain. I have also started a small experimental garden in front of the gates to obtain at least some knowledge on cultivation of seed-carrying trees.

Finally promotion of animal-breeding has to be taken into consideration. Natives of Kiti and Joachim Gilimete in Kaperukrile have good cattle. Pigs are extraordinarily numerous. The breed lacks however new strains.
Goats and sheep seem also to thrive. There are no horses on the island.

My request for purchases is attached. The present budget has the necessary means.

I beg to request to arrange dispatch by the first possible means.

My request for provision of a pinnace and wood for construction has already been submitted.

The Imperial Vice Governor
(signed) Hahl

To the Foreign Office
Colonial Division
Berlin

Subject: Native land registration
Island: Yap

Summarization: There have been no entries into the land register of real estate owned by Carolinians. However, Spanish registration of Tagalene and Chamorro property has been maintained. The question arises whether these people, who are generally not granted the same rights as white people, should be exempt from the over-all ruling. One rule recommended for all three district administrations.

No sale to white persons has taken place since reception of the decree of January 20, 1900 from the Chancellor. Title to possession is based on notarized contracts from the former Spanish Governor. It is advisable to subordinate these people under the rule of the administration of natives.

There are exceptions of highly educated native people who have established businesses of rank. The Tagalene Pablo Antonio would not be able to continue his business enterprise, nor could he divest himself of his establishment to foreigners. Certain regulation of the decree of June 5, 1886 should be applied to such cases.
January 22, 1900: Copies of messages of January 12 and 27, 1900 submitted to Governor, Herbertshoehe.

January 22, 1900: Father Jose de Tiraµu's request for subsidies to erect a residence for the mission has been withdrawn. Requests however building materials at cost price as well as work force to erect the building in Roi.

January 12, 1900: The residence of the mission of the Capuchins which was established in Kiti had been destroyed during a rebellion of the natives against the Spaniards. The church remained standing. The mission station has been abandoned. Two hundred Catholics live in the community of Roi on the harbor of Mutok. Consent has been granted to move the church to Roi, where, for the time being, church services will be held once a month. The Fathers hope that a permanent mission station will be established and have asked the administration to provide a residence or at least the material for a residence. Father Jose was informed that the administrator was not empowered to grant the request.
The administrator recommends that it would not be advisable to give way to the mission's request. The islanders have been assured of the impartiality of the administration in religious matters. Their distrust could easily be renewed.

The missionaries who had been supported by the Spanish Government were informed that under the German administration they had to find their own financial independence.
From: Imperial Vice Governor, Ponape
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: January 22, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, April 12, 1900)
Subject: Mission: Separation of state and church

Ponape, June 22, 1900

To the Governor in Herbertshoehe

sent respectfully under cover copies of reports of January 12
of this year J No. 32 and of January 22, J No. 41.

The Imperial Vice Governor

(signed) Hahl
Following reports of the 12th of this month J No. 32.

On the occasion of renewed conversation with Father Jose de Tirapan, he mentioned that he wished to withdraw his request for free cession of the mission's residence, which was to be built in Roi. He expressed however his wish to obtain the material at cost price as well as the necessary labor.

The Imperial Vice Governor
(signed) Wahl

To the Foreign Office
Colonial Division
Berlin
The local Catholic mission of the Capuchins had also at the time of the Spanish Government established a mission settlement in Kiti on the so-called King's Place. A church and a residence had been constructed. The latter was destroyed by the natives during the rebellion; the church is still now in good upkeep. The station has been abandoned a long time ago by the Fathers. Catholics live only in the district of Kiti's community of Roi, situated on the harbor of Mutok; their numbers amount to approximately 200 souls according to Father Jose de Tirapan. The Father has the intention to demolish the church and to erect it in Roi. There are no obstacles on the part of the natives. I have therefore given my consent after careful investigation on the spot for exercise of the spiritual office and mission work in Roi. The Fathers wish to give at first only one service a month. After reinforcement of their numbers, which Father Jose seems to expect with confidence, the station would be permanently occupied. In consideration of this matter, Father Jose enquired if it would be possible for the Government to construct the needed residence or at least supply free material. The order is supposedly poor; his work is undertaken for the good of the colony, and good Christians would make good subjects. I have informed the Father verbally that I will not be able to authorize allocation of material for the benefit of the mission. The Father declared that he will have reached soon the limit of his financial ability. He
has approximately Mk. 1000 debts to the merchants and does not know how to do justice to his responsibilities. I assured him that I would probably be able to protect the mission of immediate distress, but it would not be possible to support the mission at the expense of the State. This was the case during the time of the Spanish Government.

I would like to declare myself against supporting any one of the missions with public means. The authority of the administration rests on the natives' belief in its complete impartiality. The results of assistance to any one party or religious institution beyond the measure of the necessary protection of freedom and invulnerability of person and property can certainly not be overlooked. The decline of mistrust of former times, just subdued, could easily arise again. Furthermore, the limit of future assistance is not foreseeable. All buildings, especially the church, were built with state assistance; the question of repair will soon become a burning one.

I have not omitted to disclose to Father Jose the legal situation of the missions and their financial independence from the Government in the German Protectorates. However he seems to be unable to accept the thought of independent defray of expense.

I request instruction on final decision on the mission.

The Imperial Vice Governor

To the Foreign Office
Colonial Division
Berlin

(signed) Hahl
Subject: S.M.S. SEEADLER
Island: Ponape

Summarization: SEEADLER remains in Ponape harbor due to lack of coal. Will resume journey in May.

Duplication: pp. 48 & 49.
From submitted exchange of correspondence of the special report it is apparent that I have had the opportunity to visit the group of Ngatik Islands on board of H.M.S. Seeadler. On April 27 at 2:00 p.m. I boarded ship together with harbormaster Martens and left the ship again on April 29 at 10:00 a.m. The crossing took place in favorable weather. In Ngatik, I went with the Corvette Captain Schack and Chief Medical Officer Dr. Hansen on land.

The group consists of the islands: Ngatik in the Southwest Paina in the North Pikinkaraker, Jerup, Uap, these three in the East Mataluk, in the South of the atolls.

Some very small islets which do not carry special names are yet to be added to the list, but have to be counted to Mataluk. A small inlet leads
through the outer reef, suitable for small schooners. Only Ngatik is inhabited. The number of inhabitants is said to amount to about 240. From approximate measurements by Corvette Captain Schack the island is 1500 m. long and 600 m. wide. The area of all of the islands contains approximately 150 ha.

Ngatik shelters a lagoon in mid-island used to raise Taro and bananas. These islands have experienced hard times since they have become better known through trade-traffic. Approximately 40 years ago, most of the males were shot by whalers and natives from Ponape who had came to plunder the accumulated tortoise shells. Shortly thereafter the rest fell supposedly victims to an attack of natives from the Mortlock Islands. An old man by the name of Isak still remembers the battle at which his father was killed. He himself lived on the Mortlock Islands, captured as a child. Three years ago a big tidal wave inflicted heavy damage to the islands; and again on November 28, 1898, they were visited by an inundation, especially Ngatik, which lasted eight days. All breadfruit trees died; approximately half of the palmtrees were uprooted and a piece of land of approximately 10 acres in the southwest corner was swept away. The cattle were completely lost.

Under the leadership of their chief, bearing the title of Nanmaraki, the inhabitants had assembled for the occasion of the visit. They submitted their affairs in detail. There are three parties or clans, each headed by a title holder: Nanmaraki, Majai, Tauk. The first is indisputably at the
head of all others. The land is completely divided; each inhabitant, i.e. every head of family has a share for residence and on the lagoon for cultivation. The islands which are not inhabited are subject to communal use. Each adult independent man may harvest Mk. 20. worth of copra. This price is equivalent to an amount of approximately 1/5 of a ton. The community's life is ruled by several regulations, thus: no one may be found with a ___ knife after 6:00 o'clock. Contravention is punishable by fine which flows into a till under the Nanmaraki's jurisdiction. The income is presently used for acquisition of food provisions. The inheritance-succession follows the matrilineal line. All inhabitants are nominally Christians. The teacher is native of Ngatik.

To the Governor in Herbertshohe.

Document unfinished.
Summarization: Ngatik is the only populated island with a population of approximately 240 inhabitants and an area of 150 ha.

Approximately 40 years ago most of the male inhabitants were killed by whalers who wanted to capture the stores of tortoise shell. All remaining males were killed in a war with Mortlok natives. An old man, Isak, remembers the war in which his father was killed. He himself as a child was kept prisoner on Mortlok. In 1897, a tidal wave severely damaged the island, and on November 28, 1898 the island was flooded for a full week, which destroyed all trees and herds and carried away ca. 10 acres in the southwest of the island.

The three tribes on the island: Nanmaraki, Uajai, and Tank. The island is shared by all islanders: each family has a dwelling and, on the lagoon, an area for planting. The unpopulated islands are assigned to each independent male to harvest in rotation the equivalent of Mk. 20 of copra. This price corresponds to approximately 1/5 of a ton of copra.

The communal life follows certain regulations. For instance: after 6 p.m. no-one is permitted to carry a knife outside the home; if discovered, a fine is imposed, which serves to buy provisions.

Claim to inheritance follows the mother's right. (Document incomplete.)
From: Ponape
To: Governor, Herbertshoehe
Date: March 8, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, April 12, 1900)
Subject: Dispatch of report
Island: Ponape

Summarization: Notice of dispatch of report of March 8, 1900.
Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 121 Document: 10 Page: 54 & 69

From: Herbertshoehe
To: Vice Governor Dr. Hahl, Ponape
Date: March 14, 1900
Subject: Ordinances
Island:

**Summarization:** Memo relates to report of December 1899, to which the Governor does not agree.

Document continued, p. 69.
Vol.: X

From: Ponape
To:
Date: January 27, 1900
Subject: Agreement: in German and Ponapean
Island: Ponape

Summarization: The agreement is drawn up between the German government's representatives and the chiefs of the 5 tribes of Ponape, on the occasion of the Emperor's birthday.

The chiefs agree and recognize that:

The German government offers to maintain the peace not only on Ponape but in the island district of the Carolines. They are guaranteed personal and property security—freedom and security of communication between the islands; contravention will be severely punished.

I. The German government will protect the islanders' welfare as well as the maintenance of local customs and heritage, property and real-estate.

The Chiefs promise to contribute to the prosperity of the islands.

a. Outlines for jurisdiction: Civil Law:

The Imperial Court will decide on disputes related to:

1. Trade between whites and islanders and trade between islanders.

   The usual barter transaction between natives is not under government jurisdiction.

2. Divorce cases.

All other disputes concerning property and family rights are to be decided by the Chiefs according to native customs.

b. Penal Law:

The Imperial Vice Governor through the Court, established by him, will rule:
1. Severe cases of rebellion, religious offense, murder and injury, robbery, theft and arson.
2. Crime against non-natives or committed by a non-native.
3. Crime against the established administration.

All other punishment is to be decided by the Chiefs.

c. The Native Court: Decisions pertaining to offenses between the tribes are to be determined by the Imperial Court with a jury composed of four chiefs of Ponape. Assessors are to be appointed in rotation.

The agreement will be upheld as outlined. Furthermore it is agreed that, before sentencing, avenues for friendly arbitration are to be explored. It is also promised to support the Government in the exercise of the law.

II. It is understood that the wellbeing of the islands depends on the increase of the population, education, and cultivation. Every tribe undertakes to plant coconut palms, to husband all seeds, plants and animals, which the government will provide.

Signed by the Chiefs and the Vice Governor, and the Imperial Secretary of Protocol.
Ponape, Messenien, January 27, 1900

J No. 66

We, the undersigned leaders and chiefs of the five tribes of Ponape, namely the tribes of the districts of Metalanim, Kiti, U, Jakerts, Not, are assembled today in Messenien by invitation of the Imperial Vice Governor to celebrate the birthday of His Exalted Majesty, the German Emperor Wilhelm. At the present council, and preceding the festivity, we declare, as already done previously, to have received full information that it is the sincere will of the German Government to maintain continued peace, not only on Ponape but in the entire island district of the Carolines; in order that the security of the individual and of property, the freedom and security of passage on each island and over the sea always be especially protected and ensured and that every contravention be enforced and avenged. We recognize furthermore to have been informed that the German Government will provide us with its mighty protection and welfare at all times and that our institutions, customs and heritage as well as our property and ownership of land and soil remain secured. We promise and pledge to be at all times faithful subjects of the German Government and His Majesty the Emperor and to
contribute everything to create orderly conditions and economic furtherment of the island.

I. For the implementation of an orderly jurisdiction, we believe as far as natives are concerned, the following limitations of competence are applicable.

a. In Civil Matters. The Imperial Court has the obligation of decision:

1. All disputes of trade between whites and natives. The usual barter and boundary determination between natives will not be influenced by this.

2. All divorce cases.

3. All disputes over boundaries and property of land and soil.

All remaining disputes on wealth and family rights between natives are to be decided by tribal chiefs as traditionally customary.

b. In Penal Matters. The passing of sentence by the Imperial Vice Governor, that is the Court appointed by him, are subject to:

1. Severe penal cases such as revolt, religious transgressions, murder, severe corporal injury, robbery, burglary, arson.

2. All punishable action committed against non-natives or committed by same.
3. All punishable action committed against the seat of Government or its vicinity.

All other punishable actions are subject to passing of sentence by the tribal chiefs in accordance with ancient customs.

c. Native Court of Justice.

The Imperial Vice Governor has to convene a regular Native Court of Justice for sentencing if the accuser and accused or the culprit and the injured party of a lawsuit belong to different tribes and the decision does not fall already under a. and b. and regulations determined by the Imperial Vice Governor nor the Imperial Court. The native court is to be formed by the Imperial Vice Governor as chairman and four chiefs of Ponape as assessors. These will be convened by the president from assessors, three of whom to be appointed by the Nanmaraki of each tribe for the Imperial Vice Governor at the beginning of each year.

After the statement of competence in the exercise of jurisdiction, considered by us as applicable, we promise already now to act upon these definitions.

We promise furthermore to attempt in each case the settlement of dispute between the parties before judgment; to proceed with great care and impartiality in the exercise of the Court of Justice. We promise furthermore to the Imperial Government all possible aid and assistance for the exercise of the law. We are especially prepared to transmit delivery and to execute arrests.
II. We understand entirely that the development of these islands depends on the increase of inhabitants, their education and the cultivation of the soil.

We are ready to help with all our means for the necessary development of these islands. We promise to take care that every year 1500 coconuts be planted by each tribe, namely 500 in the various settlements of districts of Nanuei and 1000 in the various settlements of districts of Kautschap. We will care for all the seed, plants or animals which will be given to us by the Government for the introduction of new produce or for improvement of existing kinds.

We repeat and renew our above promises and sign at the termination of the council this resulting protocol together with the Imperial Vice Governor with our name and title as follows:

Signed. Henry Nanpei

Signed. Nanmaraki in Metalanim

Signed. Uajai en Not

Signed. Uajai en Jakoi

Signed. Tukon Nanmaraki in U

The Imperial Vice Governor

Signed. Wahlkampf

Imperial Secretary for Protocol
Summarization: The population has taken advantage of the legal aid process provided by the government. Cases which were started under the Spanish regime are not pursued. The participation of natives in the legislative aspect of the administration has been taken into account due to their peculiar system of governing. An outline to an agreement has been drawn up on January 27, 1900 and is attached. (See Document 11.)

The relationship between the islanders has improved: the tribe of U, in warfare with the other tribes, has been reconciled. All chiefs and a large number of the population participated in the celebration of the Emperor's birthday.

Three whalers arrived in Ponape harbor. The last one to arrive, THE ALICE KNOWLES from Bedford, California under her Captain Montgomery, seems to have sold a large quantity of weapons and munitions. The presence of a warship from mid-December to mid-February in Ponape Harbor is again requested.

A geological and natural resource report is given with the suggestion that the native timber might be used for export.
The forests are tribal property, and the islanders have free right to timber. The foreigner has to acquire the timber. A contractor would have to follow the instructions on felling of timber, care and reforestation in agreement with the natives. The revenue by the natives would benefit trade. Requests regulation concerning the felling of timber in New Guinea and Africa.

Close to the beach and on lower hills are the settlements with breadfruit and coconut plantations. There are traces of past settlements in the interior and earthwork between Konkiti and Palang, also artificial ramparts in Pariyapairon (?).

The most suitable land for plantation is the Kubary Estate. One third of the area of Paraya is mangrove, one third agricultural land, and one third wasteland. The disadvantages for plantations are many.

Work on government building continues within the walled area. Outside the wall 15 ha. have been cleared and planted.
Relations to natives have continued to be favorable. Confidence of the people in the Government can be considered to be established, confirmed by the extraordinary demand for legal aid. The principle had been established at time of transfer that criminal cases, perpetuated under the previous authority, would not be pursued. Originating mainly during the disorder of warfare, this procedure was applied by consideration of caution due to the unknown factor of land and people and also their very own weakness. The Spanish regime has paid little attention to criminal matters and even less to legal adjudication. With regard to the latter I have now tried to settle or decide claims, originating formerly and have to a large extent succeeded to set it into motion. Concerning the affairs of the administration the peculiar attitude of the natives necessitated also to grant their desired participation.

I have commented in a separate report on the constitution of the natives. A definition of the judicial process has been attempted in a kind of
contract of January 27; copy thereof is attached. I have desisted from a wording of regulation in the form of an ordinance. I wish, to begin with, to collect experience on its expediency. If its application would always proceed to such a fortunate degree as now, the establishment could prove successful. Relations between natives have improved in so far as the many endeavors have succeeded to reconcile the disputing factions of the tribe of U. They were at war in 1898 with participation of the Spanish and other tribes and its resumption was threatening shortly before our arrival. The birthday celebration of His Majesty the Emperor united all tribal chiefs of the island and a large part of the people in the settlement. The individual tribes performed dances under the leadership of their chiefs. I have been asked to dispatch a number of oars, remitted after having been used in the dances as a sign of respect. I will forward the consignment to the Museum of Anthropology; no special value is attributed to it.

Three whalers arrived in January, anchoring in Lot and Kiti. Two of the captains behaved seemingly without reproach. The third had at first promised to take two shipwrecked nationals of the United States to Guam. After his papers were handed back, his behavior changed to gruff. I have found out subsequently that a large number of weapons and munition was sold from his ship. I do not know if diplomatic intervention is possible. The name of the latter, captain of the ship "Alice Knowles", is Montgomery; port of origin, Bedford, California. I repeat my former request to arrange that a warship be regularly stationed in Ponape from mid-December to mid-February.
I have not neglected to obtain clarification on the formation and usefulness of the land. I add the following to the report of December 2:

The territory can be divided into five parts according to its geographical and independent of its geological formation.

1. The outer reef with coral islands.
2. The belt of mangrove forest with fronting reef.
3. The foothills ascending steeply from the shore.
4. The land situated between these and the high mountain chains—the hollows, plateaus, valleys and slopes.
5. The steep inclines of basalt mountains.

Trepan is to be found on the reef, however not any more exploitable.

Available mother-of-pearl shells are in very deep water and of little value.

The orange cowrie shell is also to be found at times. The reef islands produce good crops of copra. The mangroves conceal large amounts of good and hard timber. As these are criss-crossed by narrow navigable channels, exploitation seems to be possible to a certain extent even by simple means. I cannot estimate the available amount as the area is too extensive, and not affording a clear view and unevenly stocked to allow an evaluation. I will send sample with the first opportunity. An exploitation of provision if not for Germany but for markets in Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and San Francisco is to be mentioned.

The natives regard the forests as tribal property. Every member has free woodfelling rights. Outsiders are obliged to buy the wood. A contractor
would therefore have to enter into accord with the natives; preferably with markings of tree trunks chosen for felling without prejudice to the regulations yet to be issued concerning state gradients and protection of reforestation. Collected revenue by natives would probably be without exception for the benefit of trade. I wish to indicate that the New Guinea Co. has put together useful instruction for wood preservation for the purpose of export. I would appreciate it if these could be procured and dispatched. I also request to have sent to me from East Africa all collected special experience on cutting or preparation of tree trunks for export. The native settlements are situated on the shore and on the foothills which are ringed with breadfruit and coconut palms. The latter do not thrive on the large island and produce only small nuts. Natives attribute it to the rocky subterrain. The slopes of the foothills are also almost entirely devoid of settlement and cultivation. There is no lack of evidence that the population extended in former times into interior of the island. An earthwall extends between Ronkiti and Palang, which the natives call Konat; in Packtpirmen (?) is evidence of earth ramparts evidently artificially produced. Land between the foothills and steep mountains is available for plantation if the situation of conditions would seem to make this possible. As noted before, the most suitable land would be the property of the deceased Kubary. It extends from the rivershore in gentle ascent into the large mountain chain, avoiding the foothills. However, even here, rocky and bald areas are in evidence. The final elevation, averaging a height of 200 m. consists everywhere
of steeply rising visibly bald basalt. Plant growth in these districts is monotonous and sparse. Stones and trees are covered with thick, long lichen, a wild palm resembling the Araka palm, large fern, some creepers and an unidentified tree of stunted growth, but hard of wood, grow in steady recurrence. The rock formation on mountain ridges is torn and eroded; deep cliffs descend into the mountains interior. I could not detect eruptive rock nor recent volcanic formation.

The highest peaks reached are those of Tannatamaeyakar, 510 m. and the Tolotan, 603 m. measured with the height barometer at our disposal. The highest elevation may be the Tolokome, which I estimate approximately 700 m. high.

I am of the opinion that approximately six larger plantations of 800 - 1000 ha. and 10 smaller plantations of 100 - 300 ha could be established on Ponape, the latter in the river valleys. Furthermore unqualified grazing land of approximately 3000 ha. in size could be improved for cultivation. In other words 1/3 of the area indicated on the map is occupied by mangrove, 1/3 usable land, and 1/3 is wasteland. An intensive cultivation is countered by the following circumstances: high winds, the frequently heavy rainfall, the rocky subterrain, lack of roads, difficulty of road construction and access from the ocean front because of ever-present jutting reefs, the mangrove swamps and the steep fall of the foothills; the high wages, the difficulty of labor recruitment and the remote situation of markets. The best given land for plantations is naturally
the river valleys; all are narrow, deeply incised but with rich soil. Real river-plains are only to be found along the Pillapenyokala (=large dwarf river), Pillapletao (large saltwater lake), Pillapenpalang (large water of Palang) and Pillapenpalikalao (large water on the other side of Kalao). In the three last mentioned valleys are also situated the most powerful native settlements. I find this land with its designated area suited for cultivation of rubber and Manila hemp, in the valleys for Vanilla, tobacco and cacao, but first some observation should be made. Based on experience, cattle raising meets with good results.

Work on the settlement has continued without disturbance. As already reported previously, the houses of the doctor, the harbormaster and police officer have been completely reconstructed and repaired -- this to salvage what could still be salvaged. The outbuildings have been newly constructed. The storage warehouse, completely disintegrated except for the roof and part of the rafters, have also been renewed. A new house and outhouse has been built for the secretary. The Administration building has been partially repaired and received a new coat of paint, as far as the paint supply would stretch. Restoring work will take at least 6 more months. The area within the wall as well as the rampart is now completely in order and cleaned. Approximately 15 ha. of land outside the wall has been cleared and planted with grass, vegetation and trees of all kinds: corn, yams, bananas, pineapple, coconut, breadfruit, guava, etc. The raising of small and black animals (?) is established and thriving. Special evidence will be submitted at the end of the fiscal year.
In order to facilitate understanding of local description, I attach a copy of the map which has been executed by Corvette Captain Schack from available Spanish material and his own observation.

The Imperial Vice Governor
(signed) Wahl

To the Foreign Office
Colonial Division
Berlin
From: Ponape
To: Governor, Herbertshoehe
Date: June 6, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, December 5, 1900)
Subject: Dispatch accounting
Island: Ponape

Summarization: Advising dispatch of revenue accounting.
Vol.: X
Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 121 Document: 14 Page: 71-72
From: Ponape
To: Governor, Herbertshoehe
Date: August 30, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, September 26, 1900)
Subject: Confirming receipt of monies
Island: Ponape

Summarization: Confirming receipt of Mk. 30,000: Mk. 1,000 in Gold, and the rest in Silver.
From: Ponape
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: August 30, 1900
Subject: Order
Island: Ponape

Summarization: Request to fill attached order as soon as possible directly from Germany as consignment of previous order from Sydney not satisfactory.

Order for:

Building material.
Office equipment.
Flags.
Hospital medication and bandages.
Miscellaneous.
From: Ponape
To: Governor, Herbertshoehe
Date: August 10, 1901 (Herbertshoehe, October 8, 1901)
Subject: Confirmation of delivery of materials
Island: Ponape

Summarization: Impossibility to confirm delivery of materials before departure of ship.
Subject: Inspection of Truk group

Summary: Inspection tour to determine:

1. Disputes among natives.
2. Japanese traders' sale of weapons to natives.
3. Enquiries into cases of murder.

In consultation with Henry Nanpei and the harbor administrator, it was arranged to promise guilty natives deportation with their families rather than severe punishment.

Japanese traders, a Chinese, and a White trader were arrested, some of their merchandise confiscated and brought on board the S.M.S. CORMORAN.

Disputes in land questions and compensation were settled, especially the case of Alfred Snelling. He had been a member of the Boston Mission and had made claim against another mission member.

Seven Japanese traders were taken to Ponape and deported, leaving five men behind to liquidate their affairs.

The help of the captain and the display of power of the warship were of great assistance.

4. The geographical survey of the island has been found correct with only small changes.
The economy of the islands rests mainly with the flat islands of the atoll. There is a good supply of coconut with large fruit and content of oil. The slopes of the hills are suitable only for cattle grazing. After a survey of the atoll approximately 2,000 tons of copra may be produced. Ivory nuts, trepang, and mother of pearl shells are also present.

5. The natives are probably of pre-Malayan origin to judge from their customs and utensils, with a strong Melanic admixture. Their craft of weaving is of Polynesian influence. The proximity of the missions changes the way of life of the nearby tribes. Native arts and crafts are dwindling due to the influence of firearms. The population is of no more than 5,000 souls with the largest population density in the south of Tol.

6. The headquarters of the Boston Mission is on the island of Toluai (Toloas?). Their intensive cultivation has done wonders and produces meadows and fruit trees. The education of the islanders is promising and the dispute between the mission and Alfred Snelling has been eliminated; his activities will be limited to certain areas.
I report to Your Honor the following on the course of a journey to the Truk Island Group undertaken on board of H.M. cruiser "Cormoran". In my request addressed to Corvette Captain Grapow, I gave as reason for the enterprise:

1. Clarification of local conditions and especially amicable and hostile relationships amongst the natives themselves.

2. Action against the Japanese traders because of available and yet to be collected evidence concerning trade in weapons.

3. Prosecution of natives guilty of lately committed murder.

I boarded ship on January 3 with harbormaster Martens, Chief Henry Nanpei of Ronkiti and 28 men. On January 5 before noon we anchored outside Molei on the island Mela, the station of trader Karl Gir. Harbormaster Marten's familiarity of the locality and Nanpei's influence on natives was of great assistance with the implementation of the set task. It seemed advisable to make use of the latter only in extreme conditions. The offenders were therefore promised that, in case of voluntary confession, they and their families would be condemned to deportation. We could
already begin the hearing on Mela on January 5 with the participation of some white settlers, missionaries as well as the two hostile native parties. Furthermore and after a search of the Japanese central station of Tras on Mela, six Japanese traders were brought on board of ship and some of their merchandise (weapons, shooting gear, dynamite, alcoholic beverage) was seized. One of the guilty natives, Melemel, was also brought in from his village.

On January 6 we anchored between Fefon and to _____, where the ship remained to the 7th. The Japanese trading station on both islands and on Udot were thoroughly searched and their owners arrested. The two guilty natives, John and Nenimun were brought in from their localities.

On the 8th the ship anchored first on Udot, then on the south-coast of Tol. The islands Udot, Eot, Fanabages were visited. The local trading stations were searched. January 8 and 9 were used to finish pending business.

In the afternoon of January 9 we visited the main establishment of the Boston Mission on Toluas.

The Chinese Li-at Hing was arrested in Mela after a search of the trading station Matita on January 10. We terminated then the search of the Japanese trader outside Molei, the first anchorage. Finally we entered the island Param to take with us an insubordinated white trader and started our return journey. The warship anchored again in the harbor of Langer on the morning of January 12. The result of this strenuous journey in
the lagoon of Truk is:

1. The settlement of a number of land disputes and damage claims.

Especially the dispute between Alfred Snelling, formerly a member of the Boston Mission, who was represented by missionary Luther Stimson, which was brought to an end as far as it needed court arbitration.

2. The conviction of the Japanese traders for transgression of trading in weapons with natives. Seven of the people were immediately brought to Ponape. Five were left behind to liquidate and wind up the business. They will be brought at first opportunity to Ponape and deported after prosecution. A separate report on observation of conduct of the Japanese traders will be submitted.

3. The transfer to Ponape of the three main offenders guilty of murder committed during the latest feud amongst natives was not resisted by the people as they did not dare to counter their arrest. Weapons were in evidence, but not used anywhere. The success with the natives was in many instances due to Henry Nanpei who was willing to use his influence for the operation. The most important settlements were moreover visited by both Corvette Captain Grapow and myself. The people were thoroughly instructed on their duties to the Administration. Traffic from shore to ship was also at all times going on and weapons were as much as possible in evidence. The peaceful conclusion between the feuding parties on Udot and Toluas was sealed with a salvo of two grenades from the mountain of Toluas.

4. A thorough knowledge of the islands: the available maps provide a clear picture of the island group with some errors taken into account. Corvette
Captain Grapow will submit to his supervising authority report on his observation regarding geographical considerations.

The following should be stressed concerning economic considerations: the low islands with coral formation are the most valuable component of the atolls. They are usually well stocked with cocopalms well known for their size and oil content. The high islands consist all of a coral beach belt from which rises steeply basalt rock of recent volcanic origin, often in grotesque formations. All of the mountains cannot be cultivated as there is hardly any humus present and mostly bare rock is visible. The slopes lack forestation with very few exceptions; they are covered with a hard grass of ? vegetation. Cattle raising seems to be the only possibility. There are sheep and cattle on Nela; goats and cattle on Toluas; all animals thrive well.

Cultivation of cocopalms in the coral districts deserves however full attention and can certainly be furthered. In my estimation the atolls are in a position to supply in the future 2000 tons of copra p.a. In some places the iron nuts prosper. Trapang fields have been exhausted within the lagoon; however it seems that the catch on the outer reefs is more productive. I observed the orange colored cowrie shell and black mother-of-pearl as shells of value.

5. The natives are of pre-Malayan origin to judge from their tools and customs with a strong Melanesian admixture; whereas the art of weaving and
the ___ indicates a Polynesian influence. The clans living close to the missions of Nela and Toluas begin to turn to a new life ___. The natives enjoy furthermore their original ___ which unfortunately has suffered greatly by the influence of weapons. The total population does not exceed 5000 souls. The south of Tol is most densely populated.

6. I may finally make mention of the Boston Mission's work. The main establishment Kutua on the island of Toluai makes a very favorable impression. The soil cultivation seems to be almost exemplary. After collection and layering of unending numbers of stones at great pains, a good growth of grass has been achieved whereas the slopes of pastures have been simultaneously stocked with fruit trees.

The task of education of natives shows a promising start. The achieved results of the school were excellent. The restraint imposed by disputes between the member of the mission, Alfred Snelling, and the institution has now been eliminated. No reproach could be raised against Snelling; his activities will be limited to designated places.

A renewed visit will soon be necessary to obtain a lasting success in the island group. A temporary station is recommended and seems to be indicated.

The following tasks have priority consideration:

1. The strengthening of relationship with the natives.
2. Completion of listing the companies.
3. Investigation of conditions of weapons and firearms.
4. Removal of claims for land which are not yet settled.
5. Control of the departure of the Japanese.
6. Detection of unhealthy elements in the population.

I believe that the disarmament of the people is a possibility if two warships could devote at least two weeks to this task in cooperation with the Administration.

May I stress that the accomplishment of the above target was only made possible in the short time of 5 days by the constant exertion of the officers and men of H.M.S. "Cormoran". Great recognition is due to Corvette Captain Grapow for the administration and willing consent to my requests and proposals.

The Imperial Vice Governor
(signed) Hahl
1/16/1901

I. Memo

Dr. Hahl was verbally notified that I am in accord with the measures taken in the Truk Archipelagos.

II. _____ on 10/1/1901

To Files H. 9/4/1901

To the Governor

Herbertshoehe
Summarization: The two houses of Carl Pauli were burnt down. The cause of the fire was arson, but the arsonists could not be found. It is suspected that a stolen revolver, which had to be surrendered, was the cause for the fire.

p. 88 July 29 from the Governor to Colonial Division, Berlin: Report submitted in the original and returned to Herbertshoehe on October 9, 1901.

p. 90 May 22, 1901 from Tennerich to Pauli: An account of the fire: "Yesterday evening the saints of Kitti have changed your houses to a heap of ashes. As the four of us saw it from below, we went up, but there was nothing doing. There were 30 to 40 of the mischief-makers standing around rejoicing."

p. 92 May 24, 1901: Official deposition by Tennerich.
Natives of Kontiki have set on fire both houses of Carl Pauli on May 21; they were built of native material. I attach copy of communication given by Tennerich to Pauli.

I left on May 24 in the morning for Kontiki for on-site investigation of the incident. Nammaraki en Kiti, who was obliged to render account, assured me not to know the perpetrator. I submit obediently copy of the evidence given by Tennerich. He seems to have to be totally exonerated; a false handling of natives on his behalf is not the case. I can only share his opinion that the houses were burnt by people who had been involved in the theft of the handgun of Pauli and wanted to take revenge as they had to return the handgun.

The king who had been interviewed on the conduct of his people as previously mentioned, seemed to be very intimidated. He promised to discuss the incident at a public tribal meeting and to take pains to discover the culprit or culprits. I ordered for the present reconstruction
of the houses to which the Nammaraki agreed. Obviously I or District Administrator Berg respectively reserves the right to punish the perpetrators, should these be discovered.

The value of the residence has been estimated at Mk. 200.; the worker's house at Mk. 50. There was nothing of value in the houses except some glass objects (? etc.); their value cannot be stated as they belong to W.Ch. Bishop, who was on his way to Hongkong. These glass objects will have naturally to be replaced. I estimate their worth to be Mk. 50.

In my opinion no political significance can be attached to the case. Should the arson not have been caused by vengeance, it is evident that it was perpetrated by young boys in a carefree mood and not aware of the extent of their conduct. In any case, it has reinforced my conviction that the Nammaraki does not enjoy the least respect amongst his people, even less than the other tribal nobility on Ponape. In the main it can possibly be ascribed to the influence of Nampei in Rankiti, next to whom the inefficient and limited king cannot be respected.

I cannot omit to mention that the conduct of the other tribes' natives does not give cause to complaints since Your Honor's departure.

I do not think it necessary to submit information to the Colonial Division.

On behalf of the
Imperial District Administrator

Office Colonial Division 10153
October 6, 1901 9.m. 2 encl.
J. 706/1901
Report # 107 Wahlkampf
Submitted in original for information with two enclosures with request for return.
Submitted to the Colonial Division of the Foreign Office in Berlin for your kind information.

Herbertshohe, July 29, 1901

On behalf of the Imperial Governor

(signed) Hahl

1. To be filed copy of the received without enclosures in case information might be required.

2. Original with enclosures to the Imperial Governor in Herbertshohe.

R.D.S. Frei

Returned after cognizance

Berlin, October 9, 19... Foreign Office

Colonial Division

(signed) Stuebel

To files H. 12/11

J 2597 Ci.to!

end of mailing.
Yesterday evening at 8:00 o'clock the six saints of Kiti have transformed your and the workers' house into a heap of ashes. As the four of us saw this from below, we went immediately up above, but there was nothing we could do. Thirty to forty of the mischiefmakers were hanging around rejoicing. There was no water available; the two stone jars with soda were already outside and they were not warm. They asked me if there was nothing to eat. I have taken the two stone jars below. All glass objects are destroyed; even the tank was stolen by the guys. I am now truly afraid to sleep in the open house. The corrugated (?) is again here, but not the paddles, I cut some with the handsaw. Mr. Pauli -- I want some nails 2 1/2 of an inch which I lack; with the old screws it is nothing.

Respectfully

(signed) H. Tennerich

To files H. VII 28
K.a. 1015 3/01
to put fire to Pauli's houses and to take vengeance in this manner.

v.G.u.(?)

(signed) H. Tennerich

to the Governor in

g.w.v.

Herbertshoehe

(signed) Wahlkampf, Imperial secretary

Duplication: pp. 90 & 91

Extreme right side of Xerox off page: pp. 87 & 89
Summarization: Submitting preliminary request for a Chinese gardener who will also be able to take care of the animals which have been ordered. The Australian sheep import has so far not been successful, due most probably to the condition of grass on Ponape.

October 21, 1901: To the representative of the New Guinea Co., Swatau: Requesting search for a Chinese gardener, willing to settle with his family in Ponape. If possible he should also be able to act as shoemaker.

One ha. of land for a residence could be made available to him close to the administration buildings, without cost and in permanency, if his work is satisfactory, or for a period of five years. He is asked to bring seeds for fruit, vegetables, and peanuts. A colony of about a dozen Chinese servants is already established in Ponape.

Request to dispatch sheep for breeding, pheasants, and hares.
I have addressed today the enclosed request to Mr. F. Wandres, representative of the New Guinea Co. in Swatow.

The Chinese should consider at the same time the question of a limited Chinese settlement on Government land and furthermore to take care of the ordered animals as far as it is needed in the beginning.

I have asked the Imperial Consulate in Swatow to settle the amount of expense and charge it to the account of the Legation on behalf of our budget as of today's date. The amount will probably have to be entered under Paragraph 1 Title 8i.

I wish to take this opportunity to report obediently with reference to order No. 68 of June 6 of this year No. K5572/40118, concerning the import to Ponape of Australian sheep, which unfortunately was not successful.

Of the imported stock of one ram and 12 sheep for breeding, the first and three of the latter as well as a two-month-old lamb, born here, have
died, all of them of dyspepsia. Two other lambs born here have
succumbed within 24 hours. The condition of two of the remaining sheep
is to be considered poor; the others middling.

The reason for the failure is that the grass in Ponape is hard and sour.

The Imperial Governor in Herbertshoehe has received copy and enclosures
of this report.

The Acting Imperial Vice Governor
(signed) Berg
To files
Hahl 1/3/02

To the Foreign Office
Colonial Division
Berlin
Re: CRSL

PONAPE, October 21, 1901

J No. 548

Referring to the conversation which took place in Hongkong I inform you respectfully that a plantation, which requires a larger number of foreign labor, is not yet in existence.

The Government can only take into consideration an insignificant recruitment when contracts with the Malayans, stationed here, have expired and if conditions justify such measures. I am expecting respectfully this communication. Recruitment for settlement purposes, also small in extent and at an early time, is probably taken into consideration.

I would however be grateful if you could prompt a Chinese gardener, who is possibly also a shoemaker, to settle here with his family.

The Chinese would exercise both skills without competition. He would be given free of charge a hectare or more of cleared land close to the Government settlement; permanently or at least for five years' work under certain circumstances and in case of exemplary performance. Furthermore, a residence of the native type to be built on this land and finally be granted other assistance to the best estimation. The exercise of trading would be therefore excluded. Seeds of vegetables and other plants such as peanuts, mangoes, oranges, lichees etc. would have to be brought against compensation of cost.
I would also like to mention that there are approximately a dozen Chinese already here as cooks, servants etc. and that the climate of Ponape is of the healthiest.

Furthermore and in using this opportunity, I request respectfully to send in simple crates and with sufficient fodder from Hongkong wool-sheep for breeding, not to be too expensive; pheasants and maybe hares, one male and six females if possible. I take it for granted that the "Lloyd" steamer, leaving Hongkong, will make connection with the "Oceana", which is always leaving on time.

I request respectfully to pay the freight in advance, to cover insurance for danger at sea and to remit the statement inclusive of cost for seed etc. to the Imperial Consulate in Swatow with loading bill added; a second copy to be drawn up, copy of statements with addition of loading bill to be sent to this District Administration. Because of the trans-shipment I request at the same time to inform the Yap Imperial District Administration of the dispatch when it has taken place. Finally it would be well-advised if the Chinese would inform himself in some measure concerning treatment of animals.

The Imperial Consulate of Swatow had been requested to remit payment.

Concerning export of timber the steam-sawmill of Davenport & Co. is now functioning. I am still considering trial dispatch of planks by sailingship.
On behalf of
de the Imperial Vice Governor

(signed) Berg

To Mr. F. Wandres

Representative of the New Guinea Co.

Swatow
Summarization: After a presence of eight weeks in Ponape, contact with chiefs and their followers has been established. They have been acquainted with the law and ordinances of the government. The islands of Pakin and Ant were also visited.

The characteristic of the natives eliminates their active participation in production and even education will not yield results.

In order to avoid complication, it is well to learn the native languages and to maintain an objective parity in the treatment concerning native rights in land and forest and to respect their old established customs. Previous complications were caused mainly by religious wars, which have been eliminated. Small feuds will erupt, but they have no political significance. Should there be a rebellion it is advisable to transfer some of the East African security guards for a punitive expedition, of which the better educated natives should be informed. It is important to leave no doubt in their minds that the Empire's patience could be worn out in case of conflict.

In relations with both men and women their good looks and hospitality are pleasing. The beauty and climate of the island are exceptional and the
ruins of enormous stonework bear witness to former industry of the inhabitants.

The dispersed housing is surrounded by poorly attended plantings of a few coconuts, breadfruit and bananas, some lemons and sour oranges, papaya and mangoes, a few yam and taro, and good pineapples; also Thakow, used for the preparation of kava. The luxuriant growth has not encouraged the islanders to work for their maintenance, the more so as the population is decreasing due to abortion, castration, and debauchery.

Plantations of coconut are to be encouraged in view of their easy maintenance. If, at present, the produce is small, it is due to overcrowding of the palm trees and parasites. The natives will not collect the ripe nuts, which take root and produce poorly. A planned cultivation and aforestation, soil conservation, and regular harvesting would improve production. Copra export could be increased appreciably.

pp. 107- Land property acquired by the government in Herbertshoehe from the Mission of the Holy Heart of Jesus, measuring 138 ha., will also be planted with coconut. It is intended to settle some Chinese farmers on part of the property and also to establish a research garden. Of the 138 ha., 7 ha. will be part of the Government Administration, 32 ha. planted mainly with coconut inclusive of the research garden, and the remaining 99 ha. will be kept as brushland.
Herds of pigs, goats, and some sheep are to be found, but there is only one chief who has a herd of 30 head of cattle.

p. 108 A Portuguese half-blood has the best maintained plantation, and owns a herd of 22 head of cattle. The White plantation owner has difficulties as wages are high. The seed arrives in poor condition due to delay in shipping. Seed has now been ordered from nearby lands.

p. 109 The representative of the Jaluit Co. Loessner has the only European plantation of ca. 65 ha. Transactions are underway to transfer this land into ownership of the Jaluit Co. Apart from the trees which were there, 800 coconut palms and 30 coffee plants were set out. A dock is now under construction.

p. 110 Davenport & Co. has an establishment in Lot, where a large dock permits boats to land. A railroad there takes the produce directly to the stores. A new residence is being built.

pp. 110-111 The first industrial enterprise has been established on Puvaye (Pwaipwai?). The sawmill is a British enterprise. A previous German attempt did not succeed for lack of financing. The felling of trees is so far limited to the Co.'s property. No decision has been made whether tribal property should be exploited, which may be solved by joint partnership with the natives.
The Jaluit Co.'s station was built with the help of administration carpenters. It consists of a residence, a landing hangar, a warehouse on the dock, and a boat hangar. A cistern will be built to supply water to ships. The company has encouraged the natives to build a path which circles the small island.

The Jaluit Co. is buying the motor schooner QUEEN OF THE ISLES from Hitchfield's, which can also be used for administrative tours of the islands.

The American Mission has bought the buildings of the Japanese establishment. They are now busy extending their property in Oa. The Spanish Mission holds on to the plan to win over the Truk Archipelago. The number of their followers grows on Ponape.

The Japanese deportation from the island leaves the islanders in wonder, whether the order would be applied. The Japanese leave behind $1,000 in unlawful credits. Their exclusion will benefit the smaller traders and above all public security.

The administration has to reaffirm the authority of the government with all the necessary precaution to work closely with the missions, and to further trade and cultivation of coconut resources.
During my presence of 8 weeks in Ponape I have endeavored to form an opinion on local conditions and report the following general impressions on land and people.

My personal contact with the most respected natives, visiting me in large numbers, began soon after my arrival. In connection with this I called after a few days a meeting with the chiefs and part of their followers in the Government compound. I repeated to them the Vice Governor Dr. Hahl's published principles and demanded strict observance of law and regulations as well as obedience to all orders of the Government. The meeting was concluded with an invitation to my table of 10 of the distinguished chiefs and present Europeans, whereas followers were entertained separately.

Invitations by tribal leaders and other rulers for festive celebrations of welcome to their residences were received. These were mainly organized
with presents, leis, speeches and songs for the dances, the preparation of the popular beverage "Tschakau"--the Samoan Kava--and a meal. The people's and innumerable dignitaries' invitations, all of them loving celebrations, continue presently one or two per week, making great demands on time and inclination of the celebrate and are at the origin of continuous representation.

I combined at the end of last month these visits around the island with the boat-trip "Fly" in order to review at the same time all settlements of the two missions and also of the European establishments. A second journey brought me to Pakin and the Ant Islands, more than 30 sea miles distant when the boat demonstrated its seaworthiness. For the other numerous journeys I used mainly a rowingboat to avoid the reefs.

With excellent preparation, bringing also sufficient clarification of the uncertain situation, I could from the very beginning take a position with natives, no longer ignoring the lack of cooperation of a desirable return of service nor justifiable with some flattery. Some chiefs, not the most powerful, might assume a sense of neglect through this (act); others will compensate for the loss of popularity, caused by existing jealousies amongst them.

With the singularity of conditions existing in Ponape and the characteristic of natives, economic endeavors cannot be counted upon within the near future. Educational experimentation in this respect will also remain for the time being without success. In order to avoid permanent
complications a political approach will probably suffice, imposing the obligations: interests for the affairs of natives by learning the language, a non-sectarian approach to religions, a calm relationship and equality of treatment, consideration of the right to land and forest as well as the old constitution with the complicated hierarchies which seems to demand much more the activity of a master of ceremonies than that of an administrator or a judge. The previous complications were caused predominantly by wars of religion which have now been eliminated. As long as missions and Government will implement the above, which is their office, no Ponape chief will forego his starched white suit and yellow shoes to take the certainly uncomfortable warpath. Smaller feuds amongst the easily aroused natives can indeed not be excluded; these cannot however be thought of as political occurrences with peace existing only such a short time in the land. Should an armed rebellion however occur, one cannot forget that the natives suffer greatly from arrogance after the previous military success and the yet unpunished quartering of a Spanish governor; and that the majority see the realization of their political ideal somehow in the history of the Hawaiian Islands. As European troops are alone and powerless in this area the correct counter-measure would consist in the immediate transportation by ship of several strong companies of the East African security troops and police from the Bismarch Archipelagos for a merciless punitive expedition.

At an opportune time I will not omit to direct attention of the more intelligent natives to such an eventuality in a clarifying discussion.
With a change in the administration it seems opportune and timely to leave the people in no doubt that such cases, as have happened hitherto, would be out of the question in the future. Otherwise it would certainly be unavoidable to assume for years the role of the tolerated, which the official might have to endure in a given situation for some time; a role which the Empire must not play in the long run.

The very polite behavior of the men, the pleasant nature of women, if physically agreeable and of a certain education, are decisively pleasing in communication. Their customary hospitality is also likeable such as for example the one received by a former whaler and other persons enjoyed already by now for 46 years.

The island of Ponape enjoys extremely favorable climatic conditions and scenic beauty. Ruins of former times bear witness of gigantic stonework of the then industrious inhabitants, but nearly everything of agricultural effort in the native settlements remains to be desired.

Who so ever knows our African colonies, especially the south, rich in corn in the East African Protectorate with its wide open fields, will have to recognize the complete lack of any cultivation. In the surroundings of the usually dispersed dwellings thrive in extraordinary luxuriance of vegetation: cocopalms and irontrces in large or small numbers, some breadfruit trees, bananas together with lemon and sour oranges, non-appreciated papayas, mangoc trees of an inferior kind; under the trees
here and there yams, taro, sugar cane and excellent pineapple. This describes the usual and complete aspect. A superficial cleaning of the topsoil displays in spots Piper Methysticum, a plant needed for the preparation of Tschakau. With the local vegetation on a poorly yielding soil and climatic conditions, the native is in no need ever to strain in earnest work to cover his livelihood. As the population decreases due to certain customs (partial and complete castration, abortion and debauchery), the natives do not see the necessity to work seriously nor feel obliged to do so in the future. Draught, locust, famine or other causes which might have an educational effect are unknown. One is tempted to say: alas!

Beginnings of planned coconut cultivation which are of recent date, are mainly to be found on the atolls Pakin and Ant, inhabited only irregularly by Ponape people.

I believe that cultivation of this profitable palmtree should be encouraged by all available means. As long as exhaustive research has not demonstrated a new and more advantageous way, it is for now the indicated as well as the only right economic goal. The cocopalm does need only a comparatively small amount of tilling and at the same time represents the most secure and versatile plant in view of its many uses. Selection of seed-nuts deserves special attention. The nuts in Ponape are mostly small which cannot be ascribed alone to the rocky soil but rather to its kind if the nut was originally small or developed to its present shape only gradually. It is indicated in some places that appropriate seed brought in from Nukuor or Truk has developed large and good quality fruit. Without exception the
palmtrees are planted too closely and for this reason do not carry amply.
Parasites on tree trunks play also a role in this. In the first place
the indolence of the natives is more at fault than the wrong planting
procedure, prevalent here as everywhere else. They are too inert to collect
the fallen ripe nuts for copra production, which instead sprout and sink
roots if they do not rot. I regard this natural process of reproduction
in tropical forestation as unique. I have counted at times more than twenty
grown and several year old plants in the usual planting space of one
palmtree. This disadvantage is prevalent and can be observed clearly in
Pakin and the Ant Islands which nevertheless bear a plentiful supply.
Reforestation of stock, clearing of soil and regular harvesting would be a
rational economy in these islands, where some but few other trees grow.
The copra export is given as 30-70 tons but could be substantially increased
with little effort and cost. The constant and newly repeated indication
of these facts will not bring about a change on Ponape to judge from
previous experience.

The efficient impetus for copra production in the island district consists
of emphatic and constantly supervised implementation of indicated tasks
after the granting of the concession of the atolls. Depending on the
form of organization of the administration, a motorschooner or steamship
is an indispensable condition. Difficulties are probably not to be
expected anywhere, even if news of unruly elements of some groups have
been reported. A responsible native government will have to be
established in all of these islands.
Land bordering on the Government compound which was acquired by the treasury of Herbertshoehe from the Mission of the Holy Heart of Jesus, enlarges the treasury's real estate by 138 ha. proven by recent measurements. It would mainly be planted with coconut palms. I intend to settle some Chinese peasants on a portion of this land after having taken the necessary steps to have a Chinese gardener sent here and also enlarged the research garden. Of the 138 ha., seven are added to the Government compound, 32 ha. are to be cleared and mainly planted with coconut inclusive of 1-3/4 ha. research garden and 99 ha. of bushland.

Concerning domestic animals: pigbreeding is widely observed, also goats and sheep are often to be found. But only one sole native chief calls 30 head of cattle his own.

The most gratifying sight in the agricultural context is offered by the plantation of a Portuguese half-blood on which after arduous clearing, cocopalms have been expertly planted for several years; a stock of 22 cattle has been already elevated.

Conditions on Ponape are not favorable for white planters. Difficulties begin with high wages which makes the introduction of other labor a necessity even if workers from Swatow seem to be secured through the offices of the New Guinea Co. With insufficient research results it is premature to give an opinion on expectation of other cultures than cocopalms. Research undertaken has almost entirely failed, as seed had
lost its germinating capacity during the long time of transportation. Only an infinitely small fraction of the many seeds sent by the Botanical Central Station in Berlin has grown. During my presence in Hongkong I requested that seedlings be dispatched in Ward's Boxes by the manager of the local botanical gardens. These will in all probability arrive here in dried and withered condition because of Lloyd's steamer's lack of punctuality. They are meanwhile stored two months in Yap and will arrive here in three weeks. I have now ordered seed in close-by producing countries.

Generally speaking the rocky soil on Ponape does give an encouraging impression. The luscious vegetation on fat humus seems to invite a favorable opinion in spite of the manifest lack of soil depth. Dr. Wohltmann recommends a supplement of potash for cultivation of plantations.

The only European plantation nearby the Pilapietau of approximately 65 ha. belongs to Loessner, the local representative of the Jaluit Co. Its administration has been transferred to his brother.

Negotiations on transfer of this land to the Jaluit Co. are pending. Eight hundred cocopalms and 30 coffee seedlings were added to some existing fruit trees. All are growing well. Clearing for construction of a dockyard are presently in progress.

The establishment of Davenport & Co. in Lot is impressive. A larger dock makes an immediate landing of boats possible and rails facilitate transportation of goods to and from the spacious storage facility. A new residence is under construction.
An industrial undertaking on Ponape is of major interest and has the potential to succeed: the sawmill, which was put into operation at the end of last month. However, it is regrettable that once again an English undertaking has shown superior enterprise to the German one. A similar attempt miscarried because of lack of means.

I have not yet made a determination of budgetary revenue; neither have I decreed regulations on reforestation. I intend to do both after extensive examination of all details to be considered. After it has been proven that the right of felling does not cause widespread extension and if it is exercised by the sawmill on behalf of the natives within the forest regarded as tribal property. So far the exploitation of timber has taken place only on the property of the firm and the sole property of two chiefs.

The Jaluit Co. has terminated the extension of its station in Langer with help from carpenters and other workers provided by the District Administration. A new residence, a landing shelter and warehouse on the dock, also a boathouse have been built. A cistern to provide water to ships has yet to be completed. The personnel has been increased. The establishment makes a good impression and meets all demands in its present form. The beach road has been extended around the whole island upon the instigation of the company. Obviously it is not a large island.

I intend to visit in about 4 weeks all the islands west of Ponape on board of the motorschooner "Queen of the Isles" with the representative of the company to introduce him to the tasks of the concession. The captain for
the schooner will arrive here with the "Oceana," which is to be transferred from Hitchfield's possession to the ownership of the company under a change of name. I will request free transportation and board for myself and my people before beginning concession transaction as of paragraph 6 when Director Groesser will be here. This journey as well as the coming journey to the East is in the exclusive interest of the Company, as mentioned in the Jaluit contract. It is analogous to the in-service journey of the Major of the Marshall Islands.

The Missions have also a difficult position facing natural characteristics of natives or those developed due to particular circumstances. The latter influence is however unmistakable. I have attended repeatedly examinations in schools of both denominations with Ponapean as the teaching language. The achievements were partly quite satisfactory. The American Mission is presently engaged in extending its property in Oa, having bought the buildings of the now dissolved Japanese establishments. The Spanish Mission persists in its plan to include (?) the Truk Archipelago into its sphere of activity. The number of its followers in Ponape is growing.

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Definite finalization of the Japanese question on the local level, synonymous with the elimination of prohibited trade of weapons, munition, spirits and credit-giving is still a native preoccupation. The implementation of this measure was doubted to the last minute. From the evidence of Ponape people, they had to abandon alone here approximately $1,000.00 in prohibited credits. For the other firms, especially the two local small enterprises, the expulsion of the Japanese signifies liberation from
an unfair competition, threatening their existence. The permanent exclusion of Japanese is therefore in the interest of peaceful and healthy development and an act of self-defense in the area of administration and political economy. Habitual contravention is based on trade and against existing regulations and at the risk of public security and honest trade.

The preceding deliberations demonstrate that, considering prevalent conditions, the activity of the administration has to reaffirm the government's authority vis a vis the natives, on the one hand; on the other hand, trade in all of the district has to be furthered by all possible means, especially in the atolls where cocopalms have to be planted and used efficiently. This is to be accomplished by observing all necessary precaution in cooperation and consistent with mutual assistance of the missions.

The Imperial Governor in Herbertshoehe has received copy of this report.

On behalf of the Imperial Vice Governor

(signed) Berg

To the Foreign Office
Colonial Division
Berlin
Summarization: Progress and improvement of the Jaluit Co. has already been reported. Since then three employees and a captain of the schooner DIANA have joined the Ponape station. Warehouse, workers’ housing and loading and unloading installations are under construction.

The station on Langar is also improving. The DIANA left for Rontiki to load 60 tons of copra from Henry Nanpei, who traded previously exclusively with Davenport & Co.

The establishment of a station on Truk is pending until a decision is made concerning the establishment of a government station.

Compensation-right to establishments of third persons on Truk is not in evidence. These were removed with liquidation of the South Hiki Trading Co. and Hitchfield’s land claims.

The following Whites are living on Truk, exclusive of Alfred Snelling, member of the American Board Mission:

1. The German Gierow of no means, trader of the Jaluit Co., whose preclusive land claim was submitted March 15.
2. The German Ahlers of no means, trader of the Jaluit Co. He submitted acquisition papers of March 29, 1901. He is married to a native of Lukunor and the father of 7 children. Papers were verified in court and witnesses heard. A request might be submitted to grant hereditary rights with the same limitations as Gierow's.

3. The Englishman Hitchfield, Agent of Jaluit Co. He claims the island of Tarik which is adjudged to Alfred Snelling, pending arrival of acquisition papers from Washington.

4. The Englishman Irons of no means, trader of the Jaluit Co. Report on his preclusive land claim will follow.

5. The Englishman Smith, a trader of no means.

6. The Englishman Knight, of no means, who lives with Hitchfield.

7. The Frenchman Nedelic of small means, trader with the Jaluit Co. He has a land claim entered into the land register number 25 with acquisition paper of December 31, 1899. As the land is in the district of the concession, it will be submitted for examination and decision.

8. The Russian Johann Andersen, trader of no means.

9. The American Peter Andersen, trader of no means.

The above, unless working for the Jaluit Co., are not employable. All, except Hitchfield, have obtained merchandise on occasion from Melander and especially from the Japanese. After the expulsion of the Japanese they can only rely on the Jaluit Co. and have no claim for compensation.
William, Fred, and three other Hartmann sons of a German and a native, are considered natives and traded for Hitchfield, the agent of Jaluit Co., who might be dismissed.

The Jaluit Co., who has now the concession, has made contract with the well-considered firm of Melander, who saw himself obliged to sell his ship to them.

During the next month an inspection tour of the Western islands is planned. Preliminaries to the concessions on the atolls will be supported. Other administrative tasks, such as the appointment of native governments and the determination of land claims and crown lands, population count, and the possibility of taxation will be considered on all of the islands.
Ponape, November 27, 1901

Correct explanation is contained in the letter of the Jeluit Company on economic measures of August 12th of this year undertaken by them when obtaining the grant of concession.

The enlargement and improvement of the establishment and the increase in personnel has already been commented upon in report of the 24th of October, J No. 552. In connection with this it has to be mentioned that meanwhile a further third employee, trained in business, has arrived for the Ponape station as well as a captain; the acquisition of the motorschooner "Diana"; the new building of a spacious warehouse which will be followed by new construction of housing for laborers; load and
unloading devices for which two lighters have already been previously purchased.

The Langer station develops a busy and promising business. As a result the "Diana" left yesterday for Ronkiti to fetch 60 tons of copra from the native Henry Nanpei, who, so far was connected exclusively with Davenport & Co.

On my journey here I have already been informed by Director Groesser that a station might be established in Truk under the direction of one of the local employees. The company hesitates with this as it wishes to arrange its location after the establishment of the Government station has been determined.

There is no business enterprise of 3rd persons on Truk entitled to compensation. As reported under March 9th, 1901, J No. 201, no objections against inclusion of the islands into the concession were raised after the elimination of the South Hiki Company and the land claims of Hitchfield.

Apart from members of the American Board Mission and the independent missionary Alfred Snelling, the following whites live in the Truk group:

1. The German Gierow of no means, trader of the Jaluit Co. whose foreclosed landclaim is dealt with in report of March 15, 1901, J No. 219.
2. The German Ahlers of no means, trader of the Jaluit Co. An acquisition contract of March 29, 1901 submitted by him might be submitted by me with the request to grant him a permanent and hereditary right to use the land with the same limitation as requested for number 1, after court examination with review and witness' testimony. Ahlers is married to a Lukunor native and father of four children.

3. The Englishman A.M. Hitchfield, agent of the Jaluit Co. (with six months' notice). He claims the island Tarik which was awarded to Alfred Snelling pending submittance of the acquisition contract sent by him to Washington.

4. The Englishman Irons of no means, trader of the Jaluit Co. I will eventually report on his foreclosed land claim.

5. The Englishman Smith, trader of no means.

6. The Englishman Knight of no means, living with number 3.

7. The Frenchman Nedelic of small means, trader of the Jaluit Co. His land claim, entered under No. 25 in the land register, concerning acquisition contract of December 31, 1899, will be submitted after examination with request for further decision as it pertains to land in the concession district.

8. The Russian Johann Andersen, trader of no means.

9. The American Peter Andersen, trader of no means.

The above are, as far as they are not committed as traders to the Jaluit Co., incompetent for this employment.
All except Hitchfield have previously taken merchandise in particular from the Japanese or sometimes from Melander. After expulsion of the Japanese they were anyhow dependent on the Jaluit Co. It cannot therefore be detrimental to their business interests with a hand-to-mouth trade if dependable elements have built a secure existence through their diligence.

William, Fred and three others of the Hartmanns, sons of a German and a native, have always been considered natives. They trade for the agent Hitchfield of the Jaluit Co., whose dismissal is considered.

Aside from the above-mentioned persons against whom no objections can be raised, the company has also concluded a contract with Melander, the most capable and reliable trader in the Carolines. As the result of the concession he sees himself obliged to sell his ship.

I will begin a journey through the western islands of Ponape a few days after the arrival of the mail, probably on the 4th of next month. I will be accompanied by police troops and Loessner, the manager of the Ponape station. Not only will I support with all permissible emphasis the introduction of the tasks of the concession in the atolls, but at the same time pursue other administrative concerns, especially the appointment of native governments and the determination of land claims and possible crownland. Furthermore I will investigate population count and the possibility of levy of taxes on all islands.
The acting Imperial Governor has received copy of this report.

The Acting Imperial Vice Governor

(signed) Berg

To the Foreign Office
Colonial Division
Berlin
From: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
To: Imperial Government, Herbertshohe
Date: February 26, 1902 (Herbertshohe, May 20, 1902)
Subject: Copy of letter of Acting Vice Governor, Ponape Islands: East Carolines

Summarization: To Acting Governor, Ponape, in response to report of October 24, 1902: It is impossible to base an understanding of the political and economic conditions in the District after a presence of eight weeks, and to think in terms which do not agree with those of the Vice Governor, while he is absent. Measures such as the levy of taxes cannot be taken without consultation and agreement of superiors.

The history of Ponape demonstrates that the utmost care has to be taken to avoid unrest and rebellion, even at the cost of slowing the economic development of the district. If Ponape is of small economic value according to your evaluation, it does not justify endangering the life of Europeans and demand sacrifice of property and the blood of the German Empire.

The show of authority through punitive expedition to be brought to the knowledge of the better-educated element of the native population, is counter to directions established by the Vice Governor. It would be best to avoid everything which could provoke a situation in which the difficulties and expense would far outstrip the benefits.
Should unrest occur during your present position, it could be interpreted to your interference with the natives, for which you would carry the sole responsibility.

After continuous warfare the government has to be content with continued peace and quiet. The natives might then learn that it is in their interest to improve the land with their work and their natural resources.

Compulsory methods and force will not help the situation and will only be followed by recession.

The exercise of these concepts is recommended; otherwise a recall from office might have to be considered.
I respectfully submit to the Imperial Government the attached copy of a communication addressed to the Acting Vice Governor of Ponape upon his report of October 24th of last year on conditions in the East Carolines which was also submitted to the Imperial Government for information.

Foreign Office
Colonial Division

(signed) Stuebel
I cannot agree in certain aspects with the comments of your report of October 24th of last year.

Apart from the fact that I do not wish to consider sufficient a stay of eight weeks in your present District Administration to gain full understanding of the political as well as the economic condition, attitudes and characteristics of natives, you should also take into consideration that you hold this position only in a representative capacity and should refrain to think in terms of diversionary politics to that of the Vice Governor. I do not think it admissible that you consider measures of drastic manner such as the levy of public taxes without having reported explicitly to the Government in Herbertshohe and to assure consent of your supervisor on the resulting conditions and the necessity and manner of implementation as your proposal seems to indicate.

The history of the last 15 years of Ponape, the difficulties with which the Spanish Government had to contend with the natives as well as with regard to disposal of means of strength would indicate a caution at every step which might provoke excesses and rebellion of
natives; even if with this political approach a slow economic development could be counted upon.

The small economic return of Ponape, seen from your own information, could not justify threat to the life of Europeans nor obligation to sacrifice of property and blood by the Empire.

Since the transfer of Administration of the East Carolines, the quiescence on Ponape was not disturbed thanks to the thoughtful and pragmatic representation of Vice Governor Hahl. You yourself admit that as long as missions and Government undertake this task which is their function, disturbance of peace is not to be feared.

The more your remarks must shock when the administration's activities have to be directed in first line at this time to the strengthening of the Government's authority and that you wish to point out to the better educated natives the eventuality of a ruthless punitive expedition with troops and police whereas it is your task however to avoid everything which would make such a punitive expedition necessary. The overwhelming difficulties and costs would be in full contradiction with possible success.

If unrest would occur during your stay in Ponape it would be clear, taking into consideration your report, that the origin could point to your interference into the affairs of the natives, for which you would have to bear sole responsibility.
After continued open battles amongst themselves and the Spanish authorities, the natives, through consistent warfare, are not used anymore to the pursuit of peaceful activity. We may have to be content that the maintenance of quiescence and peace is the noblest task of the Imperial staff. The influence of missions and the exemplary agricultural endeavors of European firms and traders may slowly instruct the natives that their work would increase and bring to use the natural resources of their land.

All obligation and enforcement to reach this goal faster may, considering the circumstances, be detrimental and affect relapse.

I can only impress upon you to make the above attitude your own and to pursue it. Otherwise, with the danger provoked by your false political perception and faulty action on your behalf, I would see myself obliged to consider your recall from Ponape.

I request respectfully to confirm reception of this communication copy of which was sent to Herbertshoehe.

Foreign Office
Colonial Division

(signed) Stuebel

To the Acting Vice Governor
in Ponape
Summarization: Visit to Nama, Lossop, Namoluk, Satauan Etal, Lukunor, Nukuoro and Ngatik.

Economic conditions equal to those observed on the other smaller islands, but planted with greater care, relatively densely populated, with no fallow land.

Information on copra indicates a growing supply. Young trees are to be found even on the smallest islands. Traders have been established on the islands. Almost all traders of the Jaluit Co. are foreigners, who can only gradually be replaced. They are familiar with the local conditions, speak the language, and are relatively old and therefore comfortable with "beachcomber's life." Communication among the traders is confined to English.

Production of copra: Truk - 300 tons; the other island groups - 130 tons; Mokil and Pingelap - 575 tons.

Estimates of the Jaluit Co.'s area in copra production is increasing with the presence of new traders.
The trader in Nikuor reports that the island Kauzema, with an area of 10 ha., bring the Co. 10-12 tons p.a. The island is in the hands of the Jaluit Co. The sale of this island is disputed by the natives. The chief, in whose name the sales contract was made, had no right to do so. The island was shared and owned by a large number of people; it was planted already at that time, and purchase price of 25 (Spanish?) lb. of merchandise was for work performed.

Examination of title to land of the Jaluit Co. shows two pieces of land on Satauan and one each on Ta, Lukonor, Lossop, and Eten (Truk station). These are not contested. The boundaries of these lands have been kept visible by fences and raised earth. Land title to three further pieces of land on Truk remains to be examined, and might give rise to question. The acquisitions are all in favorable positions.

The Jaluit Co. has also claimed registered acquisition of the Pacific Island Co., and also requested recognition of another land claim of this company, copy of which is attached.

It is requested that the island of Pieman (Pieneman?) of the Namoluk group, 700 m. long, be leased for the 30-year period of the concession’s duration. The yearly income to the Jaluit Co. would have to be assessed before the lease contract could be drawn up. A lease is preferable to transfer-as-property, because the land is situated at the entry to the Namoluk lagoon, a consideration in case of cancellation of the concession. The land acquisition on Poloot and Fananu has been granted only with this
given limitation.

Concerning Fananu, it has been left to the representative of the Jaluit Co. to work with a native establishment pending decision from Berlin.

As with Pieneman, other real estate may be regarded ownerless. The acquisition would be desirable and not limit the islanders' life pattern if these became property of the treasury. Four other preclusive land claims of the Pacific Islands Co. on Truk and Ponape are therefore not reported.

Population count of the island group, exclusive of Truk: 4,700. There is a population increase in all islands, except Nukuoro, where the population has decreased by four since the count of 24 years ago. The youngest children are 2 years old. The men are of considerably strong build. The older women are fat and the younger ones voluptuous with attractive features.

Inhabitants of Ngatik are mixed blood--some of them of European coloring.

Contrary to Truk, the population is Christian. Houses are built with great care. Fowl and pigs are raised. They build excellent ships and canoes. People are willing to work.

Native governments have been appointed. In Nukuoro the government is in the hands of a woman. The Chief of Ngatik was confirmed a year ago.
The island Aliar in the Satauan group is 2/3 of a ha. in area. Half of the island is planted with coconut, the other half is covered with old hollow trees. Seagull droppings might eventually form guano.

On Nukuoro grow very large coconuts, which shall be used as seed. Others have been ordered from Truk.

Health problems confine themselves to facial disfigurement which may be caused by syphilis and elephantiasis.

Etal and Ngatik have been devastated in 1898, and 6 - 8 ha. were lost in the flood.

Lukunor has the best harbor for anchorage in the atolls.

February 27, 1902, from Ponape Station of the Jaluit Co. to Vice Governor of Ponape concerning land property:

Jaluit Co. owns no property on the island of Nameluk.

As authorized by the District Administration, the real-estate of the Pacific Island Co. has been transferred to the Jaluit Co. The Pacific Island Co. owned two pieces of land on Nameluk, which have been recognized by the islanders with their boundaries.

Palegna is planted with breadfruit, bananas etc.

Pieneman, on Land's End, is planted only with coconut.

The first one is of greater value to the natives. It is intended to build a copra house on Nameluk and request that the title of the Pacific Islands Co. be recognized as the Jaluit Co.'s property and entered into the
Hamburg land register with the land of Pieneman.

Pulluat (Puluot?): requests the Chancellor to recognize this property.

The company owns no land in the Hall-group, and therefore applies for the natives' permission to build a trading station in Fananu: important, as the Hall group has several large planted estates.

March 6, 1902 from Vice Governor, Ponape to Ponape Station of Jaluit Co.:

The cited authority relates only to the permission of the land claim of the Pacific Islands Co. The application of October 16, 1901 relates to the last two registered titles which have been transferred for further consideration.

The remaining lands of the Pacific Islands Co. have not been presented for title (registration) nor have they been validated by October 1, 1900. They have therefore lost legal claim. Recognition by the natives is therefore of no consequence. The declaration refers to three estates.

The Pacific Islands Co. was informed on November 14, 1900 by letter, that further land claims cannot be considered.

The piece of land on Pieneman, which is considered ownerless, can be leased to the company, pending directions from the Chancellor. Concerning Puluot and Fananu: the report has already been send to Berlin.
Ponape, March 24, 1902

J No. 197

Following report from Truk,
January 26, 1902

The most important results of my journey, which ended the 24th of last month, are summarized with the premise that it was extended to include Nama, Lossop, Namoluk, Satauan, Etal and Lukunor Islands. Upon returning to Truk, the islands Nukuoro and Natik were visited in the greatest possible hurry as the new schedule of the Oceana had meanwhile arrived, which excluded her availability for the journey to Ponape.

The economic conditions on all of these atolls offer the same picture as those of the previously visited smaller islands. The first are on the average planted with a somewhat greater care with a comparatively denser population. I have not found fallow land in spite of searching each of the islands.

Under the circumstances my activity for the concession was limited mainly to the efficient cultivation of cocopalm-stock with the help of detailed information by natives.
An increase of copra production can be counted upon in spite of the prevalent conditions. A large number of small trees can be observed everywhere. Many of the small islands have been cultivated very recently.

The establishment i.e. permanent settlements of fixed location and their equipment with sufficient merchandise might be therefore of great influence. Even here the repeated complaint was voiced that copra was not cut, as demand or merchandise lacked.

Traders for the Jaluit Co. are employed, i.e. retained by the representative: for Lossop and Nama - a Russian; for Namoluk, Etol and Satauan which are occupied by native negotiators; a Frenchman for Nukuoro and finally two erstwhile German nationals, two Englishmen of whom the manager of the main station of Truk, who should be replaced this year by a German; an American, a Japanese who was granted permission to remain in the island district by Dr. Hahl with the prospect of employment by the Jaluit Co., because of physical debility and therefore limited capacity of earning; a half-blood and a Chinese against whom complaints were raised which might end with his expulsion. In Natik where an American, physically and mentally disabled is stationed and where it remains to be decided whether a white or a native trader should be established. This depends on the yet to be ascertained amount of copra production estimated between 30,000 and 100,000 lb.
The traders of the Jaluit Co. are therefore almost without exception foreigners, an undesirable condition without doubt. An appropriate replacement can only be brought about in due course as their conduct is without reproach. They are familiar with conditions and know the language. Their comparative old age is in so far detrimental as they are accustomed to the contemplative way of life of a beachcomber, too comfortable to contribute to the islanders' improvement of the economy through controls and education as ___. And finally it is unpleasant for various reasons, and especially because of outward subordination to Americanization from a national point of view, that the traders use almost everywhere the English language.

Concerning copra production information received is expected to be 300 tons for Truk; for the other island groups mentioned above more than 130 tons, i.e. for the concession's district without Mokil and Pingelap roundly 575 tons, the lowest yield of the last years.

To judge the field of activity of the Jaluit Co., serves the information (appr. 17½ tons pa.) given by the trader in Lossop 12 days after his appointment. In this short period he had already collected two tons; furthermore the observation by the trader on Lukunor who is known as a diligent man, that he had received 25 tons after the shortest period, i.e. the total yearly product of all the three island groups. Finally the information of the trader in Nukuoro,
also known as reliable, that the island Kausena with an estimated
paced area of 10 ha., yields the company yearly 10-12 tons valued at
Mk. 2000. - 2400. The island is in the hands of the Jaluit Co.

The sale of the island which took place 29 years ago is contested by
the natives with the indication that the chief, mentioned in the
contract as the seller, had no right to dispose of the island. The
same had been divided into many parts and was in possession of a
larger number of people. The island had been already then cultivated
and the alleged price of acquisition of Sp. 1 25 in merchandise had
been only in payment for rendered services.

Other land titles of the Jaluit Co. submitted for scrutiny concerning
two pieces of land in Satauan and one of each in Ta, Lukunor, Lossop
and Teten (Truk Station) have not been contested. But the boundaries
of the lots of land, are mainly kept visible by natives' fences or
earthwork. Three more land titles concerning lots of land in Truk
remain to be examined, which, seemingly, will not give cause for __?

The acquisitions are singled out by their favorable location.

Apart from two acquisitions entered for the Pacific Islands Co., the
Jaluit Co. has requested also for itself recognition of another
previously brought landclaim of this company, as the attached copy of
correspondence explains. I enclose this as I have reason to believe
that this matter will be carried on over there in the same time.
As this concerns land in the Concession District, I request obediently authorization to grant in lease for three years the long and narrow island-slit Piemon on Amas, Namoluk-group, i.e. the duration of the concession. The lease-value would be concluded after inquiry of the year's revenue, which I estimate from memory to be of Mk. 400 - 600. for the Jaluit Co. I favor lease over transfer of ownership as it concerns the best place into the Namoluk Lagoon, which does not have an entry; also in consideration of the possibility of liquidation of the concession. I have for that reason advocated the requested land acquisition in Poloot and Fananu only with the stated limitation.

Concerning Fananu, I have left it to the representative of the Jaluit Co. to work with a native trading establishment until arrival of a decision from Berlin.

I believe that this explicit statement should not be omitted from the report in case of direct negotiations.

As with the previously mentioned Bieman, I intend to claim at the next occasion for ownership of the treasury also other real estate which can be considered ownerless as long as the acquisition is deemed desirable and will not limit the natives' living conditions.

Relating to Truk and Ponape, land acquisitions of a former period are put in question, besides four other foreclosed land claims by the Pacific Islands Co. which in this case will certainly not attain notification.
Population of the mentioned island group, determined by census is approximately 4700 souls, exclusive of Truk, and is everywhere on the increase. Only in Nukuoro, Samoan in type and language, has it decreased by four souls since Kubary’s count of 24 years ago. The youngest children are at this time about two years old. The men of this group are distinguished by a particularly strong body-build, the older women by obesity, the younger ones are voluptuous in figure and features.

I met H.M.S. "Cormoran's" commander, Corvette Captain Grapow here, who was on his way from Ponape to Herbertshohe and moored here for two hours. As I left board of ship I received a nine-shot salute.

The inhabitants of Natik are of mixed blood. Some of them are completely of European facial feature and color.

The use of cloth is common in these christianized island groups in contrast to islands west of Truk; they also speak more or less some Pidgin English. The houses are built with great care, especially those serving the mission. Few chickens are kept and also pigs as everywhere else. There are also throughout here excellent ship and canoe-builders.

People seek and register for work. The Jaluit Co. has recruited 33 in the so-called Mortlocks and 15 in Truk to be used in Jaluit.

Native governments have been appointed on all islands except Truk,
recognizing five chiefs; the government in Nukuoro is handled by a female chief. In Natik the chief had been confirmed already a year ago and supplied with the usual authority.

The copra, collected in three months by natives for the mission amounted to two tons.

The island Aliar in the Sataun group of only approximately 2/3 ha, half planted with coconut palms, is covered with age-old hollow bushtrees on the other half. Numerous seagulls nest in their treetops while the sodden soil is mostly covered up to 10 cm. with an ammonia-smelling guana formation in contrast to the other half, most probably to be regarded as insignificant. Similar conditions can be found on part of the Nukuoro island Oromana, formerly subject to a priestly taboo.

I have brought coconuts for planting on Government land from Nukuoro distinguished for their large size. I have also ordered good seed-nut from Truk where these are also available.

I have noticed in some instances symptoms of terrible facial disfigurement, presumably caused by syphilis. Loss of both eyes, nose, etc.; elephantiasis in Satauan disproportionately often and in highly developed stage. The whole group is notorious for this. I might send some photos to Prof. Koch.

Etal and Natik have been inundated in the year 1898. Six to eight ha. are said to have been carried away from the principle island and
the outer reef of the island, which was burst open longitudinally and now a split of approximately 1 foot wide.

Lukunor has the best anchorage in Chamisso Harbor available in the atolls.

His Majesty's birthday was celebrated on land and board ship in Lossop, the most attractively situated lagoon.

I have continued to collect ethnological notes which I will submit together with the special report.

The Acting Imperial Governor has received copy of this report.

The Acting Vice Governor

(signed) Berg

To the Foreign Office
Colonial Division
Berlin
With reference to the concession assigned to the Jaluit Co. whereby we have assumed the obligation to open trade stations, I respectfully permit myself to inform Your Highness that we do not own land-property on Nameluk.

According to the authorization submitted some time ago to Your Highness, the Pacific Islands Co. has transferred its land property to us.

This corporation owned two estates in Nameluk which were acknowledged by the natives with exact instruction of boundaries during my presence.

Faleguia, the one estate is planted with breadfruit, bananas, etc., the other Pieman, a spit of land, in contrast, only planted with coconut trees.

The first has therefore greater value for the natives.

I have the intention to construct a copra house on Nameluk. I request respectfully Your Highness to acknowledge title of the Pacific Islands Co. as our property and to register it and the land Pieman in the land register for the Jaluit Co., Hamburg.
I respectfully refer furthermore to my land in Pulluat and request Your Highness to take into consideration to obtain recognition from the Imperial Chancellor, as the firm does not own land (?) in the Hall group and to approve my application to obtain authorization from the natives in Fananu for a trade station's site (?).

This is also important in so far as the Hall group has several large estates yet (?), planted (?).

After receipt of permission from Your Highness I will not omit to search as soon as possible for a suitable (?) for it.

In the hope of a favorable reply, I remain, Your Highness, most respectfully

Ponape Station of the Jaluit Co.,

(signed) Loessner

To the Acting Imperial Vice Governor

The Honorable V. Berg

Ponape
Concerning application of the 27th of last month.

The indicated authorization contains only the permission representing the Pacific Islands Co. in matters of their land claims. Therefore, the two of the latter registered titles referred to the application of October 16th of last year which have been handed over to Director Groesser through your kind offices.

Concerning the other titles of the Pacific Islands Co. which have so far not been submitted, I respectfully mention that these in themselves have already lost their legal effectiveness by lack of the instructed validation up to October 1, 1900. It is therefore without significance that the natives of Namoluk recognize the acquisition of the submitted application; and that the larger one, its boundaries yet unknown, uninhabited and actually the more valuable land, to be of lesser value to the natives. I wish to mention respectfully that it was not possible to gather from your statement if it is a matter of two or three estates: the latter is the case, which I have subsequently established in the files. A letter of November 14, 1900 has informed the Pacific Islands Co. of the impossibility of further entering into their land claims.
In the interest of the concession I am now ready to authorize the lease to the Jaluit Co. of the lot of land on Pieman regarded as ownerless, as well as to construct immediately on it a ____ house, pending approval by the Imperial Chancellor.

I have already informed Berlin on board of the "Diana" concerning Poloaat and Fanaru.

The Acting Imperial Vice Governor

(signed) Berg

Mr. E. Loessner
Manager of the Ponape Station
of the Jaluit Co.

Langer

Right hand side of Xerox is off-page: pp. 136 & 138.
The journey to the West Islands was followed after 12 days already by the visit to the East Islands.

Mokil and Pinelap belong to the smallest but best cultivated groups. A surprising exception was Mokil; with the small population hardly exceeding 200 souls, they had been diligently cutting copra: 80,000 lb. in spite of the lengthy delay of arrival of a ship, and thus filling half of the schooner for transportation. In view of this laudable effort of the two mixed-blood traders I agreed without hesitation to their employment as independent traders. It demonstrated a telling testimony on the capacity of production on the atolls in one and the same time.

The Mokil people who have much white blood are diligent, bright and good housekeepers and make a good impression in every way.
The characteristics of the approximately 900 Pinelapians are in contrast best described with the adjectives: fat - stupid - lazy and greedy. They are a favorite target of mockery of their neighbors, headed by their king named Napoleon. The considerably large Pinelap group, even quite well-populated could only deliver 1/3 of the above-mentioned copra. A white trader will be stationed there.

Chickens and ducks are kept in large quantities. Both groups show great skill in braiding hats from coco and pandanus leaves: the more delicate ones are furnished by Mokil.

Mokil is interesting as it has started a turtle cultivation not too long ago; the green edible kind of up to 20 turtles is kept in several coral-rock-pools on the beach together with fish. The small turtles just leaving the egg remain in wooden barrels until they reach the size of an open hand. A turtle caught near the ship weighed 212 lb.

Further labor was recruited in Pinelap on behalf of the Jaluit Co.

The two pieces of land in Mokil and Pinelap belonging to the Pacific Islands Co., or rather in due course to the Jaluit Co., have not been contested by the natives.

The beautiful and fertile Kosrae with unfortunately only 450 souls produces now 60 tons of copra for the trader Melander working under contract for the Jaluit Co.
Mokil's production is set at least at 50 tons; for Pinelap 25 tons.

The likely export from the concession district amounts therefore to 650 tons. The Jaluit Co.'s export from all of the East Carolines for the calendar year of 1902 is estimated to be about 800 tons.

Melander has turned with diligence to plantation cultivation after he had to give up his ship. He has planted 1200 coco-seedlings, cleared approximately 15 ha. for rubber cultivation and meanwhile planted it with fruit trees; finally he acquired an annex for an extensive coco plantation, so far of an unknown area. Upon obtaining permission, he immediately started its cultivation after I had dealt with the settlement of a lawsuit concerning application for consent of acquisition.

Apart from review of land acquisition and the settlement of other administrative business I used the occasion to visit the imposing old stone construction on the Island Loellowe which does not however compare with those of Metalanim.

From the south harbor I took the first river upstream and landed to inform myself on the quality of the soil.

I had heard before in Ponape that Kosrae was known to be especially rocky. I satisfied myself on the spot of the contrary as far as I could see the island. Already from afar the white sandy beach is a pleasing sight, instead of being covered with stones and mangrove as in Ponape.
Only the beach and river valley are cultivated. The hills nearby are used as pastures for cattle. A stock of approximately 80 are supposed to be there. Rats and wild pigs are considered land-plagues. The latter are hunted with hungry dogs. The owner of a pack of 11 dogs can bag six pigs on a good day.

There may be a possibility to occupy uncultivated land on this extensive island, even if all of it has an owner in name only; possibly for extensive cultivation after a fixed period of time. This does hardly concern large and valuable land. It seems to me therefore sufficiently reasonable to approach this question shortly, as I am of the opinion that, if buyers of larger areas should appear, essential difficulties would not be insurmountable, especially so with government intervention; and that in this case the treasury would also obtain its due as if it were itself the owner.

Kosrae has even more rainfall than Ponape. The mission measured once 256", i.e. approximately 6½ m. in one year. The current year also registers much rain.

The population differs to a far larger extent from all other islands of the East Carolines and even Nukuoro; less in feature as in language and their tribal names. I cannot give reason for the diversity only with a more or lesser knowledge of a totally different language besides those spoken here: germanic, slave, romanesque and african which is only perceived by sound and word formation as a foreign characteristic.
The inhabitants make extraordinarily fine weavings from banana fibre, even with differently colored patterns. The colored weaving is similar to raw silk. In this skill they excel above all other islanders in the Carolines and Palau. Laymen in Truk and the mission doctor in Kosrae maintain that endemic malaria occurs there; the doctor also complained that tuberculosis appears not too seldom.

The inhabitants of the island numbered more than 3000 souls at the time of the first appearance of whalers, longer than 70 years ago. With the imported disease specially of smallpox and syphilis, the number of people had decreased already to 2000 at the arrival of the missionaries 20 years later. Twenty-six whalers, each ship counting an average crew of 40 men, are said to have anchored once in the harbor of Loelloe at one and the same time. With a further expansion of the disease, fought at last successfully by the mission, the population had decreased to few more than 100 people approximately 30 years ago. Since then it increased steadily.

Even the Pinelapinns drew a lesson from this historical tragedy and it is not astonishing that during this time and on three occasions 60 whalers were slain.

Finally I rendered myself to the western side of Kosrae to visit the mission. Their property is beautifully situated and maintained. I was most kindly received by two gentlemen and five ladies. I could only
obtain a superficial impression of this remarkable establishment with the limited time at my disposal. Regrettably it does hardly benefit the island district as an educational center for Marshall and Gilbert people, whose dialect constitutes the teaching language and also the publication of a small printed periodical.

The enclosed rubber sample as well as some blooms resembling narcissus, a leaf and a section of a branch are sent with the obedient request to submit these to Prof. Warburg for examination and determination. Unfortunately only a small amount of alcohol is at my disposal for the plants' conservation.

p. 146 I have seen the tree in the hills of Kosrae in large numbers; specimen of 20 - 30 cm. in diameter. I have not observed the tree in Ponape.

The rubber, which seems to have a great adhesive quality is obtained by a cross-cut of the tree and then boiled with some water and dried in the sun.

I have continued collection of ethnological data.

The "Diana" passed by Kiti to fetch 20 tons of copra and I reached Colonia again about midnight on the 22nd of this month.

Measures affecting the concession which are important and should be dealt with soon remained to be taken care of after the conclusion of plantation contracts in the huge Truk Lagoon as well as the appointment
of chiefs in the large islands. On the way there I hope to land also on the Greenwich Islands where the Jaluit Co. wishes likewise to acquire a stretch of land to establish a station, returning via the Oroluk Lagoon.

With this visit to the atolls, the journey to the island district will be concluded as the Hinto Reef, which according to Kubary is growing a few coco palms is at present only supposed to be a sandbank. The Matador Islands, indicated on maps, do not exist at all.

The Acting Imperial Governor has received copy of this report.

The Acting Imperial Vice Governor

(signed) Berg

To files Mh 9/11/02
On behalf of I.G./Knake

To the Foreign Office
Colonial Division
Berlin
Summarization: Mokil and Pingelap are of the smallest but well-planted islands. Mokil with a population of little more than 200 had 80,000 lb. of copra. Two half-blood traders have requested and were granted independence as traders. The people of Mokil have a good admixture of White blood and are diligent.

The people of Pingelap, in contrast, are indolent. The name of their king is Napoleon. With a population of 900, they provided only 1/3 of Mokil's produce. A White trader was appointed to head the station.

Both island groups are well provided with chickens and ducks. The people braid hats from palm fronds and pandanus with great skill.

Mokil breeds tortoise in coral pools from the smallest to the fully matured ones of 212 lb., which were caught close to the ship. They are raised in wooden barrels until they reach the size of an open hand.

p. 141 Land on Mokil and Pingelap, which had belonged to the Pacific Island Co. and now to the Jaluit Co., was disputed by the islanders.
Kusaie with a population of 450 produces 60 tons of copra for the trader Melander under contract to the Jaluit Co. Mokil produces at least 50 tons and Pingelap 25 tons. The total export of all the East Carolines in the year of 1902 will be 800 tons of copra.

Melander has turned to plantations after the selling of his ship. He has planted 1200 coconuts—approximately 15 ha. of gum and fruit. He has acquired a large area of land which was contested. The dispute has been settled and his application of the acquisition approved. The work on his plantation started immediately.

The ruins of Lollo are imposing but cannot be compared to those on Metalonim.

Kusaie is fertile and the sand dunes and river valleys are cultivated. The meadows on the hills serve as grazing for approximately 80 cattle. Rats and wild hogs are a plague, and are hunted with hungry dogs.

This big island has uncultivated land. The registration may be questionned. The land may be cultivated; it does not entail large areas of land. It might be well-advised to solve this question eventually as a buyer might run into considerable difficulties. The government might have to intervene, as the treasury would have rights to ownership.

Kusaie has a greater rainfall than Ponape and 256 inches p.a. were measured by the mission.
The population differs less in physique than in language and family names from the other East Caroline Islands. The language seems to have been influenced by Germanic, Slavonic and African sounds and word formation.

The islanders weave fine materials from Banana paper, in differently colored patterns which resemble raw silk. They surpass in this skill all other islanders.

The mission doctor reports endemic malaria and tuberculosis. When the first whalers came to the island approximately 70 years ago the population counted about 3000 souls. With the arrival of smallpox and syphilis the population decreased in 20 years to 2,000. It is said that at one time there were 26 whalers at anchor with 40 men to each ship. Thirty years ago the population had dwindled to 100. Since then it is steadily increasing. It is understandable that the islanders killed (on three occasions) 50 men from the whalers.

The mission on the west side of Kusaie is beautifully situated and well kept. There are two men and five women. In the short time available it was not possible to see the establishment. It is regrettable that this cultural center cannot be of benefit to the Marshalls and the Gilbert Islanders, whose dialects are the educational language. The editing and printing of a small journal could also be of use.
Samples of plants, tree, and gum are herewith enclosed.

Plantation contracts and the establishment of Chiefs in the lagoon of Truk still have to be taken care of.

p. 146 On the Greenwich Islands the Jaluit Co. wants to buy a stretch of land to establish a station.

p. 146 The visit of these atolls will complete the tour as Kubary's Miriam Riff, planted with coconut, is now supposed to be but a sand bank. The island of Matador, entered into the charts, does supposedly not exist.
From: Imperial District Administration, Ponape
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: May 8, 1906 (Herbertshöhe, July 12, 1906)
Subject: Inspection tour
Islands: North-West Carolines

Summarization: Inspection of typhoon-devastated islands:

p. 148 1. Pakin has not suffered too much. The Jaluit Co. had planted part of fallow land with 1400 coconut palms.

p. 148 2. Oroluk, which was claimed three years ago by the treasury, was devastated by the typhoon and tidal waves. Barely 100 palm trees remain, whereas the younger trees have suffered less. New trees were planted, fowl was released, and people (maybe prisoners) will be settled to take care of preliminary cultivation. The island has a large number of coconut crabs and green tortoises, one of which weighed 280 lb. The Minto reef, Pingelap, and the government land of Metalanim has been registered with verified acreage.

The islanders have an exact knowledge of the chart of the islands, even if they have not visited them.

Innissinifau-Pissila is uninhabited and the number of seabirds has decreased.

Murilo and Ruo are hardly touched by the typhoon, but life was lost on the seas and on several of these islands.
Fananu has only lost 105 of the palm trees, but a large strip of land, ca. 40 - 50 m., along the south and east side of the island, was swept away by the tidal wave: approximately 5 ha. of which was land belonging to the Jaluit Co. station.

Nomuin was badly damaged and all but 15 of the islanders have left for Truk.

The American Mission had erected a station on Nomuin and reconstruction is not planned for the time being. Both islands have been left with food and 2000 coconut seeds.

On Truk, the Tatu land case of the widow of the missionary Snelling was seen to.

Pis, the northern-most island of the Truk group, suffered great damage, whereas the others were spared.

Olol and Piherar have suffered loss of land and the Etscheit plantation has also suffered from the drought, wind and flood. Food and seed nuts were left, especially on Olol. Sixty people were taken to Truk and 20 left behind to see to the cultivation. Onari, Ono and Magerlap were less devastated.

Lukunor, Oneop, Satauan, Kutu, Mor and Etal: roads were built by the islanders under the direction of their chiefs.

Ponape and Pingelap have been reseeded with coconuts. The plague of
rats is in evidence; they are fought everywhere.

Administrative appointments were made.

Several paragraphs deal with names of islands not mentioned in the "Guide to Place Names of the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands."
I began my journey west on board of the Government Motor Schooner "Ponape" on March 10th. The main task consisted of the inspection of typhoon damage and further assistance to islands situated in the northwest. Disarmament of natives of all smaller islands was terminating this security measure for all of the East Carolines; a special report has been given on the operation.

The journey brought me at first to the island group of Pakin, which had not suffered greatly from the typhoon and where the Jaluit Co. had so far
planted approximately 1400 coconuts on a fraction of fallow land. From there to the island Oroluk which the treasury had taken into possession and where no ship had landed since the typhoon. Unfortunately I found the island severely devastated by storm and tidal wave. Hardly 100 carrying copalms remain, whereas the young palms, present in considerable numbers, are less damaged. I caused police troops to plant 300 seedlings and nuts; also distributed chickens for future settlement of people, perhaps prisoners.

The island is rich in large coconut crabs and green tortoise in the lagoon of which we caught one of 280 pounds. A photo was made on this occasion which has already been submitted and to which I added an approximate drawing of Toennoemar Reef, formerly "Minto Reef." May I request obediently information of the area's extent from these and the photo of islands Pingelap, Hok, Olol, Tian and Government land in Metalanim.

The Minto Reef was described to me by native "seamen on great journey": Palou el laematan" = seaman on high sea as Toennoemar = island on lagoon reefland. I give the derivation, as special attention is given nowadays to appropriate spelling. It was remarkable to note the assurance of the two captains of sailing canoes. They could give information of different islands although they had never been there themselves. I had indicated with coconut shells to these people in Ruo and also in Fananu the situation of Ruo, Murilo and Oroluk and asked
if and where a large reef was between them and what was its name. The
man silently indicated the islands and put a further shell onto the
correct spot and named them without hesitation. I confirmed later on
board of ship that he was entirely correct. These people also indicated
that apart of a sandbank where two wrecks were situated, was found to be
correct according to British sailing instructions. Neither missionaries
nor white traders are by the way on these islands. The sandbank had
disappeared, probably as a result of the typhoon and only some debris was
visible, especially a large anchor far away on the southeastern reef.
Another Palauan in Fananu had enumerated for us all islands in correct
sequence by which he would have to pass on his journey to Yap. He also
indicated the now customary name of ? _ for Pagan Pissila named island,
the one of our first journey in 1907; whereas he gave the name
Fagau-erak, a contraction of rest er=in, Ruk = south in Marshallese to
the question on the island in the West Carolines somewhat north between
Sataual and Lamotrik (on sea-maps "West Fatu"). Thus can be found again
in a far leap (far fetched?) over Kusaie-saki in Olo1 the Marshall
expression "Jaki" for pandanus mat. The island "Innissinifau"-Pissila"
is uninhabited (inhabited on seamaaps). Lasting traces of the typhoon
are observed also here and the number of nesting seabirds seem to me
markedly decreased.

It was gratifying in contrast to receive news in Ponape that Murilo and
Ruo were nearly untouched by the typhoon; hardly 30 palms came down over
there. However the people of the first island mourned the loss of three canoes with 20 people. Of these I brought six from Ono as the possibility to journey home offered Truk; two of the canoes after 10 days had been beached in Pihera; the others after three days. The second canoe, which had lost two people to the sea, had sailed on to Poloot, to return via Truk. Ruo also lost seven men in the typhoon, Mager 1a pein one canoe with four men, whereas in Fananu one woman was killed by a falling tree; in Namuin a woman and child were thrown against a tree by the tidal wave and killed. This casualty list was increased end of December when two canoes with 10 people were swept away. Five Truk people returned with the September steamer via Saipan. They had been stranded in this manner in Guam in July of last year.

The loss of cocopalms in Fananu does not amount to more than 10% whereas on the south and eastside a wide landstrip has been severed by the tidal wave, in total approximately 6 ha., amongst them without trace the station-land of the Jaluit Co. Heavy damage was experienced by Namuin from where the natives with the exception of 15 moved to Truk.

The American Mission has established a station three months ago and appointed here a colored teacher.

A reconstruction does not seem to be in the planning until further notice.

I have transferred victuals and 2000 seednuts to the two typhoon affected islands.
I went from Momuin to Truk to await with the widow of the missionary Snelling who died last year in Oleat the arrival of the mailboat after a visit to the American Mission and conclusion of the Tatu land matter. The mailboat, which brought me the telegram concerning the substitution to be taking place in Ponape of the captain of the Marshall Islands to which refers the Report No. 78 of March 29, 1906, J No. 288.

I had to shorten therefore my stay in Truk and also on the other islands befallen by the typhoon and on islands situated on my return journey, limiting myself to the most important business as much as possible.

I had to impose strict punishment on natives after repeated warnings for excessive carelessness of young coco plantations, a habit which is rooted as deeply as the destruction of fruit trees from revenge; this is in the interest of effective protection of new, especially contractual, plantations. The fine delivered by chiefs from here and other islands amounted to Mk. 5222.15.

Only the northernmost island Pis in Truk over which passed both typhoons has been indeed badly damaged.

It is seen from these descriptions that the width of the April typhoon was of 55 seamiles. From the information of the white trader in Olol the typhoon began there on April 22 that its speed was 13 seamiles per hour starting in Ponape, i.e. approximately 11/2 seamiles more than in Kosrae.
The moderate force of the second typhoon has created for Truk more good than bad. It destroyed a small number of trees but shook down all ripe nuts and removed thus the arduous work of harvesting from the natives. The result is remarkable; the production amounts for as much as a whole year during the six months since October.

Truk was left March 27. In the Ool group the Islands Onari, Ono and Magerlap have been less damaged; the islands Ool and Pipherar much damaged, as Fanau and Nomuin, Ool and Pipherar have to register loss of land area. Etscheit's Plantation has lost more young palms by the existing draught, the wind and partial floods since the first typhoon. Nevertheless it offers the best prospects for the future as the seedlings were planted in to close a formation.

I have landed 5500 coconuts in the group, mainly in Ool and have transferred 60 people to Truk because of food shortage. Only approximately 20 people remained on the island for maintenance. I have given them provisions as on the other islands mentioned.

Even if the people of this group live off almost only fish and other sealife, no death nor sickness has been recorded.

As previously announced by several Truk Islands, the natives have built clean roads under guidance and management of chiefs in Lukunor, Omeop, Satauan, Kutu, Mor and Etal.
The natives of Lukunor, Satauan and Etal use the collective name of "Nomoi" for their three lagoons, whereas they use often the name of "Mortlock," following the example of ship captains and traders. I wish to mention that "Nomoi" means "this lagoon" or "Lagoon here." For example the Namoluk people (Lagoon in the middle) speak of it as "Nomen," (lagoon ?) also "Nomen an" ( ? ) which in changing language might be the same as "Nomuin". (Kubary states in his small vocabulary of "Mortlock" language: "win da, this one, that one"; in Ponape language "uen p.p."). If therefore the interpretation with introduction of the name is shifting, there is an analogy and it is recommended to keep "Nomoi" as there is another "Mortlock" group. Truk, Lossop andNama designate the three lagoons as "Ku" (there, far), Truk also as Nomenan and Namoluk as Kub" ? whereas Truk names Nama ? Lossop "Ku," and Truk in Nomoi also Solanen (far into it ?, there, far off). The Truk people name their lagoon also "Nomit(r)uk" or "Laenomit(r)ik" (nom = lagoon, laenom = in the (m) or the (f) lagoon ? lagoon interior). Nobody knows the name "Hogol ?" occurring on many maps; I could not find so far an explanation of its provenance.

During the present journey 4700 seednuts have been provided for Ponape and Pingelap; so that together with those obtained previously almost 30,000 gaps could be replenished with coco stock.

The plague of rats is everywhere in evidence. A special report was submitted concerning the eradication.
I have enlisted the son of the deceased chief as policeman in Fanau, from where so far no native has come to Ponape; also as a first enrollment two people from Tol, of which one brother of the chief. A fourth man enlisted for the troop is the brother of the chief of Lukunor whose son is enlisted already since last year with the son of the chief of Satauan and the brother of the chief of Oneop.

Lukunor was left on the 23rd of last month to return to Ponape 288 miles away. The fuel for the engine has been already used up before. After 15 days' journey and a distance of 74 miles was covered, it had to be decided today whether to sail on to Ponape to meet the mail-steamer from Hongkong, so far always 1/3 day early, or to give up as hopeless and sail on to Truk even if condition of wind and currents were not unfavorable. After considerable reflection the captain was in favor of the first.

Similar conditions outside Etal forced me to row six seamiles in the gig to the island and after several hours to return in this way to the ship, approximately five miles distant, to continue the journey.

The Governor has received copy, the District Administrators of Saipan and Yap excerpts.

The Acting Imperial Vice Governor
(signed) Berg

To the Foreign Office
Colonial Division
Berlin


Some of the island names mentioned in the document are not listed in "Guide to Place Name in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands."

Vol. X includes only the first two pages of Document 26.

Summarization is therefore included in Volume XI.