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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volume 123</th>
<th>Property of Division of Lands and Surveys Department of Resources and Development Trust Territory Government Saipan, Marianas Islands 96950</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRS G1</td>
<td>ITEM 217-1 Land Matters, Carolines 1899 - 1905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Pacific Islands Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-28</td>
<td>Land Matters, Carolines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-30</td>
<td>Pagan, Agrigan, Alamagan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-42</td>
<td>Pagan, Agrigan, Alamagan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43-49</td>
<td>Pagan, Agrigan, Alamagan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-52</td>
<td>Pagan, Agrigan, Alamagan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53-54</td>
<td>Pagan, Agrigan, Alamagan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-62</td>
<td>Pagan, Agrigan, Alamagan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63-65</td>
<td>Pagan, Agrigan, Alamagan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66-72</td>
<td>Pagan, Agrigan, Alamagan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73-74</td>
<td>Pagan, Agrigan, Alamagan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-76</td>
<td>Pagan, Agrigan, Alamagan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-80</td>
<td>Pagan, Agrigan, Alamagan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81-82</td>
<td>Pagan, Agrigan, Alamagan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83-91</td>
<td>Pagan, Agrigan, Alamagan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Property of Division of Lands and Surveys Department of Resources and Development Trust Territory Government Saipan, Marianas Islands 96950*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>8-15</td>
<td>Land acquisition: Pacific Island Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>16-21</td>
<td>Land acquisition: Sacred Heart of Jesus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Pacific Islands Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>23 &amp; 31-32</td>
<td>Land Sale Regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>25-28</td>
<td>Land registrations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>29-30</td>
<td>Pacific Islands Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>33-42</td>
<td>Pacific Islands Co. &amp; Sacred Heart of Jesus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>43-49</td>
<td>Land lease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>50-52</td>
<td>Pacific Islands Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>53-54</td>
<td>Lease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>60-62</td>
<td>Land acquisition: Administration Yap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>63-65</td>
<td>Land claim: Pacific Islands Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>66-72</td>
<td>Land: Sale/lease: Loessner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>73-74</td>
<td>Lease: Felix Torres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>75-76</td>
<td>Land Lease: Miyasaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>77-80</td>
<td>Public Notice: Lease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>81-82</td>
<td>Forsayth Estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>83-91</td>
<td>Jaluit Co.: Concessions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location References:**
- Ponape
- Pingelap, Mokil
- Carolines, Marianas
- Satoan, Namolok, Lukanor, Sakenau, Moukatala
- Pagan, Agrigan, Alamagan
- Saipan
- Anatahan
- Saipan
- Anatahan
- South Sea District
- East Carolines
Document 21  pp. 92-96  Claim: Sacred Heart of Jesus  Ponape
(101-103)
22  97-100  Sale: Trader Melander  Lele, Coquilla
23  104-114  Land Registrations  East Carolines
24  115-119  Claim: Jose Portusach  Agrigan, Pagan, Alamagan
Vol.: XII
Ref.: CRS Gl
Item: 217-1
Document: 1
Page: 39

From: Ponape
To: Imperial Government, Herbertshohe
Date: December 30, 1899
Subject: Land Grant at Lot Harbor

LAND MATTERS, CAROLINES

1899 - 1905

Summarization: Submits documents relating to grant of property of 500 ha. at Lot Harbor to William Charles Bishop. Property and border disputes had to be negotiated and it was decided that this land would have to be sold directly from the natives to Bishop. The larger part of this land had already been granted by the Spanish Governor (Document submitted). Bishop has already started construction.

November 16, 1899 from the Vice Governor in Ponape to William Charles Bishop in Ponape: The Native David Tschantel of Metalanik, Tschaulik and Leepen Lot has contracted the sale of land at Lot Harbor, concluded September 13 and November 14, 1899 under the following conditions:

1. that land will be made available without compensation for public right of way.
2. that the land will have to be used and cultivated within two years of the date of the document.
3. that the government has first option to buy, and has under special circumstances the right to small pieces of land close to the harbor of Lot.
4. that the land will not be above an area of 500 ha., taxes to be paid to the Imperial District Administration.
From: Ponape
To: Imperial Government, Herbertshoehe
Date: December 30, 1899
Subject: Land Grant at Lot Harbor

Island: Ponape

Summarization: Submits documents relating to grant of property of 500 ha. at Lot Harbor to William Charles Bishop. Property and border disputes had to be negotiated and it was decided that this land would have to be sold directly from the natives to Bishop. The larger part of this land had already been granted by the Spanish Governor (Document submitted). Bishop has already started construction.

November 16, 1899 from the Vice Governor in Ponape to William Charles Bishop in Ponape: The Native David Tschantel of Metalanim, Tschaulik and Loeppen Lot has contracted the sale of land at Lot Harbor, concluded September 13 and November 14, 1899 under the following conditions:

1. that land will be made available without compensation for public right of way.

2. that the land will have to be used and cultivated within two years of the date of the document.

3. that the government has first option to buy, and has under special circumstances the right to small pieces of land close to the harbor of Lot.

4. that the land will not be above an area of 500 ha., taxes to be paid to the Imperial District Administration.
5. that borders will still have to be established.

6. that the natives' domiciles and plantations may be used until such time that the borderlines are finally established, or be made available before that time.

7. that the land be entered into the land register and be pledged to the treasury in lieu of debt of purchase.

Both above titles have been entered into the land register under No. 13 and No. 14.

pp. 6-7 October 17, 1899 from Governor, Herbertshohe to the Imperial District Administration, Ponape: Authorization granted for the sale of 500 ha. to Bishop, the amount of purchase not to exceed Mk. 5. per ha.

Bishop has started with the construction of a landing pier, a smithy, a house, and the elimination of the bush.

The Imperial Vice Governor (signed) Hahl

To the Imperial Government
Herbertshohe
From: Ponape
To: Imperial Government, Herbertshoehe
Date: December 30, 1899
Subject: Land Grant at Lot Harbor

Island: Ponape

Following the negotiations which have taken place between the natives

Ponape, December 30, 1899

I confirm the concluded acquisition-contracts of September 13 and November 14, 1899 on the land situated on the harbor of Lot to the extent that the acquired land bought by you will be granted full ownership with the

I remit attached two copies of the document issued to the Englishman

William Charles Bishop on the grant of property of 500 ha. on Lot Harbor.

Negotiations with natives had created extraordinary difficulties. A number of property and boundary disputes had to be first verified. Under these circumstances it seemed appropriate to leave it to natives to sell the land directly to Bishop, the more so, as a document established by the Spanish Government was already in evidence for the larger part.

Bishop has started with the construction of a landing pier, a smithy, a

detriment if sold again: to segregate for special purpose and to grant to

house, and the elimination of the bush.

The Imperial Vice Governor (signed) Hahl

To the Imperial Government
Herbertshoehe

continued in No. 4 inclusive of the natives' acquisition cost without

Bishop per ha. in yearly amounts of Mk. 300.-, the first to be due January 1st, 1901, when the price of acquisition is to yield 5½% without prejudice of the right of a previous redemption of the debt of acquisition.
Following the negotiations which have taken place between the natives David Tschantel of Metalanim, Tschaulik & Loeppen of Lot and Lot Harbor, I confirm the concluded acquisition-contracts of September 13 and November 14, 1899 on the land situated on the harbor of Lot to the extent that the acquired land bought by you will be granted full ownership with the stipulation:

1. that land becoming necessary in future for public roads and other public grounds be relinquished without compensation.

2. that the land with exception of gratuitous reversion to the government will have to be used and cultivated within a minimum of two years of the date of this document.

3. that the Government is assured option of the right of sale at the price mentioned in No. 4 inclusive of the natives' acquisition cost without detriment if sold again; to segregate for special purpose and to grant to third parties small pieces of land immediately situated at the Harbor of Lot.

4. that the total area of the acquired land not exceed 500 ha.; and to pay to the Treasury of the Imperial District Administration in Ponape Mk. 3.- per ha. in yearly amounts of Mk. 300.-, the first to be due January 1st, 1901, when the price of acquisition is to yield 5% without prejudice of the right of a previous redemption of the debt of acquisition.
5. that the precise boundaries still be established.

6. that the natives remain in undisturbed and free ownership and use of their sold land insofar as the land is presently used by them as residence and plantation; with the reservation of a future boundary adjustment or a voluntary concession of land already taking place now.

7. that the enumerated conditions under 1-4 and 6 be entered in the yet to be established public documents, especially into the land records; and the land already now be pledged for debt of purchase to the benefit of the land-treasury of the island district of the East Carolines.

The two titles mentioned above have been entered into the land register under No. 13 and 14.

I request confirmation and declaration of consent.

(signed) Hahl

seal: District Administration Ponape
To the Imperial District Administration

Ponape

In consideration of the conversation on these negotiations, I herewith authorize the English national, Mr. Bishop, to sell a total of 500 ha. land on the island of Ponape. The price which Mr. Bishop will pay the natives through the offices of the District Administration for the contract to be concluded between the Government and the natives is to be established not to exceed Mk. 5.- per ha.

The I.G.

(signed) RvB.
Enclosed copy of report of January 3rd of this year J No. 15 is submitted to the Imperial Government in Herbertshohe.

Ponape, January 3, 1900
The Imperial Vice Governor
(signed) Hahl

Report No. 17
J No. 118 1900

January 3, 1900 from Ponape to the Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin:
The supercargo of the Pacific Islands Co. of London and Sydney has purchased from natives suitable land parcels on Pingelap, Sakarkap and on Mokil, Pekerik. The request to enter this land acquisition has been denied until much time as government decision is made. The Company's interest would be safeguarded by entering the property under the name of their customer.

The supercargo also made claim on behalf of the American trader Henry T. Morris, residing on Majuro in the Marshall Islands, of the island Tien (Tien)
From: Herbertshoehne
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: January 15, 1900
Subject: Land acquisition by Pacific Islands Co.

Islands: Pingelap - Mokil

Summary: Secret: confirms receipt of copy of communication concerning acquisition of land by the Pacific Islands Co., London and Sydney. Most of the plantations in German New Guinea are owned by the Company. They are in the process of acquiring more land from Mrs. Kolbe of the firm of Forsayth. The largest shareholder is supposed to be the British Lord Chamberlain, who views German acquisition of the South Sea Islands with displeasure. He made it known that these islands belong in the natural sphere of Australia. It is therefore advisable to act with great caution in this case.

January 3, 1900 from Ponape to the Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin:

The supercargo of the Pacific Islands Co. of London and Sydney has purchased from natives suitable land parcels on Pingelap, Sakarkap and on Mokil, Puketik. The request to enter this land acquisition has been denied until such time as government decision is made. The Company's interest would be safeguarded by entering the property under the name of their customer.

The supercargo also made claim on behalf of the American trader Henry T. Worth, residing on Mejiro in the Marshall Islands, of the island Tien (Tian)
near Arru in the district of Metalanim on Ponape. The request is accompanied by a receipt of the Spanish Governor Luoz Cardoza of September 10, 1888. The original document is not found here but the natives know that this man has bought a small piece of land. The supercargo would want to acquire Worth's rights to this land. It is possible that a land title exists and inquiry at Yap District Administration will be made.

Duplication: pp. 10 & 11; 12 & 13

To complete the report itself, I report obediently in addition that the Pacific Islands Co. in London and Sydney is one and the same which is in the process of acquiring the large plantation property of Mrs. Kolbe (former Forsyth). The English minister, Lord Chamberlain, is supposed to be a shareholder of the firm. It is apparent how he thinks about the German possession in the South-sea from remarks made personally to Consul Dr. Ralli during his presence in London to the effect that Germany has not right to have taken part of New Guinea and the adjacent islands—those belonged by their nature to Australia which was now becoming a large state. Any action in the South-sea by the Company, which is supposed to work with a very large capital, is to be regarded with suspicion and it would be of interest to make closer verification in London and Sydney on the Company, its shareholders and political attitude.
The Imperial Vice Governor Dr. Hahl has submitted here copy of report of January 3rd to the Foreign Office. This report refers to a decree of 10/10/1899, K 25847/63963, which is not known here; and which I request obediently to be sent here in copy as it seems to be of far-reaching consequence.

To complete the report itself, I report obediently in addition that the Pacific Islands Co. in London and Sydney is one and the same which is in the process of acquiring the large plantation property of Mrs. Kolbe (firm of Forsayth). The English minister, Lord Chamberlain, is supposed to be a shareholder of the firm. It is apparent how he thinks about the German possession in the South-sea from remarks made personally to assessor Dr. Solf during his presence in London to the effect that Germany was not right to have taken part of New Guinea and the adjacent island-groups. These belonged by their nature to Australia which was now becoming a large state. Any action in the South-sea by the Company, which is supposed to work with a very large capital, is to be regarded with caution and it would be of interest to make closer verification in London and Sydney on the Company, its shareholders and political attitude.
To the Imperial Vice Governor in Ponape

for kind information with respectful request to keep me posted on further activity and applications of the Pacific Islands Co. to the land register of suitable land-lots acquired from natives on Pingelap.

III Dr. Schnee for information (signed) Schnee 3/12/-?

IV To file statement of The Imperial Governor R.V. Bennigsen re the Supercargo submitted a request by the trader Henry F. Worth, national of the United States of America, resident of Mejiro in the district of the Marshall Islands. The same demands in it acknowledgment of his property-right to the island Tien near Arru in the district of Mortmains of the island of Ponape. A receipt by the Spanish Governor Lopez Vereda of September 10, 1888 is attached to the application vis ating reception of the original document of acquisition of the island. This document is not at hand; also no mention of acknowledgment of worth's claim. The natives know that this man bought land; but say it was only a small piece of land. The Supercargo wanted to buy the rights of Worth for his Company. I told him that it was my opinion that all rights had expired. An investigation of recognition
Ponape, January 3, 1900

To the decree of October 10, 1899 No. K 25847/63963

The Supercargo of the Pacific Islands Company in London and Sydney requested on January 1st and 2nd, 1900 transfer and entry into the land register of suitable land-lots acquired from natives on Pingelap, locally the land of Sakarkap; and Mokil, locally the land Puketik, for the establishment of a trading enterprise; this with presentation of title. I have informed the Supercargo that until further instruction I would not be in a position to sell land; I would take the title under advisement to the Government to safeguard the normal rights of his customer of later acquisition to be entered into the land register.

The same Supercargo submitted a request by the trader Henry F. Worth, national of the United States of America, resident of Mejiro in the district of the Marshall Islands. The same demands in it acknowledgment of his property-right to the island Tien near Arru in the district of Metalonim of the island of Ponape. A receipt by the Spanish Governor Luoz Cardoza of September 10, 1888 is attached to the application stating reception of the original document of acquisition of the island. This document is not at hand; also no mention of acknowledgment of Worth's claim. The natives know that this man bought land; but say it was only a small piece of land. The Supercargo wanted to buy the rights of Worth for its Company. I told him that it was my opinion that all rights had expired. An investigation of recognition

•
by the Spanish government of Worth's claim in Madrid or Manila would have to be given as a result. The Supercargo made no claim whatsoever for land on the islands Lukunor and Namalup. Nothing is to be found in the new Spanish files left here on entry of land titles of land-lots of these islands; the files begin only with the year 1893. Besides the Spanish government usually recorded with any simple entry on the reverse side of a surrendered document of land acquisition without specific legal recognition. It seems that files on such entries were not kept.

It is also therefore possible that a land-title is to be found in the hands of the firm with a simple endorsement of the Spanish Administration. The District Administration Yap will be asked to report at the first opportunity.

The Imperial Vice Governor
(signed) Hahl

To the Foreign Office
Colonial Division
Berlin


The supercargo also made claim on behalf of the American trader Henry T. Worth, residing on Majuro in the Marshall Islands, of the island Tian (Tian)
From Herbertshoehe
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: January 15, 1900
Subject: Land acquisition by Pacific Islands Co.
Islands: Pingelap - Mokil

Summarization: Secret: confirms receipt of copy of communication concerning acquisition of land by the Pacific Islands Co., London and Sydney. Most of the plantations in German New Guinea are owned by the Company. They are in the process of acquiring more land from Mrs. Kolbe of the firm of Forsayth. The largest shareholder is supposed to be the British Lord Chamberlain, who views German acquisition of the South Sea Islands with displeasure. He made it known that these islands belong in the natural sphere of Australia. It is therefore advisable to act with great caution in this case.

The supercargo of the Pacific Islands Co. of London and Sydney has purchased from natives suitable land parcels on Pingelap, Sakarkap and on Mokil, Puketik. The request to enter this land acquisition has been denied until such time as government decision is made. The Company's interest would be safeguarded by entering the property under the name of their customer.

The supercargo also made claim on behalf of the American trader Henry T. Worth, residing on Mejiro in the Marshall Islands, of the island Tien (Tian)
near Arru in the district of Metalanim on Ponape. The request is accompanied by a receipt of the Spanish Governor Luoz Cardoza of September 10, 1888. The original document is not found here but the natives know that this man has bought a small piece of land. The supercargo would want to acquire Worth's rights to this land. It is possible that a land title exists and inquiry at Yap District Administration will be made.

The acquisition of the land Tausano (Tawannu?) has to be refused in any event. This land is situated along the river Pilapenchokola (Pilakapu?) and extends to the beach facing Tschakrits (Isaputik?). It would almost entirely encircle the Government's settlement.

If the mission of the Sacred Heart is admitted to Ponape, the Capuchin Mission would have to relinquish its activities in Tschakrits, Auwak, Not and the Government's station. Recommends therefore to refuse the transfer of land to Pater Grezien of the Order as long as the transfer would be for professional purposes. If the application were rejected, all applications for acquisition of land would have to be rejected. The purchased land would be without value to the mission.
Summarization: Pater Jose of the Capuchin Mission has submitted two titles of land acquisition on behalf of Pater Gressien of the Jaluit Order of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The lands are situated in the district of Auwak (Awak?) and Not, an area of appr. 60 ha. It has been entered into the register under No. 4 and No. 5.

The acquisition of the land Tauen (Tawannu?) has to be refused in any event. This land is situated along the river Pilapenchokola (Pilakapw?) and extends to the beach facing Tschakrits (Tsaputik?). It would almost entirely encircle the Government's settlement.

If the mission of the Sacred Heart is admitted to Ponape, the Capuchin Mission would have to relinquish its activities in Tschakrits, Auwak, Not and the Government's station. Recommends therefore to refuse the transfer of land to Pater Gressien or the Order as long as the transfer would be for professional purpose. If the application were rejected, all applications for acquisition of land would have to be rejected. The purchased land would be without value to the mission.
From: Ponape
To: Governor, Herbertshoehe

Date: November 15, 1899

Subject: Land Acquisition by the Order of the Sacred Heart of Jesus

Island: Ponape

The manager of the local Capuchin Mission, Father Jose de Tirap~
has submitted on behalf of Father Gressien of Jaluit two land titles of land
acquisitions belonging to the order of the Sacred Heart of Jesus in the
district of Auwak and Not, and requested entry into the land-register.

The entry into the land-register was made under numbers 4 and 5.

The conditions are given in the hereby attached copy of the communication
addressed to Father Jose. The area of the total acquisition may amount
to appr. 60 ha. In any circumstance, acquisition of the land Tauenu must
be refused. It connects in a half-circle-formation around the Government
compound, beginning at the river Pilapenchokola and extends to the beach
facing the side of Tschakrits. The compound would be completely
encircled by the land of the mission 500 m. outside the wall.

If the Mission of the Holy Heart obtains admission in Ponape, it could
only be with the provision that the Capuchin Mission relinquish its
activities. In this case the cession to the Capuchin establishments in
Tschakrits, Auwak and Not in favor of the Government station would be the most natural. The development of the station would demand the labor of the Fathers for a long time. I therefore oppose any ceding of land to Father Gressien or to the Order as long as the cession does not seem necessary for the exercise of profession. With the relinquishment of the mentioned establishments, all wishes could be met with fairness from the latter point of view by cession of land of the stations. Would the Mission's admission remain rejected, each application for land acquisition would have to be refused as the acquired land as such would be without value for the Mission.

During a conversation, Father Jose opposed admission of a second Order.

I request corresponding advisement.

The Imperial Vice Governor

(signed) Hahl

The Foreign Office, Colonial Division, has received copy via Hongkong.

To the Governor

Herbertshoehe
Bismarck Archipelago

J No. 1161 1900
Herbertshoehe, January 15, 1901

I To the Vice Governor in Ponape

I respond as follows concerning the report on land acquisition close to the Ponape station by the Catholic Mission. In case that the seat of government can be assumed with some certainty to be maintained in the setting of the old Spanish station, the Catholic Mission is to be requested to relinquish the wish to acquire the land Tauenu in favor of the Government and then immediately to acquire the land for the Government itself. If the Mission will have yielded to the above suggestion concerning the remaining land acquisition, I leave it to you to grant the land acquisition of the Mission in the established way or, if the rights of earlier time seems to be in order, to proceed with entry into the land-register with the remark that it has been verified.

After withdrawal of the land Tauenu, further extensive areas to be extended to the Mission do not seem to be of concern. From information by Mr. Bishop Coupe, the establishment of the Holy Heart of Jesus will not expand its activities in the East Carolines.

II To Dr. Schnee for Information  (signed) Schnee 2/6/01

III To files, I.G. RvB.
p. 18 January 15, 1900 from the Governor, Herbertshoehe, to Imperial Vice Governor, Ponape: It is assumed that the seat of the government will be situated at the old Spanish station. The Catholic Mission is therefore to be induced to relinquish the purchase of the land of Tauenu in favor of the government. The government is then to purchase the land. In case the Mission has given up the purchase of land, the remaining land should be allowed to be purchased in the established way and entered into the land register. Approval by the Government of the land acquisition is dependent on the legal validity of the title, and if the Mission of the Sacred Heart of Jesus will obtain permission to exercise its work in the East Carolines, the area of land would be a small one without Tauenu.

Mr. Bishop has given information that the company of the Sacred Heart of Jesus will not extend its activities to the Carolines.

p. 21 November 3, 1899 from Ponape to Pater Jose de Tirapu, Ponape: The claim of the land of Tauenu, which Pater Gressien has acquired from a native, is entered under No. 4 into the land register. The final consent of the government, be it for Pater Gressien or the Mission, is dependent on the legal validity of the title, and if the Mission of the Sacred Heart of Jesus will obtain permission to exercise its work in the East Carolines. The two lots of land in Auwak have been entered into the land register under No. 5.
The claim to the land Tauenu, which Father Gressien acquired from natives, has been entered for the time being under No. 4 of the land-register. Approval by the Government of the land acquisition be it to Father Gressien or be it to the Mission of the Holy Heart of Jesus will be dependent, whether the Mission of the Holy Heart of Jesus will obtain permission to exercise Mission's performance in the East Carolines, apart from special examination of the legal validity of the title. The registration of the claim of the two pieces of land, situated in the district of Auwak has been followed in the same manner under No. 5 of the land-register. The fee for both registrations amounts to Mk. 10.-.

The Imperial Vice Governor

(signed) Hahl

The Rev. Father Jose Tirapu

Ponape

Duplication: pp. 18 & 19
Summarization: Submits copy of communication from Pacific Islands Co.

Administrators that land up to 500 ha. may be sold to one Chinese or one company. The Chinese are the only ones to be excluded from land acquisition. This mandate will, without doubt, also provide for the districts of the West Carolines and the Marianas.

If the East Carolines will be exempt, which would be considered an unequal procedure, the buyers would not understand. I agree that the Pacific Islands Co.'s application should be treated with caution, but it has to be within the framework of the decree. The Japanese have an advantage under the natural conditions of the district. The island districts cannot be secluded from trade against diplomatic agreements. I am therefore in favor of following given instructions, and that the Japanese will be sold or leased small areas of land to establish trade settlements.
From: Herbertshohehe
To: Imperial Vice Governor, Ponape
Date: April 14, 1900
Subject: Regulations concerning sale of land
Islands: Carolines - Marianas

Summarization: The decree of September 1899 contains the mandate to district administrators that land up to 500 ha. may be sold to one person or one company. The Chinese are the only ones to be excluded from land acquisition. This mandate will, without doubt, also provide for the districts of the West Carolines and the Marianas.

If the East Carolines will be exempt, which would be considered an unequal procedure, the buyers would not understand. I agree that the Pacific Islands Co.'s application should be treated with caution, but it has to be within the framework of the decree. The Japanese trade is of advantage under the natural conditions of the district. The island districts cannot be secluded from trade against diplomatic agreements. I am therefore in favor of following given instructions, and that the Japanese will be sold or leased small areas of land to establish trade settlements.
From: Herbertshoehe
To: Imperial Vice Governor, Ponape
Date: April 14, 1900
Subject: Regulations concerning sale of land in the Caroline Islands

I understand from our negotiations that Your Honor has declined applications for the ceding of real estate with the reason that, generally speaking, you were not authorized to transfer land. Paragraph 12 of the decree of Sept. 26 contains however the passage: "The District Administrators are authorized to effect sale of land to an extent of 500 ha. to one single person or company." This sentence specifically explained the instructions and only the Chinese are excluded of land transfer by purchase. The West Carolines and the Marianas will without doubt be administered with this provision. If the land sale in the district of the East Carolines be refused, it would lead to unequal procedure and incomprehensible to interested buyers. I am of course fully in agreement that vis-a-vis the Pacific Islands Co. caution and reserve should be employed. But it has to be dealt with in a different manner such as a reason countering regular provisions. The Japanese trade enterprise
and the natural local conditions themselves are of great benefit to the Island District's development and at this time in any case politically harmless. Furthermore the island district cannot be sealed off against this trade, as without doubt, such an exclusion would oppose diplomatic agreement. I agree therefore as it is also already corresponding with existing regulations that small areas of land may be sold or leased to the Japanese for trade establishments.

General instructions are to be observed in the processing of acquisition.

II To Dr. Schnee for information (signed) Schnee

III To files

The Imperial Government

R.V. Bennigsen
SEE DOCUMENT, page 23
Summarization: Submitting comments on land claims and land sales.

Entries were made into the register:

39 entries were made during Spanish Administration, of which one was for land and the other 38 related to property.

2 of the registrations related to land on Ponape including the island group of Ant.

A claim of Captain Axel Herold Monrad of O Mouton & Co., in Kiriwina
was by Herbertshoehe: 2 ha, on Greenwich Islands.

A claim on the Truk Islands.

A claim on Woleai and 1 on Mokil entered under one number in registry.

Claims, registered under the previous administration, belong to mixed
blood, residing in Ponape. These are small pieces of land and cannot be
imputed.

Never Wampal, chief of Kiti, was left by his father (certified by the
Kiriwina Government) the islands of Ant and Marlap --; the tracts of land
(Districts?) Faleapellang, Ronkiti, Mant, Poke, Pantapak, Nanparlap,
Mangapepa, all of them situated in Kiti, to which he lays claim. The
Natives do not dispute the claim of their chief.
From: Ponape
To: Governor, Herbertshoehe
Date: January 22, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, April 12, 1900)
Subject: Registrations of land

Islands: Carolines - Palau - Marianas

Summarization: Concerning the decree of September 26, 1899, 24 entries have been made into the register:

19 entries were made during Spanish Administration, of which one was for lease and the other 18 related to property.

21 of the registrations related to land on Ponape including the island group of Ant.

1 claim of Captain Axel Harold Monrad of O Mouton & Co. in Kinigunan near Herbertshoehe: 2 ha. on Greenwich Islands.

2 claims on the Truk islands.

1 claim on Pingelap and 1 on Mokil entered under one number in registry.

6 claims, registered with the previous administration, belong to mixed blood, residing in Ponape. These are small pieces of land and cannot be disputed.

Henry Nanpei, chief of Kiti, was left by his father (certified by the Spanish Government) the islands of Ant and Narlap --; the tracts of land (districts?) Paliaseilang, Ronkiti, Mant, Poke, Pantapak, Nanparlap, Nankapenta, all of them situated in Kiti, to which he lays claim. The natives do not dispute the claim of their chief.
The registration has been entered under the condition that the boundaries will have to be regulated according to the rules of the resident natives. Claims by Pater Gressien have been entered under two numbers.

Claims by the estate of Johann Stanislas Kubary have been entered under 3 numbers. Acquisitions of William Charles Bishop have been reported. Meanwhile a further piece of land close to the installation of the government has been sold to him. He had already built his residence there with the consent of the Spanish Administration.

Two claims by the pilot of the schooner QUEEN OF THE ISLES, J. G. Hitchfield for the islands of Magniraryk and Tarik in the Truk Islands have been entered. He sails the ship under the English flag, which ship is said to be owned mainly by the Jaluit Co. Hitchfield has also acquired a large tract of land on the harbor of Metalanim. Contracts are all of recent date: March 8, March 4, and September 29, 1899 with certification by the Spanish Government. This acquisition is speculatory as he believed that the seat of the government would be situated in Metalanim. The veracity of the above-mentioned contracts has to be established; also whether it is contradictory to the contract with the Jaluit Co. The claim of trader Worth and the acquisitions of the Pacific Islands Co. have been reported.
The trader Johann Ruys, a mixed blood, has been sold less than one ha. He had leased the land for 11 years, is married to a Ponapean woman, and is considered a native. The same accounts for the planter Joaquin Gilimek, a Portuguese halfblood, who has been sold 20 ha. to raise cattle. The right for resale has been retained.

The agent H. Oyama of the Japanese South Sea Hiki Trading Co. has also applied for land in order to establish a trading company. This has been refused for the same reason as the application of the Pacific Islands Co.: that it was not within the government's power to cede land.

Request to give directions on transfer of land to Japanese traders, whose trading competes with German goods: recommends lease of land only.
Vol.: XII

From: Ponape
To: Governor, Herbertshoehe
Date: January 22, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, April 12, 1900)
Subject: Registrations of land
Islands: Carolines, Palau, Marianas

Ponape, January 22, 1900

Imperial Government Herbertshoehe

J No. 42

Received April 12, 1900 J No. 414

By reason of paragraph 14 of the order of September 26, 1899, concerning the temporary regulation of administration and legal proceedings, 24 registrations were entered into the land register which is kept in the Island District of the Carolines, Palau and Marianas.

Nineteen of these registrations have claim to occurrences which have taken place before our take-over of the administration; one of these registrations concerns only a lease contract; eighteen concern property rights.

Twenty of all numbers include land on Ponape, inclusive of the fronting group of the island Ant; 1 claim of Capt. Axel Harold Monrad of the firm of O. Mouton and Co. in Kinigunan near Herbertshoehe 2 ha. land in the Greenwich Islands.

Two claims concern the Truk Islands, one on Pingelap, one on Mokil.

The two latter are entered under one number.
Six claims of former time are owned by mixed-blood residents of Ponape and include only small pieces of land and there is no doubt about their validity. Large piece of land on the harbor of Metalanim. The contracts are all of recent date: March 3, March 4, September 29, 1899. Chief Henry Nanpei claims the islands Ant and Narlap, the tract of land Palapailelang, Ronkiti, Mant, Poke, Pantapuk Nanparlap, Nankapenta, all situated in Kiti by reason of his father's last will and testament, which has been certified by the Spanish Government. The authority of his ownership will not be disputed by the natives. The registration has been entered under the stipulation of adjustment of boundaries with the local natives.

Father Gressien's claim, comprising two numbers, has already been separately reported upon.

Posthumous claims of Johann Stanislaus Kubary's are stated under three numbers. In the case of the trader Johan Kujs, mixed blood, a little less personal authority; to trader Johan Kujs, mixed blood: a little less Acquisition of the Englishman William Charles Bishop has been already reported by me. Meanwhile I have sold him also the real estate close to the Government compound, where he had already at the time of our arrival and with permission of the Spanish Administration erected his residence. Hitchfield. The schooner navigates under the English flag in the service
of the Jaluit Co. Hitchfield is supposed to have only a very small share in the ship which belongs to the company. Hitchfield has also acquired a large piece of land on the harbor of Metalanim. The contracts are all of recent date: March 8, March 4, September 29, 1899. They have been deposited with the Spanish Government with the deposit of a document. It is a matter of speculation for Hitchfield as he believed that the seat of the Government would be transferred to Metalanim. The quoted contracts must be in any case submitted to a close scrutiny with regard to their legal standing. I am not aware in how far his independent land acquisitions counter his contract with the Jaluit Company.

I have reported on the claims of the trader Worth and the acquisitions of the Pacific Islands Co. on the 3rd of this month.

Only in two cases have I given land to private individuals with my own personal authority; to trader Johan Rujs, mixed blood: a little less than 1 ha. for his business undertaking; the man leased the bit of land for 11 years, is married to a woman from Ponape and has to be regarded as a native. The same is the case with planter, Joachim Gilimete, Portuguese mixed blood, to whom 20 ha. have been sold. His property needed to be indeed enlarged for cattle raising. Priority rights in case of a further sale have been guarded.
The agent H. Oyama of the Japanese Southsea Trading Co. (South Sea Hiki Trading Company) wished also to buy land to establish a trading undertaking. I have refused for the time being for the reason given to the Pacific Islands Company that I was at this time not authorized to dispose of land. I request instruction on the possibility to cede land to the Japanese. I would certainly only consider a lease cession. The Japanese trading is already of great importance in the Carolines. The first constant settling would surely initiate a strong follow-up of undesired competitors with the anyhow weak trade of German products.

The Foreign Office, Colonial Division has received copy.

The Imperial Vice Governor

(signed) Wahl
From: Ponape  
To: Pacific Islands Co., Sydney  
Date: February 27, 1900  
Subject: Pacific Island Co.

Islands: Satoan - Namolok - Lukanor - Sakemau - Moukatala

**Summarization:** Applications for land on Satoan, Namolok and Lukanor together with certification by native chiefs that these lands were owned previously by Hendersen & Macfalan, are returned. The ownership rights of the company have to be proven:

- That the original title of acquisition or certified copy be submitted.
- That ownership of these lands has been assumed and not relinquished.
- That the Spanish Administration has subsequently agreed to the land acquisition.
- And that, in case of refusal, Hendersen and Macfalan has defended and asserted its rights.

Mr. Mortensen of Superkargo has been informed that transfer of land has not yet been authorized. On the assumption that authorization will be given, lease of land of Moukatala on the island of Sakemau, Nukuor, can be granted. A tax of Mk. 10 per month will have to be paid and no sub-lease will be permitted. The company would have to make a statement of agreement.
SEE DOCUMENT, page 23, 1906

Subject: Satoan - Namolok - Lukanor - Sakema - Noukalala

Date: Feb. 22, 1906

Copy

To the Pacific Islands Co. Ltd.,
Sydney.

I refer to the action of the firm's application of January 17th of this year. The presented documents, including attestation of native chiefs which purport that certain pieces of land on Satoan, Namolok, Lukanor were previously owned by the firm. Henderson and Macfahan are not apt to recognize the property rights of the firm. First of all, it is essential that the original title of acquisition be submitted in at least a certified copy, that the ownership of these lands have really been assumed and not again relinquished; and finally, that the Spanish Administration has authorized subsequently the land acquisition; or that in the case of refusal, the firm Henderson & Macfahan has asserted that stated right.

I return therefore the above mentioned documents. I had occasion to notify the Supercargo, Mr. Mortensen, that transfer of lands must generally still be authorized. The lease of the tract of land
Ponape, Feb. 27, 1900

To the Pacific Islands Co. Ltd.
Sydney

J No. 87 Copy

To the Pacific Islands Co. Ltd.
Sydney

I confirm reception of the firm's application of January 17th of this year. The presented documents, including attestation of native chiefs which purport that certain pieces of land on Satoan, Namolok, Lukanor were previously owned by the firm. Henderson and Macfalan are not apt to prove the property rights of the firm. First of all, it is essential that the original title of acquisition be submitted in at least a certified copy, that the ownership of these lands have really been assumed and not again relinquished; and finally, that the Spanish Administration has authorized subsequently the land acquisition; or that in the case of refusal, the firm Henderson & Macfalan has asserted first stated right.

I return therefore the above mentioned documents. I had occasion to notify the Supercargo, Mr. Mortensen, that transfer of lands must generally still be authorized. The lease of the tract of land
Moukatala on the island Sakemaau, Nukuor will be approved, assuming reception of authorization, providing that the treasury of the Imperial District Administration in Ponape will be payed a monthly fee of Mk. 10.- and that a sub-lease not take place. The fee is due and payable half-yearly on January 1st and July 1st; the first time on July 1st, 1900. The registration of the lease in the land-register will take place when the firm has declared itself in agreement with the imposed conditions. The forwarded lease-contract will be kept for the time being with the files at the disposal of the firm.

The Imperial Vice Governor
(signed) Hahl
From: Ponape
To: Pacific Islands Co., Sydney
Date: February 27, 1900
Subject: Pacific Island Co.
Islands: Satoan - Namolok - Lukanor - Sakemau - Moukatala

Summarization: Applications for land on Satoan, Namolok and Lukanor together with certification by native chiefs that these lands were owned previously by Hendersen & Macfalan, are returned. The ownership rights of the company have to be proven:

That the original title of acquisition or certified copy be submitted.

That ownership of these lands has been assumed and not relinquished.

That the Spanish Administration has subsequently agreed to the land acquisition.

and That, in case of refusal, Hendersen and Macfalan has defended and asserted its rights.

Mr. Mortensen of Superkargo has been informed that transfer of land has not yet been authorized. On the assumption that authorization will be given, lease of land of Moukatala on the island of Sakemau, Nukuor, can be granted. A tax of Mk. 10 per month will have to be paid and no sub-lease will be permitted. The company would have to make a statement of agreement.
From: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
To: Governor, Herbertshoehne
Date: February 7, 1900 (Herbertshoehne, April 23, 1900)
Subject: Land ownership of the Pacific Islands Co. and Sacred Heart of Jesus Island:

Summarization: Forsayth & Co. is about to sell its land holdings to the Pacific Islands Co. It is also possible that this English company has caused the acquisition of the land on Ponape owned by the Englishman Bishop. Enclosed is copy of the dispatch to the commission's captain in Jaluit of October 7, 1899, with enclosures.

pp. 35-7 October 7, 1899 from Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin to the Commission Captain in Jaluit: Submitted documents concerning the acquisition of property by the Pacific Islands Co. from John Thomas Arundel, had to be supplemented by a notarized document from the Imperial Consulate in London. Confidential information on the company was also obtained.

Confirmation of the English company's acquisition will have to be delayed as the needed material of the various island districts has not yet been submitted.

Information on the acquisition of land of the Mission of the Sacred Heart of Jesus has been received. As this is a French corporation (?) a report on this case is requested.
p. 38 August 17, 1899 from the Consul General of the German Empire in London to the Chancellor Duke of Hohenzollern: Report that the Pacific Islands Co. was registered on May 18, 1897 to continue and extend the trading establishment of John T. Arundel & Co. A financial report and information on shareholders of the company are given.

The islands of Pagan, Agrigan, and Alamagan, the American Portusack, and the Englishman Harrison exploited for years these islands illegally. In only in the last year that he leased the island for the sum of $1,000. As the stipulations of the contract were not fulfilled the contract was cancelled by the Spanish Governor Blanco. The islands were then leased on June 22, 1899 to the present lessees for a period of four years. The stipulations of the contract are favorable and the contractors are reliable people with some means. The security has been paid and their schooner will provide transportation.

Contracts between the Imperial District Administration, Saipan and Eleonore Diaz y Flores, Pedro Ada y Pengelinan, and Jose Maria Ogawa.

The Imperial District Administration, Saipan, leases for four years all forest and agricultural products of the islands of Pagan, Agrigan, and Alamagan to the contractors for the yearly sum of $8,000, payable half yearly in advance. As a guarantee the contractors have to deposit $4,000 with the treasury of the administration in Saipan.
From: Imperial District Administration, Saipan
To: Imperial Governor of German New Guinea, Herbertshoehe
Date: December 14, 1899 (Herbertshoehe, April 23, 1900)
Subject: Land Lease
Islands: Pagan - Agrigan - Alamagan

Summarization: Concerning the discussions of the contract, leasing the islands of Pagan, Agrigan, and Alamagan, the American Portusack and the Englishman Harrison exploited for years these islands illegally. It is only in the last year that he leased the island for the sum of Mk. 1,000. As the stipulations of the contract were not fulfilled the contract was cancelled by the Spanish Governor Blanco. The islands were then leased on June 22, 1899 to the present lessees for a period of four years. The stipulations of the contract are favorable and the contractors are reliable people with some means. The security has been paid and their schooner will provide transportation.

Contract between the Imperial District Administration, Saipan and Vicente Diaz y Flores, Pedro Ada y Pengelinan, and Jose Maria Ogawa.

1. The Imperial District Administration, Saipan, leases for four years all forest and agricultural products of the islands of Pagan, Agrigan, and Alamagan to the contractors for the yearly sum of Mk. 8,000, payable half yearly in advance. As a guarantee the contractors have to deposit Mk. 4,000 with the treasury of the administration in Saipan.
2. The enactment decrees that the lessees may acquire a number of workers needed for the pursuit of necessary labor.

3. The lessees commit themselves to provide transportation for persons determined by the government. The ship is to visit the islands at no charge at least four times per year, as well as carrying correspondence and other objects. The ships are to sail under the German flag.

4. The lessees are obliged to plant each year coconut trees, to be determined by the government. A report on progress will have to be submitted half yearly.

5. The government will select the mayor who will represent the administration.

6. All disputes fall under German jurisdiction.

7. Should the government wish to discontinue the contract, notice of cancellation must be submitted two years in advance. If the stipulations of the contract are not fulfilled the government may declare the contract cancelled without prior notice.

Signed December 12, 1899.

pp. 47 Contract translated into Spanish.

& 48

Annotation of January 10, 1900 after a visit to the islands by the District Administrator: According to paragraph 4 the lessees are obliged to plant at least 3,000 coconut trees or other produce to encourage multiple cultivation.
With reference to the discussions which have taken place, I am respectfully sending attached a copy of the lease-contract concerning the islands Pagan, Agrigan and Alamagan. I wish to mention again that the in Agana (Guam) living American national Portusach, that is, his instigator, the Englishman Harrison, exploited these islands illegally for years; and only leased them in the last year for a price of Mk. 1,000.-. As he did not fulfill the conditions of the contract, the same was cancelled by the last Governor Blanco. A new lease for the duration of four years was concluded on June 22nd of this year with the present lessees, which has to be acknowledged as legally binding. The contract conditions are moreover so favorable for the Government as to subsequent plantations that the same could be adopted with few changes concerning the term of notice. The contractors are reliable people with some means
as observed over a period. The contractual deposit has already been paid. I shall visit the islands with them by mail-schooner and report further upon my return.

(Signed) Fritz

To His Highness the Imperial Governor of German New Guinea von Bennigsen Herbertshoehe
between the Imperial District Administration Saipan and Vicente Diaz y
Flores, Pedro Aday Pangelinan and Jose Maria Ogawa, all residing in
Garapan on the island of Saipan.

1. The Imperial District Administration, Saipan, leases for the duration
of four years the usufruct of all product of timber and agriculture of
the islands of Pagan, Agrigan and Alamagan to the contractors for a
yearly sum of Mk. 8,000.- to be paid half-yearly in advance.

As a guarantee for the fulfillment of their commitment, the contractors
have deposited before taking possession the sum of Mk. 4,000.-, there-
fore one-half of the yearly lease, with the treasury of the Imperial
District Administration in Saipan.

2. The lessees may bring to the islands the number of workers which seem
to them necessary for the pursuit of labor as under the regulation of
October 15, 1899 concerning labor recruitment.

3. The lessees commit themselves to provide the Government every month
with a ship to visit the mentioned islands. It has to transport the

Imperial District Administration, Saipan
(signed) Fritz
number of persons determined by the Government at no charge as well as correspondence and other materials. The contractors are obliged to furnish this ship as soon as possible sailing under the German flag.

4. The contractors have to care for the maintenance and continued growth of fertility and product of these islands for which purpose they are held responsible to plant yearly the number of cocopalms determined by the Government. They have to submit each half-year a report on the condition of the plantations, certified by the mayor.

5. The Imperial District Administrator will select as mayor a person from all people working on the islands, who will represent the sovereignty of the state in all occurrences.

6. The contractors submit themselves to the German law in all disputes as they arise.

7. In case that the Government does not seem to favor continuance of this contract, two years' notice will be given. Should the contractors not fulfill the conditions of this contract, the Government may declare it cancelled without prior notice.

San Hidro de Garapan (Saipan), the 12th December 1899

(signed) Fritz

Imperial District Administration, Saipan
After the undersigned Imperial District Administration had visited the island conformant to \(\#4\) of the above mentioned contract in agreement with the lessees, it was agreed that the same have to plant anew on each of the three islands until further notice 3000 cocopalms. In place of the cocopalms, other fruit may be planted on a corresponding area in total or part with the instruction that 150 cocopalms are equivalent to:

a. one hectar = 25 gantas of local customary measures with corn, rice, root vegetables, and other fruit-cultivated areas;

b. half hectar with cacao, coffee, tobacco-cultivated area.

The latter concession has the object to encourage cultivation of mentioned products which from timely experience thrive very well on the Marianas. The production and therefore the future of the islands is not based one-sidedly on copra.

Saipan, January 10, 1900

(signed) Fritz

Imperial District Administrator
Imperial District Administration, Saipan

Imperial Governor of German New Guinea, Herbertshohe

December 14, 1899 (Herbertshohe, April 23, 1900)

Subject: Land Lease

Islands: Pagan - Agrigan - Alamagan

Summarization: Concerning the discussions of the contract, leasing the islands of Pagan, Agrigan, and Alamagan, the American Portusack and the Englishman Harrison exploited for years these islands illegally. It is only in the last year that he leased the island for the sum of Mk. 1,000. As the stipulations of the contract were not fulfilled the contract was cancelled by the Spanish Governor Blanco. The islands were then leased on June 22, 1899 to the present lessees for a period of four years. The stipulations of the contract are favorable and the contractors are reliable people with some means. The security has been paid and their schooner will provide transportation.

Contract between the Imperial District Administration, Saipan and Vicente Diaz y Flores, Pedro Ada y Pengelinan, and Jose Maria Ogawa.

1. The Imperial District Administration, Saipan, leases for four years all forest and agricultural products of the islands of Pagan, Agrigan, and Alamagan to the contractors for the yearly sum of Mk. 8,000, payable half yearly in advance. As a guarantee the contractors have to deposit Mk. 4,000 with the treasury of the administration in Saipan.
2. The enactment decrees that the lessees may acquire a number of workers needed for the pursuit of necessary labor.

3. The lessees commit themselves to provide transportation for persons determined by the government. The ship is to visit the islands at no charge at least four times per year, as well as carrying correspondence and other objects. The ships are to sail under the German flag.

4. The lessees are obliged to plant each year coconut trees, to be determined by the government. A report on progress will have to be submitted half yearly.

5. The government will select the mayor who will represent the administration.

6. All disputes fall under German jurisdiction.

7. Should the government wish to discontinue the contract, notice of cancellation must be submitted two years in advance. If the stipulations of the contract are not fulfilled the government may declare the contract cancelled without prior notice.

Signed December 12, 1899.

Contract translated into Spanish.

Annotation of January 10, 1900 after a visit to the islands by the District Administrator: According to paragraph 4 the lessees are obliged to plant at least 3,000 coconut trees or other produce to encourage multiple cultivation.
Summarization: Request to verify content of information forwarded by the British Ambassador, and whether the Spanish government has recognized the property of the Pacific Islands Co.

April 19, 1900 from the Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin to the Governor in Herbertshoehe: Information on the involvement of Minister Chamberlain in the Pacific Islands Co. attached. Requesting information whether there is relationship between Bishop and the Pacific Islands Co., also the sale of the establishment of Forsayth.

June 19, 1900 from the Governor in Herbertshoehe: Relations between Bishop and Pacific Islands Co. have been reported. The negotiations concerning the Australian Forsayth Co. have been discontinued because of Mrs. Kolbe's demands. Mr. Kolbe is sailing to Germany. A letter of introduction to Count Hutter-Chapsky has been given to him in the hope of German acquisition of the Forsayth real estate property.
p. 59 April 6, 1900 from the German Embassy in London to the Imperial Chancelor
the Duke of Hohenlohe: Renewed inquiries on the Pacific Islands Co. yield
information that the company is of respectable repute and established
for commercial and not for political reasons.
A shareholder under the name of Chamberlain is not to be identified
with the Minister of Colonies Chamberlain, who has no interests in the
Pacific Islands Co.

Duplication: pp. 51 & 52.
Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin

District Administrator, Saipan

April 27, 1900

Subject: Lease of Islands

Islands: Pagan, Agrigan - Alamagan

Summarization: Agreement to grant lease of islands as of contract December 12, 1899. As to settlement of disputes: it has been agreed that the enforcement of German laws will become effective January 1, 1901.
From: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
To: District Administrator, Saipan
Date: April 27, 1900
Subject: Lease of Islands

I am sending Your Honor for information attached copy of a decree of this day addressed to the District Administrator in Saipan, concerning a lease-contract on the islands Pagan, Agrigan and Alamagan.

Foreign Office, Colonial Division

(signed) v. Buchka

To the Governor in Herbertshoehe
Concerns report of December 14, 1899, No. 18.

I am in agreement with the concluded contract between Your Honor and Vicente Diaz y Flores, Pedro Ada y Pangelinan and Jose Maria Ogawa on the lease of the islands of Pagan, Agrigan and Alamagan.

I assume herewith that the applicable law contained in the agreement in #6, concerning disputes is intended only for the period to January 1st, 1901. The German law will be enforced on this day as per decision of the Highest Decree of July 18th of last year.

Foreign Office
Colonial Division

(signed) von Buchkà

To the District Administrator
in Saipan
Summarization: Agreement to grant lease of islands as of contract December 12, 1899. As to settlement of disputes: it has been agreed that the enforcement of German laws will become effective January 1, 1901.
On the occasion of Your Highness' last visit, I had already the honor to inform you in conversation that the Spanish Governor D. Salvador Cortes sold two lots of land to the local merchant Robert Friedlaender. The hut for cock fights is situated on the one, on the other a larger building used as a hospital and built from bush-material with plastered walls. The latter land forms the better part of the Government Garden, known to Your Highness, which has greatly lost in value by this separation. As it was available at the reasonable cost of Mk. 100.−, I have acquired it for the Imperial Administration.

Typical of the Spanish official's action, that the sale to Friedlaender happened on September 30th of last year and, of course, upon the prompting of the Governor that it would have to be authenticated by two witnesses with names mentioned at registration into the land-register, to attest
that the sale had taken place already in April of the same year. This

to hide that Government land was sold after the change of State-
possession already known locally. Mr. Friedlaender has himself

admitted that the registration was totally untrue. He maintains that

he had no interest whatsoever in the acquisition and that he was too

weak to resist the demand of the Governor.

The Imperial District Administrator

(signed) Senfft

Herbertshoshe, $-?-$ June 1900

I To the Imperial District Administrator

in Yap

With reference to the report of January 4th, I have the Honor to

inform you that I am in full agreement with the acquisition of the

land of Friedlaender.

To files June 18, 1900

C

II To files

RvB

Duplication: pp. 60 & 61
Vol.: XII
From: Imperial District Administration, Yap
To: Imperial Governor, von Bennigsen, Herbertshoehe
Date: January 4, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, June 16, 1900)
Subject: Land acquisition
Island: Yap

Summarization: The merchant Robert Friedlaender sold a piece of land situated on land of the administration's garden to the administration for Mk. 100.

This land as well as the land on which the hut for cock fighting is situated, was sold by the Spanish Governor, Salvador Cortes on September 30, 1899 and not in April as entered into the land register.

Duplication: pp. 60 & 61.
Summarization: The merchant Robert Friedlaender sold a piece of land situated on land of the administration's garden to the administration for Mk. 100.

This land as well as the land on which the hut for cock fighting is situated, was sold by the Spanish Governor, Salvador Cortes on September 30, 1899 and not in April as entered into the land register.

Duplication: pp. 60 & 61.
Summarization: The land claim by Thomas Farrell of the Pacific Islands Co. is not entered into the Spanish Land Register nor the Notary Register. At the meeting of the chiefs the name of Thomas Farrell was not known. The company should be informed that their title to land should be submitted to the court and the decision to its legality be made before October 1, 1900.
Summarization: A contract with the merchant, Mr. Loessner, to sell land for the purpose of plantations and commercial establishment was submitted. Mr. Loessner had to return to Germany before the contract could be signed. Meanwhile, the decree that no native land be sold to foreigners, has reached the island. It is not explicit whether this includes German nationals and further information is needed. The police officer von Zelewski, who has Mr. Loessner's full power to act, has agreed instead to a long lease of land.

Other contracts have not been made except for small gardens and a cattle park. It is recommended to accept the contract, which is of importance to the development of Saipan.

p. 68 October 1, 1900 from Herbertshoehe to the Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin: Recommends acceptance of the submitted contract.

p. 70 Draft of contract between the Imperial District Administration and Mr. Emil Loessner:
CONTINUED -2

1. 500 ha. are to be leased for a period of 25 years in the district of Talofofo on Saipan for the yearly amount of Mk. 1000 to be paid in advance.

2. Boundaries of these connected areas are to be determined by mutual consent.

3. The lessee undertakes to clear and plant the land with coconut or other cultivation such as cacao, coffee, sugarcane, and tobacco. At the source of rivers no deforestation may take place.

4. The lessee has to maintain public roads on his territory.

5. Information on new cultivation and plantings to be submitted the first of April of every year.

6. The lease contract has to be cancelled two years prior to its termination. Otherwise it will be assumed that the contract remains as previously agreed.

7. If the conditions of the contract are not fulfilled, the Imperial Government may cancel it without giving prior notice.

9. After expiration of contract, as mentioned in paragraph 8, the government will take possession of all buildings and cultivations without compensation.
From: Imperial District Administration, Yap
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: January 15, 1900
Subject: Land claim by Pacific Islands Co.

Island: Yap

Imperial District Administration
Yap

No. 8 to files

Yap, January 15, 1900

Imperial District Administrator

(signed) Senfft

With the letter of the 4th of this month, the Vice Governor has been sending me for settlement an order by the Foreign Office concerning land claims of the Pacific Islands Co. Copy of my report is herewith respectfully submitted.

Imperial District Administrator

(signed) Senfft

To His Honor the Imperial Governor
R. von Bennigsen
Herbertshoehe

J No. 22
Imperial District Administration, Yap

Yap, January 15, 1900

Yap

No. K 25847
69963

The order has been sent to me by Vice Governor in Ponape for immediate settlement. The land-register (registrade la propriedad) kept by the former Spanish Government has been translated by me with the help of a person versed in language. Not one of 69 entries can be found on land-ownership of Thomas Farrell or the Pacific Islands Co., Ltd. The two names also do not appear in the notary register. At today's meeting of chiefs, the Yap people declared unanimously not to know a Thomas Farrell when enquired.

By reason of No. 13 of the order of the Imperial Government of September 26th of last year concerning the temporary regulation of Administration and legal conditions in the Island District, the above mentioned Company should be cautioned to submit its land title by October 1st of this year to the responsible court with the request for a decision if it does not wish to lose its right to legal claim.

(signed) Senfft

To the Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin

J No. 22

Duplication: pp. 64 & 65
Vol.: XII
From: Imperial District Administration, Yap
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: January 15, 1900
Subject: Land claim by Pacific Islands Co.
Island: Yap

Summarization: The land claim by Thomas Farrell of the Pacific Islands Co. is not entered into the Spanish Land Register nor the Notary Register. At the meeting of the chiefs the name of Thomas Farrell was not known.

The company should be informed that their title to land should be submitted to the court and the decision to its legality be made before October 1, 1900.

Duplication: Pp. 64 & 65
Summarization: The files of the Spanish Government do not reveal title of land-lease of the island of Anatahan.

The Imperial Government will lease the island to the highest bidder and further use of the land of Anatahan is to be relinquished, unless application for lease of land is received.
Subject: Draft of contract of land lease of Chalan-Canoa
(with English translation)

Island: Saipan

**Summarization:** (Note: The English translation does not agree with the German text. In the German text, the Imperial District Administration is offering the lease. In the English version, it is said to belong to Joaquim de Leon Guerrero y Palomo. The following summary is based on the German text.)

1. 174 ha. of land in the district of Chalan-Canoa are leased to Mr. Arischika Miyasaki for the duration of four years. The boundaries are: East, the foot of hill Farela Sagua; West, the ocean; North, the lagoon Male and the property of Ramon de la Cruz; South, the Property of D. Antonio Cabrera. The yearly amount is Mk. 1000 to be paid in advance.

2. Stipulations of cultivation.

3. Information of cultivation to be submitted every year on April 1.

4. Half of the workers to be natives of the Marianas or married to natives, to be employed also for the more intensive cultivation.

5. In case of disputes, German law will apply.

6. The administration will have to give 2 years notice of cancellation of contract. If conditions of contract are not fulfilled, the administration can withdraw from the contract without prior notice.
Saipan Lease Contract Chalan-Canoa

Imperial Government to files
Herbertshoehe RVB

Received September 26, 1900

Draft

1. The Imperial District Administration, Saipan, leases the use of the district Chalan-Canoa on Saipan for the duration of four years to Mr. Arischika Miyasaki. Boundaries thereof in the East: the foot of the hill Farela Sagua; in the West: the ocean; in the North: the lagoon Male and the property of D. Ramon de la Cruz; in the South: that of D. Antonio Cabrera; and measures 174 hectare; for the yearly amount of one thousand Mark which is to be paid half-yearly in advance.
As a guarantee for fulfillment of this responsibility, the lessee has to deposit the sum of five hundred Mark at the Treasury of the Imperial District Administration.

2. The lessee is obliged to plant during these four years at least 50 ha. with cocopalms in distances of 10 meters at the most or with other produce. Every hectar planted with rice, cacao, coffee, tobacco, sugar-cane, sesame, hemp, ramia, long cucumbers, indigo, peanuts or with mulberries for silkworms or tea will be counted three times and deducted from the above fifty.

3. Information is to be submitted by April 1st of each year to the District Administration on the established plantations of the expired year.

4. At least half of the laborers working on the lease-holding should be natives of the Marianas or at least people married and settled here. The lessee is obliged to employ these people especially also for the above-mentioned cultivation.

5. The lessee will submit himself to the German law which prevails for all occurring disputes.

6. In case the Imperial District Administration does not seem to regard
continuance of this contract desirable, the same will be cancelled with
a two-year period notice. The Imperial District Administration may
declare this contract cancelled without prior notice, should the
lessee not fulfill conditions of this contract.

Saipan
Summarization: (Note: The English translation does not agree with the German text. In the German version the Imperial District Administration is offering the lease. In the English version it is said to belong to Joaquim de Leon Guerrero y Palomo. The following summary is based on the German text.)

1. 174 ha. of land in the district of Chalan-Canoa are leased to Mr. Arischika Miyasaki for the duration of four years. The boundaries are: East, the foot of hill Farela Sagua; West, the ocean; North, the lagoon Male and the property of Ramon de la Cruz; South, the property of D. Antonio Cabrera. The yearly amount is Mk. 1000 to be paid in advance.

2. Stipulations of cultivation.

3. Information of cultivation to be submitted every year on April 1.

4. Half of the workers to be natives of the Marianas or married to half-natives, to be employed also for the more intensive cultivation.

5. In case of disputes, German law will apply.

6. The administration will have to give 2 years notice of cancellation of contract. If conditions of contract are not fulfilled, the administration can withdraw from the contract without prior notice.
Summarization: The island of Anatahan is offered for lease and applications are to be submitted by October 15, 1900. The lease is to go to the highest bidder, but the administration reserves the right of choice of the lessee.

1. A lease of four years for the agricultural exploitation of the island of Anatahan for the yearly amount of Mk. 1500 to be paid in advance.

2. The number of laborers to be determined by the lessee's need. The resettlement of the island is desirable and each family is to receive 1 ha. of land for personal use. After expiration of contract the worker is permitted to remain on the land, which, after three years of cultivation will become his property. If resold, the administration reserves the right to undertake the sale.

3. Every four months, the lessee undertakes to furnish at no cost to the government a ship to visit the island.

4. Instruction on cultivation of the island to be followed, and a half-yearly report to be submitted.

5. A mayor will be chosen from the residents to represent the administration.

6. The government will have to give notice of cancellation of contract two years in advance. If the lessee does not fulfill contract stipulations the administration may cancel the contract without notice.
Summarization: Information from Sydney has been received that the Pacific Island Co. has relinquished negotiations for land property of Forsayth. This decision from London is supposed to be based on political conditions. Once again it is mentionned that, if it is not Chamberlain himself, then his brother is chief shareholder in the company. The truth of these rumors cannot be verified here.
From: Governor, Herbertshohe

To: Governor, Herbertshohe

Date: September 7, 1900 (Herbertshohe, September 26, 1900)

Subject: Land concessions: Jaluit Co.

East Carolines

Summarization: The Jaluit Co. offers:

1. An expedition for scientific exploration of the islands.
2. A shipping line (steamer) within the island district.
3. Participation of treasury in profits.

The Company demands:

1. Ten years' exclusive rights to acquire ownerless land from natives up to 300 square km.
2. A subvention for 90,000 Mk. for 10 years.
3. For the same period freedom of all taxes for capital invested in the land.

A scientific expedition will not involve a large capital and will concern only Kusaie, Ponape, Truk and the large Palau island of Baobeltaob: mineral deposits of iron and coal. Plantlife and population have been investigated by Semper, Kubary, Christian and others.

Agricultural and economic exploitation need no further exploration. An inter-island shipping line will be of benefit especially if expanded to Sydney. A government subsidy of Mk. 90,000 p.a. is recommended.

It is recommended that the Company be offered 100 square km. of useful
land instead of the 300 square km. demanded.

It is to be welcomed if the Jaluit Co. would undertake plantations and recommend that they be granted a 99-year lease of 1000 to 2000 ha. complete or scattered in different islands. These plantations and their commercial establishments would permit other settlements to be established.

If granted the concession, the company would have to bear part of the cost of administration with a yearly sum of Mk. 100,00. If the request for tax exemption is granted, the company should have to bear all cost of administration in their concession area.

Furthermore: trade interests are not dependent on Germany and even German merchants will trade with cheaper and easily obtained foreign merchandise.

2. German domain is not an original one, but obtained second hand.

3. Natives have lost their own culture and have developed their own requirements.

4. The islands have as yet no particular economic value which will have to be developed through plantations.

Therefore: it is not possible to exclude foreign trade from the island district; Japanese, Chinese, English, Spanish, and American competition are well established.
It is suggested:

1. To send a geologist to Ponape.
2. To encourage free trade and raise taxes and custom duty.
3. To oblige natives of small islands to cultivate their land.
4. The establishment of one or several plantations.
5. To subsidize inter-island steamer communication.
6. To supervise regularly all plantations.

Regarding the order of the Colonial Division of June 21st of this year, letter 4 No. 38, on land concession in the Carolines.

In the trade concessions in the report of May 8th of this year, J No. 1158, the land or trade monopolies for the Island District which have been generally taken into consideration. The report must have been written in the new Toumura via Port Darwin, Makassar. I had explained the concessions for the natives of the reef islands prohibited a monopolistic arrangement for the trade of existing establishments because of the isolation of the separate districts. The differences of islands to each other and the necessity of plantation-work in many far-away island localities would speak against a transfer of land to one only owner. The land monopoly would support however only the trade directly or the establishment of a new enterprise would not any more be possible, if not in complete and constant dependence on the company; and the existing establishments could not expand any more.
From: Ponape
To: Governor, Herbertshoehe
Date: September 7, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, September 26, 1900)
Subject: Land Concessions: Jaluit Co.
Islands: East Carolines

Ponape, September 7, 1900

Concerning the order of the Colonial Division of June 21st of this year, K 14660/40745 No. 32, on land concession in the Carolines.

I have already commented in the report of May 8th of this year, J No. 179 on the land or trade monopolies for the Island District which have to be generally taken into consideration. The report must have meanwhile reached Yokohama via Port Darwin, Makassar. I had explained that concerns for the natives of the reef islands prohibited a monopolistic characteristic for the trade of existing establishments because of the distinctiveness of the separate districts. The differences of islands amongst each other and the necessity of plantation-work in many far-away situated localities would speak against a transfer of land to one only company. The land monopoly would support however only the trade monopoly as the establishment of a new enterprise would not any more be a possibility, if not in complete and constant dependence on the company; and the existing establishments could not expand any more.
I wish to take now especially position to the offer of the Jaluit Co.:

The Company offers:

1. The equipment and expediting of a scientific enterprise for the exploration of the islands.

2. The establishment of a shipping line (steamer) within the islands.

3. The participation of profit by the Imperial Treasury.

It demands:

1. The exclusive right to assume possession during 10 years of ownerless land in the Carolines and Palau and to acquire real-estate from natives up to 300 sq. km.

2. A subsidy of Mk. 90,000. - p. a. for ten years.

3. For the same duration, freedom of all taxes for capital entering the country.

A scientific expedition does not cause large expenditure. The islands are small; conditions peaceful. With the healthy climate the building of a tent suffices for the total duration of the sojourn. An exploration would anyhow only be needed in Kosrae, Ponape and Truk and the large Palau island Boabeltaob. As far as soil samples have to be considered, a dispatch to Berlin would be enough to come to a definitive conclusion. On the other hand, the first three islands would have to be examined for the presence of iron-ore, the latter for the usefulness of the in-depth coal deposits.
Fauna and flora and population have been explored and described by Semper, Kubary, Christian, and others. I may add that I do not believe in lasting deposits of iron-ore on Palau. Traces of iron-ore are to be found everywhere in basalt formations in my opinion.

The reef islands do not require exploration as far as their economic interest is in question. Everyone is aware that on the loosely cut-up coral rubble pandanus, breadfruit, cocopalms, and close by the beach, inophyllum, calophyllum, barintonia, corda subcordata can be found and used as precious wood. A further extension, such as cocopalms, does not seem possible, cattle usually does not thrive there. The task to be achieved on the larger islands may be easily accomplished within the course of two years by a man who is settled there with several reliable people. I may recall here the manyfold and comprehensive activities of Prof. Dehl in the Bismarck-Archipelago during one year.

The establishment of an inter-island steamship-line seems very desirable. It would seem justifiable to grant this line to the Jaluit Co. without hesitation; the Company, being able to furnish considerable freight, is the only one interested at this point. With an expansion of voyages to Sydney, the Company might give up the freighting of goods by sail, so far very advantageous and send the goods by steamer. As the steamship freight is more expensive than the sail-freight, the requested government subsidy would be significant to replace the thus created deficit. The shipping
line however also adds to make the district more prominent and benefit connection of native villagers with each other, cultivation in the various settings and promotion of immigration. With a ten-year limit it seems that the annual sum of Mk. 90,000 cannot be objected to. In my opinion the Company would be ready at any time to establish the line with payment of this subsidy, never mind whether receiving a land-concession or not.

If 300 sq. km. of usable land will be taken into possession there will be not one ha. of usable land available for a third party in all of the district of the Carolines and Palau. I have already reported on the scarcity of usable land as it is known to me. With respect to the island Kosrae, my observations have been strengthened by a remark of the missionary, who writes in applying for an area of 400 ha. land as Mission property: "There are about 400 hectar inside the boundaries described as near as I can estimate, but only 40 hectar are suitable for cultivation, the rest is precipitous mountain-slopes and so very difficult to measure or estimate."

It is my opinion that a concession of no more than 100 sq. km. should be granted. The Company will acquiesce gladly to such an offer if they are serious in asserting that they do not intend to acquire all of the suitable land for plantations.

It is correct that the first plantation entails the greatest risk; they have to gather experience which will later on benefit others. The arrival of the Jaluit Co. into cultivation represents an advance to the Carolines especially and has to be greeted with satisfaction. It is to
be encouraged in this latter district. I would propose to leave to the Company an area of 1000 to 2000 ha. connected or distributed over several islands for a lease of 99 years with the provision of an increased scale of the lease-shilling starting with .10 Pf. per ha. in the 1st year until the stage of Mk. 2. - 5. per ha. has been reached per year, depending on the type of cultivation. With establishment of one or several of such plantations besides the existing business establishments, the Company could certainly do justice by their intervention to further endeavor in facilitating settlement of newly arriving planters. In this way the task of land distribution would devolve to the Government taking into consideration the increase of land value for budgetary purpose. Should the Company indeed be granted the applied-for concession, it is my opinion that the Company would have to render more services than offered. The profit-sharing in itself does not suffice and is no equivalent to the ceding of a total district. The Company would have to contribute to the administrative expense which, at the granting of the concession, would have to be kept solely in its interest. I consider the sum of 100,000 Mk. yearly for 10 years to meet the equivalent of the claim against the Company. The Company would have to bear all administrative expenditure in case the further request for general tax exemption would be finally considered.

1. The island district is scattered in a wide area, situated between the continents. The trade interests will be inclined towards these
districts depending on their situation and not to the far distant
Germany. Even the German merchant, who has invested his capital in the
trade of the islands, will circulate foreign, easily obtainable merchandise
other than German.
2. Our sovereignty is not an original one. The district has been
acquired second-hand.
3. The natives have lost long ago their own culture. They develop
independent tastes and have special requirements.

The islands have now no special economic value as apparent from statistics.
The value has to be developed through plantations. Therefore:

It is hardly possible in all areas of trade-endeavor to combat foreign
merchandise, as little as the foreign merchant who has his home base and
origin of merchandise much closer than the German one. This is the more
difficult as we have to take count of the given conditions and have to
accept that the Japanese, Chinese, English, Spanish, Americans who have
found in the land solid footing under the previous sovereignty in
competition with the former sole prevailing German Company. But an
expulsion is not possible. The competition has finally educated the
native insofar that he will not have merchandise forced upon him, but
demand them; he wants German matches, American knives, English cloth.
Should the islands increase rapidly in value, there must be in many
places rapid cultivation developed.
I suggest:

1. to send a geologist first to Ponape.

2. to free the trade conditional upon taxation of the merchant and customs duty of his merchandise.

3. to oblige the inhabitants of the smaller islands to gain produce for trade by cultivation.

4. the establishment of one or more plantation companies to be encouraged as much as possible.

5. to create an inter-island steam-ship connection by subsidy grant.

6. to enable supervisory officials to visit the islands at determined periods in order to survey the plantations.

The number of officials does not need reinforcement for Ponape, however experience has to teach first if the Government-steamer can do justice besides all of its other tasks.

The Imperial Vice Governor
(signed) Hahl
From: Ponape
To: Governor, Herbertshoehe
Date: September 7, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, September 26, 1900)
Subject: Land concessions: Jaluit Co.

Islands: East Carolines

Summarization: The Jaluit Co. offers:

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2. A shipping line (steamer) within the island district.
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land instead of the 300 square km. demanded.

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If granted the concession, the company would have to bear part of the cost of administration with a yearly sum of Mk. 100,00. If the request for tax exemption is granted, the company should have to bear all cost of administration in their concession area.

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Therefore: it is not possible to exclude foreign trade from the island district; Japanese, Chinese, English, Spanish, and American competition are well established.
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3. To oblige natives of small islands to cultivate their land.

4. The establishment of one or several plantations.

5. To subsidize inter-island steamer communication.

6. To supervise regularly all plantations.
Subject: Land claim of Sacred Heart of Jesus Mission

Summarization: Request by Pater Dicks in Nunapope to transfer copy of land titles to the applicant.

The land was acquired in the last days of the Spanish reign, but was not confirmed by the Spanish government. After the departure of the Spaniards, Jose de Tiropa of the Capuchin Mission applied for entry into the land register for Pater Gressin on behalf of the Sacred Heart Mission. The title of September 9, 1899 is entered in the name of Jose Maria Carlos Gressin. The title of September 17, 1899 for the land of Tauena is in the name of the catholic superior of the mission in Micronesia, Pater Jose de Tirapa. There should be only one entry made into the land register. However the land acquisition is made conditional on permission being granted to the Sacred Heart of Jesus to exercise mission work in the district of the East Carolines.

To obtain entry of the Sacred Heart of Jesus:

1. A public document of full power from Pater Gressin to Pater de Tirapa has to be filed.

2. A public document has to be filed in which Pater Gressin transfers his right to the Mission of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Pater Dicks is to be informed of the conditions of transfer.
p. 94 October 9, 1900 from Herbertshoehe: Information to Dicks and information to Hahl.

p. 96 August 21, 1900 from Ponape to Governor, Herbertshoehe: Submitting information concerning the case of the Sacred Heart of Jesus Mission.
Enrolment of August 5th, Father J. Dicks in Nanamepe had made an 
application for registration of two pieces of real estate acquired by 
the Mission, now in the Gilbert Islands, supposedly for the Mission 
of the Holy Heart of Jesus in New-Pomarania (New-Pomaran) on Fonapu.

He was respectfully to transmit copy of the enclosed land-title to 
the attorney and to disclose the following to him:

The real estate was acquired in the last days of Spanish sovereignty.

The application has not yet received the approval of the Spanish Govern-
ment. After departure of the Spanish, Jose de Tirapu, Superior of the 
Santo Theodoro Mission, applied on October 26th for the registration of 
the real estate into the land-register for Father Gressien as buyer.

He informed in the same time that he was commissioned to acquire the land 
for the Mission of the Holy Heart. The land title of September 9th, 1899 
was presented to Papa and Babana in issued to Father Jose Maria Carlos
By request of August 6th, Father J. Dicks in Nunapope had made an application for registration of two pieces of real estate acquired by Father Gressien, now in the Gilbert Islands, supposedly for the Mission of the Holy Heart of Jesus in New-Pomerania (Neu-Pommern) on Ponape.

I request respectfully to transmit copy of the enclosed land-title to the applicant and to disclose the following to him:

- Father José de Tirapu, power of attorney for representation in affairs of the Mission of the Holy Heart of Jesus, transferred his rights to the land to Father Gressien.
- The real estate was acquired in the last days of Spanish sovereignty.
- The acquisition has not yet received the approval of the Spanish Government.
- After departure of the Spanish, Jose de Tirapu, Superior of the local Capuchin Mission, applied on October 28th for the registration of the real-estate into the land-register for Father Gressien as buyer.

He informed in the same time that he was commissioned to acquire the land for the Mission of the Holy Heart. The land title of September 9th, 1899 for the lots Ipuak and Pakarara is issued to Father Jose Maria Carlos
Gressien. The land title of September 17, 1899 for the land Tauenu is issued to the Superior of the Catholic Mission in Micronesia and in its name to Father Jose de Tirapu. Under these conditions one registration remained for the safeguard of formal right in favor of Father Gressien. But the land has not been entered without condition. The restriction added to cipher 4 and 5 of the registration into the land-register reads, "Acquisition of land, be it for Father Gressien, be it for the Mission of the Holy Heart of Jesus, will be dependent whether the Mission of the Holy Heart of Jesus had obtained permission to exercise missionary work in the district of the East Carolines; besides special juridical examination of the legal validity of the titles." In order to obtain registration for the Mission of the Holy Heart of Jesus, it is necessary to produce:

1. A public (official) document in which Father Gressien has given Father Jose de Tirapu power of attorney for representation in affairs of real-estate and subsequent approval for entry of the lots of land under Nos. 4 and 5 of the land-register.

2. A public document in which Father Gressien transfers his rights to the Mission of the Holy Heart of Jesus.

Father Dicks is furthermore to be informed that the Administration will adhere to giving approval only for land acquisition of September 9 and
CONTINUED -3

14, 1899 under the already above mentioned stipulations.

I request respectfully dispatch of proof of disclosure.

The Imperial Vice Governor

(signed) Hahl

To the Imperial Governor

Herbertshoehe

1. To tit. (?) Dicks for receipt

I have the honor to inform Your Highness by request of the Imperial Vice Governor in Ponape that, to obtain the registration of two lots of real-estate supposedly acquired by Father Gressien for the Mission of the Holy Heart of Jesus on Ponape, has to be produced:

1. to present 1 and 2.
2. to tit (?) Hahl

I have the honor to inform Your Highness with letter of August 21st, No. 388, that Father Dicks has received notice relative to the remark of the Imperial Governor to Your Highness of 1/10/00.

Proof of disclosure is attached.

H. 10/09/00

Sa.

Memo: land title personally returned

Sa.

ad 1 fct 10/10 Sch.

ad 2 fct 10/12/00 Sch.
From: Ponape
To: Imperial Court, Herbertshoehe
Date: August 21, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, September 26, 1900)
Subject: Land claim of Sacred Heart of Jesus Mission
Island: Ponape

Summarization: Request by Pater Dicks in Nunapope to transfer copy of land titles to the applicant.

The land was acquired in the last days of the Spanish reign, but was not confirmed by the Spanish government. After the departure of the Spaniards, Jose de Tiropa of the Capuchin Mission applied for entry into the land register for Pater Gressin on behalf of the Sacred Heart Mission. The title of September 9, 1899 is entered in the name of Jose Maria Carlos Gressin. The title of September 17, 1899 for the land of Tauena is in the name of the catholic superior of the mission in Micronesia, Pater Jose de Tirapa. There should be only one entry made into the land register. However the land acquisition is made conditional on permission being granted to the Sacred Heart of Jesus to exercise mission work in the district of the East Carolines.

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p. 94 October 9, 1900 from Herbertshoehe: Information to Dicks and information to Hahl.

p. 96 August 21, 1900 from Ponape to Governor, Herbertshoehe: Submitting information concerning the case of the Sacred Heart of Jesus Mission.
LAND

Vol.: XII

Duplication: pp. 92-94 & 101-103

Imperial Government, Herbertshohe

March 3, 1900 (Herbertshohe, April 12, 1900)

Subject: Sale of assets of trader Melander

Dr. Melander will sell his establishment in Coquilla Harbor and relinquish his claim to land in Coquilla Harbor. He owns land on other islands in the district of East Carolina. His asking price is 80,000. Request to offer the establishment to buyers of the Wrangell Archipelago.

May 11, 1900 from the Governor, Herbertshohe: Returned with the request to give information on the turn-over of trade, whether Melander is satisfied with his land claims and if his selling price of 80,000 is justified.

December 26, 1900 from Imperial Vice Governor, Ponape: Information regarding transactions and land property: establishment of ca. 3 ha. on a piece of land at Lotus harbor on Kusi, called Satlem, measuring 3,600 square m. (meters?). The price is adequate for a one-man trading establishment.

December 28, 1900 same by the Governor: Decision deferred until after minister discussions have been concluded. To be resubmitted.
Subject: Sale of assets of trader Melander

Island: Lele - Coquilla

Summarization: Trader J. W. Melander will sell his establishment in Lele Harbor and relinquish his claim to land in Coquilla Harbor. He has no claim to land on other islands in the district of East Carolines. He demands Mk. 80,000. Request to offer the establishment to buyers in the Bismarck Archipelago.

p. 98 April 16, 1900 from the Governor, Herbertshoehoe: Returned with the request to give information on the turn-over of trade, whether Melander is entitled to his land claims and if his selling price of Mk. 80,000 is justified.

p. 99 November 20, 1900 from Imperial Vice Governor, Ponape: Information on trade transactions and land property: establishment of ca. 3 ha. on Lele--a piece of land at Lotin harbor on Kusai, called Saklem, of appr. 3,400 square m. (meters?). The price is adequate for a one-man trading establishment.

p. 100 December 24, 1900 memo by the Governor: Decision deferred until concession discussions have been concluded. To be resubmitted.
From: Ponape
To: Imperial Government, Herbertshoehe
Date: March 3rd, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, April 12, 1900)
Subject: Sale of assets of trader Melander
Island: Lele - Coquilla

Ponape, March 3rd, 1900
J No. 99

Imperial Government
Herbertshoehe

Received April 12, 1900
J No. 436

The trader J.V. Melander in Kosrae informs me that he intends to sell his business. He will relinquish his establishment in Lele-harbor and his claim to a piece of land in the harbor of Coquilla with the promise to desist in future from competing. His schooner Tulekum is not to be included into the sale. Melander does not own claims to land on other islands of the district of the East Carolines. He demands Mk. 80,000 as price of sale.

I request to inform buyers in the Bismarck Archipelago. It is not necessary to mention especially that acquisition of the establishment by Germans is desirable.

Copy of this report for forwarding to the Colonial Division is attached.

Imperial Vice Governor
(signed) Hahl

Imperial Government
Herbertshoehe
Received 8/14 J No. 372

Original returned with the respectful request for information, what are the land claims of Melander and whether they are well substantiated; how high is his business turnover and what the same consists of; whether the price of Mk. 80,000 is equal to the prevailing conditions.

Above details seem to me to be essential for information for eventual buyers.

Herbertshoehe, April 16, 1900

the Imperial Governor
(signed) R.v. Bennigsen
The Imperial Vice Governor

Original to the Governor in Herbertshoehe

Resubmitted with the following explanation: XII/24/1900

Negotiation delayed until decision on concession

Melander, appearing here today declares that he was buying yearly on the average 120,000 lb. of copra at -.04 pf. per lb. from the natives of the islands of East Carolines; also for 4,800 Mk. sold merchandise to them.

I believe the man's turnover far higher and estimate it at least at double the amount.

Melander is owner of the establishment on the island of Lele as well as land in Lotin Harbor on Kosrae by the name of Saklem of appr. 3,400 sq. m.,
known to Your Highness. The land on Lele may be of appr. 3 ha. The price is in my opinion not too high a demand for a small entrepreneur who is his own captain, and therefore undertakes his own trading. It would have to be described as high in comparison with a business operated with personnel. But a buyer should take into consideration the development of Kosrae. The business would be suffering however with the closing of the free island trade.

On the other islands, Melander does maintain establishments, but buys directly from the natives.

Ponape, November 20, 1900

The Imperial Vice Governor

(signed) Hahl

Negotiation needless until decision on concession

re-submit on 3/1/1900

R.v.B.
Subject: Sale of assets of trader Melander

Island: Lele - Coquilla

Summarization: Trader J. W. Melander will sell his establishment in Lele Harbor and relinquish his claim to land in Coquilla Harbor. He has no claim to land on other islands in the district of East Carolines. He demands Mk. 80,000. Request to offer the establishment to buyers in the Bismarck Archipelago.

p. 98 April 16, 1900 from the Governor, Herbertshoehe: Returned with the request to give information on the turn-over of trade, whether Melander is entitled to his land claims and if his selling price of Mk. 80,000 is justified.

p. 99 November 20, 1900 from Imperial Vice Governor, Ponape: Information on trade transactions and land property: establishment of ca. 3 ha. on Lele—a piece of land at Lotin harbor on Kusai, called Saklem, of appr. 3,400 square m. (meters?). The price is adequate for a one-man trading establishment.

p. 100 December 24, 1900 memo by the Governor: Decision deferred until concession discussions have been concluded. To be resubmitted.
VoL Xll

CRS G1 ITEM 217-1

LAND MATTERS, CAROLINES

1899 - 1905

1. On October 1, 1900, 12 further land registrations were made in East Caroline.
2. The property of the Boston Mission on Lele and Russian.
3. Grant by Governor Julius Heros on June 15, 1891 to a half-blood.
4. Chief Wabikap in the district of Kiwi in Pondpe.
5. Rights of the Julini Co.
7. Other land disputes are to be decided by the Superior Court.
8. Claims in the East Caroline, some of which have still to be processed.

InFurther?

1. Claim by Fred Skilling: Land in Leinsik, Lele Harbor, 9 ha.
4. American Board of Commission for Foreign Missions in Boston:
   a. Real estate, Peigm and others and the islands Fanjen at Lele Harbor.
   b. 11. Land Plot, seat of the Mission, ca. 40 ha. (7) to be used only for mission purposes and if leaving, to be left to the first chief.
From: Pona p e
To: Governor, Herbertshoehe
Date: November 30, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, December 23, 1900)
Subject: Land registration
Islands: East Carolines

Summarization: to October 1, 1900: 12 further land registrations have been entered:

#34 and 35: property of the Boston Mission on Lele and Kusaie.

#36 granted by Governor Julio Meras on June 18, 1891 to a halfblood:
land on Tinjelap in the district of Kiti on Ponape.

#37-44: rights of the Jaluit Co.

#45: Settler Pauli bought land from Bishop in Lot.

Two further land disputes are to be decided by the Superior Court.

Land claims in the East Carolines, some of which have still to be proven:

I. Kusaie:


2. Trader Melander: a. real-estate Saklem, Lotin Harbor, ca. 3400 square m. 
   b. real-estate Twinsrael, Lele Harbor, 2 ha.

3. American Board of Commission for Foreign Missions in Boston:
   a. real estate Pegin and others and the islands Fenjen at Lele Harbor.
   b. the land Mwot, seat of the Mission, ca. 40 ha. (?) to be used only for mission purposes and if leaving, to be left to the first chief.
II. Ponape: 29 entries:

1. Jaluit Co.:
   a. Langer Island.
   b. Fall-en-Tin on Peninsular Not, ca. 4 ha.

2. W. Ch. Bishop:
   a. house and garden in Messening, 6 ha.
   b. land on Lot Harbor, 500 ha.


5. Pater Gressin:
   a. land Tauena, ca. 100 ha.
   b. land Ipuak and Pankarara, ca. 30 ha.

6. Kubary Estate:
   a. Japutik Island
   b. Taatik Island.
   c. land Mpomp - ca 800 ha.

7. Joaquim Gilimete:
   a. Keper-tik Island
   b. Land Kaperakeile, ca. 40 ha.


9. Henry Nanpei:
   a. Atoll Island Ant.
   b. the district Ronkiti and others, at least 300 ha.

10. Eight other claims of half-blood and natives, of which are of value only:
    a. J. Kehoe: Mutokololj Island at Metalanim Harbor.
    b. David Noj on Napali and Nanini and the land Leak.

11. Trader Henry F. Worth in the Marshalls: Tien Island--under condition to submit title of acquisition.

12. South Sea Hiki Trading Co., Tokyo: part of real estate Jau en Tin, to expire May 31, 1902

III. The remaining districts - the atolls:

A. Truk group:

1. Arthur Hitchfield:
   a. Magmirarik Island.
   b. Tarik Island - also claimed by Alfred Snelling.

2. Jaluit Co.:
   a. land Sapore on Fefau Island.
   b. land on Eten Island.
   c. land Luewe, Faknakerang, Lefallaknam on Woela Island.

3. Trader Nedelic Pierre: the land Lelum on Ouman Island.
   Rightful recognition to be given by government.

B. Pingelap: Pacific Islands Co.: real estate Sakarkap.

C. Mokil: by the same Co., real estate Puketik, both to be recognized by the government.

E. Nukuor: Jaluit Co.: Gossemann Island.
F. Mortlok: Jaluit Co.: the land Lebare, Fennelai, Lolau on Satoan Island.
G. Lukunor: Jaluit Co.: the land Auth.
H. Losap: one piece of land.

As to the claims by the Pacific Islands Co.: No documents have been submitted to prove their claims. Meanwhile their rights for claim have expired on the 1st of October 1900. As reported May 8, 1900: Ponape and Kusaie are exploited territories and should be kept open for free settlement.

The atolls, with the exception of claims by Axel Harold Monrad and Arthur Hitchfield, are free. The German trade diminishes rapidly with retrogression of the Jaluit Co. The exclusion of resident merchants from the atolls would lead to their ruin or near-ruin. The Japanese have no claim to land. The Greenwich Islands' exploitation could be left to O. Mouton & Co. Furthermore, there would be no obstacle to assign the atolls to the Bismarck Archipelago to break the monopolization of these islands.

The concession should be granted for 30 years only and afterwards become revocable. In case of the concession going to Jaluit Co., the administration of the Marshall Islands and the East Carolines should be unified.

Director Groesser of the Jaluit Co. tends to acquisition of land for plantations on Ponape and concession of the atolls.

Requests decision concerning land questions as the administration will have to extend sea communication and compel and further plantations in the district.

5. Claim by Father Gressien of
   a. the land Taueno-appr. 100 ha.
   b. the land Ipuak and Pankarara-appr. 30 ha.

6. The claim of the Kubary estate to
   a. the island Japutik
   b. the island Taatik
   c. the land Mpomp-appr. 800 ha.

7. Claim by the planter Joaquim Gilimete to
   a. the island Keper tik
   b. the land Kapersakeile-appr. 40 ha.

8. Claim by Emil Loessner to
   Tien Japa and Takai en Maj-appr. 65 ha.

9. Claim by Henry Nanpei to
   a. the atoll of the Ant Islands
   b. the district of Ronkiti and others-at least 300 ha.

10. Eight further claims of Mixed-Blood and natives of which seem only of value Kehoe on the island Mutakoloj on the Harbor of Metalanimm and of David Noj on the island Napali and Nanini and the land Leak.

11. For the trader Henry F. Worth in Eb-?-Marshall Islands has been recorded the Tien Island with the provision of evidence of title of acquisition; the original has not yet been submitted.
12. Likewise the registered lease contract of the South Sea Hiki Trading Co. in Tokyo on part of the real estate Jau en Tin which will expire May 31st, 1902.

III. The remaining district - the atolls

A. The Truk Group.
1. Claim by Arthur Hitchfield to
   a. the island Magnirarik
   b. the island Tarik; the missionary Alfred Snelling claims also rights to the latter island.

2. Claims by the Jaluit Co. to
   a. a piece of land, by the name of Sapore on the island of Fefau
   b. a piece of land without name on the island Eten
   c. the land-lots Leuere, Faknakerang, Lefallaknam on the island Woela
   d. the land Leineis on the island Eot.

3. Claim by trader Nedelic Pierre to the land Lelum on the island Ouman. This deals with a new acquisition for which a legal authorization is still at the discretion of the Government.

B. Pingelap-claim by the Pacific Islands Co. to the real-estate of Sakarkap.

C. Nokil, claim by the same company to the real-estate Puketik.
Concerning B and C, authorization for acquisition is still at the discretion of the Government.

D. Greenwich-claim by the trader Axel Harald Monrad in Kiniguanan near Herbertshoehe to the land-lot Matiro.

E. Nukuor-claim by the Jaluit Co. to the island Gosseman.

F. Mortlock-claim by the Jaluit Co. to the piece of land Lebare, Fennemai, Lolau on the island of Satoan.

G. Lukunor-claim by the Jaluit Co. to the piece of land Auth.

H. Losap-claim by the same company to a piece of land without name.

As to the claims of the Pacific Islands Company, I have still to explain the following: I have already submitted copy of the report on the first information submitted to the firm under February of this year. The firm has renewed its application by submittance of August 3rd, which arrived here November 3rd, but has not included in its letter any kind of document of evidence of the declared -?-, although announcing its dispatch. Meanwhile, the term of application, October 1st of this year, has expired and it is my opinion that the Company is excluded from validation.

I believe to have to give full explanation of this distribution of land claims in hand as an oversight might offer a possibility of grant of a land concession. I refer to the report of May 8th of this year. The above statement explains that Kosrae and Ponape are not any more isolated districts which make a settlement possible. They should be kept
open for free settlement in any case. Compared to this, the atolls are free with exception of the claim of Axel Harald Monrad and of Arthur Hitchfield.

I have to express myself now, as before, against a concession. The fast decline of German trade in the District already suggests the consideration of isolation of the atolls in favor of the German Company. I cannot omit to remark that the regression of the Jaluit Co.'s trade is caused by their own mistaken actions (introduction of the Englishman Hitchfield; relinquishing of island trade) and their complete indifference to efforts of competition. In the implementation of the plan, the following is to be considered: the exclusion of the atolls, also for local merchants of the district, spells their ruin—at least a large decline in business. The Japanese have no claims to land in hand and can be forced to certain regulation when decreed. Whether such a procedure would be politically harmless is not within my judgment. The Greenwich Islands could be left for exploitation to the firm O. Mouton and Co.; furthermore there would be no difficulties to include these islands into the Bismarck Archipelago to avoid a break of the monopoly.

The concession should be firmly granted only for fiscal reasons for a number of years, perhaps 30, and after that reclaimable upon notice. I believe that the Jaluit Co. would have to furnish the highest -?- of Company taxes and a sales tax of at least one fifth % apart from the
import customs duty. Maybe a secret clause would carry the suggestion of trade with German goods.

(in margin: the Company would not agree to this. RvB.)

In case of a concession going to the Jaluit Co. a unification of the Marshall Islands and the East Carolines might follow perhaps also in the interest of a uniform and cheaper administration, as the districts also form ethnographically one unit. In this case the Company might agree perhaps to a new rearrangement which would benefit the public income of the reformed treasury of the unified district without detriment to its other privileges. The developing Marshall Islands, supervised by a district administrator and a harbor master would thus add to the improvement of the new acquisition.

Director Groesser of the Jaluit Co. has arrived meanwhile here on the 14th of this month. He seems to be inclined to the view, as far as I can deduct from his careful remarks, that a telegram from his directors related to a recommendation to acquire enough land on Ponape for plantation for his Company and to aim for the concession of the atolls.

I wish to express the urgent request to cause now a speedy decision on the question of land. The present condition of uncertainty has a paralyzing effect on all sense of enterprise and causes discontent. It excludes the resumption of a goal-oriented administration on the political and
From my point of view, the decision should be a refusal of the requested concession; could however declare an assignment of the atolls to protect the German trade.

For the administration at the time of decision, the inevitable duty would arise to set up an accelerated sea-traffic for the profit of the district through an administrative order, introduction of cultivation enforcement and perhaps a small tax levy on the atolls.

The Governor receives copy of this report.

The Imperial Vice Governor

(signed) Hahl
Ponape, November 30, 1900

To the Governor

in Herbertshoehe

is forwarded respectfully enclosed copy of a report to the Colonial Division of November 29, J No. 652.

The Imperial Vice Governor

R.v.B.

The following distribution results now for the district of the East Carolines. The land claims or hand. Their -7- requires still on site investigation.

4. Claim by Fred Skillings to land Leinstik on the Lela Harbor, approx. 9 ha.
Ponape, November 29, 1900

I have submitted with report of May 8th of this year copy of the land-register. Meanwhile 12 registrations have been added by October 1st of this year which was the deadline of notification.

Numbers 34 and 35 include the property of the Boston Mission on the islands Lele and Kosrae.

Numbers 34-44 include rights of the Jaluit Co.

Number 45 records a piece of land sold by the merchant Bishop in Lot to the settler Pauli. The land-register is not yet formally closed as there are two objections awaiting the decision of the Superior Court.

The following distribution results now for the district of the East Carolines of the land claims at hand. Their -?- requires still on site examination.

I. Kosrae

1. Claim by Fred Skillings to land Leinstik on the Lele Harbor appr. 9 ha.
2. Claim by merchant J. N. Melander of
   a. the real estate Saklem on Lotin Harbor-appr. 3400 sq. m.
   b. the real estate Twinsrael on Lele on Lele Harbor-appr. 2 ha.
3. Claim by the American Board of Commission for Foreign Missions in Boston of
   a. the real estate Pegin and others and the Islands Fenjen on Lele Harbor-together appr. ?-
   b. the land Mwot, the seat of the Mission-appr. 40 ?-
   This piece of land may, as to the letter of acquisition, only be used for Mission purposes; a further sale is excluded. Should the Mission be leaving, it would be left to the respective Tokosa, the first chief.

II. Ponape

20 entries concern these islands. They include:

1. Claims by the Jaluit Co. of
   a. the Island Langer
   b. the real estate Fall en Tin on the Peninsula Not-appr. 4 ha.
2. Claims by the merchant W. Ch. Bishop of
   a. a house and garden-real estate in Messening-6 ha.
   b. the land on Lot Harbor-500 ha.
3. Claim by Karl Pauli to the real estate Panitol on Lot Harbor-
   a house and garden, real estate in Messening-6 ha.
   b. the land with the provision of evidence of title of acquisition; the original has not yet been submitted.

5. Claim by Father Gressien of
   a. the land Taueno-appr. 100 ha.
   b. the land Ipuak and Pankarara-appr. 30 ha.

6. The claim of the Kubary estate to
   a. the island Japutik
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8. Claim by Emil Loessner to
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9. Claim by Henry Nanpei to
   a. the atoll of the Ant Islands
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10. Eight further claims of Mixed-Blood and natives of which seem only of value Kehoe on the island Mutakoloj on the Harbor of Metalanim and of David Noj on the island Napali and Nanini and the land Leak.

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12. Likewise the registered lease contract of the South Sea Hiki Trading Co. in Tokyo on part of the real estate Jau en Tin which will expire May 31st, 1902.

III. The remaining district - the atolls

A. The Truk Group.

1. Claim by Arthur Hitchfield to
   a. the island Maghirarik
   b. the island Tarik; the missionary Alfred Snelling claims also rights to the latter island.

2. Claims by the Jaluit Co. to
   a. a piece of land, by the name of Sapore on the island of Fefau
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   d. the land Leineis on the island Eot.

3. Claim by trader Nedelic Pierre to the land Leulum on the island Ouman. This deals with a new acquisition for which a legal authorization is still at the discretion of the Government.

B. Pingelap-claim by the Pacific Islands Co. to the real-estate of Sakarakap.

C. Mokil, claim by the same company to the real-estate Puketik.
Concerning B and C, authorization for acquisition is still at the discretion of the Government.

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For the administration at the time of decision, the inevitable duty would arise to set up an accelerated sea-traffic for the profit of the district through an administrative order, introduction of cultivation enforcement and perhaps a small tax levy on the atolls.

The Governor receives copy of this report.

The Imperial Vice Governor

(signed) Hahl
Vol.: XII
From: Ponape
To: Governor, Herbertshoehe
Date: November 30, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, December 23, 1900)
Subject: Land registration
Islands: East Carolines

Summarization: to October 1, 1900: 12 further land registrations have been entered:

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land on Tinjelap in the district of Kiti on Ponape.

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III. The remaining districts - the atolls:
A. Truk group:
   1. Arthur Hitchfield:
      a. Magmirarik Island.
      b. Tarik Island - also claimed by Alfred Snelling.
   2. Jaluit Co.:
      a. land Sapore on Fefau Island.
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The concession should be granted for 30 years only and afterwards become revocable. In case of the concession going to Jaluit Co., the administration of the Marshall Islands and the East Carolines should be unified.

Director Groesser of the Jaluit Co. tends to acquisition of land for plantations on Ponape and concession of the atolls.

Requests decision concerning land questions as the administration will have to extend sea communication and compel and further plantations in the district.
Summarization: Jose Portusach submits claim to Agrigan, Pagan and Alamagan to the German Embassy in Madrid, although prior claims had been rejected, as the Spanish government did not respond to an application submitted June 26, 1892. The assertion of title to the islands does not correspond to the Spanish government’s information.

October 23, 1900 from Saipan Administrator to Imperial Government:

Report returned.

August 23, 1899 from Jose Portusach to the German Ambassador, Madrid:

Property of these islands is asserted since that time as well as plantations and housing. Exploitation of the islands was granted and later entered into the property register.
Following decree of July 19 of this year.

I am forwarding respectfully to Your Highness for information the attached translation of an application of August 23rd of this year of Jose Portusach to the German Embassy in Madrid. The same renews in it his claims to islands Agrigan, Pagan and Alamagan, situated in the Marianas. These claims have been already once rejected from here; that by reason of information given by the Spanish Government that the named Portusach had made already application for use of all of the islands on June 26th, 1892 to the political-military Governor of the Marianas, but had never received a response to it. -?- of Portusach in his new application of August 23rd of this year made the assertion that a property title had been entered for him into the property register of these islands and that he could -?- prove his rights which would -?- conform with the information given by the Spanish Government. I request
respectfully Your Highness to forward this opportunity to the Imperial District Administration in Saipan for further suggestion and speedy response.

Foreign Office, Colonial Division

on behalf of

To the Imperial Governor

Herbertshoehe, November 16, 1899

to be returned to the Administrator, Saipan for further suggestion and report respectfully remitted.

the Acting Governor

(signed) Schnee

Respectfully today

returned to the Imperial Government with respect to report J No. 24.

Saipan, October 23, 1900

Imperial District Administration

(signed) Fritz

Imperial Government

Herbertshoehe

Received December 28, 1900
His Excellency the German Ambassador, Madrid:

I have learned from your communication No. 71 of the 17th of this month that the Government of Madrid has not been instructed of the concession of the political-military Government of the Marianas and the General Government of the Philippines concerning the uninhabited territories of the islands Agrigan, Pagan and Alamagan; these were occupied by us with my Sarius since the year of 1883 without interruption in consideration of the fact that our ship maintained the service and other connection between the inhabited islands of Rota, Tinian, and Saipan, and the island Guagani, the seat of the political-military government.

I have therefore to state that we are since then owners of the above-mentioned islands on which we established coco and other fruit-tree plantations and built at our own expense several residences for workers since the exploitation of the islands had been granted to us; later on the property title of these islands was entered into the ownership register of these islands.

I request therefore that your government may accept the respectful statement of my rights (¿). I reserve the right to bring documentary
evidence as soon as I will have arrived on these islands, where I am about to render myself, as I have incontestable evidence in my possession for everything I have stated. A favor which I hope to be able to expect from the justice and —?- of the Government of the German Emperor, whose life God may preserve.

Sarria, August 23rd, 1899

(signed) Jose Portusach
Summarization: Jose Portusach submits claim to Agrigan, Pagan and Alamagan to the German Embassy in Madrid, although prior claims had been rejected, as the Spanish government did not respond to an application submitted June 26, 1892. The assertion of title to the islands does not correspond to the Spanish government's information.

October 23, 1900 from Saipan Administrator to Imperial Government:
Report returned.

August 23, 1899 from Jose Portusach to the German Ambassador, Madrid:
The government of Madrid is not informed about the concession of the islands of Agrigan, Pagan, and Alamagan which were occupied by Portusach and his Sarfius since 1883. A bark plied between the inhabited islands of Rota, Tinian, Saipan and Guapani (Guam?) the seat of the political, military government.

Property of these islands is asserted since that time as well as plantations and housing. Exploitation of the islands was granted and later entered into the property register.

Right to the islands is maintained until documents can be submitted.