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

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

1903

Property of
Division of Lands and Surveys
Department of Resources and Development
Trust Territory Government,
Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950
ANSPRUCH PORTUSACH & HARRISON
AUF PAGAN,
AGRIGAN UND ALAMAGAN

1903

(CLAIM - PORTUSACH & HARRISON
ON PAGAN, AGRIGAN AND ALAMAGAN)

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CANBERRA
1966
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CLAIM - Portusach & Harrison on Pagan

Agrigan and Alamagan

1903
INDEX: LAND REFERENCES

Doc.: 13 Page 60-90 (p. 69-86) Land registration East Carolines

Doc.: 15 Page 95-100 (p. 96) Land case of Joaquim Saipan: Chalan
de Leon Guerrero Causa
Summarization: The Imperial Governor's regulation of September 25, 1899 concerning computation of statistics has been announced.
April 10, 1900

Subject: Regulation on credit to natives and objects of value

Regulation: Concerns credit grants and contracts on objects of value with natives.

1. The granting of credit to natives is prohibited.

2. Existing claims have to be reported to the Imperial Judiciary in Ponape by December 1, 1900.

3. Limited or unlimited credit may be granted upon demand to natives who, as traders, have a continuous business connection with a merchant.

4. Transactions valued at more than Mk. 500.- must be made in writing.

5. A copy has to be made for each party to the contract.

6. Each contract of this kind has to be submitted to the Imperial Court for approval.
Contravention of this regulation is punishable with a fine of Mk. 300.-.

This regulation is valid on the day of publication.
From: The Imperial Vice Governor
To: The Imperial Government, Herbertshoehe
Date: April 10, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, December 5, 1900 (?)
Subject: Trepang fishing
Island: Ponape

Summarization: Regulation concerning prohibition of trepang fishing on Ponape: #1

Trepang fishing is prohibited on the reef and beaches of Ponape until further notice.

#2

For the duration of the prohibition, the trade in trepang is also prohibited.

#3

Contravention is punishable by a fine of Mk. 300.- or three months in prison.

#4

This regulation is valid on July 1, 1900.
The Imperial Vice Governor, Ponape

The Governor, Herbertshoehe

April 18, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, December 5, 1900)

Subject: Report upon arrival and departure of foreigners

Island: East Carolines

Summarization: Submits regulation on reporting of arrival and departure of foreigners in the East Carolines.

Regulation:

1. All foreigners, white or mixed blood, are obliged to report to the Imperial District Administration in writing or in person by December 31, 1900 if residing in the East Carolines.

2. The report has to contain: Names, nationality, religion, birthdate, trade, place of birth and residence, marital status and with whom, names of children, their ages and birthplaces. Date of residence, next of kin, and military status if of German nationality.

3. Arriving foreigners who wish to settle in Ponape have to report within eight days: those arriving on the other islands, at the first opportunity.

4. Changes of residence have to be reported: see #3.

5. If leaving the Island District, the new seat of residence has to be reported.
These regulations apply to skippers and sailors also.

Contraventions are punishable with a fine of Mk. 300.- or three months in prison.

The regulation is valid with the day of publication.
The Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin

To: The Governor, Herbertshoehe

Date: April 30, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, August 12, 1900)

Subject: Approval of shipping regulation with amendments

Island: Ponape

Summarization: Submits copy of regulation for Ponape.

Approval of regulation of November 23, 1899 with following amendments:

To #1: All ships not stationed in the Protectorate of German New Guinea inclusive of the Carolines, Palau, Marianas and Marshalls are required to take a pilot on board ship before entering the harbors of Ponape (Langer), Kiti, Lod and Metalanim.

To #7: the words "those ships already anchored in harbor..." to be inserted after "to the land..."
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Page: 53-54  
From: Yap  
To: The Imperial Governor, von Bennigsen, Herbertshoehe  
Date: March 31, 1900  
( Herbertshoehe, September 26, 1900)  
Subject: Prohibition of sale of coconuts  
Island: Yap  

Summarization: The District Administrator submits regulation prohibiting the sale of coconuts during a time of extreme drought.

Regulation:  

#1  
In order to avoid starvation, natives are prohibited from selling coconuts for the time being.

#2  
Whites, Tagalenes, or Chamorros have to apply to the Chiefs if they wish to buy coconuts.

#3  
This regulation will be valid as of April 4, 1900.

Yap, March 31, 1900.
The Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin

From: The Governor, Herbertshoehe

To: The Governor, Herbertshoehe

Date: June 25, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, September 5, 1900)

Subject: Currency regulations

Island: Carolines, Palau and Marianas

Summarization: Approval of value of English pound at Mk. 20.30 at this time. The regulation is to be formulated in #1: "Mark calculation" instead of "Mark currency"; then dated and announced.

From the Governor, Herbertshoehe, to the District Administrations of Ponape, Yap and Saipan: The regulation concerning conditions of currency in the Carolines, Palau and Marianas of October 16 will be formulated as follows:

Concerning gold calculation and legal tender

#1

The Imperial Mark calculation prevails in the Island District of the Carolines, Palau and Marianas.

#2

Legal tender is __________

#3

Public accounting has to accept one English pound for Mk. 20.30.

#4

This regulation is valid on the day of publication.

Herbertshoehe, September 25, 1900
From the Governor to the Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin:
District Administration of the Carolines, Yap and Marianas have been sent the attached regulation concerning legal tender.

Duplication: Pages 56 & 57.
The need for a regulation of this kind cannot be recognized. Applicants should be referred to the Colonial Division, or, if the matter is urgent, to the qualified agency in the Island District. The latter should decide each case provisionally. Final decision is reserved for the Colonial Division.
From: Ponape
To: The Governor, Herbertshoehe
Date: May 8, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, December 5, 1900)
Subject: Temporary administrative and legal regulation
Island: Carolines, Palau, Marianas

Summarization:

I. Regulations of July 24, 1899 have been announced publicly from October 13 to November 15, 1899. Public announcements of January 20, 1900 on native real estate have been published yesterday.

II. Documentation of population covered by the regulation of September 26, 1899 has been dealt with.

III. Police and administrative authorization has been given to:
   1. Piloting within the harbor area.
   2. Regulation of credit and contracts to protect natives from exploitation by merchants and traders.
   3. Regulating registration.
   4. Protection of trepang.

   Information on other districts' regulations on credit is not available.

   If changes for the total Island District are needed, the local regulations will have to be replaced. This also concerns a unified approach to registration.

Copy of landregister on real estate belonging to foreigners is attached.

Entries of acquisition by non-natives are #3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18,
#4, 5, 23, 24, 25 do not count, as the land was entered only under the condition that it would later on be acquired by the Government. Land acquisition by Father Gressien and the Pacific Island Co. has been reported. The cancellation of the entry is, therefore, held in abeyance until receipt of this regulations.

Land owned by natives and mixed bloods is estimated at approximately 56 ha. and entered in the land register.

Land owned by Henry Nanepei on Ronkiti is estimated at approximately 300 ha.

Claims by David on Metalanim on Leak are approximately 50 ha.

Ownerless land on Ponape is not available. All land was, according to an earlier system, at the disposal of the tribal chiefs. Some progress was made at a hearing on the proposal that land owned by a native may be sold and the native be entitled to compensation. The tribal chiefs persisted in insisting that they be heard before a sale of land in order to maintain tribal land. As necessary as the continuance of the esteem of the Nanmarki may seem, it is the task of progressive development to subdue their influence in the question of acquisition of land. A smooth transaction in each individual case seems to be the best procedure. The tendency of the natives is to secure ownership of land under the protection of the Government to free themselves from service to the king. Title of continuous usufruct has established for some small lots of land under provision of a separate collection within the files.
As the knowledge of boundaries will have been established by survey of land, the pressure will increase. The people wish only to own small pieces of land for home and cultivation. Once this is accomplished, the esteem of the Nanmarki will be eliminated, and he will not have the right to land tax and title any more. The government will then be able to take over the unused land. It may now be possible to acquire presently uncultivated land with access in the interior. Average price is Mk. 10.\textendash per ha.

With an understanding attitude, it should not prove difficult to establish plantations. Arising difficulties with natives can be eliminated with the help of the Administration. It is advisable to accumulate experience and then proceed slowly to intensive production. A land grant to a large company should not be contemplated. There are few large tracts of land available. Every valley and every incline is a district unto itself. The land is good and suitable for small settlements. Speculation should be tight and the Government would reap the benefit from increasing land value.

The property of Kubary: Pillapenjokola, Pillapenpalang, Pollapenpali, Kalao, Pillapletao would be suitable for medium companies who could count on an area of 800 to 1000 ha. Land grants could be made available to small establishments, land leases for areas above 300 ha. Use of mangrove will eventually have to be protected. Plantation above 200 m. will hardly be possible because of soil erosion. Cultivation below 200 m. will necessitate stands of wood for protection against sun and wind. The felling of timber should only be permissible with Government permission.
The Truk Archipel and Kusaie are the only islands which seem to have possibilities for small enterprises. The valleys are narrow and the land is eroded. Coastal regions and small areas between hills are to be considered for cultivation of palmtrees, rubber, hemp and cattle.

Statistical report on trade and income from tax will be submitted separately.

The following establishments are being considered:
1. J.V. Melander, Kusaie
2. Jaluit Co., Ponape
3. W. Ch. Bishop & Davenport, Ponape
4. South Sea Hiki Trading Co., Ponape and Truk
5. A second Japanese Co. in Truk Islands, name unknown
6. Hitschfield Bros., Truk Islands
7. O. Mouton & Co., Knigunan, Bismark Archipel
8. Pacific Islands Co., trading along the coasts and wanting to establish itself.

There are already too many to share the revenue of the islands. Companies owning land cannot be excluded. It would be possible to make available those atolls which have no foreign-owned land and make them available to one trading company with certain provisions to the Government. It would be damaging to the natives and the other districts' merchants. Prices would rise and sale prices would sink, which would result in a lowering of standards for the natives. They are not barbarians with the exception of the Truk Islanders, and have acquired European needs. The income from the atolls would be so
low that a special organization is not advisable. An exploitation by a
monopoly would yield approximately 300 tons of copra with a value of Mk. 70,000.

The history of the New Guinea Co. should serve as a warning example. There-
fore, an exploitation of the district on a mono-political basis would
exclude the already-existing competition. Conditions in the Marshalls are
given entirely to trade. Free enterprise and land grants by the Government
on an individual basis would be advisable for the Carolines.

This document is incomplete

### Title Acquisition title

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Land</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Acquisition title</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>11/2</td>
<td>Teip, Lod</td>
<td>Fred &amp; Linigen Eldridge</td>
<td>Contract of 11/11/67, inherited</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>11/2</td>
<td>Tschaumvisho, Metalonim</td>
<td>Diamond, Roges</td>
<td>Grant of 3/6/88, inherited</td>
<td>At death to be left to children Jan, Katharinam Lusiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>11/2</td>
<td>Matiro, Greenwich Islands</td>
<td>A. H. Konrad, Kinigunan</td>
<td>Contract 12/8/98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>11/3</td>
<td>Tauenu, Ponape</td>
<td>Father Gressien, Jose de Tirapau</td>
<td>Contract with Father Jaluit</td>
<td>Acquisition of land dependent on permission to mission work in East Carolines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>11/3</td>
<td>Ipuak &amp; Pankarara, Auak, Ponape</td>
<td>Father Gressien, Jaluit</td>
<td>see #4</td>
<td>see #4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>11/10</td>
<td>Tschanting, Not</td>
<td>Sadoyki Oyama</td>
<td>5-year lease as of 6/1/97</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>11/11</td>
<td>Felicia or Panold</td>
<td>Joaquim Lopez, Ponape</td>
<td>Spanish grant of 11/13/89</td>
<td>70 m. long, 250 deep</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Table of Real Estate Titles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Land</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Acquisition title</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11/11</td>
<td>Island Koyara, Kiti</td>
<td>John de Silva, Kiti Now</td>
<td>Assumed contract, no date</td>
<td>de Silva was owner of Keper in Spanish times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/15</td>
<td>Island Tschapotik nr. Langer</td>
<td>Johann Stanislas</td>
<td>Contracts of 7/22/79, 10/13/85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/15</td>
<td>Real estate on Ponape:</td>
<td>Johann Stanislas</td>
<td>Contracts of 7/18/80, 4/29/80, 4/13/80, 5/6/80, 4/13/82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Timol, Poumalolo, Nautumutschap</td>
<td>Kubary estate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. inland Kamaran, between creeks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ponyotos, Likakerelik</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Parentschlapp, Tauen, Watschak, called</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thilof Pontol en Buni, Panpotol, Nianki Thil of Pon Seik &amp; others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Part of Oropul on the right verge of river Pil en Taurnun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. Poumalalap, Yoniasik Naumalaise in Not</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. Nanepilo on river Pilenkirp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Land Description</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Acquisition Title</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13 11/16</td>
<td>Parcels of Inmani lands, Angatak, Aunavon, Messenpel in Lod harbor</td>
<td>William Charles Bishop, Ponape</td>
<td>Contract of 11/14/99</td>
<td>Land for public roads must be made available without compensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 11/16</td>
<td>Land on the harbor of Lod if not claimed by 3rd party; especially of Tschaulik, Laeppen Lod, Edgar, Nosch, also settlements of natives at harbor; area of no more than 500 ha.</td>
<td>William Charles Bishop, Ponape</td>
<td>Contract of 9/13 &amp; 14/99, Document of 12/22/90, 11/16/99</td>
<td>The Govt reserves the right to land and to dispose of it, protects the rights of natives and retains the land until it is paid for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 11/23</td>
<td>Island Metakorosej, harbor of Metalonim Lod</td>
<td>Joseph Kehve, Gift &amp; Squatter's right</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 11/30</td>
<td>Tschau en Tin on Ponape harbor, 63 x 83 m. with pier, houses &amp; palms</td>
<td>Jos. Ruys, Trader Tschau en Tin</td>
<td>Contract 11/27, Document 11/30/99</td>
<td>Land must be made available for public work. If not used, reverts to treasury. On 12/26 this land was mortgaged to Henry Nanpei for Mk. 400 at 5% interest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Acquisition title</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
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<tr>
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<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Islands</td>
<td>Hitschfield</td>
<td>Ceded by protocol 2/1/1900</td>
<td>Missionary Snelling also owns title to the island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Truk Islands</td>
<td>Hitschfield</td>
<td>Ceded by protocol 2/1/1900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Metalonim, Ponape</td>
<td>Hitschfield</td>
<td>Ceded by protocol 2/2/1900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 12/19</td>
<td>Islands Ant &amp; Karlap on routes</td>
<td>Hanry Nanpei</td>
<td>Will of May 27, 1863</td>
<td>Pending native boundaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paliapeilang Ronkiti, Mant,</td>
<td></td>
<td>-continuous ownership-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poke, Pautabukm Nanbarlap,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Spanish document 8/13/96</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nankapenta on Kiti</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 12/23</td>
<td>M.-W. of administration, Ponape</td>
<td>Lilian Bishop, Ponape</td>
<td>Grant of 12/23/99</td>
<td>Land must be made available for public work with compensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>at mouth of creek Polik-following</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Land must be cultivated within 3 yrs. Uncultivated land will revert to the treasury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>creek to intersection w/road to Takoy; leading</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Govt has option to buy land at price of acquisition and compensation for expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N 218 m. to pillar, then 19 degrees E appr 7 ha.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Sakarapak on Pingelap</td>
<td>Pacific Island Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>Contract 1/2/1900</td>
<td>Entry made pending further acquisition from Govt to maintain formal rights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 1/3</td>
<td>Puketik on Mokil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date #</td>
<td>Land Description</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Acquisition title</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------</td>
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<td>-------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 1/3</td>
<td>Island Tien near Arru, Metalonim</td>
<td>Henry F. Worth</td>
<td></td>
<td>Title has to be presented or cancellation will follow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 2/5</td>
<td>N.-W. point of Island Ouman, known as Namen, Truk Islands</td>
<td>Nedelic, Pierre</td>
<td>Contract 12/21/99</td>
<td>Entry made pending further acquisition from Govt. to maintain formal rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 3/2</td>
<td>Lot known as Leinsik on S.E. of Lela harbor, Kusaie, 800' on the ocean and 1000' inland</td>
<td>Fred. Shillings, Kusaie</td>
<td>Contract 5/12/91 &amp; inherited</td>
<td>Land cultivated &amp; residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 3/21</td>
<td>Panitol, Lot harbor from hilltop to river verge</td>
<td>W.Ch. Bishop, Messening</td>
<td>Document 3/18/1900</td>
<td>This new acquisition &amp; established by grant document of 11/16/99 with area boundaries of 500 ha. Conditions under #1-6 as well as #14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 4/5</td>
<td>Islands Napali &amp; Nanini and the land Leak in Metalonim</td>
<td>David en Metalonim</td>
<td>Grant from Spanish Govt.-Document 10/23/90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Acquisition title</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/6</td>
<td>Gan en Tin, 55m. coast &amp; 85 m. depth toward Land Taungo (Peninsular Not)</td>
<td>Joseph Ruis Tane</td>
<td>Contract 4/6/1900 &amp; document of same day</td>
<td>Conditions: see #17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/20</td>
<td>Pillapletao, Metalonim by name of Tien en Japa- appr 25 ha.</td>
<td>Emil Loehsner, Langer</td>
<td>Contract 4/20/1900, document of same day</td>
<td>1. Land must be made available for public work 2. must be used for stated purpose within 3 yrs or revert back to treasury 3. Govt has option to re-acquire land in case of sale. 4. Boundaries to be established 5. Mk. 75 to be paid to administration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/5</td>
<td>Taki en Maj in Metalonim- appr 40 ha.</td>
<td>Emil Loehsner, Langer</td>
<td>Contract 5/5/1900, document of same day</td>
<td>Conditions: see #14 Mk. 100 to be paid to administration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pages: 68 & 87 - 88 - 89 blank
Vol.: XV
From: Vice Governor, Ponape
To: The Governor, Herbertshoehe
Date: September 4, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, September 26, 1900)
Subject: Transfer of funds
Island: Ponape

Summarization: In view of the lack in communications, the lack of money orders overseas creates payment difficulties. It is recommended that payment exchanges be established in Singapore, Hongkong and Sydney in order to encourage communication with the Protectorate as well as the legations' pay office. At this time hardly Mk. 50,000 would be reached. The Jaluit Co. is available for payments; however, businessmen would not like to open their transactions to competition. It is therefore requested, and to be submitted to the Colonial Division, that the consular payoffices in Singapore, Sydney and Hongkong be authorized to assume payment transfers for a fee of 1% of the amount handled.

From the Governor, Herbertshoehe, to the Imperial District Administration, Ponape, October 1, 1900: Confirms and approves suggestion on transfer of funds. The recommendation would, however, not be approved by the State's Treasury without full explanation of implementation.

From the Imperial Vice Governor, Ponape, to the Governor, Herbertshoehe, November 17, 1900: Confirmation of communication.
Summarization: Submitting the following regulations:

1. **Cost of health care**: Dr. Girschner, who arrived on August 18, has been dispensing general and private treatment without charge.

2. **A new population register** on a monthly basis has been established with information on age and other life circumstances needed for tax and work regulations. The regulations serve the mayors and inspectors.

3. **Reporting and marking of cattle** follows regulation of August 19, 1862 which has never been enforced. Some Chamorros under the Spanish rule have registered extensive land of up to 2,500 ha under the pretext of cattle raising. The cattle roamed freely and uncared for and coconuts were harvested. This registered land is all in doubt. One example coming to the Superior Court is the case of Joaquim de Leon Guerrero (Chalan Causa)

   **Regulation: Health Care Cost**

   #1

   All natives who a. are in the service of the State

   b. are poor and unable to work

   will receive free treatment for themselves and their families. Medication is to be paid.
All other persons needing treatment will have to pay Mk. 0.50 per clinic treatment and Mk. 0.75 for other treatment. They will also have to pay for medication.

Regulation concerning the reporting and marking of cattle

1. All cattle of more than one year will have to be reported to the administration. The owner will receive a cypher with which the animal has to be branded.

2. Change in ownership has to be reported within eight days and the marking has to be changed in the presence of the old and the new owners.

3. The treasury will be paid 0.25 pf. for each marking.

4. A fine of Mk. 1.00 will be imposed for non-registration of each animal. The inspectors are responsible for the execution of the order.

5. All cattle which have not been reported and marked by October 1st, especially cattle which are uncared for, are considered wild cattle and as on Tinian - property of the State.

6. The reporting and marking of cattle on Rota and the other islands will take place at a later date.

Saipan, July 7, 1900

Regulation in Personal Circumstances on the Marianas.

1. All marriages, births and deaths have to be reported within three days to the Imperial District Administration on Rota and the other islands by the mayor.
Summarization: Caution that the Imperial District Administrator has overstepped his authority by applying currency regulations which, indeed, were only "administrative instructions". Independent decisions concerning regulation rights may only be taken in most urgent cases.

From the Governor, Herbertshoehe, September 20, 1900: Instructions given to the District Administrator in Saipan were implementation instructions. These regulations may have to be suspended later on by the Governor, but they had to be applied in order to maintain economic stability.
A disease caused by a plant louse has attacked, in the last years, most of the fruit trees as well as bananas, sweet potatoes, tobacco and yams. A sample of the leaves is attached. The disease was most probably imported from Manila. Over half of the palmtrees are affected. Palau is also affected.

**Regulation:**

1. Skippers sailing in the districts of West Carolines and Palau are prohibited from taking on board any of the leaves of trees and plants which are affected.

2. Palm frond baskets and bags are only permitted on board if withered and free of lice.

3. Staff of the administrations will be given access and permission to board ship.

4. Contravention carries a fine of Mk. 3000.- or two months in prison.

5. Regulation is enforced on July 1, 1900.

Yap, June 29, 1900
Subject: Circulation of coins

Island: Marianas

Summarization: Copy of letter to the Imperial District Administrator in Saipan concerning regulation for circulation of coins in the Marianas is submitted.

To the Imperial District Administrator, Saipan: Coins were introduced on a trial basis. It is hardly legal to withdraw all foreign coins during the first years of German administration and would create more difficulties during the transitional period.
Summarization: Ships entering Ponape have to pay two fees: reporting fee and fee for piloting into harbor.

Captains of larger ships feel that the reporting fee is a hardship when entering the smaller islands, giving them no income. So far only smaller ships, less than 100 tons, have served the islands. The complaint by the Lloyd's Captain Krebs should be considered, and that, in future, larger ships will have to pay only one fee.

As new regulations are to be expected for the Protectorate, the above will not have to be announced in the Colonial Journal.

From the Governor, Herbertshoehe, to the Vice Governor, Ponape, December 24, 1900: Agrees with regulation of November 20. Announcement in the Colonial Journal is not necessary.

Regulation: Reporting fee

Ships of more than 1000 tons entering harbors open to overseas traffic will pay only once when reporting in harbor. Repeated entrance into the harbors will carry a once-a-year charge and will be granted to all ships who have to report.
This regulation is retrospective to August 1, 1900.

Ponape, November 20, 1901 (?)
From: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
To: The Governor, Herbertshoehe
Date: December 24, 1900 (Herbertshoehe, March 8, 1901)
Subject: Rescinding regulations
Island: Protectorate

Summarization: Interpretation of the decree of the Imperial Chancellor contradicts its meaning insofar as the District Administrators and the Governor have given it wider authority than intended. Repeal of the administrative instructions of October 1, 1899 cannot be avoided. New instructions will hardly be necessary.

From the Governor, Herbertshoehe, to the Imperial District Administrations of Ponape, Saipan and Yap of October 11, 1901: Following the order of December 24, 1900 from the Colonial Division, the administrative instruction of October 1, 1899 is herewith repealed. To this is added; the meaning of the instruction states in #3 of the Chancellor's decree that the District Administrators have authority within limits to release regulations concerning police and administration. Before regulations of a general nature are released, it is recommended that this should be done in consultation with the two other District Administrations and the Governor in order to obtain a unified order.

To the Colonial Division of the Foreign Office (?): The District Administrators have been informed of the repeal of the administrative instructions.
The administrators were sent to the Island Districts for the transfer and the establishment of administration. Decrees of July 18, 1899 by the Chancellor excepted, no instructions were given. It is not clear to the administrators whether the administration of the old Protectorate should be unified with the Island District.
Summarization: Submits regulation prohibiting the preparation of palm wine by natives in accord with the Nanmarki en Kiti.

From the Governor on board the "Stephan" to Colonial Division (?), February 19, 1901: Submits regulation of preparation of Toddy (palm wine) in the East Carolines and recommends approval. Natives' needs for narcotics can be satisfied with Kawa and tobacco.

Regulation: prohibition of the preparation and the sale of palm wine

#1

The preparation, sale or circulating of palm wine is prohibited.

#2

Contravention is punishable with a fine of up to Mk. 300. - or with imprisonment of three months.

#3

This regulation is valid immediately.

Ponape, December 30, 1900.