Volume 3

CRS G1, ITEM 7-2

General Administration, Yap

1900 - 1907

Property of
Division of Lands and Surveys
Department of Resources and Development
Trust Territory Government
Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950
CRS G1

ITEM 7-2

ALLGEMEINE VERWALTUNG JAP

1900-1907

(GENERAL ADMINISTRATION JAP)

FILMED FOR COLLOM-HEALTH ARCHIVES OFFICE
CANTERBURY
1966
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RECORDS OF THE GERMAN IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT
OF THE
SOUTH SEAS PERTAINING TO MICRONESIA
AS CONTAINED IN THE
ARCHIVES OFFICE, AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT
CANBERRA

Volume 3

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INTRODUCTION

The two main sources for land records and documents relating to the Administration of Micronesia by Germany (Marshalls 1885-1914; Carolines and Marianas 1899-1914) are the Commonwealth of Australia Archives Office in Canberra and the Central German Archives at Potsdam-in East Germany.

The German records in Australia were acquired by the Australian Military Administration of New Guinea between 1914 and 1922 from Rabaul, the former German capital of German New Guinea and the Islands Sphere (Micronesia). These records are voluminous, and James B. Johnson, Senior Land Commissioner, Mariana Islands District, was sent to Canberra for ten (10) days in August 1969 to examine these records. By letter dated September 1, 1969 (serial 1968/328) K. Penny, Chief Archivist (Commonwealth Archives Office) provided to the then Director of Land Management, Trust Territory Government (William A. McGrath), a listing of preliminary inventories for only two (2) of the record series of German New Guinea (reference numbers G1 and G2). A copy of this document appears at the front of Volume I of this series of translations.

It was considered that certain of the records in this listing were of interest to the Trust Territory lands program and microfilms were purchased of the following:

Series No. G1:
All of files 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 29, 121, 126b, 217, 219 and No. illegible (Laws and Ordinances) and only folios 235, 236 and 237 of file 171.

Series No. G2:
All of files G. 25 BD. I, W21, W30, W32, W33, and only folios 245-254 of A.16 BDI, only folios 19-25 of A. 16BD2, only folios 64-67 of A.21, only folio 116 of C16 BDI, only folios 48 and 48a of Y15, only folios 177-179, 181-183, 193-196, 198-200 and 205, of Y36, only folios 3-16, 19-24, 26-37, 49-57 and 235 of Y38EDI, only folios 23, 24, 34-36, 74-77, 80, 82-135 and 148 of Y40, and only folios 13-30, 80, 108-117 of Y44.

A great deal of research remains to be done at Canberra to obtain microfilm copies of the balance of the German records still there.

The German land records of Micronesia that are in the Central German Archives at Potsdam (East Germany) are voluminous and likewise present a formidable task even to sort, list and index them. As far as it is known, these records on German Micronesian have never been examined and evaluated by a staff member of either the Trust Territory Government or
the Department of the Interior. It is known that a Dr. J. Leyser of the Law School of the University of Melbourne, Australia, has done a considerable amount of research on the records in Potsdam on behalf of the Government of the former Trust Territory of New Guinea.

In the main, the records for Micronesia are mixed with the records of the Reich Colonial Office for Africa and Oceania.

Documents in the following volumes may be significant to us in Micronesia:

- Mining and Land research 1886-1942, 255 volumes
- Borders and surveying 1884-1939, 281 volumes
- Surveying 1886-1938, 14 volumes
- Carolines 1889-1913, 3 volumes
- New Guinea 1880-1886, 22 volumes
- Pacific 1880-1914, 12 volumes
- Foreign Colonies, Pacific, 1872-1909, 21 volumes
- Jaluit Company of Hamburg, 1887-1945, 2 boxes

In 1975, funds became available to translate the records that were obtained on microfilm. However, it was realized that a goodly portion of the records were not related to land, and therefore it was decided to have summaries made of all documents to determine their relevancy to land. Upon a firm determinate that a particular document was of interest, a full translation was made.

The summarization and translation of the documents was performed by Susanna R. Moyal of San Francisco, California, under contract to the Trust Territory Government (Contract No. 176-2 dated July 28, 1975, as amended). The work extended from 1975 until 1979.

The completed summarizations and translations are presently bound in twenty four (24) volumes with general subject matter as indicated in the following listing. It should be noted that the general classification should not be relied upon to reflect the true content of the volume. A full review of all volumes would have to be undertaken to get an accurate understanding of the material as no attempt has been made to sort documents by subject matter or by separate index.

The summarization and translations appear at the front of each volume with a microfilm printout of the German documents at the rear of the volume. The German document may be readily identified first by the Item number and then by the sequential numbers stamped at the bottom of each page. Summarizations and translations were performed by full documents and not page by page.
RECORDS OF THE GERMAN IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT
OF THE
SOUTH SEAS PERTAINING TO MICRONESIA
AS CONTAINED IN THE
ARCHIVES OFFICE, AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT,
CANBERRA

Volume 1 - CRS Gl, ITEM 4, Transfer of the Caroline Islands to the German Empire, 1899 - 1902

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. CRS Gl, ITEM 121, Reports, Carolines, 1899 - 1907

Volume 11 - 1. CRS Gl, ITEM 29-2, Information about Buildings, Land and Vessels in the Carolines, 1903 - 1905

2. CRS Gl, ITEM 126B, Annual Reports, Saipan, 1900 - 1906

3. CRS Gl, ITEM 171, Trade and Shipping in the Carolines, 1899 - 1908

Volume 12 - CRS Gl, ITEM 217-1, Land Matters, Carolines, 1899 - 1905
Volume 13 - CRS G1, ITEM 217-2, Land Matters, Carolines, 1899 - 1905

Volume 14 - 1. CRS G1, ITEM 219-1, Claim - Portusach and Harrison on Pagan, Agrigan and Alamagan, 1903
   2. CRS G1, ITEM - Illegible, Laws and Ordinances, Carolines 1899 - 1907

Volume 15 - CRS G1, ITEM 219-2, Claim - Portusach & Harrison on Pagan, Agrigan and Alamagan, 1903

Volume 16 - CRS G1, ITEM 219-3, Claim - Portusach & Harrison on Pagan, Agrigan and Alamagan, 1903

Volume 17 - CRS G1, ITEM 129-4, Claim - Portusach & Harrison on Pagan, Agrigan and Alamagan, 1903

Volume 18 - 1. CRS G2, ITEM A16 BD.1, General Administration, Saipan, 1907 - 1912
   2. CRS G2, ITEM A16 BD.2, General Administration, Saipan, 1912 - 1914
   3. CRS G2, ITEM A21, General Administration, Anguar, 1908 - 1914
   4. CRS G2, ITEM C16 BD.1, Hospital Grounds and Buildings, Jaluit, 1911 - 1914
   5. CRS G2, ITEM G25 BD.1, Land Register Affairs in the Island Territory, 1912 - 1914

Volume 19 - CRS G2, ITEM W21-1, Land Matter, East Carolines, 1907 - 1914

Volume 20 - 1. CRS G2, ITEM W21-2, Land Matters, East Carolines, 1907 - 1914
   2. CRS G2, ITEM W30, Land Matters, West Carolines, 1909 - 1911
   3. CRS G2, ITEM W32, Land Matters, Marianas, 1908 - 1914

Volume 21 - CRS G2, ITEM W30-1, Land Matters, West Carolines, 1909 - 1911

Volume 22 - CRS G2, ITEM W33-2, Land Matters, Marshall Islands, 1908 - 1914
Volume 23 - 1. CRS G2, ITEM Y15-1, Jaluit Company, 1905 - 1914
2. CRS G2, ITEM Y36, Commercial and Plantation Enterprises in the West Carolines, 1910 - 1914
3. CRS G2, ITEM Y38 BD.1, New Mariana Company, 1911 - 1912
4. CRS G2, ITEM Y40, Marshall Plantation Sydnicate, 1911 - 1914

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

Document 16, pp. 49-52  Doctor's residence.
Document 23, pp. 122-123  Re acquisition of Tarang and Obi islands.
Document 36, pp. 156-159  New site for hospital & doctor's residence.
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION - YAP

1900 - 1907
Summarization: Islanders shipwrecked in storm drifted to the Philippines. They are to be repatriated via Herbertshoehe.
Summarization: Dispatch of blighted palm fronds to be analysed. Request to report how to combat blight.
From: Imperial District Administration, Yap
To: Imperial Governor von Bennigsen, Herbertshoehe
Date: April 3, 1901
Subject: Manila hemp
Island: Yap

**Summarization:** Request to analyse Manila hemp, growing on Yap.

Page 10: sample attached.
Summarization: Analysis of rock sample from Map Island not of value for exploitation. Recommends further investigation. Findings of the Ministry of Trade & Industry.
From: Imperial District Administration
To: Imperial Government, Herbertshoehe
Date: January 10, 1902
Subject: Report Number
Island: Yap

Summarization: Number of last report in 1901 to Herbertshoehe.
From: Imperial District Administrator, Yap
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: December 24, 1901
Subject: Report on Palau Islands
Islands: Palau - Malakel - Pililieu - Mologejok - Babeltarp

Sibuketh - Artman - Korror

Summarization: District Administrator's report on tour of inspection.

Administration and law enforcement.
Exploitation of the poor—caste system—reason for sparse production.
Power of sooth-sayers (Kalith).
Establishment of Assembly and authority.
Babeltarp: vegetation and minerals.
Korror: vegetation, plantations.

Malakel: The island of Malakel, situated in the harbor of Korror and ownerless, has been appropriated by the administration. The island had been acquired by the English Captain Cheyne in 1861. He was killed in 1867 by Palauans. Message was sent to the British Squadron in Hong Kong. As no claim was made, the island was taken over by the German government on October 1, 1900 and was entered into the land register. The Japanese Koshin Company and the merchant Kitchigawa have obtained lease for their enterprises. James Gibbon, representative of the German government, has been given the right to home and farmstead for his lifetime.

Population decrease.
Culture and customs.
Health conditions.
Non-commitment to Christianity.
List of samples of minerals and agricultural products.
Vol.: III  
Ref.: CRS Gl  
Item: 7-2  
Document: 6  
Page: 14-25  

From: Imperial District Administrator, Yap  
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin  
Date: December 24, 1901  
Subject: Report on Palau Islands  

Islands: Palau - Malakel - Peulieus - Melekeok - Babeldaob - Sibuketh - Artman - Koror  

Yap, December 24, 1901  
No. 76  
1 Enclosure  

The first measure for the establishment of a simple administration has been taken by me, while visiting the Palau islands in February of this year with the government steamer STEPHAN. As reported at the time by the Governor, James Gibbon, a 73-year old but exceptionally vigorous and well educated black man from the West Indies, was appointed inspector of police 43 years ago. He is highly respected because of his genuine character.

My visit to the group was urgently requested by him, in order to strengthen the established relationship with the inhabitants and to maintain the respect for the administration, where his authority had faltered. There had been cases of insubordination and the chiefs were awaiting with close attention the effects. It would be pervasive if this insubordination remained irreconcilable. I used therefore the Japanese schooner MATZUSAKA as a means of travel, as the steamer OCEANA does not enter Palau. I left November 27 with 12 policemen, and with favorable winds reached the group on the 30th of the same month.

I established myself with my people in a native house on the island
of Malakel. In the first days, I dealt with a number of land questions and mission business. Invitation to a meeting of chiefs had been sent out for December 4, and all those invited attended. I stress the following from the minutes:

1. A number of the accused have to be sentenced by the police-official in cooperation with two respected islanders. This can be accomplished through Palau-money or forced labor; the latter through clearing of bush, planting of palm trees, cacao, coffee, and other fruit trees under the supervision of the respective chief.

Decisions in cases of financial matters should be made by the same persons, but only upon the demand of a participant. The received fines will be used for the time being for the administration of the group.

2. The reason for the scarce productivity of the group, which is far more fertile than Yap, lies in the rooted evil that the rich exploit the poor. In Palau reigns the most pronounced plutocracy. Wherever, my question addressed to the ordinary man received the answer: "Why should I plant or fish more? If I earn more than my needs, it will be taken from me by the mighty!" I felt strong enough to go to the root of the evil and announced that in future no one could ask money or natural produce of another person without reciprocity. I pointed out that in other countries the conduct of the rich to the poor was exactly the opposite.

I will take this opportunity to add that the old customs, conferring noble obligations on the chiefs, have long been disregarded by almost all
chiefs. The acquisition of money dominates their every thought and deed. They sacrifice pride and reputation without hesitation. The much-reputed abathul of Koror is by no means the proud king, but an ordinary extortionist and usurer.

3. Practicing soothsayers of great influence have been forewarned of expatriation if acting against the administration. One of them had tried to obstruct the arrival of ships by invoking magic. Another had influenced his district to omit the ordered population count, and a third spread the news that Germany would soon relinquish again the islands, and one should therefore act with reserve, etc. The Kalith blackmail much money from the superstitious. They live in many instances on mountain tops in the interior and surround themselves with secretive deeds. I went there, but did not find anyone. I have acquired a large Kalith house, and had it pulled down and took it with me to Yap from where I will send it to the museum.

4. The disobedient chiefs have been punished and paid their fine.

5. The independent districts have been registered and their chiefs have been granted seat and voice in the meeting.

a. The authority of the chiefs is lacking, especially because of their instructions given under #2 of the minutes. The chief of Pelilieu could not therefore provide me with a man for the police. However, a policeman who had served for more than a year on the same island and whom I had sent for this purpose to Pelilieu achieved this without great
difficulties. The chief of Melekeok declared in my presence that he would warn his people of withdrawal of rank and title if they refused to report for duty as a soldier.

Finally I obtained all the requested people, mostly sons or close relatives of chiefs. They are trained here for police and administrative service (?) and will be of great advantage later on in Palau. It has therefore been announced that, as all injustice against the poor by the chiefs has been strictly prohibited, the ordinary man will have on the other hand to pay duty and obedience to his chief, if he wants to protect himself from the coercive measure of the administration. At the end of the meeting I had small presents distributed and in order to make a strong impression of the administration's power, blank cartridges were fired with muskets at attention.

The time from the 5th to 8th of December was dedicated to an investigation of the large island of Babeldaob. I cannot share the favorable assessments which I have heard. There are fertile tracts with plentiful growth along some coastlines and in valleys. But the interior is by and large sterile. The vegetation of pandanus, heather, ---- (?) plant, and low sparse bracken reigns supreme. Hardwood grows in another area, especially along the west coast. In the district of Airai I have caused coal to be dug. I am sending some pieces with the same opportunity. Clay of viscous quality was encountered at a depth of 1.50 m. No coal was found even at 6 m. in the mountains of the village of Eugull. The drilling for coal continues.
The caves on several islands contain a seemingly guana-like substance. I collected several soil samples from these and other places, which are recorded on the attached index. The soil of samples 9 and 12 yields an excellent color, resisting wind and weather.

Samples of numerous good timber were collected, which were sent to Weber, Lohmann & Co. in Sydney.

Different cacao and coffee trees are to be found on the island of Koror. They yield tasty fruit, but not yet enough for export. A sample of local tapioca will also be sent. The resident Japanese of Palau are now beginning to plant indigo. They think that it is an easy cultivation of good promise, and declare Japan to be a good market for it. I have ordered the local functionary Gibbon to encourage natives to cultivate all these plants. I distributed these seeds to Yap islanders with the same instructions. I recommend this kind of cultivation under local circumstances. The white buys the product from the native, and both are helped. As fieldwork is the exclusive obligation of women, the men are left with much free time which is spent mainly doing nothing.

The average rainfall for the eight months observed is 253 mm.

A well-tasting pidgeon makes its home on Palau. Yap lacks almost totally the plants on which they feed. Young trees have therefore been imported and planted. Pidgeons will be brought in later on.

The island Malakel, situated favorably in the harbor of Koror, is ownerless property and has been appropriated for the administration. I
have verified that the island has been bought from the former rightful owner in the year 1861 by the English ship's captain Cheyne. Cheyne was killed by Palauans in 1867. The admiral of the English squadron in Hong Kong was informed February 10, 1887 that the previous owner, James Gibbon, had requested the continuance of Cheyne's rights. Gibbon received a letter of April 2, 1887, which confirmed reception of the information. Nothing else happened in the matter. The island could therefore be regarded as ownerless by the defined term for registration of land claims--after October 1, 1900, (which was) the expiration concerning the temporary regulation by the Imperial Governor of September 26, 1899 of administration and jurisdiction of the island district of the Carolines, Palau, and the Marianas. It (Malakel) has a dome formation, hardly any foreshore, is covered densely by unhealthy wood, and consists mainly of rocky soil. A small river which yields water all year originates on the island. The Japanese Koshin Co. established itself there in 1892, and later another Japanese merchant by the name of Kitchigawa; also Gibbon, the local official, has lived for many years on the island. After confirmation of the legal situation, I have leased the two Japanese establishments to the former owners, and granted Gibbon the life-right to use the piece of land on which he has lived so far, and which he cultivated, in recognition of excellent services rendered to the administration.
6. Malakel has been entered into the land register.

The inhabitants of Palau have been counted by the chiefs. Accordingly, there are on the island group:

- **Europeans**: 6
  - (4 Spanish, belonging to the Capuchin Mission)
  - (2 English)
- **Chamorros from the Marianas**: 43
- **Chinese**: 1
- **Japanese**: 23
- **Without Nationality**: 1
- **Colored English**: 1

Total Foreigners: 75

**Palauans**: 3748

Total Inhabitants: 3823

It is possible that several (inhabitants) were counted twice as some Palauans own houses in several villages. The number arrived at is then even lower. The decline of these intelligent and highly interesting people is unfortunately very rapid. A disproportionately large number are old people. Children are rarely born. The state Koror, which furnished over 1000 young warrior approximately 30 - 40 years ago, has now only a total population of 511 heads. The well-known naturalist, Kubary, traces its origin to gross immorality, which, after my inquiries, stands confirmed. To this is added that the young women have an aversion to childbearing as they lose their charm and physical freshness after the first birth. A
physical decline of the men is not observed. Young men are muscular, active and well nourished. Their islands produce plentiful and excellent food. The climate is healthy, even if asthma and tuberculosis are widely to be found. The latter may be due to lacking precautions here as well as in Yap. The people, after exhausting dance and rowing, usually lie down in the breeze in perspiration and easily catch cold, which is then neglected. It is astonishing therefore to notice the wealth of children in my district of the south islands, Pul, Merir, Sonsorol, and Tobi, where the conditions of nutrition are quite miserable. The local inhabitants are unfortunately on such a low level that they cannot take the place of either Yapese or Palauans. I am afraid that all measure of the administration against sexual aberration will fail, such as forced labor, punishment for divorce, abortion, etc. as these offences cannot be proven. I could not authenticate one single case, either here in Yap, nor previously in the Marshalls, where abortion is commonly practiced by young women. An influence of the Capuchin missionaries is in this respect also not noticeable, as the man from Palau will stand and fall with his old customs and is less ready for Christianity than the Yapese.

The Palauans previously freed from the police force, and who have demonstrated already here the best characteristics, have conducted themselves in exemplary fashion also in their homeland. They supported me and supplied the most valuable services. Those previously dismissed came
immediately after my arrival to report, as well as to ask for orders and brought their old comrades the most desired food in large amounts.

It so happened that I made the return trip from Artman to Malakel in the canoe of the same man who was approximately 40 years ago the constant companion of the now-deceased Professor Semper. I could admire his great dexterity, handling the small vessel in a storm, even though the once-sinewy youngster has become an oldster with white beard. His joy was great when I mentioned Semper's name, and (I) had to answer a flood of questions. He is the chief of Aikubeth, and gave me immediately his son in trust for the police.

I embarked with my people December 11, during bad weather. Only four days later could we lift the three anchors and begin the journey to Yap, which was reached the 17th of the same month. Copy was sent to the government.

Signed: Senffit

To the Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Samples of the Palauan Islands:

Soil sample from Eugull (Phosphate content?)

Stone sample from Malakel.

Stone sample from Malakel.

Stone sample (iron stone) found on the way from Aukaklau to Artman.

Soil sample from Ugarunalak.

Soil sample from Ugarunalak (Phosphate content?).

Guano sample (found in cave).

Soil sample from Peleliu, phosphate content (found in cave).

Soil sample from Koror, probably yellow ochre.

Soil sample from Eugull canal (Tagengull) Guano?

Coal sample from Airai.

Oreick (ochre) from Eugull. (Lime matter) (?)

Soil sample (Gibbon).

Tapioca.

Ice nuts (?); the oil supposedly excellent, but thickens rapidly.

It is boiled down and results with sample 12, mixed with burnt lime into an excellent cement-like-mortar, resisting salt water. As all glued articles fall apart in the damp climate, the oil may be used as a good binding matter. The nuts have been deposited in lime, which might prevent the drying-out process.

Nuts of Calaphyllum Inoph. Supposed to yield also medicinal oil.

Plaiting material from a kind of pandanus, seemingly very durable.
Vol.: III
Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 7-2 Document: 7 Page: 26-27

From: Imperial District Administration, Yap
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: December 30, 1901 (Copy: Herbertshoehe May 10, 1902)
Subject: Storms
Island: Yap

Summarization: High storms affecting Yap and devastating some areas of the island.
Vol.: III
Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 7-2 Document: 10 Page: 33 - 34
From: Imperial District Administration, Yap
To: Imperial Government, Herbertshoehe
Date: July 22, 1902 (Herbertshoehe, July 28, 1902)
Subject: Carpenter
Island: Yap

Summarization: Arrival of Chinese carpenter.
Summarization: Arrival of administrator on board of warship: demonstration of might of the German Empire.

Islands affected by the great storm--part of Malakel engulfed by the ocean.

Investigation on fishing on Ngulu.
Vol.: III
Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 7-2 Document: 9 Page: 32
From: Imperial District Administration, Yap
To: Governor, Herbertshoehe
Date: July 22, 1902 (Herbertshoehe, July 20, 1902)
Subject: Land surveyance
Island: Yap

Summarization: Surveyor to leave island to assume other duties.
Summarization: Return of 7 islanders from Manila—handed over to Chief of Gaetschbar in tribute-payment of Magomok.
From: Imperial District Administration, Yap
To: The Governor, Herbertshoehe
Date: March 20, 1902 (Herbertshoehe, July 28, 1902)
Subject: Jurisdiction of trade and commerce
Island: Yap

**Summarization:** Request for manual.

Manual dispatched from Herbertshoehe on February 12, 1903.
Summarization: Recommendation for further vocational education of James Gibbon's son with request for financial aid.

Page 39: From Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin to Herbertshoehe, on November 7, 1902: to proceed with education as instructed.
From: Imperial District Administration, Yap  
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin  
Date: September 20, 1902 (Copy: Herbertshoehe, November 1, 1902)  
Subject: Emergency measures in case of war  
Island: Yap - Tarang

Summarization: Secret detailed instruction to be followed in case of war between Germany and another power.
From: Imperial District Administration, Yap
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: September 20, 1902 (Copy: Herbertshoehe, November 1, 1902)
Subject: Emergency measures in case of war
Islands: Yap - Tarang

Yap September 26, 1902
No. 36
Secret
2 Enclosures Concerning secret order of June 8, 1902
No. 34 K 3119/10406

It will not be easy to assert (defend) against an enemy's warship for an extended time with the open situation and spacially limited expanse of the local island district, the more so since, with the present communication, the news of an outbreak of war could come at the same time as an attack by an enemy cruiser (destroyer). In view of the danger in a situation such as this, the task of the district administration will be one of close observation of each ship approaching the harbor, and if proven to be a foreign warship, to implement immediately all measures established in advance for an attack by the enemy.

I have therefore immediately, after reception of the secret order, worked out a retreat plan, taking into consideration local conditions of the state of the present police force, copy of which I have the honor to submit most obediently with the following remarks.
To 7. The most favorable place to be considered for the relocation of the District Administration is, in my opinion, the locality Okau, seat of Chief Pon, situated at a distance of 6 km. on the west coast. This place is encircled by the highest elevations of the island, over which only native trails lead, difficult to cross, and a narrow government road, easily blocked. Dense saltwater thickets protect the side of the sea. To this is added that the reef has only small passages on the whole of the west side, through which no large vessel can enter. The highest of the mountain tops protecting the village offers an excellent view over the harbor and the District Administration, and observes exactly the landing and direction of movement of an enemy company. The police have been familiarized with the region in question with several exercises and maneuvers. Other exercises should take place at regular intervals.

To 11. I have paid special attention to the destruction of coal reserves on the island of Tarang. If it is successful to burn these in good time, an enemy ship can only remain here a restricted number of days to avoid running out of coal.

To 15. The local police dispose of 35 trained soldiers, to which are added seven reserves and a large number of those men are capable of bearing arms. They can be called immediately by their chiefs in time of danger. Furthermore, there are 62 guns, model 71, and 7500 cartridges available.

p.p. signed Dr. Born
Plan of Retreat
for the Imperial District Administration, Yap

1. Immediately after reception of notification of state of war between Germany and another power, a signal station will be established on Mount Kabul, which will be occupied by two soldiers of the police and observed by the permanent post of the fort.

2. By order of the District Administrator or his representative, the alarm will be given by the police sergeant Wongso and received by shellhorn by neighboring villages and related to the whole of the island.

3. The reserve as well as the chiefs will render themselves immediately to the council house by the shortest route.

4. The police, as all staff, will immediately interrupt all their work and go to the fort.

5. Here the soldiers will receive blankets, bread pouch, gun, sword, and cartridges.

6. Police sergeant Wongso, the Policemen Fanafall, Walter, and Neweyan will then proceed to the District Administration and transport the strong box and files to the fort.

7. The march to Okau, where the District Administration will move, will proceed by the shortest route.

8. Immediately at the sounding of the signal, all men of the neighborhood of Nomar will transfer to the fort.
9. Half of them will be used to transport money and cartridge boxes as well as files and other luggage.

10. The other half will take the government's boats under the guidance of policeman Santos by water to the Bay of Meerro (?) and drag them from there by land to the bush. The policeman Santos will proceed to Mount Kabul after having accomplished his task.

11. The policeman Tauru will run to the village of Keng after equipping himself. He will embark by canoe with several other men to the island Tarang to set the coal shed on fire. Having finished his assignment, he will go by the shortest route to Okau.

12. The policemen Iniimat and Olgrri will go to the observation post of Mount Kabul.

13. The policemen Rapona, leader of Palipu, Sairu, and Mangeran form the column for provisions.

14. The government doctor is in charge of the health service with the help of medical aides Neweyan and Fanafall, and will be at the service of the District Administrator.

15. The policy company protects the transport of government equipment.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Enclosure</th>
<th>Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>District Administrator</td>
<td>Supervises packing of cashbox and files. Supreme command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Government Doctor</td>
<td>Health services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Police Officer</td>
<td>Equips soldiers, commands police company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sergeant Wongso</td>
<td>Transport of cashbox and files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Policeman Rapona</td>
<td>Transport of provisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Policeman Mangeran</td>
<td>Transport of provisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Policeman Sairu</td>
<td>Transport of provisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Policeman Palipu</td>
<td>Transport of provisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Policeman Kumat</td>
<td>Transport of provisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Policeman Walter</td>
<td>Helps 4 and medical aides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Policeman Neweyan</td>
<td>Helps 4 and medical aides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Policeman Fanafall</td>
<td>Helps 4 and medical aides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Policeman Santos</td>
<td>Transport of boats, post on Kabul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Policeman Tanru</td>
<td>Burning of coal shed on Tarang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Policeman Rolop</td>
<td>Police Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Policeman Pon</td>
<td>Police Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Policeman Gras</td>
<td>Police Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Policeman Inimat</td>
<td>Police Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Policeman Pygian</td>
<td>Post on Kabul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Policeman Taimau</td>
<td>Police Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Policeman Kafathin</td>
<td>Police Force</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
22. Policeman Tschugurat
23. Policeman Flotsch
24. Policeman Mathagith
25. Policeman Goru
26. Policeman Minigak
27. Policeman Fanlern
28. Policeman Giltemam
29. Policeman Ogri
30. Policeman Dinglejus
31. Policeman Rakegomur
32. Policeman Arekoko
33. Policeman Paraup
34. Policeman Etagrgar
35. Policeman Trakesau
36. Policeman Tomangedat
37. Policeman Galugem
From: Imperial District Administration, Yap
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: November 14, 1902 (Copy Herbertshoehe, November 1, 1902)
Subject: Land acquisition
Island: Map

Summarization: Small but productive plantation, now abandoned, on Map has been acquired from the previous owner by the administration for Mk. 40. (Name of previous owner not mentioned.) Compensation paid to Valderamo, at this time on Magomok, for cacao plants.
A small cacao plantation, situated on the island Map and separated from Yap by a small inlet, was established by the Tagalene Victor Valderano. The lot encompasses ca. 3130 km² and apparently has fertile soil and situation for cacao cultivation as the surrounding land. The present number of the three-year-old small trees amount to 150. The land is furthermore plentifully planted with Manila hemp, bananas, and papayas. The excellent stand of the small trees shows a rich fruit supply in spite of the lacking expert maintenance. Very young trees carry already 26 or more pods. The provenance of this cacao is Guam.

The lot in question on Yap has reverted to its previous native owner as the man exploiting it left. I have therefore taken the small plantation under the management of the District Administration and have it cared for by the government gardener.

I have already negotiated with the owner of the land that this and also a piece of land situated on the water should be transferred for the price of Mk. 40.- into the ownership of the District Administration as soon as Valderamo, presently on Magamok, will return and a compensation for the
small cacao trees will be arrived at.

Copy was sent to the Imperial Government.

p.p. Dr. Born

To the Foreign Office, Colonial Division
Summarization: Construction of doctor's residence will proceed on a small hill ca. 800 meters from the district administration and 4 minutes from the hospital.

Description of the plan follows.

p. 51: floorplan for the residence.
From: Imperial District Administration, Yap
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: November 11, 1902 (Herbertshoehne, November 1902)
Subject: Construction
Island: Yap

Construction of the government doctor's house was begun on October 23, 1902 immediately after arrival of the long-expected timber from Sydney. At the time plans were drawn up with approval of the Imperial District Administrator Senfft. They were, however, finally greatly simplified, because of the selection of another more favorably situated site than the previously designated one.

The construction site is situated on top of a small elevation on land owned by the Imperial District Administration 800 m. from the District Administration, four minutes distant from the future hospital, and exposed to the two main wind directions, S.W. and N.E.

The house will contain the following rooms: a large room, serving at the same time as dining and workroom, a bedroom, two large porches, and a spare bedroom situated in the tower-like superstructure above the bedroom.
The adjoining house will connect and contain the bathroom and kitchen.

The toilet will be placed in a separate small construction at some distance from the residence, and will be equipped with a barrel system.

The addition of a special spare room to the plan seemed indicated in view of the necessity to receive a sick officer of H.M. ships, or another white and sick person. The need was recognized during the stay of the Imperial mail boat OCEANA in October of this year, when I treated the captain, seriously ill with pleurisy, in my house.

The structure will probably be finished by the return of the Imperial District Administrator Senfft.

p.p. signed: Dr. Born

To the Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Summarization: List and index of reports sent to Herbertshoehe during the year of 1902.
Imperial District Administration, Yap

Imperial Supreme Court, Herbertshoehe

January 10, 1903 (Herbertshoehe, May 25, 1903)

Supreme Court Assessors

Yap

Summarization: Submitting list of appointed Court Assessors for the year of 1903.

Consent given by Herbertshoehe, dated June 1, 1903.
Summarization: Merchants agree to set standard price for goods sold to natives to end undercutting. Price list attached (pp. 62 - 63).
From: Herbertshoehe
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: March 25, 1904
Subject: Sources of revenue
Island: West Carolines

Summarization: (Governor von Bennigsen) refers to proposal forwarded by the Imperial District Administration, Yap.

Calls for caution in the application of proposal to raise tax revenues.

Imperial District Administration, Yap

Imperial Government, Herbertshoehe

November 17, 1903 (Herbertshoehe, March 16, 1904)

Subject: Sources of revenue

Islands: West Carolines

**Summarization:** Considerations and proposals to raise tax revenues.

- Tax on production—not recommended.
- Import duty—not recommended.
- Export duty on copra—recommended.
- Individual taxation of non-islanders, half taxation of Chamorros and Malayans, no taxation of mission members and their families, and of colored police—recommended.

If recommendation approved, taxation to be applied April 1, 1905.
From: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
To: Governor, Herbertshoehe
Date: May 6, 1904 (Herbertshoehe, July 14, 1904)
Subject: Shipwrecked islanders
Islands: Uluthi - Mogmog

Summarization: Shipwrecked islanders from Mogmog to be repatriated by the first ship leaving Macassar for Yap. Correspondence relates to:
- Expense accounting and reimbursement.
- Deposit by the islanders—9 men and 2 women.
- Health reports.
- Arrival in Yap.

pp. 84-88 from Herbertshoehe to Berlin.

p. 89 from Captain of S.S. MOEWE to Herbertshoehe, Sept. 30, 1903.

pp. 90-97 from Dutch East Indies to German Consul, Macassar, Feb. 19, 1903. (in Dutch).

pp. 98-101 from German Consulate, Macassar, to Herbertshoehe, Feb. 21, 1903.

pp. 102-104 from Imperial German Consulate General to Herbertshoehe, Apr. 15, 1903.

pp. 105-108 report (Herbertshoehe?)

pp. 109-112 from Imperial German Consulate, Macassar, Aug. 18, 1903. Expense accounting in German and Dutch.

pp. 113-115 to the Imperial Government, Mar. 23, 1903.

pp. 116-119 from Herbertshoehe to Yap, Feb. 5, 1904.

pp. 120-121 from Imperial District Administration, Yap to Imperial Government, Herbertshoehe, Feb. 20, 1904.

Duplication: 94 & 95
97 & 98
105 & 106
107 & 108
Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Governor, Herbertshoehe
March 10, 1904 (Herbertshoehe, June 10, 1904)

Subject: Acquisition of islands
Islands: Tarang - Obi

**Summarization:** Refusal to buy Tarang, as the island Obi available for all interests of the Navy. Acquisition of Tarang too costly. As to Obi: interdiction in force that this island may not be sold to foreigners.

If acquisition of the island, Tarang, should be eventually thought adviseable for a Navy coal depot, the Secretary of State reserves the right to approach the Colonial Division for reconsideration.
From: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
To: Governor, Herbertshoehe
Date: March 10, 1904 (Herbertshoehe, June 10, 1904)
Subject: Acquisition of Islands
Islands: Tarang - Obi

Foreign Office
Colonial Division

Copy
No. K. 3162
5420

To communication 67 of
October 14, 1903

With the proceeding
No. 89

The Secretary of State of the Office of the Imperial Navy has taken cognizance of your information. In view of the high price of Tarang in the harbor of Tomil, the acquisition of this island for navy purposes has been abandoned. The interests of the navy have been, for the time being, taken into account by the prohibition of sale to foreigners of the island of Obi. The Secretary of State reserves the right concerning a possible use of this island for storage of coal by the navy. He may consider a renewed approach of the Colonial Division if the occasion presents itself.

Foreign Office, Colonial Division

Signed: Stuebel
The Governor
Herbertshoehe
K. 3162
5420
Berlin, March 10, 1904

No. ----

Copy of the preceding order to the District Administrator in Yap is received by your Honor in connection with the order 176 of June 25 of last year, for your kind information.

Foreign Office
Colonial Division

(?)
From: Imperial District Administration, Yap
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: February 4, 1904 (Copy Herbertshoehe, April 30, 1904)
Subject: Report
Island: Palau

Summarization:

Violent crime.

Population decrease: 1/6 in two years.

Immorality and indolence.

Order to clear community houses during day-time and encourage work productivity and family life.

Request for supervisory task force.

Confirmation of finds of guano and low-quality coal.

Need for cable communication stressed.

Budget for civil servants--boat and harbor buildings.

p. 131: from Herbertshoehe, May 18, 1904.
Staff approved.
Vol.: III
From: Maulepao (?)
To: Imperial Governor, Herbertshoehe
Date: September 13, 1904
Subject: Uncharted island

Summarization: Renewed efforts requested to locate island and claim its possession.

p. 134 from Herbertshoehe to Imperial District Administration, Yap, Feb. 9, 1904.
Requesting renewed search for "legendary" island.

p. 135 from Administrator Senfft, Yap, to Herbertshoehe, Spr. 13, 1904.
Old islanders confirm rumors of existence of island north of Palau.
Shipping asked to search within vicinity of latitudes indicated.

Summarization: Consent to train Walter Gibbon as locksmith.

Summarization: Tax revenue through export duty not recommended. To be reconsidered at a later date.

Vol.: III
Ref.: CRS GI  Item: 7-2  Document: 28  Page: 139
From: Imperial District Administration, Yap
To: Imperial Government, Herbertshohe
Date: July 17, 1904
Subject: Dispatch of clothing
Island: Yap

Summarization: Advising clothing dispatch.
Vol.: III
Ref.: CRS G1  Item: 7-2  Document: 29  Page: 140
From: Imperial District Administration, Yap
To: Imperial Government, Herbertshohe
Date: September 6, 1904 (Herbertshohe, December 25, 1904)
Subject: Request of Manual
Island: Yap - Ponape

Summarization: Requesting Ponape to send copy of manual on "Cost of Living Increase" in the Protectorate.
From: Imperial District Administration, Yap
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: September 7, 1904 (Copy Herbertshoehe, December 25, 1904)
Subject: Tax revenue
Islands: West Carolines

Summarization: Improvement of trade: detailed amounts of import and export by Japan and the United States.

Concerning individual taxation: proposal to follow decree issued and applied in the Marshalls.

From: Imperial District Administration, Yap  
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin  
Date: April 17, 1905 (Copy Herbertshoehe July 16, 1905)  
Subject: Official U.S. visit from Guam  
Island: Yap

**Summarization:** Cable communication established, prompting visit by U.S. official and passengers from Guam. Description of receptions, excursion, and festivities.

Request by U.S. Government to relay weather forecast of typhoons from Manila via Yap to Guam: support promised.
Imperial District Administration, Yap

Imperial Government, Herbertshohe

February 8, 1906 (Herbertshohe, May 16, 1905)

Soil samples

Fais - Gaferut

**Summarization:** Findings of phosphorus analysed. Advising of dispatch of samples for further analysis.
Imperial District Administration, Yap

To: Imperial Government, Herbertshoehe

Date: July 18, 1905 (Herbertshoehe, September 5, 1905)

Subject: Journey of Chamorro's wife

Island: Yap

Summarization: Refusal of Chamorro's wife to journey alone to join her husband in Herbertshoehe.
Imperial District Administration, Yap

Foreign Office, Berlin

March 13, 1906 (Copy Herbertshoehe, May 16, 1906)

Completion of ramparts

Yap - Tomil - Gagil - Map - Rumung

Summarization: The building of dams connecting Yap Islands--inclusive of 9 bridges completed and inaugurated.
Summarization: Deportation to other islands and enforced labor. Decisions at the discretion of District Administrators only. Applies also to death sentence.
From: Imperial District Administration, Yap
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: April 29, 1906
Subject: Construction of hospital and doctor's residence
Island: Yap

Summarization: For reasons of hygiene (discharge of waste materials into swamp a health hazard), present emplacement of hospital and residence on Mulro not found suitable by government physician.

Suggested new site of Dugar chosen.

Doctor's residence to be connected by telephone with hospital and administration in Konolie.

From Herbertshoehe, August 8, 1906: Considerations on proposal forwarded to Berlin.

p. 159 Sketch attached.
Summarization: The administration of special warehouse stock-taking is not to be carried out.

Administration's inventory not to include boats and buildings.
From: Herbertshoehe
To: District Administration, Yap
Date: December 31, 1906
Subject: Telegram: S.S. SEESTERN

Island: Yap

Summarization:
S.S. SEESTERN March or April in Yap.

Request to German Consulate, Manila, to forward telegram to Yap.
Vol.: III
Ref.: CRS G1 Item: 7-2 Document: 39 Page: 163 - 165
From: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
To: Imperial Government, Herbertshohe
Date: October 27, 1906 (Herbertshohe, December 24, 1906)
Subject: Yapese (slave) labor and the O'Keefe estate
Island: Yap

Summarization: German Ambassador intervened at The Hague on behalf of Yapese enlisted by the man A.G. Laurens who since then retired from Dutch service. Islanders supposedly returned to Yap and Mapia islands.

As to the question of the O'Keefe estate: interested persons to bring their case to the Civil Court, as Laurens is no more in Dutch Government's service.

p. 165 from Herbertshohe, Jan. 4, 1908.
Memo: O'Keefe's estate has been executed some time ago.
From: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
To: Imperial Government, Herbertshoehe
Date: October 27, 1906 (Herbertshoehe, December 24, 1906)
Subject: Yapese (slave) labor and the O'Keefe Estate
Island: Yap

Foreign Office Berlin, October 27, 1906
Colonial Division

Concerns report of January 15, 1906

Bl2 - Enclosures returned herewith.

The Imperial Ambassador in the Hague was requested some time ago to bring the complaints against the mixed blood A. G. Laurens to the attention of the Royal Dutch Government, because of illegal intervention of the named in the O'Keefe estate, and at the same time to mention that the affair will be examined again and, if possible, a non-partisan person appointed to rule on the indicated estate.

The attached reply of January 19, 1906 of the Imperial Ambassador indicates that the Dutch government declares by reason of investigation undertaken by the Governor General of Dutch India, that the accusation made against Laurens cannot be considered proven. Laurens, who does not anymore occupy his official employment, but is retired to private life, has not acted in his own name in hiring Yap people, but represented
Miss Letty Terry. The 16 natives, who were retained in 1903, are said to have been sent back to Yap in January, 1904. The other 18 natives arrived mid-year 1903 in Mapia on the steamer TARANG and remained there of their free will. The majority of these are said to have meanwhile already left Mapia and the remaining are free to do the same.

Considering the situation in this matter, I believe above all to desist from further intervention with the Royal Dutch Government with the object of repatriation to Yap of the people still remaining on Mapia; I leave it meanwhile (to you) to investigate the apparently necessary information in this matter and, if need arises, to inform me of the result.

With regard to the question of transference of dispute of O'Keefe's estate to a non-partisan person, the Royal Dutch Government has pointed out that those interested may make known their claim only by civil suit, as Laurens is not any longer in Dutch service.

I reserve the right to communicate further on measures (to be taken) in matters of the estate. I request respectfully the Imperial Government to inform the Imperial District Administration, Yap, concerning the decision. Attached herewith is copy of each of the documents in question.

Foreign Office
Colonial Division
Dernburg

The Imperial Government
Herbertshoehe
I. To the Imperial District Administration

Yap

Concerning the estate of the merchant David O'Keefe, I am sending you attached copy of an order of October 27, 1907, K.1637/61137, and the previously-tendered local files in the original, also copy of the accrued proceedings.

The matter, to my knowledge, has been meanwhile settled.

I.G. Hahl.
From: Administrator Fritz, Yap
To: Governor
Date: December 20, 1906
Subject: Inspection
Islands: West Carolines' Southern Islands

Summarization: Palo Anna and Merir destroyed and partly washed away by typhoon. Islanders took refuge in Sansarol. Those left behind decimated by hunger, illness and murder. Remaining islanders taken to Saipan and other islands.

Fritz requests S.S. SEESTERN to come to Yap to begin his vacation.

p. 69 from Herbertshoeho to Fritz, January 3, 1907.
Information on itinerary of S.S. SEESTERN.
Imperial District Administration, Yap

To: Secretariat, Imperial Government, Herbertshohe

Date: July 23, 1907

Subject: Rectification of message numbers

Island: Yap

Summarization: Rectification of message numbers.
From: Administrator Senfft, Yap
To: Government, Herbertshoehe
Date:
Subject: Telegram: S.S. SEESTERN
Island: Yap

Summarization: Telegram: staff replacement not needed, and requesting information on arrival and itinerary of S.S. SEESTERN.

p. 176 from Herbertshoehe to Yap, June 7, 1907
S.S. SEESTERN in Yap end of June--returns to Herbertshoehe.
Request to Imperial Consulate in Sydney to forward telegram to Yap.

Duplicate: page 174 & 175