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

Volume 5

CRS G1, ITEM 8-2

General Administration, Ponape
1900 - 1907

Property of
Division of Lands and Surveys
Department of Resources and Development
Trust Territory Government
Saipan, Marianas Islands 96950
Volume 5

CRS Gl, ITEM 8-2

General Administration, Ponape

1900 - 1907
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's determination 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 Syndicate, 1911 - 1914

Volume 24 - 1. CRS G2, ITEM Y15-2, Jaluit Company, 1905 - 1914
   2. CRS G2, ITEM Y44, East Caroline Enterprises, 1911 - 1914
Document 3 p. 3  Metalonim - Faiu - Margerik, Trader Hitchfield
Document 5 p. 14  Ponape - Uncultivated land
Document 6 pp. 19 & 21 Taatik - Japutik - Mpomp, Kubary Estate Auction
Document 9 p. 33  Matador
Document 17 p. 50  Oroluk - Tol
 pp. 52-3  Jaluit Co.
 p. 54  Udot - Perem
Document 18 pp. 60 & 63 Kubary Estate acquired by Zarza - Etscheit
Document 21 pp. 68-9  Ponape, government roads
Document 25 pp. 82-4  Ponape, Mrs. Bishop's property
Document 29 pp. 105-23  Ponape, Spanish land grant to Fernandez
Document 32 p. 141  Ponape, land sale to Jaluit Co.
Document 33 p. 145  Ponape
Document 34 p. 148  Government roads
Document 35 p. 149  Tol, Ruins of Lassirkan
Document 36 p. 150  Poloot Island group
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION PONAPE

1900 - 1907
From: Vice-Governor, Ponape
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin

Subject: Law Enforcement

Summarization: Document incomplete—first page(s) missing.
Summarization: Reimbursement of overpayment of fine as a result of fine reduction.
Subject: Claims of vested interests by Trader J. G. Hitchfield
Islands: Ponape - Metalonim - Faiu - Magerik

Summarization: Trader Hitchfield and his family left the district without notification, and were therefore fined 300 Hk. He petitioned the administration, claiming vested interests in Metalonim, Faiu and Magerik, where he had purchased land for the sum of 400 Mk. This land had since been transferred to his brother, A. Hitchfield, the Truk representative of the Jaluit Co.

The administration countered that in all three instances the land was purchased for speculation: land was acquired in Metalonim in hopes that the government seat would be established there, and in Magerik due to the rumor of guano deposits.
J. G. Hitchfield was in the service of the Jaluit Co. in the island district as captain of the motor schooner DIANA, (previously QUEEN OF THE ISLE), until November 13th of last year. He then left for the United States. A petition was directed here from Sydney as of January 1st of this year, ending with the remark that copy of same was sent to Berlin.

As I assume to be asked to address myself to this matter, I respond already today as follows:

Hitchfield left the island district for an indefinite time; he was therefore obliged to report the departure of himself and his family and to be taken off the register, or fined Mk. 300.- Neither secretary Vahlkampf nor myself have recall of this apparently important occurrence.

If Hitchfield points out his merit in the development of trade, he is the one who is mainly guilty of the sad economic situation which I found on the small western islands. If someone has gained benefit there, it
is not Hitchfield, who, in two years, absented himself twice for long months (to travel) to San Francisco and Hong Kong; he was never in a hurry traveling in the island district; it was rather the restlessly busy Melander.

With regard to "vested interests," they have been treated with legality and within the law. Hitchfield bought land on Ponape for speculation, assuming that the seat of the government would be transferred to Metalanim. It has not been made use of to this day.

He has made a small error concerning the Luetke Atolls. According to the sea map, East Fain and Luetke Island are one and the same, whereas the small uninhabited island "Magerik," overgrown with bush, is situated in the atoll called "Namonuito." Rumor has it that guano is to be found there; also here, nothing has been done so far.

In my opinion, Hitchfield is not intent to open a business there; but he wishes eventually to get the highest possible compensation, if he does not do so, on the island of Tatu, situated in the Truk group. These were allocated to the erstwhile missionary Snelling. Based on the situation of the files, a final decision will be arrived at no earlier than May 1st of this year.
Furthermore, Hitchfield has transferred over two years ago three land claims to his brother A. Hitchfield, agent of the Jaluit Co. in Truk, acquired with a capital investment of Mk. 400.-

The Acting Imperial Governor has received copy of this report.

Content: Hitchfield petition.

Foreign Office
Colonial Division
Berlin

To files
H. H. 9/11/02
I.G.G.
in repr.
Knake

The Acting Imperial Vice Governor
signed: Berg
Summarization: Notice concerning herd of sheep imported from Australia for breeding purposes.
Vol.: V
Ref.: CRS Gl  Item: 8-2  Document: 5  Page: 8 - 18

From: Ponape
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: April 30, 1902 (Herbertshoehe, July 28, 1902)
Subject: Report
Islands: East Carolines

Summarization: Information on:

Area
Climate
Health conditions
Temperature and rainfall
Population density and distribution
Vegetation: plantation and cultivation
Exploitation of mangrove: property of tribes
Domestic animals and sea food
Cost of provisions
Taxes and customs
Permits for guns, arms, explosives
Export
Jaluit Co.

Listing of traders:
Jaluit Co. granted concession July 2, 1902 to trade and cultivate in East Carolines with exception of Ponape, Kusaie, Ant, Pakin, and Greenwich Islands.

On Ponape: Etscheit & Zarza - innkeepers and bakeries
Davenport & Co. - saw mill

Greenwich Islands: Mouton & Co. - main office in Kinigunan & Bismark Archipelago
Kusaie: J. V. Melender

Listing of plantations:
Ponape: Oscar Loessner, approximately 65 ha.
Kusaie: J. V. Melender, approximately 30 ha.
Olol, Namouuito Atoll: ?, approximately 500 ha. (Etscheit)

Government Plantation and research station, approximately 35 ha.

Plantations: future prospects
Uncultivated land available at 10 to 15 Mk. per hectar.
Cultivated land, if available, highly priced and sold through government mediation.
Public lands, in limited supply, cannot be made available.
Transfer of native land within the Concession's District at the discretion of the Imperial Chancellor.
Considerations for plantation crops
Provision of labor for plantations
Financing of small plantation
Availability of skilled labor
German education
Transportation
Communication
Indigents not admitted
From: Acting Imperial Vice Governor Berg, Ponape
To: 
Date: April 26, 1902
Subject: Public notice of auction
Island: Ponape

Summarization: Public auction to be held April 18, 1903 in Ponape of the property of sea-explorer Johann Stanislaus Kubary, deceased October 28, 1896.

Property consists of:

a. The island of Taatik on the south side of the harbor of Langer. Approximately 80 hectar, of value for timber only--not suitable for settlement. Valued at 500 Mk.


c. The land MPOMP, a strip of land approximately 1000 meters wide extending deep into the interior of the island of Ponape, approximately 800 to 900 hectar. Boundary in the north--the navigable river Jokola, at 1 kilometer from government establishment. Suitable for plantation. Valued at 15,000 Mk.

Title and boundaries with map deposited at the Imperial Hall of Justice, Ponape.

Regulations of auction are:

1. Security for third-party claims, especially for not as yet fully compensated claims of natives, will not be granted.

2. The land will be auctioned off singly as a, b, and c, then as one unit.

3. Distribution will be made after the auction to the highest bidder or bidders.
4. Credit ability must be submitted upon demand.

5. Ten per cent of bid must be deposited immediately at the Imperial Hall of Justice, either in cash or securities.

6. Interested persons may be represented by a third party with Power of Attorney.
A new date has been set for the public auction of the land-property of the South-Sea explorer, Johan Stanislaus Kubary, who died October 28, 1896; to take place April 18, 1903 at 9:00 a.m. in the administrative building of the District Administration in Ponape, Island District of the East Carolines.

The land property consists of:

a. The island Taatik (Wangwonan island) on the south side of the harbor of Langer of value only for timber, not suitable for settlements; estimated value Mk. 500.00, appr. 80 ha.

b. The island Japutik (Tchapatik) or Paitik in the north of Langer Harbor, appr. 6 ha., suitable for establishment of a trade enterprise. Estimated value: Mk. 1000.00

c. The land Mpomp, a lot appr. 1000 m. wide and extending deep into the interior of Ponape island; appr. 800 - 900 ha., bordering in the north onto the navigable river Jokola. It is 1 km. in distance from the govern-
ment colony, suitable for cultivation. It is not inhabited, nor surveyed. Estimated value is set at Mk. 15,000. - The original acquisition title with exact description of boundaries as well as map are deposited at the Imperial Court of Justice in Ponape. The above-mentioned land property is entered into the land register of the Imperial Court of Justice of Ponape under No. 10, 11, 12.

The conditions of auction are the following:

1. Security of freedom of third persons' real rights, especially for not-as-yet settled claims of natives, will not be given.

2. The real estate will be offered once singly in the above count under a, b, c, and once all together.

3. The information of the final disposition follows the termination of the auction to the one or those who have offered most, depending on the most favorable product for the legacy.

4. Bidders, not sufficiently and personally known to the auctioneer must submit, if requested, credit credentials to avoid refusal of their bid.

5. After allocation of bid, one tenth of the price of acquisition has to be remitted to the Imperial Court in Ponape in cash or in secure notes.

6. Interested persons may be represented at the auction by a third person, provided with legal or notarial authority.

Ponape April 26, 1902

The Representative of the Imperial Vice Governor signed: Berg
Summarization: Colonial Division's misunderstanding concerning tax levy: previous tax arrangements with Pauli's lumbermill were based upon the company's profit.

No cause for anxieties about relations between natives and administration, in contrast to relationship between natives and the Spanish administration as evidenced by Spanish files. Stresses the validity of a peaceful political approach.
Summarization: Request by Maurizio Zarza Huccas for Spanish interpreter denied.
From: Ponape
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: August 31, 1902 (Herbertshoehe, November 1, 1902)
Subject: Inspection of island groups
Islands: Nukuoro - Greenwich - Lukunor - Losap - Truk

Summarization: Inspection tour curtailed due to storms and bad weather conditions. Request to reimburse Jaluit Co. for return trip.

Importance of acquiring more powerful ship to navigate between islands stressed.

Non-existence of the island or island-group of Matador established.
Summarization: Submission of sample of quartz for analysis.
Transit customs

Summarization: Advice to send all shipments via Hong Kong, as Sydney had instituted transit-customs at the beginning of the year.
Summarization:

Good relationship with natives continues.

Inspection of Ponape from the mountain Nana.

Economic outlook.

Account of 200 Yap islanders arriving on Poloot to barter "taiκ" a cosmetic product.

Solution of dispute concerning women, which in previous times would have caused feud.

Law to be upheld in cases between whites and islanders in order to maintain the dignity of the administration.
Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin

Date: December 30, 1902 (Herbertshoehe, February 21, 1903)

Subject: Medical equipment

Island: Ponape

Summarization: Confirms arrival of medical equipment. Instruction sheet for sterilizer missing.
Summarization:

Confirms presence of warship CORMORAN in Ponape.

Twenty workers enlisted for Saipan.

Description of celebration of Emperor's birthday and participation by islanders. Chiefs' assurances of their loyalty to the German Empire. Good relationship with islanders persists, with the exception of their resistance to plantation work.
Subject: Dispatch of safe

Summarization: Safe traced to harbor of Singapore and sent on to Ponape. Request for confirmation upon arrival.
Summarization: Request to establish price list for labor provided by administration workshops to private enterprise.

Reply from Herbertshoehe, April 14, 1903: no price-lists available. Guidelines provided.
From: Ponape  
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin  
Date: April 12, 1903 (Herbertshohe, May 25, 1903)  
Subject: Report inspection tour  
Islands: Truk

**Summarization:** Population: 13,115.

- Possession made of unclaimed island of Oroluk on behalf of the German Imperial Government. Jaluit Co. workers cultivate coconut plantation.

- Island of Tol: population, 700 to 800.
- Rectification of navigational map.

- Identification of plantation contracts between islanders and Jaluit Co.
- Uncultivated land under contract to Jaluit Co.—409 hectar. Higher regions could be included in contract.
- Natives advised to enter into unofficial contracts with the Jaluit Co., contracts to be certified at time of next inspection tour.

- On the islands of Udot and Perem: a white man bought two plantations, unclaimed since his death. Advice to claim land for government: one plantation was cultivated by previous owner, the other by whomsoever desired to do so.

- Diligence of islanders.
- Rifles of the Faitruk people.
- Good response to appeal to cultivate land.
- Discouraging collection of palmshoots on uninhabited islands.
- Enumeration of districts and tribes.
- Chief of Uman, upon return from Ponape, built road and improved the district.

- In some instances the mountains of Truk are planted to 1000 Feet, and topped by walled communities as a security in case of war.

- Good political and economic prospects for Truk.
On February 17th of this year I have started on the planned journey to Truk, accompanied by six policemen on the I.M.S. OCEANA taking along the small cutter with its colored crew. The steamer was requested to stop first at the island Oroluk to take possession of the same as ownerless (property) for the land treasury.

The island is appr. 10 ha. large and shows a number of producing as well as several hundred young coco-palms. The product may be estimated at appr. 1 ton, later on appr. 10 tons.

Following Melander’s example of previous years, the Jaluit Co. has funded some workers at the beginning of the month in order to cut copra and cultivate on the island. It will be most opportune to conclude an agreement with the first of the kind of the Pakin contract, submitted with report of July 7, 1902 J. No. 474.
The second name "Hogolu" (entered) in the sea-map is unknown to the
natives in Truk. I was obliged to investigate upon arrival the,
by now public, rumor that a native had been killed in Tol and later on
mutilated and above all for the investigation of the case of 15 months
ago on the manslaughter of two and the wounding of several other natives,
which turned out to be one of the more flourishing Tatare (?) news of
this group:.

I undertook to take first into consideration the settlement of administra-
tive and economic tasks. These concerned especially the general instruction
of the natives (relating) to the chief's meetings. These are attended
by most men of the respective islands; in Tol by 700 - 800 inhabitants
(heads). Because of tribal origins in the widespread island group, the
division of six districts with as many high chiefs has been accomplished
in each separate case by the unanimous vote of all independent chiefs.
With the presentation of the flag, I informed them of the authority con-
ferred to them in connection with the census through mediation of the chiefs,
which resulted in the Truk group in a total of 13,115 inhabitants (heads).
The collection of geographical materials with correction of the sea-map
will be attached with improvements to the yearly report; finally the
determining of fallow land and the conclusion of plantation contract
between native landowners and the Jaluit Co.
I was accompanied repeatedly by the local representative of the Jaluit Co. on the nearly daily boat trips into the large area of the lagoon. The northern-most inhabited island, Pis, is at a distance of 45 miles from the most southern Laeot (Leaut) (royalist) atolls Ipis, which join to the south. Most of the time was claimed with the execution of the last task, even though the goal could only be partially achieved due to the awkward north-east passage and the relatively high seas. The open boat in service made also heavy demands on the constitution, to which Europeans are usually not submitted in the tropics; the more so as the flu prevailed in the whole of Truk in such a violent manner that a policeman was afflicted two, and one of my servants four weeks. Almost all of my other companions were also more or less afflicted by it.

The fallow land was supposed soon to be planted in the period of February 27 to the 4th of this month, because of the concluded contracts of -- (?). However, it has already been cultivated for weeks. It was estimated by the Jaluit Co. to (consist) of appr. 300 ha., amounting already now to 409 ha. Of these appr. 140 ha. are on the coral islands. These are primarily suited to coco cultivation in consideration and as an exclusive undertaking, realizing that the high islands are less time consuming (to plant). In the lower reaches, which are insufficiently planted, more than hundreds of hectars could already have been included in the contracts. The largest connected lot comprises 20 ha.
I have pointed out to the natives everywhere to conclude (?) contracts with the representative of the Truk Jaluit Co. These would have to be authenticated after my return, which is however impossible before the arrival of the government steamer.

Two ownerless lots of land on the islands Udit and Perem could be claimed whenever desirable. They had been acquired years ago by a white (person), since deceased. The first lot is used by the original owner; the second and larger one by whomever it pleases.

The natives have everywhere made the best impression on me. They were most feared on islands such as the Taitruk District. They are willing and strong people who have given up their endless feuds. In their place they have taken up the peaceful pursuit of cultivating their land. I was seriously warned by a trader only 15 months ago not to set foot without armed protection on the land of a chief of Tol. When I visited again his land of appr. 6 ha. situated on the beach two and a half weeks after conclusion of contract, he had not only cleared four ha. of trees of 1.40 m. in diameter, but also already planted 300 - 400 coco seedlings. Similarly, other notorious chiefs of Taitruk went to work with borrowed axes, not waiting for Jaluit Co.'s supply of axes, which had been exhausted. These chiefs had been inspired by me to visit for the first time the Jaluit Co.'s station in Eten.
Seventy-nine rifles in possession of the Faitruk people have been indicated to me by the chiefs and I believe this report to be correct. Supposedly there were many more; lately they are often worked into plantation implements or fishing hooks etc., as the metal is of high quality. In my opinion an order to surrender (weapons) would be followed, however create distrust for which there is no reason according to Europeans' point of view. There are no disturbances to be feared on Truk.

The request to cultivate, made public in December, 1901, has not been without success. I pointed out the possibility that it might later lead to claims for the uncultivated land for the inhabitants of overpopulated islands. For this reason 6000 - 7000 coconuts were planted in beach districts by traders in Wola in just two of the eleven districts.

Everywhere on reef and also high islands many young plants can be seen in considerable amounts. Those destroyed by fire during the recently elapsed drought, which was often the result of carelessness and now punishable, may account for hundreds in the six districts. On the small uninhabited islands, the destruction of coco seedlings for food is a daily occurrence. This condition has also been approached with threat of punishment; in one case paying the penalty with a short imprisonment. This punishment, the only one inflicted overall by me, will be known shortly in the whole of the lagoon and have the desired general results, as I know the Truk people.
The train of thought of the natives in cases of legal questions, such as court proceedings, is a peculiar one: the guilty person declared in a case such as the above that he had not destroyed but eaten (the seedling). Another complained about division of a bordering lot of land, because he owned little and the neighbor owned more.

There are about 59 independent chiefs in Truk, namely:

In the District of Faitruk: 14 - belong to the tribes Atow, Wita, Fesilim, Sobu, Toetia (Totiu), Lugal, Sawfer, Poreka.

In the District of Udor: 6 - belonging to the tribes Sepero, Sawefau.

In the District of Fefen: 10 - belonging to the tribes Mauipwe, Wira, Sopoveron, Sawfa.

In the District of Uman: 6 - belonging to the tribes Fesilim.

In the District of Toloas: 10 - belonging to the tribes Imo, Masala, Sor, Nefau, Fesilim, Sobu.

In the District of Wola: 13 - belonging to the tribes Sor, Sanzat, Wita, Rak, Masala, Tuanifot, Ualigar, Ataw, Sepunipi, Ipigis, Mot.

One can find many of these tribes again on the small islands of the East Carolines. One of the chiefs who was sent to Ponape and returned home 10 months ago has caused the construction of a road on Uman, the island with the most cultured inhabitants. The construction (follows) the example of the ones situated in the government settlement in Ponape, which extends from north to south on the outer beach of the island. i.e.
app. one geographical mile. The road is 3 - 4 m. wide and often strengthened with stones on the sides, protected by ditches equipped with stone-built water drainage and, for stretches, totally consisting of stone. The whole length of the road leads through coco and breadfruit trees; close by are not only existing houses, but also better new buildings.

This road has been recommended for imitation on the other islands. Also has been recommended construction of dams where the sea water conquers at times a significant piece of land (penetrating) through small inlets.

Building of stone piers has been executed on several islands.

The mountains of Truk are covered with producing coco palm trees to appr. 1000 feet in some instances. These plantations originated originally thanks to previous wars. The mountain tops are nearly always crowned with stone ramparts with houses located in their midst.

Truk has already made a good beginning politically and economically, which is a significant move to bring it close to a promising future.

I arrived today, Easter Sunday, in Ponape with the I.M.S. OCEANA after an absence of almost eight weeks.

The Acting Vice Governor

signed: Berg

To the Foreign Office

Colonial Division

Berlin
Summarization: Trader Zarza, leaving for Sydney and San Francisco, reports that Jaluit Co.'s offer for his establishment is not acceptable. Zarza had previously rejected offer by Western Commercial of San Francisco and Guam. Feels entitled to his asking price for acquisition of full monopoly, which view is shared by H. Davenport & Co. in spite of administrators' assurances to the contrary. Possibility of Zarza and Etscheit combining efforts against the Jaluit Co.

Etscheit purchased Kubary's Estate of approximately 1000 hectare at the auction of April 18, 1903 for the sum of Mk. 14.100; Jaluit Co. had no representative to bid against Etscheit. Etscheit declares his intention to establish plantation on the land.

The Administration views this as advantageous for the Colony. Furthermore it seems that Etscheit bought the land to exert pressure on the Jaluit Co. In the opinion of the administrator, he would eventually surrender part of the land, as he also would like to relinquish land (approximately 100 hectare) on Truk. He also owns extensive and promising plantations on Olot.
If this matter cannot be resolved between Zarza and the Jaluit Co. representative before reaching Jaluit on board the S.S. OCEANA, the situation could become more serious with more losses for the Company. If the demand of Zarza is too high, the offer of the Jaluit Co. is too low. Zarza won his lawsuit with court allocation of Mk. 10,000. This sum includes the trading company and inventory, but not business premise, residence, two copra houses and accessories valued at 8,000 Mk.
From: Ponape
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: May 15, 1903 (Herbertshoehe, September 25, 1903)
Subject: Transactions between Traders Zarza, Etscheit & Jaluit Co.
Island: Ponape

Enclosure Concerns report No. 31 of February 17 of this year

Negotiations with Zarza, on which I have reported the day of my departure for Truk, could only be continued after my return, as the above came the following day to take leave from me before (leaving) on his business trip to Sydney and San Francisco. He declared that the offer made by the Jaluit Co. was not acceptable.

During my absence the enclosed presentation was directed to me, which I am once again obliged to submit. Unfortunately new instances have taken place which put an agreement into question, taking Zarza's character into consideration. The transaction is furthermore aggravated as Zarza received supposedly with the last mail a business offer from the Western Commercial Co. in San Francisco, i.e. Guam, who had her ships plying here already two years ago. It was probably for this reason that he submitted a
presentation (inquiring) if the enlargement of his trade enterprise on Kosrae contravened legal regulations.

To this is added that Zarza is of the opinion that the Jaluit Co. would have to buy him out at any price for the purpose of acquiring the monopoly, an opinion which is shared by H. Davenport & Co. against my assurances to the contrary.

To continue: as the Jaluit Co. will only renew the Etscheit contract in case of an unacceptable modification (to judge) from the latter’s declaration, and therefore not to be expected, a merger of Etscheit and Zarza in case of acquisition of a small schooner can neither be discounted nor unexpected with the latter’s lack of pretension and business ability. The wages of government workers and other employees amount to more than Mk. 3200.0 per month and result now in a monthly net profit of Mk. 1000.0 - 1500.0 for these two firms. To this would be added the profit from the buying and selling of appr. 100 tons p.a. of copra in Ponape, 15 - 20 tons at present in Olool, as well as cash sale of merchandise to natives. The probability of the two firms’ merger is heightened by the circumstance that Etscheit acquired the Kubary real estate of appr. 1000 ha. for Mk. 14.000.0 at the auction which took place on the 18th of last month, as the Jaluit Co.’s agent had insufficient authority to bid. It depends, however, if the company will not persist in the present position toward Etscheit, who declares that in future he will manage mainly the cultivation of this land.
The last mentioned turn of events is however in the interest of the development of the colony insofar as the acquisition of other land in sufficient extent can be acquired for the Manila hemp enterprise. Furthermore I am of the opinion that Etscheit bought this land mainly to resist the pressure of the Jaluit Co. Once this is accomplished he will be ready to cede the, by far, largest part; the land acquisition on Truk was to consist of only 100 ha., which he seems now to wish to forego. He also owns the extensive and promising plantation on the island of Olol.

Mr. Huetter, one of two authorized agents of the Jaluit Co. in the Marshall Islands, travelled as a passenger on board of the OCEANA with Mr. Zarza. Should he not have succeeded to finalize the transaction before (reaching) Jaluit, a settlement would be even more difficult to arrive at with the recent monetary sacrifices of the firm. The voyage of Miquel Fernandez to Sydney beginning August of last year and ending February of this year served already no purpose, caused by the impossibility of import or exports with the OCEANA. Besides, Zarza's demand is too high, but the Jaluit Co.'s offer is also low. The former has by now won his lawsuit and with it Mk. 10.000.- plus cost. Meanwhile he should be satisfied with this amount from the lawsuit; and liquidation of his trade enterprise with addtion of the value of the store. The predominantly new buildings of an appr. value of Mk. 8000.- consisting of a business building, a dwelling, two copra houses, and accessories should not be taken into account.
The governor has received copy of this report.

The Acting Imperial Vice Governor

signed: Berg

The Foreign Office

Colonial Division

Berlin
Complaint to be forwarded to administration in Berlin concerning overcharging and bad accommodation on board the S.S. OCEANA of the Jaluit Co. for the passage to Sydney of Zarza's partner, Miguel Fernandez.
Summarization: Request to raise charges for labor to cover costs.

Request granted by the Governor on October 17, 1903.
From: Ponape
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: August 10, 1903 (Herbertshohe, September 25, 1903)
Subject: Government establishment of roads
Island: Ponape District

Summarization: List of dispatch of graphic maps of government establishments.

1. Road Mattik - Nana mountains - Lataw - Japalap
2. Riverbed: Japalap - Etienlan
3. Road Japalap - Kitam - Nikalakal - Etienlan - Matip
4. Identification: of Islands Southeast of Ponape
5. Road Paliker - Aumar

Will forward with next communication roads of POK-Government Establishment:
Lot - Nantiat - Tawpil - Nantamurai - Tiati en Roi - Paliker - Tomara (?)
Yakarenyap - Kepar - Puvipuvi - Yakarenyap.
Also Island Pinelap and the not yet finished connection roads Aumar - Government administration; Matip - Lot; Tiati en Roi - Pok and Tomara - Yakarenyap.
Summarization: Request for continued temporary employment of Carius in the absence of administrator and medical officer.
From: Imperial District Administration, Ponape
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: January 30, 1904 (Herbertshoehe, March 6, 1904)
Subject: Import and Export statistics
Islands: East Carolines

Summarization: Statistics submitted by Jaluit Co. as the only trader to have imported and exported during the year. Both import and export show increase for the year. Copra production increased on all islands except Nukuoro and Mortlock. Decrease of copra supply from densely populated Mortlock Islands.
Imperial District Administration, Ponape

Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin

February 21, 1904 (Herbertshoehe, March 6, 1904)

Installation of Buoy

Summarization: Installation of buoy performed by S.M.S. CONDOR.

Request to send letter of commendation to Government's Navy Department.
Summarization: Mrs. Bishop, upon her return to the island, has not resumed negotiation with the government for the sale of her property. Administrator submits that Bishop's property should not be purchased, unless the administration could by the same token free itself of an enterprise which creates difficulties for the Public Office.

Should it be decided to purchase the property for the government in case Mrs. Bishop would want to liquidate business and leave Ponape, real estate and residence have been assessed at maximum of Mk. 6000.

A memo from Herbertshoehe of March 7, to the Imperial Administration in Ponape directs the administrator to pursue the matter according to message of February 15, 1904.
The widow of the deceased W. Ch. Bishop, who returned October 15 of last year to the island district, immediately left for a journey to Yap and Saipan, probably to collect bad debts for Davenport & Co.; (she) lives again here since December 17 of last year.

As the budget for the authorized new construction of a dwelling for the managing official has already been started and that, moreover, the annual budget does not any more present the means to acquire the Bishop property, I am of the opinion to disregard completely the purchase. Besides, I would only take it into consideration, if the land management would in this way be released from an establishment in which work and always worked personalities who have created great difficulties for the administration, i.e. all the natives of ill-repute on the island.
If the acquisition should still be desired I humbly request to provide me with direct instruction. Only in case of Mrs. Bishop's liquidation of her business and her departure from Ponape would I conclude personally the acquisition of her real estate and residence on behalf of the government's purchase, which, by the way, I as well as Governor Dr. Hahl value at Mk. 6000.- at its highest.

The Governor has received copy of this report.

signed: Wahlkampf

The Foreign Office
Colonial Division
Berlin
I. To the Imperial District Administration

Ponape

I agree with the interpretation of the administration concerning the acquisition of the Bishop property and give herewith instruction to act correspondingly.

II. The following note (is to be) made below the copy of the letter with reference to I:

Copy of preceeding letter will be submitted for information to the Colonial Division of the Foreign Office, Berlin.

H'hoehe, March 7, 1904.

T.G.

III to files

I.G.

Hahl

Karol All------(?)
Vol.: V
From: Imperial District Administration, Ponape
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: February 23, 1904 (Herbertshoehe, March 6, 1904)
Subject: Report
Island: East Carolines

Summarization:

Relations with islanders and law enforcement.
Celebration of Emperor's Birthday.
Presence of S.M.S. CONDOR in East Carolines.
Need for Government station on Truk and representative for upkeep of the law.
Installation of buoy by S.M.S. CONDOR.
American whaler's presence in the island districts: smuggling of arms into the islands—strict enforcement of rules to deter whalers from coming to the islands.
Inspection tour of 11 days of the islands of Pinelap, Mokil and Ngatik: to discourage islanders' contact with American whalers.
Plantations on the islands—production and loading of copra.
Need for younger working forces.
Large number of children on three island groups: no lack of food.
Concession to Jaluit Co.: best prospect for future trading.
Recommendation to grant exclusive monopoly.
Entry of shipping into lagoons: "... petrol motor machines not suitable..."
Summarization: Whaler CHARLES W. MORGAN refused permission to land or enter island.
Summarization: Depositions of two islanders involved in knife fights resulting in serious injury; heard by lieutenant commander of German navy. The two men sent to Yap for sentencing.
July 5, 1904 - Fernandez claims that land granted to him by the Spanish government had been used to build residence for secretary of German Administration. Claim to the land - a parcel of 840 square meters - had been addressed to the previous Governor, who maintained no knowledge of this. Permission to choose another parcel of land was given and then denied for reasons of Government priority; that piece of land was subsequently not used by the Government.

Vice Governor responds: Land was granted to Jaluit Co. on November 22, 1900 by Vice Governor Dr. Hahl. Furthermore: no evidence in Spanish files that land for copra warehouse had been granted to Fernandez and that Government reserved full rights to this land.

August 14, 1902 - Fernandez states that his communication of July 5, 1902 referred to the concession by the Spanish Government to erect business premises.

August 12, 1902 - Vice Governor will make land available in the case of enlargement of Fernandez' business. Confirms again that evidence of Spanish land-grant in the year of 1898
not contained in Spanish files.

August 27, 1902 - Fernandez has no further use for the parcel. Will forward Spanish land-grant document upon request.

November 2, 1902 - Memo from Imperial Governor, Herbertshoehe: No rights to land were conferred to Fernandez by the Spanish Government. All notarized documents concerning recognized land-claims contained in file in chronological order. Fernandez was informed of available land allocation for business development, if needed.

Requests that all documents related to this case be included in protocol and that claim was not recognized. Further question to be settled in court.

Furthermore: Government under no obligation to fulfill Spanish Government's promise if not included in Spanish-German transactions. The case rests with non-recognition of claim as it expired with non-execution of original claim.

Document in Spanish, dated February 4, 1898, from the "Gobierno P.M. de las Carolinas Orientales": Grant confirmed by Don Jose Fernandez Cartova, February 4, 1898, to Don Miguel Fernandez Azcunaga, consisting of 840 square meters, limited to the North by the house occupied by Juan Panganiban, and South by the street originating from the Plaza going North from Government House parallel with the coast; he is granted the right to erect a building of wood with a pine roof. But this
authorization does not give him any property rights over
the above-mentioned terrain.

From Ponape to Herbertshoehe: Permit to build warehouse as
well as land for business premise was granted to Zarza -
Fernandez two months prior to exchange of communications.

p. 117

July 20, 1902 in Spanish from Miguel Fernandez to Dr. Hahl,
Herbertshoehe: "You will remember that as soon as construction
was started on the house of the Secretary I came to you and
showed you a document which I have from the Spanish Government,
authorizing me to construct a public building on the same spot,
and you told me that you had been unaware that such an authori-
Zation existed, and suggested that I choose another place instead.
I selected a terrain between the coast of Pantalau and (missing)
exto the house which is occupied by the Minister (?) of the
Government. Then you told me that you could not give me this
land because you had it from the State to build on ..."

"Well, ... in the same place a building has been constructed
with a corrugated roof by private people, a fact known to the
present Governor...and he has told me that the above-mentioned
terrain has been rented by the Jaluit Co. and suggested that I
write to you to ask what to do in this matter."
"A short while ago the Governor gave me permission to build a small house... close to the one I had already constructed... it seems that the Governor intends to substitute the small house for the one I had originally requested... It seems to me that it is not reasonable since my original petition was (for more land) and was given to the Jaluit Gesellschaft; moreover the concession you have given me... to build a house of copra... is completely apart from the matter of my right to erect a public building in this terrain."

Memo from Dr. Hahl to Ponape to use discretion in dealing with Fernandez case. (Nov. 2 1902)
Summarization: Chief Nanpei's son, Oliver, given to violence and behavior not acceptable to tribe, although he has following of his peers. Chief Nanpei asks administration to use their authority and jurisdiction.

Reports: June 24, 1904: Information on the case.

       June 4, 1904: Letter in English written by Thomas Grey on behalf of Chief Nanpei.

       June 3, June 13, June 16, June 21, June 22, 1904: Deposition by Chief Nanpei in Ponapean.

       June 7, 1904: Report by administrator.

       June 25, 1904: Report by administrator.
From: Ponape
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: October 2, 1904 (Herbertshoehe, February 16, 1905)
Subject: Inspection tour
Islands: East Carolines

Summarization: Advises of departure for inspection tour of Concession Islands to the South and West of Ponape.
From: Administration, Ponape

To:

Date: October 12, 1904, Nukuor Atoll, (Herbertshoehe, December 25, 1904)

Subject: Purchase of animals

Island: Ponape

Summarization: Ordered from Hong Kong: 2 horses, harness, saddle and wagon; pheasants, quails, partridge, and deer. Cost to be met from income of commerce, harbor, and land sale to Jaluit Co.
Subject: Secret message concerning Chief Nanpei's visit to Berlin
Island: Ponape

Summarization: Chief Nanpei's decision to visit Berlin.

Background information on Nanpei and expectations to result from his visit.

(Nanpei's) point of view on the question of land is without doubt in the
interest of the natives: that no land should be given to Europeans.

Nanpei speaks English fluently (is half American and half Ponapean).

Document not finished.
From: Imperial Administration, Ponape
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: March 1, 1905 (Herbertshoehe, April 20, 1905)
Subject: Secret message concerning Chief Nanpei's visit to Berlin

Copy Secret

Ponape, March 1, 1905
Imperial Government, Herbertshoehe

Imperial District Administration rec'd Apr. 20, 1905
J No. 71 J No. 933
B. No. 20

Concerns voyage of Chief Henry Nanpei to Germany

Henry Nanpei from \(\text{K}\text{on}\text{Kiti (?), the most cultured and respected chief in Ponape, will leave as planned from here the 8th of this month with the departing steamer for a stay of several months in Germany. He will travel with the local representative of the Jaluit Co., E. Lassner, who is leaving with his wife for a vacation.}

I have neither discouraged nor encouraged Nanpei, because on the one hand he is very suspicious; on the other hand, as the Government has hardly ever had a possibility to determine desirable consequences of such a voyage in a colony. Taking this into consideration and with regard that one of the wealthy chiefs will be honored in Berlin, I have told him that I intended to make it known to the Foreign Office, which might assign him an assessor as it is usual in similar cases. He would show him points of interest, also performances at the Opera, a big parade, and other events of interest.
I would not encourage to procure an audience with His Majesty. The local people of Ponape would surely closely follow and not draw beneficial conclusion from the fact that the managing officer had not been (in the presence) of His Majesty.

I would like to repeat once again that Nanpei is very suspicious and, with it, very sensitive and always attentive to a certain diplomacy at meeting. He might also at times agree to a point of view directly contrary to his own conviction. It is recommended to make the escorting gentleman aware of this; also to be especially cautious in all conversation relating to Ponape. Nanpei speaks English very well.

Nanpei has totally fallen out with the local superintendent of the American Mission (compare with Report No. 19 of yesterday) and seems to wish to maintain an antagonistic position towards him. He declares to be a Protestant and to remain so. His example is followed by the chief of Kiti.

Concerning the land question, Nanpei represents without doubt the point of view that it is in the interest of the natives not to cede land to Europeans.

Possible negotiations will not lead to a result as Nanpei's influence is not weighty and he himself not dependable nor energetic enough.
His personality unites him more or less with the qualities and defects of the Ponape people. His exceptional position produced by landed property, trade, education and mission activity points to the government's friendly inclination and so far earns him for his attitude full praise even though he does not belong, according to rank, to the highest chiefs of the island.

For the general interest and security he has now applied to have his son kept in protective custody until his return from Germany (also mentioned in the quoted report). Nanpei does not gladly speak of this son. He has several other children who remain with their mother (Ponape-Manila mixed blood). His father was half-blood (Ponape-American).

Nanpei has already received Spanish decorations (Isabella Catholica) obtained, if I am not wrong, for service and charity as well as another one which makes him the most decorated man in the East Carolinas. I would like to suggest for your kind consideration the bestowal of the Crown Order IVth class, sometimes and on likewise occasions conferred to colored (people).

Finally may I also ------ (mention) the letter sent to W. Christian, signed by Nanpei, dated January 2, 1900, which was sent in copy to the
local ----- and which was probably written, to judge by the style, by Nanpei's store manager, an old man, which content --------

To the Foreign Office

Colonial Division

Berlin

Page: 143 - 145 - 147 -- incomplete right hand border on Xerox.

Document unfinished.
From: Imperial Administration, Ponape
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: March 3, 1905 (Herbertshöhe, April 20, 1905)
Subject: Roads
Island: Ponape

Summarization: Opening of roads:

1. Palang - Tian - Tomara.
2. Mangvoven near Tomara to entry to Paliker.
Summarization: Submits sketch of the ruins of Lassirkan on Tol. Requests that copy of sketch be sent to Imperial Embassy in Tokyo to find out whether similarity of style with Japanese fortifications could be established.
From: Imperial Administration, Ponape
To: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
Date: March 5, 1905 (Herbertshohe, April 20, 1905)
Subject: Arrest of Chieftain
Island: Poloot

Summarization: The Chieftain of Poloot, notorious and feared by natives of neighboring islands and white sea captains, arrested and taken for two months to Ponape. Administrator refused gift of two islands.

Document not concluded.
Summarization: Bishop's competition eliminated.

Etscheit's desire for business expansion not within his means. Agreement to contract based on previous agreement.

Zarza and Fernandez decline to accept proposition expecting Japanese traders to improve conditions. Expression of apprehension of Japanese competition with import of cheap and inferior goods. Islanders lured by low prices, paying no attention to quality.

Obligation to import cheap merchandise to compete with Japanese. Saipan and Yap experience same conditions.

Appreciation of Governor's cooperation to recommend increase in traders' shipping duty to be enforced at a more opportune moment.
April 8, 1905 (Herbertshoehe, June 12, 1905)

Subject: Release of two communications to Vice Governor

Island: Ponape

(Communications not attached)
From: Foreign Office, Colonial Division, Berlin
To: Vice Governor, Ponape
Date: March 14, 1905
Subject: Removal of Truk Islanders - Disarmament and sale of guns.
Island: Truk

Summarization: Acknowledges communication on disarmament and resettling of Truk islanders in the Marshalls.

Advice to sell weapons through Jaluit Co.'s agent in Hong Kong.