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WAR DEPARTMENT, - - - ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. XXVIII.



REPORT

ON THE



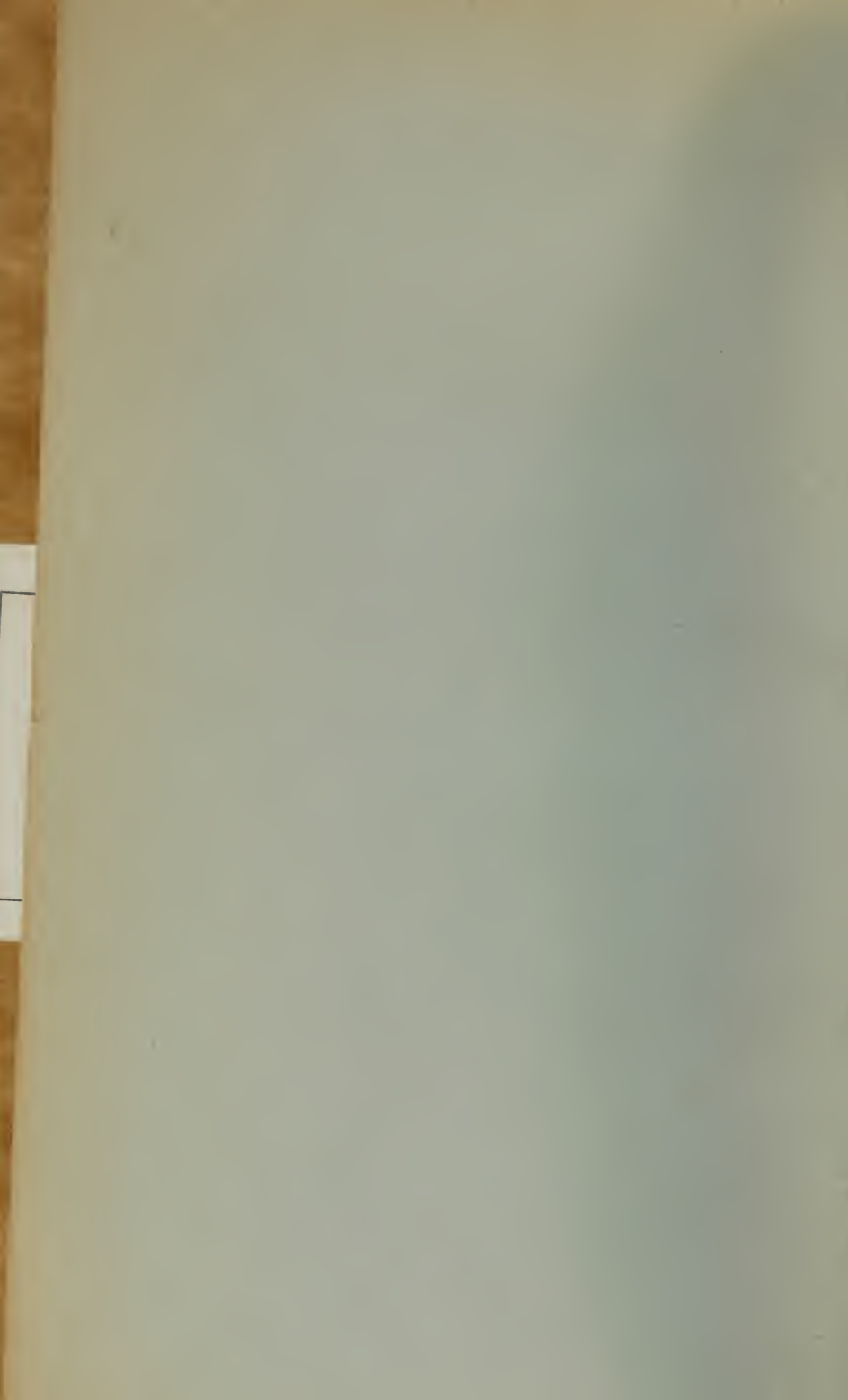
ISLAND OF GUAM.



JUNE, 1900.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1900.



No. XXVIII.

REPORT

ON THE



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BY

BRIG. GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER, U. S. ARMY.

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REPORT ON THE ISLAND OF GUAM.

ON BOARD U. S. TRANSPORT WARREN,
February 12, 1900.

To the PRESIDENT, *Commander in Chief*,
(Through the Adjutant-General U. S. Army),
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report:

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of January 14 I received the following telegram:

BAUTISTA, LUZON, P. I.,
January 14, 1900—2.23 p. m.

General WHEELER, *Panique*:

The department commander directs that you proceed to Manila as quickly as possible and report to him in person. Please acknowledge receipt.

MACARTHUR, *Major-General*.

Panique is nearly 90 miles from Manila. In compliance with the above order, I took the first train to Manila. I left Panique on the morning of the 15th, reached Manila about dark, and immediately reported to General Otis, who told me that he had orders for me to proceed to Guam, and from thence to San Francisco, after complying with instructions regarding the island of Guam. He informed me that he expected a steamer to sail for Guam in about two days.

On January 17 I received the following order:

[Extract.]

Special Orders, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 16. } AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Manila, P. I., January 16, 1900.

5. In obedience to War Department instructions of the 13th instant, Brig. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the department and corps, and will proceed by way of the island of Guam to San Francisco, Cal., where upon arrival he will report to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders. Under these conveyed instructions, General Wheeler is hereby directed upon reaching Guam to delay a sufficient time to investigate conditions existing there, the admin-

istration of the United States officer in charge, the work accomplished and in contemplation, and the public advantages the island affords by reason of location and physical features. In the interest of necessary legislation and Executive action, General Wheeler will fully report the result of this directed investigation to the proper authority as soon as practicable. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

By command of Major-General Otis:

THOMAS H. BARRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

I was ready to embark at any moment after reaching Manila, but the steamer upon which I was directed to sail did not leave until the afternoon of January 24, and she was compelled to go by way of Hongkong to get sufficient coal for the voyage.

I arrived at Guam on the morning of Tuesday, February 6, reaching the shore about 1.30 in the afternoon. Proceeding to the palace at Agana, a distance of about 5 miles from Piti, the landing place, I called upon and presented my orders to Governor Leary. I had previously forwarded to him a letter from Admiral Watson, which the Admiral had intrusted to me, at the same time giving me a copy, which is as follows:

UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCE ON ASIATIC STATION,
FLAGSHIP BROOKLYN,
Cavite, P. I., January 19, 1900.

SIR: 1. The military governor of the Philippines, Major-General Otis, under instructions from the War Department, has directed Brig. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, United States Volunteers, to visit Guam and delay a sufficient time to investigate conditions existing there, the administration of the United States officers in charge, the work accomplished and in contemplation, and the public advantages the island affords by reason of location and physical features.

2. This investigation is to be made in the interest of necessary legislation and Executive action.

3. The telegram authorizing this detail is signed "Corbin," and mentions that "The President would be glad to have Joseph Wheeler perform this duty."

4. You are hereby directed to receive General Wheeler with all the consideration due his rank, distinguished services, and high character, and will give him unofficially all possible information and facilities for the performance of his mission. You must, however, decline to recognize his instructions as official.

Very respectfully,

J. C. WATSON,
*Rear-Admiral, U. S. Navy, Commander in chief,
United States Naval Force on Asiatic Station.*

Capt. R. P. LEARY, U. S. N.,
Commanding First Division, Asiatic Fleet, Guam.



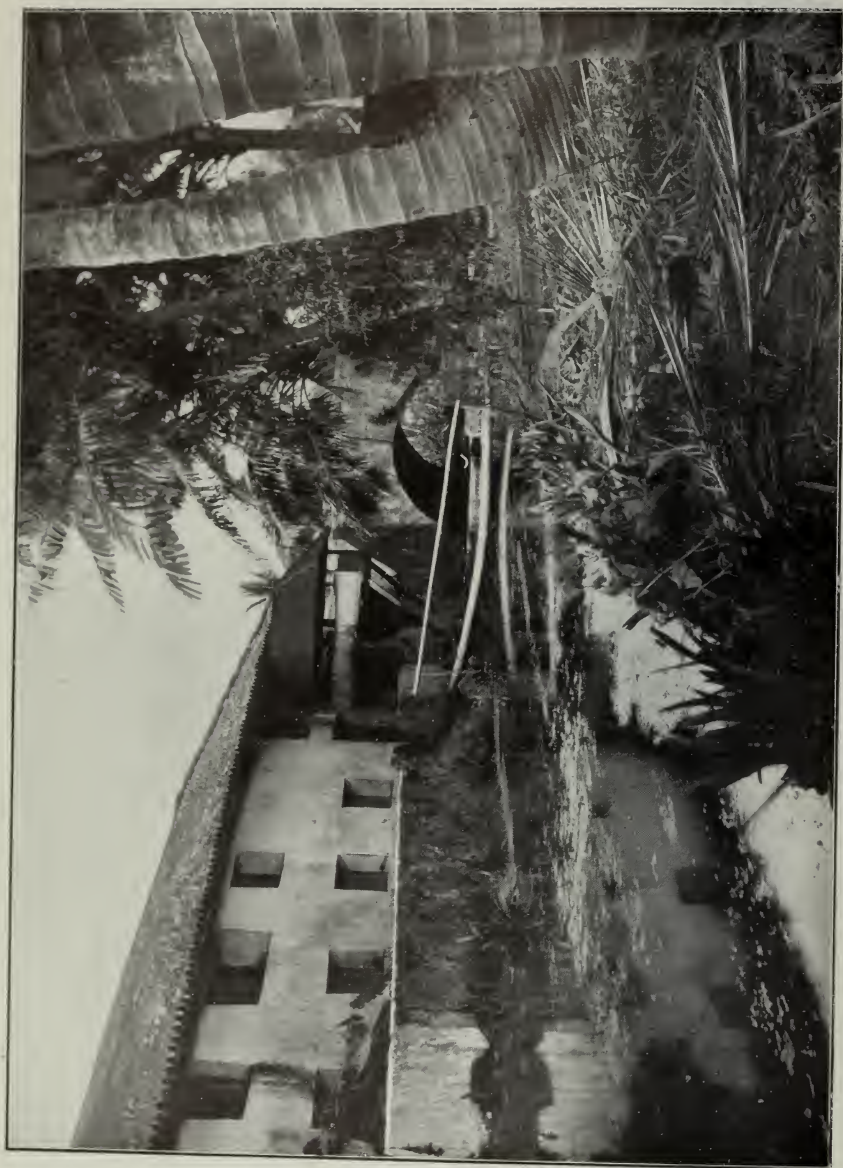
GOVERNMENT BUILDING, AGAÑA, GUAM.





CITY OF AGAÑA, GUAM.





OLD DISTILLERY, AGAÑA, CLOSED BY GOVERNOR LEARY.

Two days after receiving the above letter I had received from the office of the military governor in the Philippines the following:

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNOR
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., January 22, 1900.

To Brig. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER, U. S. V.,
Manila, P. I.

GENERAL: The following is received at this office and is furnished you for your information:

“FLAGSHIP BROOKLYN,” *Cavite, P. I., January 21, 1900.*

“Sir: Referring to my letter of January 20, relating to the visit of General Wheeler to Guam, I have the honor to inform you that the Navy Department has telegraphed to the following effect:

“By order of the President, Gen. Joseph Wheeler proceeds to Guam. Captain Leary is to be directed to recognize General Wheeler’s visit as official, but General Wheeler’s authority is only to report upon the condition of things at that place.”

“I request that Brig. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, now serving under your command, may be informed of the receipt of this telegram.

“Very respectfully,

“J. C. WATSON,
“Rear-Admiral, U. S. Navy,
“Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Naval Force on Asiatic Station.

“Maj. Gen. E. S. OTIS, U. S. V.,
“Military Governor, Manila, P. I.”

Very respectfully, C. H. MURRAY,
Major and Inspector-General, U. S. V., Secretary.

This letter I presented to Governor Leary, and after a short consultation the governor very courteously accompanied me about the city, a place of between 6,000 and 7,000 inhabitants, and at 3.30 p. m., having been furnished with horses, I rode across the island, a distance of 7 miles, to the hamlet of Pago, which is situated on a small, shallow harbor on the east side of the island.

A small river empties into the sea at this place. Several men and women were engaged in fishing when I arrived at the hamlet, and the rather extensive arrangements of wicker fences extending into the sea indicated that fishing was the principal occupation of the few people who lived in the village. Formerly the place was visited by small vessels to procure fresh water and provisions. I returned that night, reaching Agana at 8 o’clock. During the entire distance across the island, 7 miles, we saw but few settlements, most of the road passing through a densely wooded country.

The next morning at daylight I started out again, taking a road which runs to the northern end of the island. Part of

the road is near the sea, but the greater part is inland, with a dense thicket upon each side. We ascended Santa Rosa peak, from the top of which I had a view of probably one-third of the island. That night I returned to Agana, reaching that place between 8 and 9 o'clock. I was accompanied upon these two trips by Lieutenant Safford, Mr. Garrett, my secretary, and Mr. Bengough, a journalist, who succeeded in securing some fine photographs, which he has kindly allowed me to use in illustrating this report. I had planned to start the next morning, Thursday, February 8, on a trip to the southern part of the island, but finding that arrangements for transportation could not be completed in time, I therefore devoted both Wednesday evening and all of Thursday to conversations with the governor, with his aid, Lieutenant Safford, and citizens of Agana, and also in visiting places in the immediate neighborhood.

The next morning at daylight Lieutenant Safford, Mr. Garrett, and myself started to make a circuit of the southern end of the island, visiting the towns of Asan, Agat, Umata, Merizo, and Ynarajan, reaching the latter place about 8 o'clock that night, our entire journey being very nearly if not all of 30 miles.

The next morning, Saturday, February 10, at 6.30 o'clock, we started across the island in a diagonal direction to the harbor of San Luis D'Apra, which we reached at 1.30 p. m., the route taken necessitating a ride of about 15 miles. From this point I went in a native boat to the town of Sumai, where I met the lieutenant, or "gubernardorcillo," of the town and other leading people. Here I was met by the steamer's boat, which took me on board the *Warren*, when we promptly set sail for Honolulu.

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES AND POPULATION.

I can not learn that the island of Guam has ever been surveyed, but its area may be stated at about 150 square miles, one-half of which, it is estimated, is susceptible of cultivation. Nearly all of the land is still virgin soil, my information being that only about 1 per cent is now under cultivation.

The population is about 9,000 souls, nearly all of whom reside in the towns. Those who own ranches also have rude houses on them, where the family spends a portion of its time.



A JUNGLE ROAD.



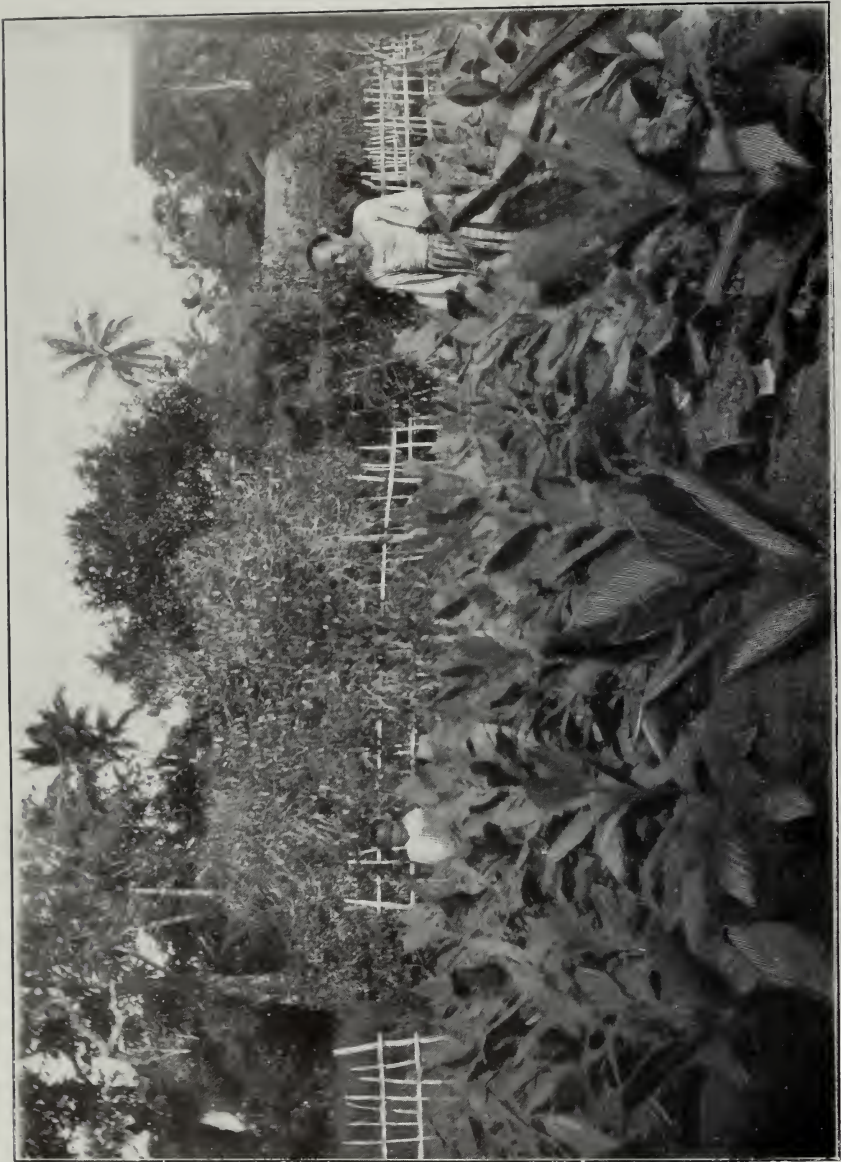
A JUNGLE ROAD.



SCREW PINE IN JUNGLE.



CLEARING OUT THE JUNGLE.



A TOBACCO PATCH.



A CLEARING IN THE JUNGLE.



TYPICAL JUNGLE, GUAM, SHOWING THE SCREW PINE AND FERN.

The population of the towns is about as follows:

Agana	6,400	Agat	400
Sumai	900	Merizo	300
Ynaranjan	550	Umata	200

The land which is regarded as arable is very fertile, producing cocoanuts, oranges, lemons, cacao, rice, corn, tobacco, sugar cane, beans, tomatoes, etc., the cocoanut trees having an appearance of thrift and bearing power superior to those I have seen in any other part of the Tropics.

Deer and wild goats are found in abundance and for years formed the principal meat food of the Europeans (Spaniards). Cows and pigs are also reared. Potatoes, maize, and rice are indigenous, and cocoa, coffee, and hemp are cultivated, the latter only to a limited extent.

The road from Agana to the north of the island passes through an especially fertile country. In this section there is a large table-land, and where clearings have been made the ranches are in a good state of cultivation. All other parts of this table-land are covered with a very thick jungle, which can with difficulty be penetrated by a man on foot. The same statement might be made of the arable land in the country bordering on the sea in the southern and southeastern part of the island. In these sections, however, there are more open spaces, and more attention seems to be given to the cultivation of cereals.

TREES AND PLANTS.

In the wild and thickly covered regions, among other trees and plants, grow the following:

Pandanus. From the long, slender leaf of one species are made mats and hats. The leaves are stripped and hung from cross beams in huts to dry, as is tobacco. The mats are braided diagonally, as in many other Polynesian islands. The Chamorros have never understood the art of weaving with looms.

Lemonia trifoliata (Lemoncita, also called Lemonchina). Berries when dark red, delicious. Makes excellent marmalade, having the flavor of Curaçao liqueur.

Azalia bijuga, called "Ifil" by the natives. Wood in appearance something between black walnut and mahogany. A valuable hard wood of wide distribution, especially known

in Guam. Known in the Philippines as the "Ipil." Wood hard, heavy, and durable, but brittle; good for cabinet work, furniture, and construction.

Artocarpus incisa, so named from cut leaves. This is the Breadfruit. The Dugdug variety, having the leaves not deeply lobed, bears fruit with edible seeds, the common breadfruit being seedless. The wood of the Dugdug is valuable for cabinet work and for construction where protected from rain. The Dugdug and the other breadfruit trees grow to enormous size on this island. The trunk of the former is supported about its base with flat, radiating buttresses.

Anona muricata (Sour sop), of the Custard apple family. Makes delicious jelly. In Jamaica called "Sour sop;" in Guam called "Laguana."

Plantains and bananas are abundant. The best variety of bananas was introduced from Manilla.

Ficus. There are several species. The largest, a banyan with abundance of aerial roots, is called "Numby" by the natives. This wood is practically useless; the small figs growing upon it are eaten by the birds. It is of great size, and is regarded with superstitious reverence by the natives.

Jatropha purgans, the physic nut. Allied to castor bean and crotons. Taken in any quantity is poisonous. Instances known of deaths of children from eating nut. It is commonly used throughout the tropics for hedges. Stakes of it thrust into the ground readily take root and soon send forth leaves and branches.

Cordyline terminalis, called "Ti" or "Ki" in Hawaii, and considered sacred by the old Hawaiians, who planted it about the graves of the dead to keep away the evil spirits. The belief in spirits inhabiting forests and lonely places is widely spread throughout the islands of the Pacific. In Samoa they are called "Aitu," in Guam "Gente del Monte," or People of the Woods, often described as being headless and jumping on the backs of people going through the woods at night, as did the devils upon the saints of old. They are supposed to frequent especially the vicinity of banyan trees and of prehistoric remains called "Latda." These are upright stones in the form of rough truncated pyramids, arranged in two rows, and were very probably used as supports for a roof or covering of some kind, or possibly they were sepulchral mon-



A CLEARING IN THE JUNGLE. THE GREAT BANYAN TREE.

uments of ancient rulers. There are many of them upon the island of Guam.

Anona reticulata, "Custard apple" or "Bullock's heart." Flower like yellow hollyhock, which belongs to same family (*Malvaceæ*). Fruit is sweet and mealy; is not so good as the Soursop (*Anona muricata*).

Hibiscus tiliaceus. Its tough bark is very extensively used in Guam for making ropes and strings. The ropes are of splendid quality and do not readily rot in water. Polynesian name, "Hau" or "Fau."

Discorea of several species. Yams, some with enormous tubers, are cultivated; others grow wild, forming impenetrable thickets, with their thorny stocks matting together the Lemoneita and other bushes.

Birdsnest fern (*Asplenium nidus*), called "Galak" by the natives. Growing upon the branches and trunks of trees, and associated with other species of ferns, Davallias polypodiums, and other Epiphytes.

Bilimbini (*Averrhoa bilimbi*). A fruit with a pentagonal starlike cross section and a flavor somewhat like an apple.

Abaca, which yields Manila hemp, was introduced by Filipino prisoners, and is thriving in Guam. The natives do not utilize it, because they do not know how to prepare it.

Anona squamosa, called by natives "Apis." Sugar apple, superior to *Anona reticulata*, or Custard apple.

Canaga odorata, called Ylang-Ylang, has established itself in the islands, its fruits being eaten by the fruit doves and pigeons, who scatter the seeds. Its flowers are very fragrant and yield the celebrated perfume bearing its name.

Cycas circinalis, Chamorro name, Faden; Filipino name, Federico. Intermediate between palm and fern. Interesting as forming fossil of Carboniferous period that is found in coal formations throughout the world. The fruit of the sycas is not generally used elsewhere, but it has been used by the Chamorros from the earliest times as a staple food. The fruit is soaked in water, which is then drawn off. This water is so poisonous that chickens drinking it die. The fruit is then dried and put aside and stored. From this a powder is ground, from which are baked wholesome cakes.

Maringa, the Horse-radish tree. Used for horse-radish in the West Indies.

Oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, and shaddock are abundant. Wild oranges and bergamot are also abundant and are used for washing the hair and clothing.

Pineapples of good quality, mangoes, cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*), rice, corn, sugarcane, but not extensive for lack of labor; coffee good, not much cultivated, same reason.

Farinaceous foods.—Arrowroot (*Tacca pennatifida*), called Polynesian aryl-root; Mantioca, fruit of the *Cycas circinalis*; turmuric (yields curry), arnotto, ginger, capsicum (various kinds), red peppers; betel nuts and betel peppers are planted by natives, the first a product of a palm tree, a species of *Areca*, the second a vine (*Piper betel*), leaves of which are wrapped around a piece of the betel nut, and with the addition of a little lime, chewed by the natives,

The eggplant is cultivated in gardens.

The following trees should also be mentioned:

The mangrove is a tree that grows in shallow water, following the coral reefs out into the ocean, and thus building new land.

Heritiera littoralis grows near the water's edge, has a whitish leaf. Native name "ufa."

Casuarina equisetifolia has foliage like a horse's tail. Common name, "ironwood."

Thespisia populnea. Native name, "kilulu."

Hernandia sonora. Native name, "nonak."

The two trees last named furnish wood of a most excellent quality for boat building.

The cotton tree is found in abundance, and the tree cotton is used for pillows, as in the Philippines, but the staple is of poor quality and is not used in Guam or in the Philippines for making cloth. Vine cotton was introduced into Guam by one of the old governors and is now in a few places growing wild, but it is not cultivated nor is it used for purposes of industry.

BIRDS.

Among the birds found on the island may be mentioned the following:

Asi accipitrinus (owl momo). Not common. Eats lizards.

Halcyon cinnamanea (kingfisher). Very common. Blue, with tawny head. Called "sihig." Does not catch fish, but eats insects.

Collocalia fuchphaga (an edible swift). Very common. Called "jajaguag." These are the birds which make edible nests, but these nests are not eaten in Guam.

Rhipidura urania (pretty fan-tail flycatcher). Common in thickets. Called "chichirika." Its tail, which opens like a fan, is black, with a white margin. It has a chestnut-colored back, white horizontal marks on each side of its beak, and black throat. It has a pretty whistling note.

Myiagray freycineti (small flycatcher). Called "chiguahgan." Common in thickets. Upper parts gray, under surface white, sometimes tinged with chestnut on the breast. When excited a tuft of feathers arises crest-like upon the head.

Myzomela rubratra. A beautiful little scarlet honey eater, with black wings and a long, slender, curved beak. Called, by Chamorros, "eguigy." Very common. Sucks honey from flowers; especially fond of the scarlet hibiscus.

Aplonis kittlitzi. A starling called "sali," resembling somewhat a thrush; the male jet black, the female with streaked breast. It has a note like the American robin's rain song. It is very fond of fruit, especially of the ylang-ylang, which it has pretty well spread over the island.

Corvus kubaryi. A real crow, called "aga" by natives, with a cawing note similar to that of our own common species. Very destructive in cornfields.

Ptilinopus roseicapillus. A rosy-capped, green-feathered fruit dove, called "totot" by the natives.

Turtur dussumieri. The Philippine turtle dove, called by the natives "paloma halumtano," or dove of the forest.

Phlegoenas xanthonura. A handsome chocolate-colored pigeon with white head. There are several rail-like birds inhabiting rice fields and swamps, including a gallinule, a coot, and a gray rail. On the shores are sacred herons, called "chuchuka," the Chinese least bittern, called "kakak," two handsome curlews, called "kalalan," golden plovers, snipe, sandpeckers, turnstones, and a wild duck like a mallard, *Anas oustaleti*, a species found nowhere else in the world than in this group of islands, called by the natives "nganga palau."

Among the sea birds there are the pretty white turn (*Gygys alba*), the common noddy, the white-capped noddy, the tropic bird, the booby, the man-of-war bird, and shearwaters.

MAMMALS.

Flying foxes are numerous. They fly in full daylight, flapping their wings slowly like a crow. They are eaten generally and are one of the usual staples of food. They belong to the genus *Pteropus*, which is widely distributed over India, Ceylon, the Malay Archipelago, and the islands of the Pacific. Besides this and a species of smaller bat, the only mammals are deer, goats, cows, pigs, rats, and mice, all introduced.

REPTILES.

There are no snakes.

There is a large lizard which is common and is a great pest, robbing nests and eating young birds and young chickens. It has a black skin, thickly speckled with a lemon yellow, and is about a meter in length. The smaller lizards are a gecko with padded toes, commonly seen running along the walls and ceilings of habitations, catching flies and other insects, and in the woods a beautiful little species of metallic luster, having several longitudinal bronze stripes down its back, and a brilliant tail of cobalt blue.

INSECTS.

Centipedes and wasps are common, both in doors and out. There is also a small scorpion. The stings of none of these are dangerous. Spiders are common; some are very large, but none are dangerous. There are no tarantulas.

FISHES.

There are a number of fishes and articulates in the fresh-water ponds and streams. These are probably peculiar to the island. The beautiful bright-colored fishes of the reefs and lagoons are probably of wide distribution in tropical waters. The land crab and land and fresh-water mollusks will probably be of interest to the student of natural history.

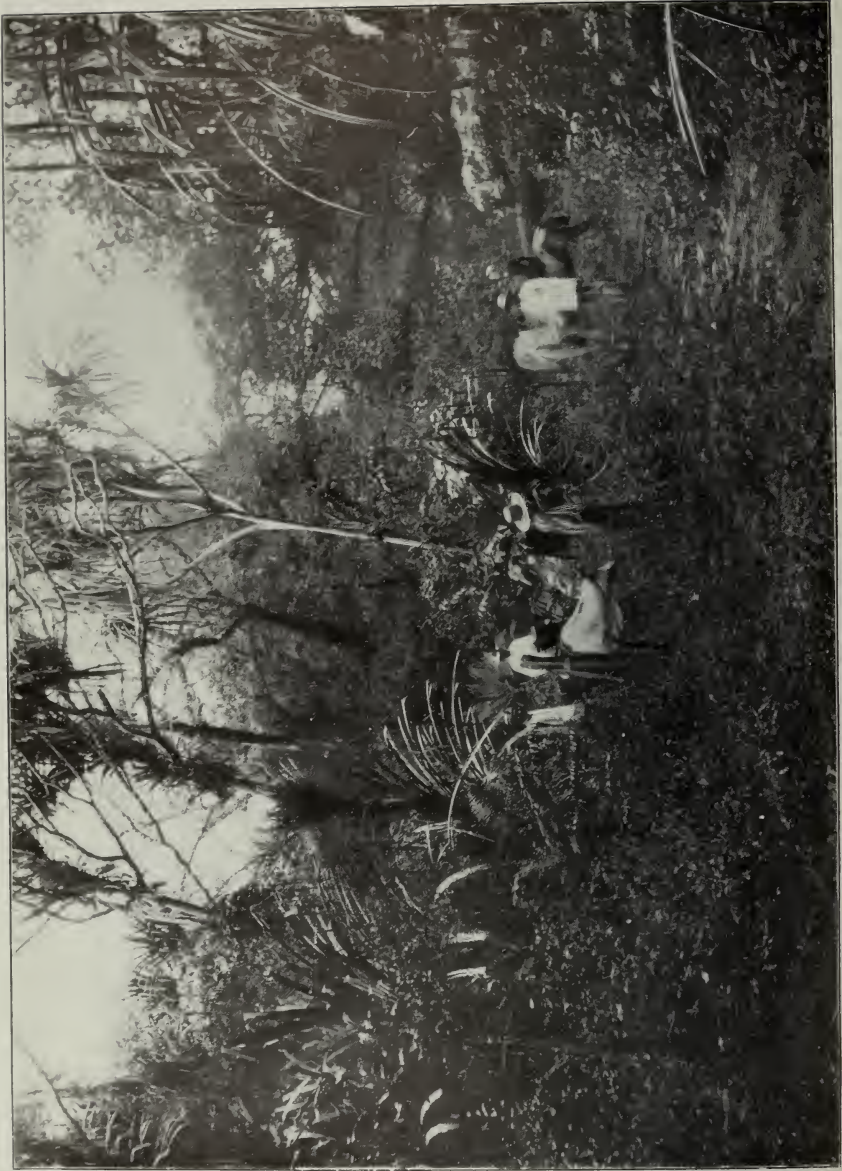
THE COPRA INDUSTRY.

The only industry of any consequence in the island of Guam is the production and exportation of copra, or dried cocoanut.

The price received by natives for copra from traders buying it on the island ranges from \$3 to \$4, Mexican, per hundred



A HUNTER'S ROAD THROUGH A FOREST COVERED WITH FEEDING PARASITES



A JUNGLE ROAD

weight. These merchants receive about double the above price for the product in Japan.

In England copra sells for \$75 per ton, gold.

THE WILD YAM.

The wild yam, a kind of potato, is found in great abundance. It is a rather coarse food, but in case of the failure of crops or the destruction of cocoanuts by hurricanes the yam would answer very well, together with fish and other meat supplies, to give sufficient nourishment for all the inhabitants.

ROADS.

There is a very good road between the landing at Piti on to Agana and for 2 miles beyond along the coast to the north-west. The road is also very good from Apra through Agat and for a few miles beyond; farther on the road circles along the beach, but sometimes going around a spur of solid rock that extends to the water's edge, so that the road is covered with water a few inches in depth. At other points it passes over spurs which extend to the water's edge, thus making very precipitous ascents and descents, so that the road can hardly be called passable for vehicles of any kind.

At Umata is a harbor where the Spanish galleons rode at anchor and where the sailors came for water. The commercial importance of this place was so great that for very many years a palace for the governor was maintained and used by him for a residence during the times the ships from Spain frequented the place. The palace and also the church at Umata were destroyed by an earthquake in the year 1849. In front of the church now standing at Umata is a stone slab which bears the following inscription:

Por efecto de un grande havydo en 23 de Enero de 1849 quedo destrozado este Yglesya y se reedyfico en el mysmo govor el Sor Don Pablo Perez.

(This church was destroyed the 23d day of January, 1849, by a great earthquake, and was rebuilt the same year, Don Pablo Perez being the governor at the time.)

The palace was not rebuilt.

To the north of Umata along the east side of the island the roads are only paths.

The road across the island from Agano to Pago is fairly good. Many years ago a Spanish governor constructed this

road, and halfway across the island, at the side of the road, there still stands a cross bearing the following inscription:

Se compuso este camino desde Agana a Pago para parsar carretas por primera ves en 1853 por direccion del gobernador, Don Pablo Perez.

(This road from Agana to Pago, for the passage of vehicles, was constructed in the year 1833, under direction of the governor, Don Pablo Perez.)

This road, however, has for many years been out of repair.

The road from Ynarajan to Apra, diagonally across the island, is only a path, and where it approaches the rivers it has been cut down by use until it is so narrow that a large horse could not pass through it. The embankments forming the sides of these approaches, sometimes of earth and at other places of soft stone, are at places as high as a horse's head.

All the roads except the one from Piti through Agana become very bad in the wet season, but as all the towns are on the coast communication by sea is always available.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

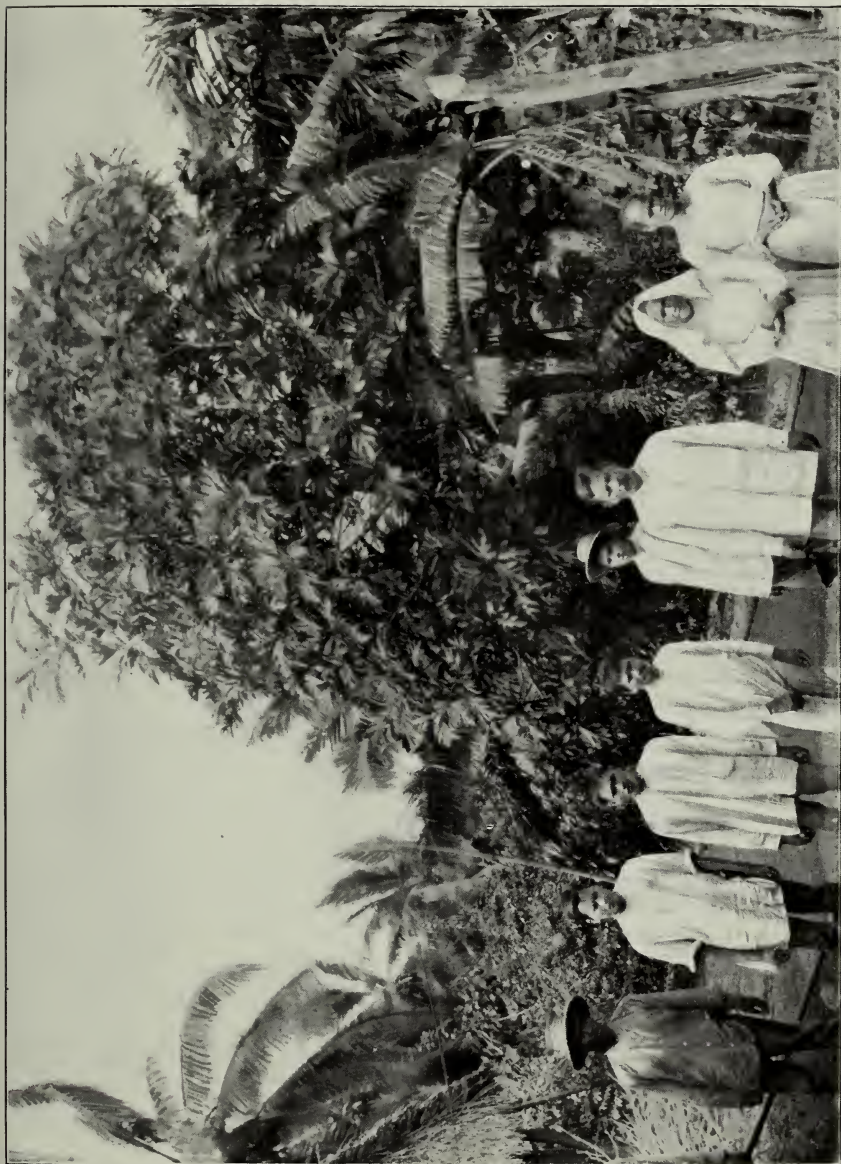
We found the towns very neat, indeed. In Agana probably half of the houses are built of stone; the other houses are of nipa and bamboo, very much like the houses in Luzon.

Agat and Samai have a very few stone houses, but in Umata, Merizo, and Ynarajan, the best houses are of wood and the rest of bamboo.

THE PEOPLE.

The people are very cordial and friendly. At every town we entered we were met by the leading men of the place, at two places with United States flags flying. White flags were upon many of the houses, bells were rung, and other efforts were made by the natives to manifest regard for the Americans. I saw a few people who I was informed were pure Chamorros, and they impressed me very favorably. Their features were regular, their forms erect, and they were in all respects fine physical specimens. The people seemed very desirous of establishing the kindest relations with the Americans, and their conduct impressed me with the idea that they hoped for and expected great advantages to come to the island from American rule.

There is very little money on the island. Wages are very low. The teacher at Umata had a nice school of little chil-



OUR HOST AND HIS FAMILY AT HIS RANCH NEAR SANTA ROSA PEAK. BREAD-FRUIT TREE IN BACKGROUND.



dren and his pay was only 3 pesos, equal to about \$1.50 gold, per month. I understand that the pay has been, or is about to be, increased to \$6, Mexican, per month.

THE CAROLINE ISLANDERS.

A short distance north of Agana is the settlement of from 75 to 100 Caroline Islanders. They preserve the native customs and methods of dress and have quite the appearance of American Indians. They are industrious and peaceable. They were brought to the island for employment as farm laborers, but now they seem to all have their own houses; or more properly, huts, and they make a living by cultivating cocoanuts and small patches of ground and by catching fish. Their civilization is very far behind that of the other inhabitants. They have no floors to their dwellings, and present a very untidy appearance both personally and in their habitations.

GUAM.

Guam, also spelled by some voyagers and explorers Gwam, Guajan, and Guahan, is the most southerly of this chain of islands (the Marianas). They extend in a northerly and southerly direction between latitudes $13^{\circ} 12'$ north and $20^{\circ} 32'$ north a distance of about 420 miles, and are all volcanic. They were discovered March 6, 1521, by Magallanes, but he only saw the isles of Aguigan, Saypan, and Tinian. The first named, Aguigan, is uninhabited and contains 5 square miles.

Tinian, separated from Aguigan by a channel 5 miles in width, is 10 miles from north to south and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from east to west. In 1876 its population was 200. Saypan, also spelled Seypan and Saipan, is very close to Tinian. It is 14 miles long, and like Tinian, is very fertile. It was once populous, but in 1876 its population, mostly centered in the town of Garapa, on the east coast, was about 800.

These islands, being near the route taken by the Spanish ships from Acapulco to Manila and on their return voyage, were found to be valuable to Spain, and the group was finally, in 1565, taken by Legaspi in the name of the Spanish Crown. They were used as a stopping place to procure water and fresh provisions.

THE DONATION OF MARIA OF AUSTRIA.

In 1668 Maria Ana, of Austria, widow of Philip IV of Spain, donated a large sum of money for the education of the inhabitants of these islands, and the name of the Mariana Islands was given to them.

The principal mission was established at Guam, and my information was that the fund was deposited in Manila and that the Government of Spain was recognized as the trustee of the fund, but since the overthrow of Spanish power at Manila in May, 1898, parties who are interested in the proper use of this donation have not been able to learn in whose custody the fund was then placed.

I respectfully recommend that inquiry be made of the Spanish Government with a view of having the fund restored to the use as directed by the donor.

When about leaving Manila I met Col. Cristobal de Aguilar, an officer of the general staff of the Spanish army. He had been sent by the Spanish Government to gather up property in the islands which the treaty of Paris recognized as still belonging to Spain. He had recently reached Manila from Guam, where he had spent some time in performing his duty. He was very courteous and gave me much information regarding the island.

With regard to this fund he said:

There is at Agana a school founded by Queen Maria Ana, of Austria, for the education of the native children of the Mariana Archipelago. The school is called "Colegio de San Juan de Letran." The endowment consists of a rental of 3,000 pesos a year, produced by a capital of 80,000 pesos, which is here in Manila, managed by the authorities of charitable institutions. The King of Spain is the trustee of the institution, and is represented by the governor of the Marianas. I can not say, now that our sovereignty there is lost and the archipelago is divided between you and the Germans, whether the endowment will revert to the Crown of Spain, or whether it will be divided between you and the Germans, or whether it will remain intact.

If it should be determined to divide the fund between the dependencies of the two countries, viz, the United States and Germany, it would no doubt be prorated according to population, which would continue the bulk of the income to the support of the college at Agana in the island of Guam.

In 1668 the Spaniards founded the Catholic mission at Guam under the direction of Padre de Sanvitores. The influence of the Christian mission was soon extended over the other inhabited islands, and many of the natives became members of the Catholic Church.

WAR AND PESTILENCE REDUCED POPULATION.

The mutual good understanding, however, did not last long between the missionaries and the natives, who, after some months had elapsed, began to revolt against them. They attacked the fort and killed several of the Spaniards, but European discipline and firearms prevailed, and they were obliged to yield. The war of extermination and the emigration to other islands so reduced the population of Guam that when Dampier came hither, in 1688—that is, twenty years after the arrival of Padre Sanvitores—he found very few inhabitants.

The exercise of authority by Spanish officials was met with more or less resistance until 1695, when quiet was at last restored, but the devastation caused by the revolt and deaths resulting from an epidemic which prevailed in many of the islands made a fearful work of devastation on nearly all of them, and Anson states that when he visited the island of Tinian he found it entirely deserted by human beings, and only inhabited by wild hogs and cattle.

LEGENDS AS TO POPULATION.

Most extravagant legends exist as to the former density of the population of this and other islands. Some Spanish writers assert that the population of the island of Guam alone at one time was as much as 30,000.

The reports of Padre Sanvitores have been quoted to sustain these large estimates. He says that during the first year of his labors he baptized 13,000 people and converted 20,000, but these statements, like the others to which allusion has been made, are certainly very much overrated.

From the statistics gathered by Commander Sanchez y Zayas there were 4,060 inhabitants in 1800, which number increased to 5,406 in 1818; to 8,609 in 1849, and to 9,500 in

1856. But in the last-named year smallpox broke out in the archipelago and in the course of that year carried off half the people, reducing the number to 4,556 souls. In 1865 the population was reckoned at 5,610, of which 4,824 were on Guam, 335 on Rota, 18 on Tinian, and 435 on Saypan, the other islands being uninhabited. The present estimate of 9,000 may be taken as an approximately correct statement of the population of Guam.

While under Spanish rule the entire group was under the control of the military governor, residing at Agana or Umata.

The indigenous race called Charmorros very much resemble the Tagals and Visayos, but some writers contend that they are perhaps more indolent—a fault compensated for by good qualities, of which sobriety and unselfishness may claim notice.

The Caroline islanders, who have been imported, are naturally inoffensive, and can not be said to be indolent.

PREHISTORIC MONUMENTS.

The primitive inhabitants of the archipelago have left some memorials of their talent behind them, like those of the monuments of Easter Island at the opposite extreme of the Pacific Islands. In Tinian their structures are said to be remarkable. They are described in Lord Anson's Voyage, where a view is given of one, and they are mentioned by other and later visitors. Lieutenant Mortimer says they consisted, in the state he saw them, of two ranges of columns, either of stone or composition, and of a pyramidal form, 5 feet 4 inches broad at the base and 14 feet high, having large semiglobes, 5 feet 10 inches in diameter, placed on the tops, with their flat surface upward.

These singular structures, which are not all exactly alike, are supposed by Freycinet to be the supports of a wooden ceiling, to which the roofs of the principal houses were affixed. But this opinion is not participated in by other authors, and a further examination points to the inference that they are sepulchral monuments of the former inhabitants. There are numerous similar remains on the other islands, especially at Asan, near Agana, in Guam, but here they are small and constructed of stone. I examined these structures which are located near Asan. They did not impress

me as being at all remarkable. They were less than one-third of the height of the monuments described by Lieutenant Mortimer.

CLIMATE.

It rains very heavily in the Marianas, and it may be affirmed that there are no dry and rainy seasons. It rains nearly every day. The enormous evaporation of the Pacific is condensed in passing over the islands, so that, with winds from every quarter, rain is abundant at all periods of the year. The *Narvaez*, commanded by Commander D. E. Sanchez, was at Guam in December, 1864, the period of the so-called dry season, but rain was abundant every day, and the natives were surprised at the weather being considered as wet.

I was on the island three entire days and parts of two days at the period of the year called the dry season. During two of them, February 7 and February 10, there were several very heavy rains and numerous gentle showers, each lasting from fifteen to thirty minutes. One day—the 7th—we had only a few gentle showers, but no heavy rains, and during two days—the 6th and 9th—there was no rain at all in the parts of the island where we were then journeying.

The temperature is mild and much cooler than that of the Philippines, but the inhabitants declared that the heat in August and September was almost suffocating. This must arise from the interruption of the northeast trade wind, which blows throughout the year with the exception of these two months, during which the effects of the southwest monsoon apparently reach to the Marianas. At this time there is generally a dead calm, for the monsoon itself has not sufficient force to reach the archipelago. It is therefore the season of intense heat, rain, and storms, and frequently of terrible hurricanes.

Admiral Krusenstern makes the following observations on this subject:

The Marianas lie in the region of the north tropic, and consequently in that of the northeast trade winds. But this is not the prevalent wind. The northeast and southwest monsoons, which are met with in the China Sea, on the coasts of China, and near the Philippine Islands, extend as far as the Marianas, and sometimes even beyond them; so that the limits between the monsoons and the trade winds must be found somewhere near this archipelago.

CURRENTS.

Currents generally following the directions of the winds, it is probable that it is also the case near the Marianas. But Captain Golownin met with a rapid current bearing to the northeast, although the wind blew from that quarter; and a Spanish officer affirms that a similar current generally flows in this part; but this phenomenon may proceed from some local source, and is but an exception and does not affect the general rule.

From recent observations it is stated that the currents in the Mariana Archipelago set to the southwest at the rate of about three-fourths of a mile an hour during nine months of the year, and to the northeast during the three remaining months.

Between the islands of Tinian and Aguijan a violent current was remarked in the Centurian, the direction of which was alternately south-southeast, north-northwest. This would prove the existence of regular tides. The flood which bore to the north-northwest was more rapid than the ebb, and lasted longer. Pasco-Thomas also remarked that during the Syzygies the flood was 2 feet less than at the quadrature, which is contrary to what usually occurs. The greatest rise of water was 8 feet; with southwest winds the flood rose higher than with other winds. From later observations the tides are found to be insignificant, the greatest rise not exceeding 3 feet.

When the horizon was overcast to the southwest, northwest, and west with a black mass, not high, the sea began to break on the inner banks of Luis Harbor. It also occurred that, notwithstanding the continuance of the easterly winds, the southwest and westerly sweli rendered the narrow passages between these reefs impracticable. Freycinet states that during his stay storms accompanied by rain were very frequent, but of short duration. Thunder was never heard.

The monsoons are felt at the Marianas; that from the west takes place from the middle of June to the middle of October. The wind, however, only blows violently for three months of the year. Hurricanes are comparatively rare; earthquakes, on the contrary, are tolerably frequent. Of the first-mentioned scourge there had not been one for seven years.

From 1850 to 1875 fifteen typhoons or hurricanes were experienced at Guam, eight of them occurring in the month of November, two in February, three in April, and one in June and September.

According to Don Luis de Torres the months from July to November are the season of bad weather, storms, thunder, and rain; and in December, January, and February the weather is variable. March, April, May, and June are the finest; the breeze then comes from east and northeast. The months when the winds blow strongest are August, September, October, and November; they blow at these periods from northwest to southwest by west, and sometimes from south and southeast, but in general rather between north and west and from north itself.

Observations on the winds, etc., by Lieutenant Camargo, 1873: The winds in these islands follow the general law of the northeast trade wind. They are sometimes modified by the monsoons of the China Sea, on the limit of which they lie. The southwest monsoon is only light, but the northeast is fresher and blows longer. It lasts from the middle of October to the end of June, which is the finest season. During July and August it blows from the southwest; it has less strength, but is accompanied by strong squalls and heavy rains. It rains sometimes during the northeast monsoon, but it never lasts longer than three days. The northeast monsoon is strongest during December and January; at the end of February it becomes feeble, turns to east and even, though rarely, to east-southeast; it freshens in the latter half of March and blows moderately. After this it dies away gradually till July, when the southwest monsoon sets in.

Hurricanes follow here the same laws as in the China Sea. Their influence is rarely felt at the change of the monsoon from northeast to southwest, but at this period there are strong breezes or nortades. Hurricanes are only felt in September and October, at the change of the northeast monsoon, when the northern islands of the archipelago are often devastated.

The currents are modified by those of the China Sea, running to the southwest for nine months and to the northeast for the other three months following the monsoons, the southwest setting about three quarters of a mile an hour.

THE CEDED ISLAND.

Guam, Guajan, or Guahan is the southernmost and is the principal of the Marianas, inasmuch as it is the largest of them and has nearly all the population.

It is the only one inhabited to any extent, the population in 1873 amounting to about 7,000, but at the present time is fully 9,000.

I attach as Exhibit "A" a map of the island of Guam. It is shaped something like the sole of a shoe. It is 29 miles in length, northeast by north, and is southwest by south, and of irregular breadth, 10 miles where widest, narrowing in its center to but little more than 3 miles. Except on the northeast side, where there is no landing, it is bordered throughout the greater part of its circuit with a chain of reefs, which are uncovered at times. Dampier thus describes the island:

At a distance it appears flat and uneven, but coming near it you will find that it stands shelving, and the east side, which is much the highest, is fenced with steep rocks that oppose the violence of the sea, which continually rages against it, being driven by the constant trade wind, and on that side there is no anchoring, except for small boats. The west side is pretty low and full of small sandy bays, divided with as many rocky points. The soil of the island is reddish, dry, and indifferently fruitful. The fruits are chiefly rice, pineapples, watermelons, muskmelons, oranges, and bread fruit. The cocoanut tree grows by the sea on the west side in great groves, 3 or 4 miles in length and 1 or 2 miles broad.

The north side of the island is rather low, the small hills of Santa Rosa, about 650 feet high, being the only elevations. I was guided to the top of this elevation by a very courteous native, Don Gregorio Peres, who owned a well-cultivated ranch in its vicinity. From this peak the ocean to the north and the table and rolling lands to the south were in full view.

The southern part of the island is more mountainous, Mount Tiniquio forming several peaks of no great elevation.

Point Ajayan, the southeast extremity of Guam, is in latitude $13^{\circ} 14'$ north, longitude $144^{\circ} 44'$ east. To the west of it is Ajayan (Ahayan) Bay, which is singularly obstructed by reefs. The south end of Guam is an uninterrupted sandy beach, fronted by reefs, having two or three small islands on it. Cocus Island, formerly called Daneono, and near it Bali Island, lie $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the southwest point of Guam. It is a mile long, low and barren, with some trees, among which

is a single cocoanut tree which gives it its name. It is surrounded by reefs which, extending to the northward, form between it and the actual southwest point of Guam the small boat harbor of Merizo. The whole of this part of Guam should be cautiously approached.

UNSURVEYED SHOALS.

Shoals called Santa Rosa Shoals are said to lie to the south-southwest of Guam, and although their existence is questioned by some navigators, including Admiral Krusenstern, I think the locality should be carefully surveyed. Those who report having passed over the locality were upon vessels of very light draft, which could pass safely over shoals or reefs that would be fatal to the large ships which now traverse these waters.

Dampier reports seeing shoals in 1686. He says:

We sailed over a rocky shoal, on which there was but 4 fathoms of water and an abundance of fish swimming about the rocks.

A Spanish galleon arrived from Acapulco while Dampier lay at Guam, but avoiding Dampier's ships, sailed to the southward and struck on this shoal, knocking off her rudder, and not getting clear till after three days' hard labor. It must be a considerable distance off, for after some hours' sail they sighted Guam 8 leagues distant. On Cantova's chart it is made 20 leagues in extent, east-northeast and west-southwest, and about half as broad. Its position may be about latitude $12^{\circ} 30'$ north, longitude $144^{\circ} 15'$ east.

On Mr. Dalrymple's chart a bank, discovered in 1740 by Galdez, is made to be 20 miles to the southwest of Guam in latitude 13° , but this has not since been found. An American vessel, among others, passed over the site in 1804 without finding the bottom. This may be the same as that mentioned by Dampier, but some navigators think it is probably not of the extent delineated by Cantova.

In 1873 it was stated that in this, the southwest part of Guam, the people were much afflicted with leprosy, but this affliction seems now to be much less than formerly. When the Spaniards left there were six lepers in the leper hospital at Asan; all but one of these were allowed to leave, and are supposed to be scattered over the island. I saw one man at

Merizo who had the appearance of a leper, and at Pago I met a man who was pronounced a leper.

The people do not seem to dread the disease, and many contend that it is not communicated to well persons by ordinary daily association.

The town of Merizo, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward of Umata Bay, at that time, 1873, it is said, contained only 22 houses and 146 lazy and dirty inhabitants, the only house that was habitable being that of the padre.

When I visited this place, February 9, 1900, the condition was very much improved. The streets, houses, and people all had a very neat and tidy appearance. The people came out to meet us before we reached the place. They had a large United States flag, fired guns and rang bells of welcome, and displayed white flags upon all their houses. They were very courteous, and entertained our party, consisting of Lieutenant Safford, Mr. Garrett, and myself with a very good dinner. The town now has about 300 people.

Umata Bay, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles northward of Cocus Island, is about one-third of a mile deep east and west, its entrance being 3 cables wide. It is perfectly sheltered between north and south and by the east, but in the season of westerly winds, or from June to September, it is imprudent or perhaps impossible to remain here on account of the heavy seas sent in.

The south coast of the bay is mountainous from Cape Chalan Aniti to its head, where is the river Umata or Saloupa, the usual watering place. The north coast of the bay, where the town stands, is low. The church, built at the foot of the mountain, fronts the eastern part of the bay. A small rivulet, the Sabo, flows between the church and the governor's house. Behind the town the hills rise in an amphitheater, and are neither high nor remarkable. On the south side of the bay, on the contrary, Inago Mount, opposite the ruins of the governor's house, is remarkable; and farther west is another of 120 or 130 feet high, on the summit of which is the Fort Nuestra Señora de la Soledad. Between these two hills flows a rivulet of excellent water, called the Chioreto.

Umata was destroyed by an earthquake on January 25, 1849, as shown by stone inscriptions on the ruins of the governor's house and the church, and in 1875 it was found to be

a wretched place, with only 157 inhabitants. Although the fortifications still look imposing on paper, they have not a single gun. Umata has changed very much for the better since 1875. The people met me at some distance from the town. As I approached they fired guns, rang bells, and made all possible display of welcome and good feeling toward our Government. They insisted upon our partaking of an entertainment which they had prepared, and in many ways exhibited a desire to receive us with cordiality. The school children, with their bright, intelligent faces, the girls with neat dresses and the boys with equally neat clothing, were brought out in a body and presented to us.

Here, as in other towns, everything had a clean and cheerful appearance. The town now has about 200 people. I regretted I could not take time to climb the hill and examine old "Fuerte Nuestra Señora de la Soledad." Its appearance on the hill overlooking the bay indicated that in olden times it was a fortress well up to the period when it was constructed and when it had guns and soldiers to defend it. The other forts were much less pretentious.

Point Pougouene, the south entrance point of Umata Bay, is low, pointed, and guarded by a narrow chain of reefs, extending nearly a cable west of it. On the north point of the bay is an isolated and picturesque rock, on which point St. Angel is built, approached by steps cut in rock. About a cable north of it is another, Fort San José. A ruined battery at the bottom of the bay, opposite the church, is Nuestra Señora del Carmen. Fort San José and Nuestra de la Soledad are plainly discernible by their whiteness.

The anchorage is $7\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, sand and shells, with Fort St. Angel bearing NE. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. and Fort Nuestra Señora de la Soledad SE. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., in the mouth of the bay.

From Umata Bay the coast trends NW. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., 3 miles to Point Facpi, in latitude $13^{\circ} 19' 50''$ north, longitude $144^{\circ} 37''$ east, forming several sinuosities in the space, the deepest of which is Cetti Bay, as large as that of Umata. Point Facpi is remarkable for being pointed, projecting, and terminating in isolated rock, joined to the shore by a breaking reef, uncovered at low water; thence to Point Orote, the west point of the peninsula of the same name, the coast presents a bay of 6 miles opening and 2 miles in extent, in which

are several coves and islets. The town of Agat is at the head of this bay, and off it there is good anchorage in northeast winds, but the landing is difficult on account of the reefs. The land is quite fertile, and the general appearance is pleasing.

Agat is now one of the most important places next to Agana. In 1876 it contained only 36 native houses, a poor church, and a stone house for the padre.

When I approached the town every possible expression of welcome to Americans was manifested. Their one little cannon saluted, small arms were fired, and the bells were rung. The padre was absent, but his commodious house was occupied by a Spaniard, who, with the leading men of the place, gave us a very nice luncheon. The streets, houses, and people all presented a very clean appearance. To the southwest of Agat, 2 miles distant, is Aloupan, or Alutung Island, at the west extremity of a reef, stretching two-thirds of a mile off Point Bauge. From Agat to Orote Point the distance is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to northwest. The southwest face of the Orote Peninsula is formed by a cliff. The whole of this peninsula is madreporic, and can not be traversed on account of the prodigious number of rocks and precipices which cover it.

THE HARBOR—PORT SAN LUIS D'APRA.

From Point Orote, near which is a small island, the coast trends first east by south, then southeast by south, to the village of Apra, built on the isthmus, with a rude landing place; thence it turns to the east and north, thus forming a large indentation, nearly in the shape of a V, the opening of which is nearly closed by a long, narrow coral island named Cabras, or Apapa, and numerous reefs.

The bay is very extensive and safe, but has a great many banks, coral rocks, and islets, especially in the southeast part. The entrance is contracted by the continuation of Cabras Island in the form of a line of reefs, the Luminan Reefs, and the Pirado or Catalan Banks, which come within about one-third of a mile of Orote Island, leaving a deep channel, the usual entrance. In 1873 the entrance was stated to be only 2 cables wide, Catalan Bank having extended to the southward.

The distance between Apapa and Cape Orote is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a west-southwest direction, but Luminan Reefs, extending $1\frac{1}{4}$

miles westward of Apapa Island, contract the passage to one-half the width, which, besides this, is made still more difficult by Catalan Bank, lying precisely in the middle of the passage. But as there is a good passage on either side of this shoal half a mile in width, this entrance would be scarcely dangerous if care be taken to mark its two extremities with buoys or flags. The depth in the passage to the northeast of the bank being not more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, coral bottom, Captain Kotzebue advises ships to pass by the channel southwest of the bank and to keep as close as possible to the Orote side, where the depth of water is sufficient for the largest ships.

After passing beyond the bank a basin is entered, where anchorage may be taken if circumstances demand it; but as the water in it is of a very great depth and the bottom is bad, it would be better, if the winds and tides allow, to keep on the course to the inner part of the harbor, where you may enter at the distance of a quarter of a mile off the small island of Santa Cruz in 15 fathoms.

The *Warren* entered the harbor by running quite close to Orote Point. This entrance is narrow, but is much the best and safest. The *Yosemite* was lying at anchor when we entered. The *Solace* came on the 7th and the *Brutus* on the 9th, so that at one time four large ships were together in the harbor. To these was added a small trading schooner, which gave the place quite a business appearance. The officers of the *Yosemite* had just completed a survey of the harbor, the notes of which are on the way to Washington. I was not able to learn what was recommended by them, but from such examination of the harbor as I could make, aided by old charts, it is very clear that the harbor can be easily much improved. A railroad can be run across the shallow water which separates the island of Cabras from the mainland, then along the island to a point to be selected, and from that point a pier or mole can be run out to deep water, so as to deliver coal to ships. This mole or pier could be cheaply constructed of stone.

At the period of Kotzebue's visit in 1817 there was a battery of three 6-pounders on this island. The battery has long since been removed. In the summer of 1898, when our naval ship, the *Charleston*, commanded by Captain Glass, was ordered to take possession of the isle of Guam fire was opened upon

this fort, which, of course, made no reply. The Spanish governor at Agana heard the firing and supposed he was honored by a salute from a naval ship of a friendly nation, and he hastened to send an officer to express his acknowledgment and regrets that he had no gun with which he could return the compliment.

In the center of the basin is a rock, level with the water, on which stands Fort Santa Cruz, in latitude $13^{\circ} 25' 45''$ north, longitude $144^{\circ} 39' 45''$ east. The usual anchorage is about 2 cables to the north of this in a basin of 4 to 15 fathoms, mud, surrounded by coral patches 2 or 3 feet beneath the surface. The channels leading to it are frequently narrow, the last before entering being not more than 125 yards wide. The edges or sides of the patches are very steep, and they may be approached almost to touching. The best anchorage is in 22 fathoms, coral sand, with the west end of Cabras Island bearing northeast and Fort Santa Cruz SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. The tide rises from 3 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Outside the harbor the current sets constantly to the westward.

. Landing is very inconvenient, the shore being everywhere fringed with coral reefs. The best landing, if wishing to proceed to Agana, is at Ponto Piti, opposite Cabras Island, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the anchorage. There is a small pier.

From the entrance of the port to the island of Santa Cruz the distance is 2 miles. It would perhaps be dangerous to attempt to beat in and out against a contrary wind, as the reports say was done by Kotzebue. It would probably be more prudent to wait for the west wind, which springs up every morning at daybreak, and to tow through the narrowest part of the passage. A small river falls into the harbor at three-fourths of a mile eastward of Santa Cruz Island, and this is the watering place; but the boats ought to be sent at high tide, because at other times it would be difficult to reach the mouth of the river. The casks are filled at low water, and the boats are compelled to wait for high water to get off again. At Sumaye, westward of Santa Cruz Island, some beef, fowls, eggs, and vegetables may be obtained.

Under Spanish rule the port dues amounted from 50 cents on Spanish vessels of less than 10 tons to \$5.50 on vessels of 750 tons and over. Foreign vessels paid double these rates.

The shores of the bay of Avra were depopulated, and the



FATHER PALOMA'S CHURCH, AGAÑA.



WATER SUPPLY OF AGAÑA.



PRINCIPAL STREET IN AGAÑA.



STREET IN AGAÑA.

village of Apra, at the head of the bay of Ajayan, in the southern part of the island, Tarafofo, on the east coast, and Ilic, near it, disappeared during the smallpox epidemic of 1859. There was only one physician in the whole archipelago, and the smallpox ran its course, and in some places left not a single survivor.

Soumaye, on the west side of the beach at Apra Harbor, is the place chiefly resorted to by the vessels lying here. In 1876 it had 29 decent houses. It now claims 900 people. It is due west of Fort Santa Cruz.

From San Luis D'Apra the coast runs to the northeast and then north $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to Point Acahi-Fanahi, a perpendicular rock, near which lies the small island of Gapan. The reefs from Apra Island reach to the latter. At $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Point Acahi-Fanahi is Point Adeloup, better known to the inhabitants as Punta del Diablo on account of the extreme rapidity of the currents, which make it very difficult to be doubled. A sandy beach commences immediately after Point del Diablo, which trends to the east of north, forming the bay of Agana, in the middle of which is the harbor and town of Agana. Aloupan or Alutung Island forms the northeast extremity of this bay. It nearly touches Point Apurguan or Aquequan, and makes apparently a secure anchorage, but it is too shallow except for small boats.

AGANA, THE CAPITAL.

Agana contains the principal part of the inhabitants of the Marianas, and bears the lofty title of the city of San Ignacio de Agana, but it is a small town of about 6,400 inhabitants. Some years ago the greater part of the houses were but poor Indian cabins, thatched with cocoanut leaves, and contained but a few stone houses for the better classes. Now there are many stone houses and others built of substantial material. The chief buildings are the governor's house, the arsenal, the barracks, the church, and the college. The last was founded in 1673, the first establishment in the archipelago. There was a convict establishment here. The streets are wide, clean, and regular; a small but clear stream traverses the city, and it is crossed by two stone bridges, and the appearance of the place, with its rich vegetation, is pleasant. Women are seen daily washing clothing in the river. The

bank is almost, if not quite, perpendicular, and a person standing in the water, close to the bank, is immersed to the depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. The women stand in this way, facing the bank, upon which rests their washboard, and thus wash working clothes for hours at a time. Trailing vines and grass, fresh and green, grow close to the water's edge, making a picturesque and interesting scene.

A large portion of the half-breed Chamorros are copper colored, with extremely light hair, a feature which has arisen from the intercourse with American and English whalers. Prior to the opening of the Japanese ports they frequently came here. Their visits are now rare.

The town is built on the seashore, but in the most inconvenient position, and the landings are obstructed by breaking reefs. There is not even anchorage before it, for the coral bottom renders a stay impossible, and to put out to sea at every indication of a storm would be attended by much hazard. The usual and better plan of calling here is for the vessel to proceed to San Luis D'Apra, for which a pilot may be obtained. There is a good road between Piti, the landing place, and Agana.

An incident of the dangerous nature of Agana Bay was afforded by the wreck of the British ship *Invincible*, January 5, 1856. She came in without a pilot and insisted on leaving next day. With some assistance, she got out, but was immediately dashed to pieces on the rocks to the west of the entrance. The crew were saved with difficulty.

The coast from Apuequan Point to Point Tumun is of steep rocks, and all the detached points hence to the northward of the island are absolutely alike. At $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the northeast of Point Tumun is Point de los Amantes, Tumun Bay lying between them. This bay appears to be filled with reefs, but there are several passages through it, where boats can reach the shore without difficulty. Near the middle of the bay and to the south of the village of Gnaton, a cross was erected to the memory of Padre Sanvitores, the martyr of the Marianas, who was killed on this point by a native chief while he was baptizing a child.

From Point de los Amantes to Point Nigo the coast trends north-northeast. But little of the land has been cultivated and there are but few inhabitants. Southward of this latter point is the exposed anchorage of Falcone.

Point Ritidian, the northwest point of Guam, is in latitude $13^{\circ} 38' 45''$ north, longitude $144^{\circ} 51' 58''$ east. A short distance inland the perpendicular hills form, scarcely without interruption, the circuit of the island on the east side. The coral reefs trend to the southeast from Point Ritidian to Point Tagua, forming the shore. From this the land trends east a mile to Point Patay, the northeast point of the island.

The eastern coast of the island, as far as Tarafofo Harbor, offers no shelter to the navigator, and ought therefore to be avoided during the eastern monsoon. The only openings are Pago Harbor, in latitude $13^{\circ} 24\frac{1}{2}''$, accessible only for boats, and Ilic Bay, 2 miles to the southward, and equally important.

Port Tarafofo, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Ilic Bay, is the only harbor, next to San Luis, which will receive vessels at all seasons of the year. There are no rocks in it, nor is there any danger. It is formed of two small, deep bays, the northern of which, Tarafofo, is open to the east, in which direction it is half a mile long and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cables wide. The other, on the south side of the entrance, is smaller, and is called Paicpouc Cove. Tarafofo River, the most considerable in Guam, enters the head of the bay. Madreporic rocks, very steep, descend on both sides of the harbor to the water. That of Mahilouc, on the north side, is celebrated in the history of the country. A point at the head of the bay, on the south end of the sandy beach, is in latitude $13^{\circ} 18' 9''$ north, longitude $144^{\circ} 46' 14''$ east. There is no village in that vicinity.

From Tarafofo to Ulomnia or Hounlodgna Bay, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the southwest, the land is low, with sandy beaches and rocky points. The bay is only fit for boats. Ynarajan Bay, a mile farther to the southwest, is a quarter of a mile wide in the opening and half a mile deep, but reefs fringing the shore considerably contract the anchorage. It is open from east to south, and during westerly winds a vessel would be perfectly safe in it, but the harbor would give but little protection against winds from the east, and especially from the southeast.

Agfayan Bay, three-fourths of a mile southwest of Ynarajan, is smaller than the latter. It is said to have good anchorage for vessels of less than 15 feet draft. It is open to the east-northeast, and at its head is a small brook where

boats can readily procure water. Agayan Point, the southeast point of Guam, has been before mentioned.

The village of Ynarajan is on the southwest side of Ynarajan Bay. In 1875 it had 276 inhabitants, a church, and a house for the priest. At the head of the bay are several streams. Point Goal, on the north side of the entrance, is in latitude $13^{\circ} 16' 30''$ north, longitude $144^{\circ} 45' 18''$ east.

At the last census the town had 518 people. It is now supposed to have about 550. Our party spent a night at Ynarajan and was received with the most marked hospitality. We were met by the leading citizens as we approached, and it was touching to see the efforts of all the people to show respect to the American Government. Guns were fired, bells rung, and the little son of the town governor walked by my side playing the accordeon. We were taken to the best house in the place, where we were entertained by the people. We were given an excellent supper and were furnished comfortable beds with very clean, nice, snow-white sheets and pillow-cases. The next morning the population, including the women, called. We were given a good breakfast and six of the citizens insisted upon accompanying us to Apra, a distance of nearly, if not quite, 15 miles. It rained during most of the morning, at times the fall being quite heavy. In this and in all our travels on the island we avoided drinking water. It is supposed that the sickness of our marines at Agana was due to this cause. A plant for distilling water was therefore erected at that place, which seemed to remove the difficulties in that locality. We, however, had no inconvenience, as we were continually passing cocoanut groves, and the natives would climb a tree and drop one or more cocoanuts for each member of the party. The cocoanut milk we always found delicious and refreshing. The road or path from Ynarajan to Apra passed over very high hills, separated by deep gulleys through which run streams, one of which could properly be called a river. These and the wet, slippery road made traveling difficult, but the views from the high hills were grand and imposing. This route, moreover, was much shorter than the road we had passed over the day before, being only about half its distance. At Apra we embarked for Sumai, and from that place hastened to the ship.

ADMINISTRATION.

There is no question but that the governor and his aid, Lieutenant Safford, have used their best judgment in framing the orders which have become the laws of the island of Guam. I attach to my report these orders, Nos. 1 to 14:

General Order No. 1, dated August 16, 1899, prohibited the disposal of liquors to any person who was not a resident of the island prior to August 7.

General Order No. 2, same date, prohibited the importation of liquors except by special license.

General Order No. 3, August 21, 1899, prohibited the sale of land without first obtaining the consent of the Government.

General Order No. 4, August 25, 1899, limited the celebration of religious feast days to the walls of the church, chapel, or private residence, and provided that the only public holidays recognized would be Sundays and the holidays authorized by the United States statute laws and by the proclamations of the President of the United States.

General Order No. 5 prohibits concubinage, and commands all persons so living together out of the bonds of wedlock to be married.

General Order No. 6, October 4, 1899, prohibits the exportation of certain products of the island.

General Order No. 7, October 4, 1899, commands inhabitants who are without trade or habitual occupation to plant certain products and keep certain live stock.

General Order No. 8 prohibits the importation or disposal of any intoxicating stimulant except by special license issued by the Government.

General Order No. 9, December 6, 1899, requires that dogs be licensed, and states that animals, large and small, must not be permitted to run loose in the roads or streets.

General Order No. 10, January 5, 1900, abolishes the Spanish system of taxation on real estate and provides for a new system.

General Order No. 11, January 19, 1900, condemns the lawless conduct of certain persons belonging to the station.

General Order No. 12, January 22, 1900, provides a system of public education, and prohibits religious instruction in favor of any particular church or creed.

General Order No. 13, January 23, 1900, requires each adult resident to learn to write his or her name before the 1st day of July, 1900, unless prevented from so doing by physical disability.

General Order No. 14, February 3, 1900, provides regulations regarding men attached to the command who absent themselves from the station.

I also attach a 6-page pamphlet containing the rates charged and collected upon goods imported from foreign countries, and also stating "alcoholic liquors will be subject to the same duty as similar goods shipped from foreign ports;" and also that "an export duty of 3 pesos per ton will be charged upon all copra shipped from the island to foreign ports. Copra may be shipped to the United States ports free."

I also attach the following proclamations made by Governor Leary.

1. Proclamation of August 10, 1899, in both English and Chamorro languages, in which is proclaimed his occupation and administration of the government of the island.

2. Proclamation of November 3, 1899, in the Chamorro language.

3. Proclamation of January 1, 1900, prohibits peonage on the island.

I made inquiry regarding this matter. It had been the custom for laboring men to borrow money and contract to work for the creditor until the debt was paid. I was informed that the purpose of the proclamation was not to cancel the debt but to prohibit compulsory labor for the purpose of its liquidation.

The orders and proclamations show for themselves and need no comment from me. The orders with regard to religion are evidently considered as a hardship and are distasteful to the majority of the people.

It had been the custom to ring the church bell at Agana at 4 o'clock in the morning, for daily early mass. The governor by verbal orders prohibited the ringing of the bell before 8 o'clock in the morning. This caused some dissatisfaction, but the governor told me that the early ringing disturbed the sick in the hospital.

The tax law is light upon persons who have improved property, and is, I think, approved by them, but it is a very heavy burden upon those who own unimproved or partly

improved property, and they feel the burden very keenly. Thus far there has been no collection of land tax, but it is quite evident that this law will cause property to pass out of the hands of those persons who own considerable bodies of unimproved land.

I understood from Lieutenant Safford that the tax upon unimproved mountain or sabana land was 10 cents per hectare, but I find that clause 6 of General Order No. 10 fixes it at 5 cents. I do not know whether I misunderstood him as stating that it was 10 cents or whether it has been increased to that figure since General Order No. 10 was published.

I insert the proclamations and orders which have been promulgated by Governor Leary in sequence according to date.

It will be seen that the proclamation of August 10 proclaims the occupation and administration of the government of the island. This proclamation also states—

That, for the present preservation of law and order, the existing laws not conflicting with the provisions of this proclamation will continue in force until modified or annulled by competent authority.

The only clause in the proclamation which could be construed as changing existing Spanish law is expressed in these words:

That all political rights heretofore exercised by the clergy in dominating the people of the island are hereby abolished, and everyone is guaranteed absolute freedom of worship.

Therefore the laws which existed in the island under Spanish rule are by the terms of the proclamation the law at this time, except in so far as modified by the above and by the following-described orders and proclamations, viz: Orders Nos. 1 to 10, inclusive, and Nos. 12 and 13, and the order fixing tariffs, dated November 3, and the proclamations dated November 3, 1899, and January 1, 1900.

Legal questions are constantly arising involving the rights of property and the liberty of citizens. It would therefore aid very much in maintaining justice and insuring decisions based upon correct legal principles for a court to be established at Guam presided over by a man learned in the law.

The decisions now being announced may or may not be in accordance with the law, and questions may arise as to the authority of a naval officer or a military governor to render decisions affecting property rights.

Prompt Congressional action would do much to insure tranquillity.

The proclamations and orders issued by Governor Leary are as follows:

PROCLAMATION TO THE INHABITANTS OF GUAM AND TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Pursuant to the provisions of a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, concluded by their respective plenipotentiaries at Paris, France, the 10th day of December, 1898, the future control, disposition, and government of the island of Guam are ceded to the United States.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by His Excellency the President of the United States, I, Richard P. Leary, captain, United States Navy, and governor of the island of Guam, do hereby announce and publicly proclaim my actual occupation and administration of this island, in the fulfillment of the rights of sovereignty thus acquired and the responsible obligations of government thus assumed.

That you, the inhabitants of Guam, are hereby informed that in establishing a new political power the authority of the United States will be exerted for the security of the persons and property of the people of the island and for the confirmation of all your private rights and relations.

That all political rights heretofore exercised by the clergy in dominating the people of the island are hereby abolished, and everyone is guaranteed absolute freedom of worship and full protection in the lawful pursuits of life, so long as that protection is deserved by actual submission to and compliance with the requirements of the Government of the United States.

That all public lands and property and all rights and privileges, on shore or in the contiguous waters of the island, that belonged to Spain at the time of the surrender, now belong to the United States, and all persons are warned against attempting to purchase, appropriate, or dispose of any of the aforesaid properties, rights, or privileges without the consent of the United States Government.

That, for the present preservation of law and order, the existing laws not conflicting with the provisions of this proclamation will continue in force until modified or annulled by competent authority, and all persons are enjoined to render prompt and cheerful obedience to the same in order that the blessings of good government, with the benefits of civilization and freedom, coupled with happiness and prosperity for the greatest good of the greatest number, may be the heritage of all residents of the island, as worthy citizens of the island of Guam, under the free flag of the United States.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States naval station, isle of Guam, to be affixed.

Done at Agana, isle of Guam, this tenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-fourth.

[SEAL.]

RICHARD P. LEARY,

Captain, United States Navy, Governor of Guam.

General Order }
No. 1. }

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Agana, Guam, August 16, 1899.

It is prohibited to sell, issue, or in any way to dispose of any intoxicating spirituous liquors in the island of Guam, or in the contiguous waters, reefs, or lands thereof, to any person who was not a resident of this island prior to August 7, 1899; and any person convicted of violating this order may be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100 (Mexican money), or imprisonment not exceeding one month, or both, on approval of the governor; and the offender's contraband goods shall be confiscated.

RICHARD P. LEARY, U. S. N.,
Governor.

General Order }
No. 2. }

On and after September 15, 1899, the importation of whisky, brandy, rum, gin, aguardiente, or of any other intoxicating spirituous liquor into the island of Guam or its contiguous waters, reefs, or lands, is prohibited, except by a special license issued by the Government; and any offender against this order may be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, upon approval by the governor; and the offender's contraband goods shall be confiscated.

RICHARD P. LEARY,
Governor.

General Order }
No. 3. }

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Agana, Guam, August 21, 1899.

For the protection of Government interests, and as a safeguard for the residents of Guam against the machinations, devices, and schemes of speculators and adventurers, it is hereby ordered that all persons who claim ownership of land in this island or its dependencies are prohibited from selling or transferring any portion of such property without first obtaining the consent of the Government. Violation of this order may be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both.

RICHARD P. LEARY, U. S. N.,
Governor.

General Order }
No. 4. }

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Agana, Guam, August 25, 1899.

Public celebrations of feast days of the patron saints of villages, etc., will not be permitted. The church and its members may celebrate their religious feast days within the walls of the church, chapel, or private residence, in accordance with regulations for the maintenance of the public peace; and, unless otherwise ordered, the only public holidays recognized will be Sundays and the holidays authorized by the United States statute laws, and by the proclamations of His Excellency, the President of the United States.

RICHARD P. LEARY, U. S. N.,
Governor.

General Order }
 No. 5. }

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Agana, Guam, September 15, 1899.

The existing custom of concubinage, rearing families of illegitimate children, is repulsive to ideas of decency, antagonistic to moral advancement, incompatible with the generally recognized customs of civilized society, a violation of the accepted principles of Christianity, and a most degrading injustice to the innocent offspring, who is not responsible for the condition of his unfortunate existence.

The aforesaid custom is henceforth prohibited, and is declared to be an offense punishable, after November 3, 1899, by fine and imprisonment; and all persons in this island so living together out of the bonds of wedlock are commanded to procure from the Government the necessary marriage license, and to be married, by either the civil or church authorities, or by both, in order that their children may become legitimized.

Until November 3, 1899, the license and the civil ceremony will be free.

RICHARD P. LEARY, U. S. N.,
Governor.

General Order }
 No. 6. }

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Agana, Guam, October 4, 1899.

1. Until otherwise ordered, the exportation of cattle, hogs, fowl, eggs, rice, corn, and sweet potatoes from this island is hereby forbidden.

2. Articles of food may be delivered to vessels only in sufficient quantities for the subsistence of those on board during their stay in port and their passage to the next port of their destination.

3. The delivery of such articles of food to ships is prohibited without a Government permit.

RICHARD P. LEARY, U. S. N.,
Governor.

General Order }
 No. 7. }

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Agana, Guam, October 4, 1899.

1. Every inhabitant who is without a trade or habitual occupation, by means of which he is able to provide for the necessities of himself and his family, must plant a quantity of corn, rice, coffee, cacao, sweet potatoes, or other fruits and vegetables sufficient for that purpose.

2. He must also have at least twelve hens, one cock, and one sow.

3. The land necessary for the provisions of article 1 is understood to mean that which produces with good results a single article; if it be suitable for two or more articles he must plant as great a quantity as possible consistent with the means at his disposal, and taking into consideration what is most necessary for the maintenance of life.

4. Citizens who possess no land for planting may solicit from the Government that which they may require for this object.

5. When land is once granted it must be cleared, cleaned, and planted within such a time as the Government may deem necessary, the period being indicated when the grant is made, the means of the petitioner being taken into consideration.

6. If the land be not cleaned at the expiration of the time fixed when the grant was made, the person receiving the grant will be considered vagrant, unless he prove that he was prevented from accomplishing the work by some good cause.

7. Every part of the island may be utilized for cultivation, even though the sites selected be adjacent to cattle ranches. In the latter case it will be obligatory for the planter to inclose his garden patch with fences to protect them from damage by cattle.

8. Those who, by virtue of this provision, have their plantation near cattle ranches can not claim damages for injuries caused by cattle if it can be proved that the plantations were not properly protected by inclosures.

9. Henceforth lands granted for pastures or plantations may be utilized by their possessors for stock farming or for agriculture, according to the nature of the soil, with the condition that they may be properly fenced in, so that he who wishes to start a stock farm will be obliged, before taking his cattle thither, to fence in the territory where they are to graze, being responsible for the damage that they may cause to the crops of neighbors for lack of fences or of proper care.

Captains of towns and inspectors of crops will report monthly in writing concerning the progress of the plantations and other matters referred to in this order.

RICHARD P. LEARY, U. S. N.,
Governor.

GENERAL ORDER }
No. 8. }

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Agana, Guam, November 1, 1899.

1. On and after November 3, 1899, it is prohibited to import or to sell, issue, provide, or in any way to dispose of any intoxicating stimulant (liquid, gelatinous, or solid) in the island of Guam or in the contiguous waters, reefs, or lands thereof, to any person residing or visiting within the limits of the above-stated territory, except by a special license issued by the Government; and any person convicted of violating this order may be punished for the first offense by a fine not exceeding \$100 (Mexican money) or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both, and for each succeeding offense the penalty may be doubled, on approval of the governor, and for each conviction the offender's contraband goods shall be confiscated.

2. Residents or visitors in this island are forbidden to purchase or procure any intoxicating stimulant referred to in this order except by special permission of the Government, and any person who violates this order will be punished at the discretion of the local authorities.

3. Drunkenness, the chief source of all crime and trouble in this island, must and shall cease.

RICHARD P. LEARY, U. S. N.,
Governor.

PROCLAMA.

Á los Habitantes de Guam:

Ya, que plugo á la Divina Providencia de Dios omnipotente favorecernos durante el año pasado con su continuado benevolencia é ilimitado amor,

como lo ha demostrado concediendonos los innumerables beneficios de la salud, dicha, paz, prosperidad, protección y libertad de culto religioso, exención de los azotes devastadores de las epidemias y huracanes, soltura de la arrogante y tiránica dominación de indignos preceptores y haciéndonos gozar de otros innumerables beneficios incesantes, es congruente que se fije un día como día de acción de gracias y de oración á nuestro Supremo Bienhechor por todos estos dones.

Por tanto en armonía con la veneranda costumbre antigua del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, yo, Ricardo P. Leary, capitan de la Armada de los Estados Unidos, gobernador de Guam, por la presente elijo y fijo el jueves, 30 de noviembre, 1899, como día de acción de gracias y oración, y se recomienda á todas las personas en esta isla que se abstengan dicho día de todo trabajo innecesario y se reúnan en sus respectivos lugares de adoración, en las horas que sean convenientes, para dar gracias y alabanzas al Dios todopoderoso por su misericordiosa bondad y amorosa fineza para con nosotros y con todos los hombres.

En testimonio de ésto firmo esta proclama y hago estamparla con el sello de la Estación Naval de los Estados Unidos, en la Isla de Guam.

Dado en Agaña, isla de Guam, á tres de noviembre, del año de Nuestro Señor de mil ochocientos noventa y nueve y el ciento veinticuatro de la Independencia de los Estados Unidos de América.

[SEAL.]

RICHARD P. LEARY,
Gobernador.

TARIFF RATES FOR THE ISLAND OF GUAM.

1. An export duty of 3 pesos per ton will be charged upon all copra shipped from this island to foreign ports. Copra may be shipped to United States ports free.

2. Goods from United States territory will be admitted free, with the exception of alcoholic liquors, which will be subject to the same duties as similar goods shipped from foreign ports.

3. The rates of duty, as herein mentioned, shall be levied, collected, and paid upon articles imported from foreign countries on and after November 3, 1899.

Absinthe.....	\$8 per gallon.
Alcohol, amylic or fusel oil.....	¼ cent per lb.
Animals	Free.
Anisette	\$8 per gallon.
Baking powder, yeast preparations.....	Free.
Beads, coral.....	35 per cent ad val.
Beads, glass	35 per cent ad val.
Beef, mutton, and pork.....	2 cents per lb.
Beer, ale, porter, in bottles	40 cents per gallon.
Blankets.....	22 cents per lb., and 30 per cent ad val.
Books, charts, maps.....	Free.

Boots and shoes	20 per cent ad val.
Brandy	\$8 per gallon.
Brass screws	10 per cent ad val.
Bricks, fire and other	Free.
Brooms	20 per cent ad val.
Brushes	40 per cent ad val.
Buckets and tubs	20 per cent ad val.
Butter and substitutes	6 cents per lb.
Buttons, sleeve and collar	50 per cent ad val.
Candles	20 per cent ad val.
Carts	Free.
Cement, hydraulic and other kinds	Free.
Charcoal	Free.
Cheese, all kinds	6 cents per lb.
Chocolate	50 per cent ad val.
Chromolithographs	50 per cent ad val.
Cigars and cigarettes	25 per cent ad val.
Clocks	40 per cent ad val.
Clothing, ready-made	50 per cent ad val.
Coal	Free.
Coffee	25 per cent ad val.
Confectionery, all sugar	25 per cent ad val.
Copper, manufactures of	45 per cent ad val.
Copra	20 per cent ad val.
Cordage	10 per cent ad val.
Cotton gloves	25 per cent ad val.
handkerchiefs	25 per cent ad val.
hosiery	15 per cent ad val.
piece goods	10 per cent ad val.
shirts and drawers	25 per cent ad val.
webbing	25 per cent ad val.
curtains	50 per cent ad val.
Cutlery	25 per cent ad val.
Disinfectants	Free.
Drugs, chemicals, and druggists' wares	Free.
Dyes	25 per cent ad val.
Earthenware, common	5 per cent ad val.
porcelain	10 per cent ad val.
Eggs	Free.
Engravings	Free.
Essences, flavoring	40 per cent ad val.
Extracts, meat	35 cents per lb.
Fertilizers, guanos, etc	Free.
Firearms	50 per cent ad val.
Fire hose	Free.
Fish, preserved	1 cent per lb.
Fishing tackle	Free.
Flannels	33 per cent ad val.
Flax, manufactures of	45 per cent ad val.

Flour	Free.
Flowers, artificial	50 per cent ad val.
Fruits, preserved	35 per cent ad val.
Furniture, wood	10 per cent ad val.
Gin	\$8 per gallon.
Glassware	30 per cent ad val.
Glass, window	10 per cent ad val.
Gloves	40 per cent ad val.
Glue	2½ cents per lb.
Hams and bacon	5 cents per lb.
Hemp cordage	2 cents per lb.
Hose, rubber	Free.
India rubber, manufactures of	30 per cent ad val.
Instruments, metal	Free.
Iron, corrugated	Free.
manufactures of	10 per cent ad val.
not manufactured	Free.
screws	Free.
tinned plates	1½ cents per lb.
Jewelry	60 per cent ad val.
Kerosene	20 per cent ad val.
Knit goods, woolen	30 cents per lb.
silk	60 per cent ad val.
Kummel	\$8 per gall.
Lace	25 per cent ad val.
Lard	2 cents per lb.
Lead	2½ cents per lb.
Lead pipe	2½ cents per lb.
Leather, manufactures of	35 per cent ad val.
Lime	Free.
Linen goods	50 per cent ad val.
Liqueurs, curacao, maraschino, chartreuse, etc	\$8 per gall.
Lumber	Free.
Macaroni	1½ cents per lb.
Matches, friction	25 per cent ad val.
Matting	6 cents per sq. yd.
Meerschaum, pipes	60 per cent ad val.
Milk, condensed	2 cents per lb.
Molasses	3 cents per gall.
Musical instruments	Free.
Nails	Free.
Newspapers, periodicals	Free.
Oilcloth	8 cents per sq. yd.
Oil, linseed	10 cents per gall.
olive	20 cents per gall.
whale and seal	8 cents per gall.
Onions	40 cents per bushel.
Opium, liquid preparations	100 per cent ad val.
crude and unadulterated	\$5 per lb.

Paints, oil and water color.....	Free.
Paintings and statuary.....	Free.
Paper, manufactures.....	35 per cent ad val.
Pepper, cayenne.....	2½ cents per lb.
Perfumery, alcoholic.....	50 per cent ad val.
Photograph albums.....	Free.
Photographs.....	Free.
Pickles.....	40 per cent ad val.
Pins, metallic.....	35 per cent ad val.
Pipes, common.....	25 per cent ad val.
Plants, growing.....	Prohibited.
Potatoes.....	Free.
Quinine, sulphate and salts.....	Free.
Rattan.....	Free.
furniturec.....	Free.
Ribbons.....	10 per cent ad val.
Rice.....	10 per cent ad val.
Rum.....	\$8 per gall.
Saki.....	\$8 per gall.
Salmon, dried or smoked.....	1 cent per lb.
preserved.....	30 per cent ad val.
Salt.....	8 cents per lb.
Sauces.....	40 per cent ad val.
Sausages.....	25 per cent ad val.
Seeds, garden.....	Free.
Silk, material.....	10 per cent ad val.
Slates.....	Free.
Slippers.....	20 per cent ad val.
Soap, castile.....	1¼ cents per lb.
toilet, perfumed.....	15 per cent ad val.
Spirits, except bay rum.....	\$4 per gall.
Sugar.....	2 cents per lb.
Tapioca.....	33 per cent ad val.
Tea.....	Free.
Tiles.....	Free.
Tin plates.....	1¼ cents per lb.
Tobacco, not manufactured.....	35 cents per lb.
Toys.....	10 per cent ad val.
Umbrellas, silk or alpaca.....	50 per cent ad val.
cotton or paper.....	25 per cent ad val.
Vegetables, natural.....	Free.
preserved.....	40 per cent ad val.
Watches.....	40 per cent ad val.
Wheat.....	Free.
Whisky.....	\$8 per gall.
Willow, manufactures of.....	Free.
Wines, champagne.....	\$8 per gall.
claret, hock, sauterne, and burgundy.....	\$2 per gall.
sherry, port, etc.....	\$4 per gall.

Woods.....	Free.
Wool or worsted yarns.....	33 per cent ad val.
Woolen clothing.....	50 per cent ad val.

NOTE.—The above-mentioned tariff rates are in Mexican coin, or its equivalent.

Approved:

RICHARD P. LEARY, U. S. N.,
Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 9.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Agana, Guam, December 6, 1899.

1. Owners of dogs must procure a license from the Government, to be paid annually, beginning the 1st of January, 1900.
2. Animals, large or small, must not be permitted to run loose in the roads or streets nor to encroach on the property of neighbors.
3. Owners of animals will be held responsible for the enforcement of this order and for its violation will be liable to damages and the confiscation of the offending animals.

RICHARD P. LEARY, U. S. N.,
Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

To the inhabitants of Guam:

In issuing this decree the Government desires and earnestly invokes Divine blessing and guidance in its official action and in the daily pursuits and occupations of the citizens of Guam.

By the cession of the isle of Guam to the United States of America all of the authority, power, and responsibilities of sovereignty were transferred to this Government, and in transforming and organizing the new political power the surest and speediest route to success, prosperity, and happiness for the inhabitants of this island is by benevolent assimilation to the fundamental principles that constitute the basis of free American government.

Honest labor with just compensation, dignified by faithful consideration of the mutual interests and welfare of all persons concerned, should insure prosperity to this community; whereas the existing labor-degrading system of human bondage and unjust, indefinite servitude or peonage permitted during the late Spanish control in this island is, in fact, a system of slavery, and, as such, is subversive of good government, is an obstacle to progressive civilization, a menace to popular liberty, and a violation of the sacred privileges guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by his excellency the President of the United States, I, Richard P. Leary, captain, United States Navy, governor of the isle of Guam, do hereby announce and publicly proclaim absolute prohibition and total abolition of human slavery or peonage in the isle of Guam on and after the 22d day of February, A. D. 1900; and all persons are hereby commanded to comply with the requirements of this proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and have caused the seal of the United States Naval Station, isle of Guam, to be affixed.

Done at Agana, isle of Guam, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-fourth.

[SEAL.]

RICHARD P. LEARY, U. S. N.,
Governor.

General Order }
No. 10. }

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Agana, Guam, January 5, 1900.

1. The Spanish system of taxation on real estate is hereby abolished, and in lieu thereof a land tax shall be levied, collected, and paid to the Government in accordance with the following classification:

CLASS I. Lands within the limits of the towns and villages, comprising the yards surrounding the dwelling houses, or land suitable for erecting dwellings within the said limits, shall be taxed at the annual rate of 4 pesos (Mexican) per hectare.

CLASS II. Stretches of low land along the coast suitable for raising coconuts; low, fertile land suitable for raising cacao or coffee; low, marshy land susceptible of irrigation and suitable for raising rice or sugar, and islands lying near the coast shall be taxed at the annual rate of 50 cents (Mexican) per hectare.

CLASS III. Virgin forest land, with rich soil, requiring clearing, and suitable for agricultural purposes or for pasture, shall be taxed at the annual rate of 30 cents (Mexican) per hectare.

CLASS IV. Land on the mesa or uplands, not susceptible of irrigation nor within easy reach of water for stock, and suitable for tobacco and sweet potatoes or corn, shall be taxed at the annual rate of 15 cents (Mexican) per hectare.

CLASS V. Marsh lands not suitable for the cultivation of rice or sugar shall be taxed at the annual rate of 10 cents (Mexican) per hectare.

CLASS VI. Sabana land, with soil so thin as to permit nothing but sword grass and ironwood to grow upon it, shall be taxed at the annual rate of 5 cents (Mexican) per hectare.

2. The lack of facilities for transportation of cattle and produce making it difficult to reach the market, until otherwise ordered a reduction of 20 per cent will be allowed on the foregoing rates for the following-named districts, viz: Umata, Merizo, Ynarajan, Tarafofo, Ilic, Pago, and the districts of land lying to the northward and eastward of a straight line connecting Point Aguy and Point Lujuna.

3. Upon the payment of a land tax a certificate of payment will be issued, and before registering a title to or transferring any portion of land the certificate of tax payment therefor must be presented for inspection as a proof of ownership.

4. The provisions of this order go into effect immediately, and the tax will be paid semiannually, on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December of each year.

RICHARD P. LEARY, U. S. N.,
Governor.

General Order }
 No. 11. }

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Agana, Guam, January 19, 1900.

1. It is to be regretted that the licentious and lawless conduct of some of the men belonging to this station has made it necessary to issue this order, which is intended to be a reminder that in assuming control of this island the Government is pledged to fulfill its guarantee of absolute protection of all the rights and privileges of the residents of Guam in their homes and in their lawful pursuits of life.

2. Attention is hereby called to the fact that the natives of Guam are not "damned dagoes" nor "niggers," but they are law-abiding, respectful human beings, who have been taken under the protection of the United States Government and who are as much entitled to courtesy, respect, and protection of life and liberty in their homes and in their occupations as are the best citizens of New York, Washington, or any other home city.

3. The several disgraceful cases of assault, committed by persons attached to this station, interfering with the functions of local officials, ruthlessly destroying private property, viciously violating the sanctity of native homes, etc., were worthy only of the dastardly cowards and blackguards who were implicated in those acts, and it is deeply regretted that the Government has thus far been unable to sufficiently establish the identity of the culprits and their abettors in order that they might be brought to justice.

4. For the preservation of the well-earned reputation of the American Navy as champions in succoring the needy, aiding the distressed, and protecting the honor and virtue of women, it is earnestly hoped that the honorable, self-respecting portion of this command will unite their efforts in using all lawful means within their power to discourage and suppress every known tendency on the part of others to commit lawless acts that would cast dishonor and shame on the service in which we have shared the honors and trials of wars and to which we have dedicated our official lives.

RICHARD P. LEARY, U. S. N.,
Governor.

General Order }
 No. 12. }

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Agana, Guam, January 22, 1900.

1. The system of public education in this island is hereby placed under the supervision and exclusive control of the Government, and all necessary expenses for the maintenance of the public schools will be defrayed by the Government.

2. Religious instruction in favor of any particular church or creed is prohibited and all religious training heretofore required by the late school customs or rules must be eliminated from the course of instruction, as the proper place for religious teaching is the home circle, church, chapel, or Sunday school.

3. All children between the ages of 8 and 14 years must attend school, unless excused therefrom by competent authority for good reasons that interfere with their attendance.

4. Instruction in the English language will be introduced in the public

schools as soon as suitable teachers can be provided, and it is expected that the present force of native teachers will cheerfully and harmoniously cooperate with the teachers of English in order that the greatest benefits may be derived by both scholars and preceptors.

RICHARD P. LEARY, U. S. N.,
Governor.

General Order }
No. 13. }

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Agana, Guam, January 23, 1900.

1. Every adult resident of this island must learn to write his or her own name before the 1st day of July, 1900, unless prevented from doing so by physical disability.

2. The signature must be plain and legible, suitable for use when required in legal documents or commercial transactions, and must be without ornamentation, scroll, or other rubrical decoration.

3. Any citizen may procure from the Government a suitable sample of his or her written name for use as a copy to be imitated in practice and instruction.

4. All residents are recommended to utilize every available opportunity to learn how to read, write, and speak the English language, thereby improving their own mental condition as well as preparing themselves for assisting their children, who are required by law to attend school.

RICHARD P. LEARY, U. S. N.,
Governor.

General Order }
No. 14. }

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Agana, Guam, February 3, 1900.

1. Any person attached to this command who absents himself from his ship or station without authority and lives with the natives in Chamorro fashion, which is prohibited, thereby incurs the risk of infection by dangerous fever or disease.

2. Until otherwise ordered, such person or persons, if apprehended, will be placed in quarantine a sufficient period of time to allow development of possible infection before being allowed to associate with others of the command.

3. This quarantine is a sanitary precaution required by the local government, and is not to be regarded as a punishment nor to interfere with such official action as may be deemed advisable for the punishment of offenses in accordance with the United States Navy regulations.

4. Any member of this command who shall strike, maltreat, threaten, or in any other manner attempt to intimidate a resident of this island for the purpose of committing acts in violation of the law shall be punished at the discretion of the local authorities.

5. Any native or other resident of this island who shall be convicted of harboring, protecting, or assisting a refugee from a ship or station will be punished at the discretion of the local authorities.

RICHARD P. LEARY, U. S. N.,
Governor.

The general conditions of the harbor of San Luis D'Apra are very favorable to the establishment of a coaling station and landing place for large vessels.

A railroad should be run from the mainland over the narrow space of water which separates it from the island of Cabras. The railroad should run along the island to its outer point. A mole or pier of stone should then be run (turning to the left) inward at about right angles to Cabras Island. Its direction would be about south-southwest. For the first 1,100 feet the mole or pier would be built on a solid coral rock bottom, where at low tide the water is only about 3 feet deep. At 1,100 feet from the shore the water deepens very suddenly to the depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. For the next 200 feet the depth very gradually increases, and at the end of this distance it measures $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. The depth here almost instantly is increased to 15 or 16 fathoms, the bank being precipitous.

I attach as Exhibit "B" a map of the harbor. The red line A B indicates the proposed railroad from the mainland to Cabras Island and the railroad on the island. The red line BC indicates the mole to the depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, and the red line CD the portion where the depth varies from $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms to the point where the depth suddenly increases to 15 fathoms.

BREAKWATER.

From the end of Cabras Island a stone breakwater should be built running the entire length of Luminum Reef, a distance of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The first mile and a quarter would be on a broad reef which is bare at low water; the last mile and a quarter would be in water varying in depth from $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 6 fathoms, the depth for most of the distance being about $3\frac{1}{4}$ fathoms. The dotted line EF indicates the first half, which is bare at low water; the dotted line FG indicates the portion which is always covered.

MARCH 15, 1900.

It is proper for me to explain the length of time occupied in traveling from Manila to Washington. I was ordered to proceed on the ship *Warren* on January 24, but as the *Warren* was unable to procure coal in Manila, the chief quartermaster

at Manila ordered the ship to proceed to Hongkong for that purpose. After coaling, the ship proceeded immediately to Guam, where it was necessarily delayed, for my inspection and examination of the island, from Tuesday, February 8, to Saturday, February 12. The ship then proceeded under orders of the chief quartermaster, Department of the Pacific, to Honolulu, where she again coaled, and also had her machinery repaired: the entire delay at that place being five days. In order to prevent the possibility of being quarantined at San Francisco, no one connected with the ship went ashore, and she was moored some 6 feet from the dock.

Notwithstanding these precautions the ship was quarantined in San Francisco, so that we were not permitted to go ashore until the night of Wednesday, March 7.

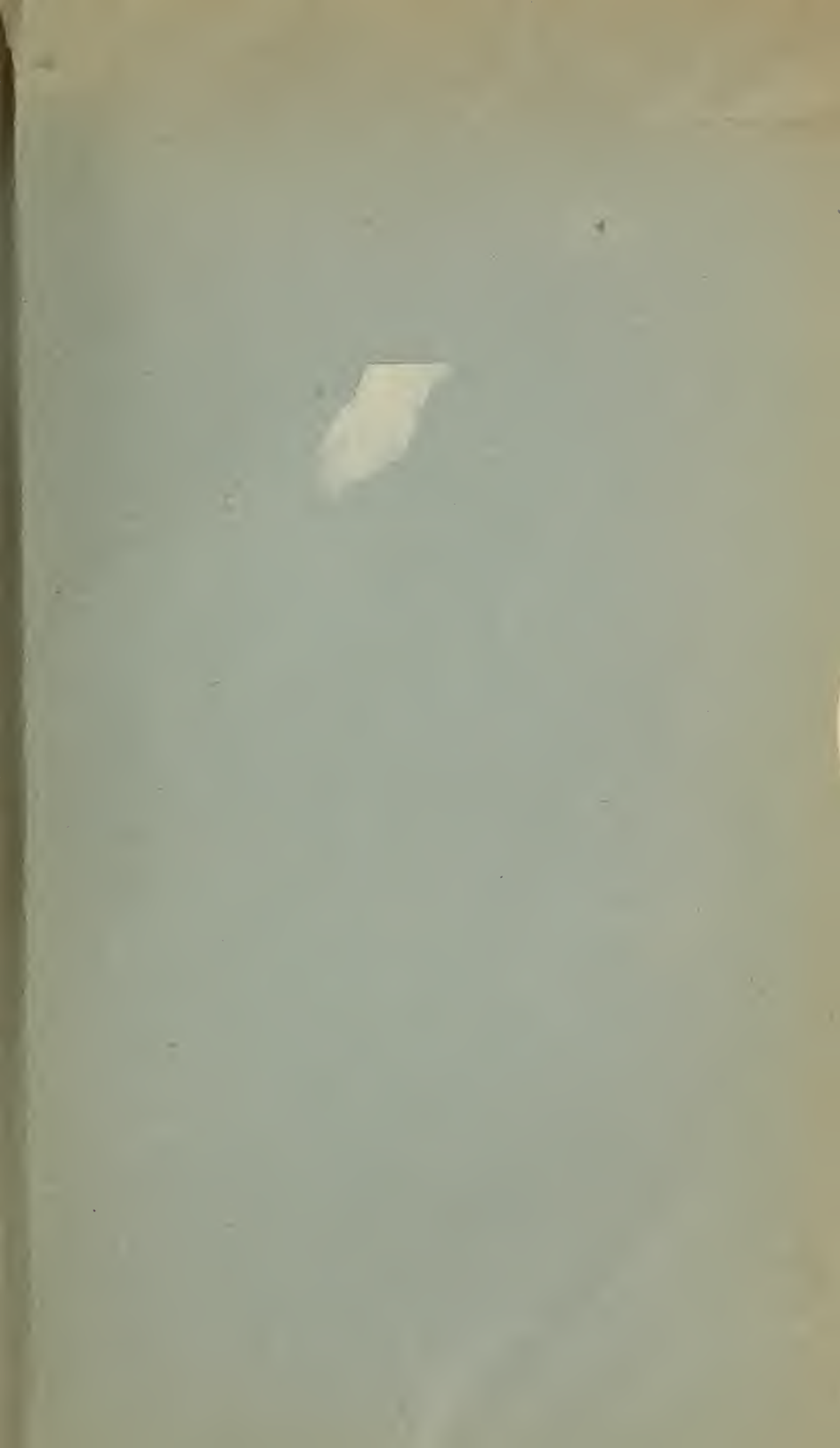
The orders for myself and secretary to proceed to Washington only reached me Saturday evening. I left on the first train Saturday evening and came directly to Washington without stopping.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH WHEELER,
Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers.







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