land commissioner took down evidence and made awards according
to evidence.

Q. What do you designate lands which belonged to the King as his
private estate?
A. They were called crown lands.

Q. Well, Government lands were intended to support the King in his
administration of public affairs?
A. No; he was expected to support himself mostly out of crown land.
The appropriations made for the King were comparatively small. The
expenses of Government would be paid out of sales of land, rents,
taxes, and duties. The Kings down to 1864 had the right and did sell
more or less of these lands. They were really their private property.

Q. Well, in this division you speak of made by this land commission,
the lands went to what class of persons?
A. They confirmed only the rights of the people to whom mostly the
lands belonged. The crown lands was a large amount; the Government
got a large share, and the largest part of the remainder belonged to the
chiefs.

Q. You make a distinction between Government lands and crown
lands?
A. The crown lands belonged to the sovereign. The Government
lands belonged to the Government for the support of the Government.

Q. Were the Government lands leased out?
A. Yes, they were leased and they were sold. You might say they
are nearly sold out. The Government appointed land agents in nearly
every district of the islands, with authority to sell small pieces of land
to the natives. It was intended to give land to the natives who were
not entitled to lands under the law giving them lands occupied since
1839. It was intended to give them an opportunity to purchase lands.
They cut up a large number of the large lands into small holdings, and
sold them to natives at very low prices. A large part of them were
sold at half a dollar an acre.

Q. Where one had already a holding did they sell to him, too?
A. Yes; I think so. I do not think it was confined strictly to those
who did not own lands.

Q. Now, you spoke of the small holdings of land occupied by the
natives from 1839 onwards being confirmed by this commission. Did
the native occupiers of these Kulcanas generally take steps to have
their lands set apart, or did many of them lose their lands by failure to
comply with the mode of asserting and fixing their titles?
A. Most of them put in their claims, and had the lands surveyed and
got their awards.

Q. You said a moment ago that the government sold land to natives
at low prices on account of the fact that they had not gotten the lands
assigned to them under the distribution authorized in 1839?
A. No; not lands assigned to them, because in most cases they had
not shown any right to take lands.

Q. You mean to say that they were not occupiers of land?
A. They had not been occupiers and cultivators—that is, all the
time since 1839, if at all.

Q. Then the natives, under that arrangement, who had not been
occupiers of land were homeless?
A. Let me say this: Before this division and before this concession
to the natives, allowing them to put in claims which would give them
the title to land, they had certain understood rights in the places
where they lived, for which they were to do a certain amount of work.