about through the influence of the missionaries with the Crown or Government?

A. Largely by the missionaries and by other foreigners in the Government or out of the Government. It was a foreign idea. They were given in addition half an acre on which to build a house. They could not build on taro land. They had in addition to the land which they cultivated the right to go to the mountains for timber for house and fence building and for the ti leaf and for thatch grass. The ti leaf is used in cooking and in packing food and carrying it. They also had the right to fish in the sea belonging to the land of the chief, within certain limits and to certain kinds of fish.

Q. You mean that they got this under this 1839 settlement?
A. Yes; they had all that defined in the law.

Q. He lived principally upon his taro patch and fish?
A. Yes, principally; but in some districts they had some lands on which they cultivated sweet potatoes and bananas. Taro, fish, and sweet potatoes were the principal thing. They raised hogs.

Q. What was their clothing made of?
A. The clothing was formerly made of tapa. At the time I speak of, 1839, they used mostly foreign material — cotton and woolen goods.

Q. Were they generally clothed, or were most of them in a comparatively nude state?
A. In towns they were pretty generally clothed. In the country, except on Sunday, they were partially clothed. They wore very little clothing. You would see a well-educated native in the morning with his malo (a strip of tapa or cloth worn around the loins). After he had gotten through with his work he would wash himself and put on something of clothing. If he was a teacher he went to his school completely clothed, but very likely barefooted — most likely barefooted. The clothing in the country was a good deal a matter of ornament and show. On Sunday they dressed up and went to church and came home and threw off their clothing.

Q. Do the natives own much land?
A. There are a good many natives who do.

Q. I do not refer to the descendants of chiefs — I mean the common people.
A. There are a large number of the common people who own lands.

Q. What per cent of them, would you say?
A. That is very difficult to say. These small holdings that were acquired at the time I speak of were too small to be divided — generally were not divided. The young men who have come on since that time do not own land. Many of them have not tried to get any land. These small holdings have descended to heirs, and in many cases are still in possession of the heirs of the original holders.

Q. You do not know the percentage of the land owned by the natives?
A. I do not. The tax collector or assessor could give you a pretty good estimate by taking a little time.

Q. These lands were divided originally so that the Crown got a portion, the chiefs a portion, and the common people a portion.
A. Yes.

Q. These great sugar-planters — from whom do they derive their title?
Who were the original patentees of these lands?
A. Mostly the Government and the chiefs; and those chiefs are nearly all of them dead. Scarcely one of them from whom these lands have come is living.