

head is sometimes moved slowly from side to side, but never shaken. In pointing out the way to a place, the lips are pouted in order to indicate direction at the same time that the hand is used to point with in the ordinary manner. The use of the arms and head in gesture language is very remarkable, and conversations are carried on thus in an extremely animated manner with the help of very few actual words.

As has been said, the coxswain of the pilot's boat, the ex-member of the nobility, wore a pea-jacket; when a photograph was taken of the boat's crew, it was impossible to persuade him to take it off in order to make the group uniform; he would only promise that if he were photographed in the group with the jacket on, he would allow himself to be taken separately afterwards without it. The jacket was a thick garment of the usual pilot cloth, fit only for an English winter, but the man evidently regarded it as a decoration and mark of distinction, and a proof that he was coxswain.

Much difficulty was experienced in getting a lock of hair from one of the boat's crew, and success was attained only by the help of a missionary, who explained that it was not wanted for purposes of witchcraft. The man also evidently was loth to part with even a single lock of what was his chief pride.

The Friendly Islands were, at the time of the Expedition's visit, treated as an independent power; they had a national flag (white cross quartered on red), a King, taxes, and other accompaniments of national life. A poll tax of seven dollars a year was levied on each adult, a duty of one dollar per gallon on wine, two dollars per gallon on spirit, and one shilling on each bottle of beer, and there was a charge of £100 for a licence to sell intoxicating drinks. In consequence of these prohibitory duties no liquor was sold at any of the islands, and to protect the morals of the natives, seamen were fined if they remained on shore after 9 P.M.

The most prominent feature in the town of Nukalofa (see fig. 175), as the principal place in the island is called, is the small white church which stands on the summit of a rounded hill about 40 feet in height. Conspicuous also is the King's House, a respectable looking small one-storied wooden building with a verandah. There is, further, the Government Building, a neat wooden structure with a tower in the centre and a wing on either side, each containing a single office. Here the revenue of the Friendly Island group, which amounts to about £7000 or £8000, is dispensed, and the King's seal attached to documents. At a small printing office close by an almanac, a magazine, bibles, and a few books are printed in the native language. The remainder of the town consists almost entirely of native houses. The houses of the Tongans are small and oblong in shape, about 20 feet by 10 feet in dimension; the walls are of reed mats or plaited cocoanut leaves, and the thatch of reeds; the posts and beams, often of cocoanut stems, are lashed together with plaited cocoanut fibre; the ground within is simply covered with *Pandanus* mats. There are usually two doors or openings opposite one another in the middle of each side of the house, which are closed with a mat only, and in most