

Trip around Oahu by Levi Chamberlain in 1826.

[June 21-July 11, 1826]

Wednesday June 21, 1826

Set out this afternoon in company with Taomi and eight others as attendan^dts to make a tour of the island of Oahu in order to visit the schools, to give instruction & encourage the teachers & scholars.- There have been certain teachers engaged in instructing the people who have lead their scholars astray. One of our objects is to warn the people against such teachers & against all who instruct contrary to the word of God.

At 4 o'clock arrived at Kalihi, examined two Schools, and addressed a pretty large congregation of people probably 250. Towards sundown we arrived at Moanarua. Found the scholars assembled in a large and convenient house built upon the edge of the eminence overlooking the valley of Moanarua.

We commenced immediately the examination and found but 9 out of 67 who were not acquainted with the letters. The nine were familiar with them, ^{as} standing in their order in the alphabet, but did not appear to have been taught to call them promiscuously. The whole number 67 were able to repeat sentences as pointed out to them. After the examination Taomi made an appropriate address which I followed by a few remarks on some points which he omitted & concluded with a short prayer.- We passed from the school house to the house of the head man, who spread mats for our accommodation on the floor of his house, brought in a calabash of nice fish just caught & some very good baked taro.- Having partaken of a comfortable repast & committed our selves by prayer to the care of our heavenly father we betook ourselves to repose, but my sleep was not very refreshing owing to a hard bed, though a

better one than I can hope to be furnished with every night during my journey.

This afternoon the Nio sailed for Canton.

Thursday June 22nd. A simple though comfortable breakfast consisting of a ^Sbacon of tea & fried fish with some hard bread. After prayers we set out from Moanarua, ascended the eminences on the west of the valley. Honoruru with its houses and coconut trees, its harbor and masts presented itself to view while in bold relief stood forth Punchbowl hill & farther to the east & southward the singularly shaped object Diamond hill. The prospect was very beautiful, the mountains of the interior capped with clouds, the ascending sun towering above them & the scattering clouds flying before the breeze.- At $\frac{1}{4}$ past 10 we arrived at Kalauao where a school had assembled awaiting inspection, the scholars 59 in number, 28 of which were acquainted with the letters.- After the examination was through Taomi made an address & I afterwards gave a short exhortation & sung a hymn & Taomi concluded with prayer.-

Visited a second school in Kalauao where religious worship was conducted in which both of us took part and passed on to Waiiau through Waimalu where there is no school. We found the scholars assembled 41 in number and on examination found 24 acquainted with the letters. There is a deficiency of books in the school. The head man wished to have books for all the people under his care except the blind.

From Waiiau we passed on to Manananui crossing the Ahupuaa Waimano where the people noho ma ka pouli not having a school or any means of instruction. At Manananui Taomi, who had preceded her husband two or three days on the same errand of love, had

assembled the people. We arrived while she was engaged in delivering an exhortation. She was followed by a male teacher who was one of her company. At the close of the exhortations, our company entered. I made a short address to the interesting assemblage within consisting of about 100 persons, and Taomi closed the services with prayer.-

Taomi wahine has been sent by the chiefs accompanied by seven female and two male teachers to assemble the people of the different places throughout this island, converse with them, instruct them and correct any errors which may have been introduced by ignorant or vicious persons who have gone forth as instructors without being sent.

From Mananaui we passed by Mananaliili & came into the ahupuaa Waiawa,- In this district there are two Schools, the teacher of the first was absent, the Scholars of the 2nd were assembled & ready for examination on our arrival:- of 52 Scholars 38 were acquainted with the letters.- Having examined the School the people of the neighborhood were assembled to attend to the exhortations of Taomi wahine. It was nearly dark when these exercises were closed and I was glad to suspend further labors & accept of the invitation of James Kahuhu to spend the night with him at Waipio.- Our company Taomi ma & the other company Taomi wahine ma took up lodgings in one house and though none of the best, good company of which the natives seem to feel they have a good share will enable them to pass a pleasant night. How it will be to me I shall be better able to judge in the morning.- I have had a pretty comfortable supper or at least my appetite rendered it so, it consisted, of a dish of tea, part of a cold fowl

dressed in a clean manner by the direction of Kanepaiti who is Chief of the division called Kalana and consists of 15 Ahupuaa.- I had also poi, taro & bread.-

Friday June 23rd. Arose at about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 o'clock & found myself refreshed with repose. For breakfast had a tin cup of tea & some hard bread. This was all I obtained this morning.- James brought his school together at an early hour. It consisted of 105 scholars of whom 88 were able to read their letters promiscuously including 16 able to read in the hymns & 37 in plain reading. After the examination was through, Taomi wahine held a hooikaika meeting in reference to the object of her visit.

At 10 o'clock we went on to the next district, Waikere^[sic] where there are three schools in all containing 76 scholars one of which of 18 scholars has been just formed and the scholars are entirely destitute of books. The schools of this district and Waipio are to be united & come under the care of James Kahuhu, who has received instruction from the King to take the general superintendance of the schools in Waiawa, Waipio & Waikere. I have recommended him to assemble the teachers of the schools once a week to instruct them in writing & to give advice as to the best manner of instructing.

The scholars of ^{the [sic]} these schools were examined in the same place of assembling. At this place we tarried till afternoon & took dinner. At a quarter before three we set out for Hoaiiai where there is a school of 24 scholars 11 only of which know their letters. From Hoaiiai we went on to Honouliuli^l where there is also a school which I visited. It contains 38 scholars 22 of which are acquainted with the letters. This is the last place

where we shall find schools till we arrive at Waianai.

We took up lodgings enmasse at the house of the head man, Koa who seemed to take pleasure in entertaining our company which consisted as last night of Taomi & Taomi wahine and their attendants which has now increased to nearly thirty persons. I was amused with the piece of work the natives had in cutting up & dividing a hog brought in by Koa. Two or three kanakas had their hands & as many dogs their noses in the mess.- Several hungry boys stood about and were as eager in catching at the oka & in licking up the gravy as the dogs were and were scarcely more successful. As for myself having taken a porringer of tea & I did not join with the company in eating up the half baked hog, but I had a portion reserved for me against the time I should need it, and though my piece underwent a good handling I was glad of something in prospect to eat, as I had begun to fear that I should come off pretty short. After prayers which conducted in the native language I laid myself down in a comfortable place in the small house where we had taken up lodgings & enjoyed a good night's repose.-

Saturday June 24th. At 20 minutes after 7 o'clock I set out with our company for Waianai. At 20 minutes after 10 we arrived at Waimanalo, where we stopped till it was time for some refreshment.- Conversed with the people who seemed much interested.

At this place saw a child with a white skin, both parents they say are natives, its face was disfigured with sores & it appeared sickly.- I did not examine the child very closely as it seemed to shrink from inspection and the parents soon carried it off.- Its appearance was not like that of a child of mixed

blood, its hair was flax color & its skin was whiter than the children of foreigners & was more hairy than a child of 5 or 6 years old which from its size I supposed might be its age.

From Waimanalo we pursued ^(sic) our way along the beach over a sandy & laborious path, the sand being white the fierce rays of the sun rendered it very uncomfortable for the eyes.- The mountains which rise on this side of the island are very steep & broken and present a very picturesque appearance.- The mountains in several places rise almost perpendicular with sharp [?] ridges, and in such manner as to form nearly a semi-circle. It was about 6 o'clock when we arrived at Waianai ^(sic) I was very tired and glad of rest. This is a very beautiful place, opening an extensive valley from the S E by S. to W. N. W. having a view of the sea from those points.- At the S. E. by (?) point a ridge of hill rises extending into the valley and shutting out the prospect of the more distant mountains on that side. On the North ^{and} West another ridge of hills rises shutting out the mountains on that side but descending as they extend [out]ward the summits of the mountains are seen towering above them and extending along to form the northern boundary of the valley. The house in which we took up lodging is very prettily situated on rising ground and commands a sight of the whole of the valley that is not obstructed by the hills. The front gives a view of the sea extending from S. E. by S. to W. N. W.- on the left is a grove of coconuts ^a on low ground through the midst of which runs a beautiful stream of clear water from the mountains. Houses are scattered here and there in the grove and clumps of sugar cane & rows of bananas are seen interspersed.

Sabbath June 25th

I was unwell this morning & feared

an attack of fever, but became better after rising & taking some refreshment. The people to the number of 300 or 400 assembled in the cocoanut grove. Taomi made an appropriate address, I read the hymns & sung, read also a number of texts of scripture & made one of the prayers.- I improved the intermission with the assistance of Taomi in preparing something to speak to the people in connection with the Kanawai.

The assembling of the people in the afternoon was at a late hour & it was nearly sundown when the exercises were closed. Taomi made a long address after I had concluded my part of the services.

Monday June 26, I rose refreshed this morning and after breakfast and morning worship, went to examine the Schools. Two of the largest Schools were assembled in a large house.- Two other Schools which came from a distance were assembled under the shade of a cocoanut grove. 146 scholars were examined 105 of which were acquainted with the letters including 17 in plain reading 2 in the hymns & 1 in writing. One school of 36 scholars destitute of books-

The examination being closed the schools which had been inspected in the Cocoanut grove were assembled in the house with the other schools and I made a short exhortation in the best manner I was able & closed with prayer. After dinner & writing a letter to Mr. Bingham to send by Kapapoko the teacher at Moanarua who came on with us to this place and returns to Moanarua. At three o'clock we were ready to start towards Wairua.-

After travelling a short distance we came to a beautiful stream of fresh water issuing from the lava, the source of which

cannot be traced.

We travelled till about 5 o'clock when we arrived at Makaha the land of Kanepaiti the Chief of Pearl River. Shortly after our arrival the people assembled to hear the word of God. I made an address and was followed by Taomi. The people listened very attentively and appeared much interested in what they heard. It was nearly sun down when the exercises were closed and we concluded to spend the night in this place. While we were partaking of our evening repast the people came flocking in to hear the word of God.

After supper Taomi read passages from the Scripture Tract with explanations and gave an account of the Saviour's sufferings, death and resurrection. The people to the number of 50 or 60 listened with breathless attention to what was said, particularly to the narrative of the Saviour's death, and though the conversation lasted two hours the people seemed loath to leave the place, - nearly one half staid all night - indeed they came for the express purpose of spending the night that they might hear as much as possible. After we had lain down the people continued their conversation and told of several persons who had been along pretending to more knowledge than others. They gave specimens of their prayers which Taomi wrote down. These prayers were profane & ridiculous.

We were ^{(s)so} annoyed with fleas so much that Taomi was obliged to remove out of the house.

Tuesday June 27. Arose very early and prepared to start for Wairua. When we were all ready we attended to morning prayers & then set out and came to Keaoiki, a very dirty & poor

place read 'the Kanawai and proceeded a short distance further to Keaonui and took breakfast. During our morning walk we passed a high bluff, The natives pointed out a cave about midway of the summit where they said a gang of murderers used to live, a little further along at the foot of the precipice they showed me a cave in which another gang dwelt. Those above could see a long distance on each hand and when they saw persons coming they would give a watch word to those below. If the company consisted of many persons they would call out Moana ka kai which was a signal for them to keep still, but if only one or two persons were seen coming they would call out Moro ka kai. The persons below would then sally forth and kill the passengers. I am not certain whether this is a legend or whether it is a fact.

As we passed the Southern & western point of the island I was shown where a monster half hog and half man named Kamapuaa resided in old time. There was a race of them and the people brought them presents. A herd of these monsters would sometimes sally forth upon those who brought offerings & slay them. Kamapuaa went to Hawaii & had a contest with pele ^[sic] and was defeated, though he once nearly extinguished her fires. Kamapuaa is said to have gone to a foreign country. There is a person living at Makaha by the name of Nawilea, who is said to be well versed in this legend and I hoped to find him when we stopped at the place, but he was absent.

From Keaonui we walked on to Makua passing at the foot of several high precipices overshadowing our path it being very hot from the rays of the sun I was forcibly reminded of that passage where Christ is compared to the shadow of a great rock in a weary land - The shade was truly refreshing and I could not but admire the figure by which the Savior is represented as affording comfort & con-

solation to his people.

Makua is situated on a sand beach and opens to the sea between two bold head lands S. E. & N. W. The mountains rise in a circular manner and on the North have a slope to the valley. On the east the mountains are more precipitous, the summits hover ^{of} ~~over~~ all the ridges which overlook this valley are very steep and broken.- There are no trees in this place, a few clusters of sugar cane are seen here and there/ potatoes are cultivated but not taro.

We tarried some time, had considerable conversation. Taomi read the kanawai & made remarks.

We examined a School of 13 scholars of which Kukaiunahi was formerly teacher, the person whom the chiefs for bad conduct and false instruction, have banished to Tahoorawe;- the school is now without a teacher.

Our course after leaving this place lay about W/ by N/ and along a difficult path by the sea which is here bounded by the base of the mountains. On one hand was the broken and rough lava against which the surge below was dashing and on the other the steep & rugged sides of the mountains. About 12 o'clock we arrived at Keavaula, ^[sic] an indifferent village but the place of a School containing 24 scholars nearly all destitute of books and but five acquainted with the letters. Here we stopped about two hours & took dinner. I got out of all patience with the tardiness of my attendants.- From this place we proceeded by water to nearly the west point of the island, and thereby avoided three or four miles of very rough road laying along the base of the mountain and over rugged lava washed by the sea.- Our landing

was rather difficult, but we succeeded^{ing} in getting on shore after getting wet feet & part of us wet clothes. Just in front of the little cove where we landed there is a cave used by fishermen occasionally for a residence. It is in extent about 30 paces by 15 and at the mouth about 30 feet high gradually lessening in height till the roof meets the ground. It was formed during some ancient discharge of lava. The lava of this island appears of a very much more ancient kind than the lava of Hawaii. We travelled a short distance over a very rough path along the shore and came to the mokuna of the large divisions of the island Waianai^[sic] and Waiarua^[sic] - The former extending from the Southern to the western point and the latter from the same point after turning which, the shore takes a turn about E. N. E. and with a few irregularities keeps this direction to the harbor & the principal settlements of Wairua^[sic], when it takes nearly a due north direction. Having turned the west point of the island we had an immediate change of atmosphere. The trade winds blew fresh and pretty much in our faces, and we were enabled to quicken our pace. We passed Nenelea a settlement of fishermen and a convenient place for hauling up their canoes.

Between five and six o'clock we arrived at Kahakahee where we found a school assembled of 27 scholars. This we examined and put up in the place of examination for the night. By invitation the people assembled in the evening & filled the house. Taomi addressed them, and it was quite eleven o'clock before they dispersed.

Wednesday June 28th. After morning service where we lodged we walked on to Aukuu land belonging to Taomi where we took breakfast. A hog was brought forward which appeared toler-

ably well cooked and some of it was put upon my dish but as the hog had been strangled according to the native method of killing their pork I chose rather to eat some salt fish with my bread and tea.

From Aukuu we went on to Mokuleianui where we examined a school of 49 scholars. There was an address and prayer after which we walked on for the principal settlement, from this place the coast takes for some distance a more Easterly direction, again it took more of a northerly course. We were ferried across a little frith and went to the school house.- Examined one School of 62 Scholars 48 of whom very readily called the names of the letters, one read in the hymns. One or two more schools in the neighborhood will assemble in the same place in the afternoon.

Observing a rock of singular appearance on a tongue of land at no great distance from the school house I walked to it: at a distance it resembled a tortoise on the back of another tortoise though it would require a great deal of cutting^{to} make it resemble in size as much as it resembled one in shape, and it would still require a great deal of cutting to bring the shape into anything like an exact resemblance. Those who went with me told me that in ancient times it came from Tauai swimming like a fish and came ashore and took its present position.

As near as I could measure it and define its situation it was 20 feet wide by 23 feet long & 6 to 8 or 9 feet thick and in circuit 80 feet, and 75 paces from the sea which is 6 or 8 feet lower than the rock upon which it stands.

After dining at a late hour we examined another School in the same place consisting of 41 Scholars 17 of which were able to read in the hymns and but two ignorant of the letters. A good-

ly number of people being assembled in the large school house Taomi addressed them at some length.

At 20 minutes after 5 o'clock we set out again and proceeding on our way in about 40 minutes came to Kawairoa ^[sic] where we found 124 scholars assembled in a large school house waiting to be examined. We found 84 acquainted with the letters 17 of whom read very well in the hymns and 5 are able to write on the slate.

Here we spent the night.

Thursday June 29. Wanaao (~~Early morning at dawn~~)^{11.35} ^[sic] arose and made ready to proceed on our tour. At half past five crossed a frith near the house where we lodged. Pursued my course with a pretty quick step passing a considerable number of tahale. At 20 minutes before 8 arrived at the principal settlement in Waimeau ^[sic] the residence of Eevaheva. Here we took breakfast, after which we examined a school of 48 scholars 38 of whom ^{of} know their letters, and of this number 7 are able to read in the hymns.

We were very hospitably entertained by Eevaheva who seems greatly interested in the improvement of his people and desirous himself to learn the palapala. I gave him a hymn book. This present delighted him greatly.

At 12 o'clock we started from Waimea and entered a district belonging to Kaahumanu, Pupukea. Counted 26 houses. Read the kanawai and made remarks. The people would be glad of a teacher. At ^[sic] Peumaruru addressed a small company- the people desire a teacher.

From the latter place we continued our course in a N East-erly direction-arriving at Taunala addressed a number of people who had assembled for a hooikaika. At Waialea a place some distance further on in a N.N.E. course we met and addressed a

hooikaika meeting probably assembled in consequence of intelligence [of] our approach.

Our course from Pahāpahilua lay in a N. E. direction. The land from the sea shore is gently undulating to the mountains which are not high & may properly be called hills and destitute of verdure. The soil all along has the appearance of barrenness. It yields no taro, nor does scarcely any grow from Waianai to Koolau and the region of country which produces no taro is called Kaha which is the grand name of the Division from Waianai to Koolau.- Our path has followed the shore with its curvatures- & being over a sandy soil our travelling has been wearisome.

Following an E. N. E. course we walked on to Kawela where about 75 or 80 persons had assembled awaiting our arrival to hear about the word of God and the way of Salvation.

It was nearly night when the exercises at this place ^{was} [closed] but wishing to make all the possible progress I concluded to go on and put up for the night at some buildings ahead, though somewhat against the wishes of my company who being tired felt inclined to stop where we were. We went on however and took up lodgings for the night at Oio. Here we met with Kaka the wife of Naoa who with several female teachers was on a tour around the island. She set out from Honoruru for Koolau about the time Taomi wahine set out for ^{Kā} Eva and for the same purpose. She will continue her tour and pass Taomi wahine and revisit the places which she had visited.

Friday June 30th. Started from Oio at 20 min. past 6 o'clock. Taking about an E. course we walked over a level country and considerably extended - The mountains along here do not rise

very abruptly near the shore but are seen towering in a Southern and Eastern direction. The land over which we travelled till breakfast time/ the distance of 5 or 6 miles in length and from 1 to 2 miles in breadth the native say floated in from the sea and connected itself with the shores ^{with} [of] the island- Its basis is lava, and it might have been formed in ancient time by a subterraneous discharge of lava into the sea which formed this tract, or an eruption occurred under the sea at this place which threw up the lava & took the place of the waters.- This tract is beautified with lauhala and some other trees, and is the only scenery of the kind we have met with, most of our course on the ~~Western~~ & northern part of the island laying over barren sand producing a coarse kind of grass and vines of the size of the little finger & smaller, running to a great distance producing a bell cup flower.

Lost sight of the Western point of the island, keeping an Easterly course.

After breakfasting and reading the kanawai at Kahuku, at 5 minutes past 9 we set out again and at 10 minutes before 11 o'clock arrived at Laiewai where we found a School assembled of 60 scholars, belonging to this place and the adjoining land Laiemoro. Here we stopped 3 hours & 20 min. and had time to get dry as we had been wet in a shower.- We took dinner at this place and set out at 10 minutes after two. Stopped at one of the last houses in Laiemoro and filled up a sheet of paper with copies for the writing Scholars of the School we had last examined.-

Our course lay rather to the southward of East. After walking nearly two hours we arrived at Hauulā where we found 108 per-

sons assembled to repeat the kanawai. The head man of Hauula conducts the school which unites the people of ^{this} ~~the~~ land and Kaipapau an adjoining land- He teaches the scholars the kanawai, Baptiso & Pule, and would instruct them in the Ka Be A Ba but has no books.

We walked on a short distance further to Makao where we found a School of 12 children just formed entirely destitute of books. One or two of the Scholars were acquainted with most of the letters. [I] gave the teacher advice as to the manner of instructing and promised him books as soon as they should be printed. Here we lodged and in the evening addressed the people who came in to see and hear.

Saturday July 1st. After morning prayers we set out on our journey, passed through seven settlements containing upwards of 80 houses and probably 500 inhabitants.

There are no Schools through this extent but the people are desirous of receiving instruction. There is one hooikaika meeting.- At half past 7 o'clock we arrived at Punaluu a place contg. [containing ^{with} 45 houses where we took breakfast. After I had breakfasted and while the natives were eating I read the kanawai to a company whom I invited to come around me and listen. We started at 5 min. after 10 and after travelling about an hour arrived at Kahana, a beautiful valley belonging to Naihe, at the head of a small narrow bay opening to the N. E. into which the trades are almost always blowing. On the western side of the bay the mountains are low & destitute of trees. Our path lay along the western side of the mountains and the sea was striving in its half spent surges against the sand beach, and broken rocks of

lava which in several places form ~~its~~ barrier to the waves.- Below our path and three or four feet above the salt water, there are springs of cool fresh water issuing from the base of the mountain & affording sufficient moisture for a border of taro banana trees &c. A stream of fresh water runs from the mountains, but meeting with the sea, it does not answer the purpose of irrigating the valley to any great extent. The tops of the mountains in back from the sea are covered with trees & verdure. On the E. & S. E. side the summits tower to the cloud by an abrupt ascent and overlook the valley. The dark green of the trees on the tops of the mountains contrasted with the brown and in some places bare sides of some parts of their base and of descending hills branching from them & extending into the valley give them a grand & cheerful appearance. At the head of the valley the sides are covered with verdure to their foot.

The land does not appear to be cultivated to any considerable extent. The most that I saw was Wauti ^(S/c) and bananas ^{and} towards the head of the valley taro which however was not of the most flourishing appearance. Much wild sugar cane is seen growing in clumps over the whole extent of the valley. Lauhala also grows at the foot of the mountains and in many places skirt[s] the edge of their base while here and there a tree and a green clump is seen cling[ing] to their sides farther up. This is applicable only to part of the mountains which enclose this spot. The mountains of the interior are covered with thick woods and dark green verdure which extend even into the valley.

Examined a School of 50 Scholars in the forenoon, and sent word to the teacher of a neighboring village to assemble his

School in this place in the afternoon.

As it will not be in our power to reach Honoruru this week and by travelling on through the day we should pass the principal settlements on this side of the island, I concluded it would be best to gratify the natives by stopping at this place over the Sabbath. I was more inclined to this measure as there is a prospect that more persons will come together to hear the word of God in this place than in any other place near by.

Towards evening the School from the neighboring district of Kaaawa arrived. The School consists of 54 Scholars, only 43 of which were present, the remainder being employed in making preparation for the Sabbath. We learned that the teacher Makaliilii has been in the habit of using an improper prayer. I wrote it down and charged him not to use it again.

Sabbath July 2nd. The people assembled in the morning to the number of 1000 or 1200 to whom Taomi addressed according to his knowledge and ability the words of eternal life. The people listened with attention and seemed much interested. After the exercises were closed they came around us in great numbers to present their salutations.-

In the afternoon the congregation was not so large, many persons living at a distance having returned to their homes. Taomi gave as well as he was able an account of the Savior's death. The history of his sufferings seemed to interest them. Taomi walked into the valley among the houses of the natives to converse with the people at their homes. When he returned he gave an account of two persons whom he had met with who having heard something of the true God, while their neighbors were in darkness, had not withstood the opposition they met with from the supersti-

tions around them endeavored to keep in mind and observe the things they had heard, had cast off their former practices and thereby incurred the displeasure of their dark hearted neighbors.

In the evening a man and woman came into the house; the woman had taken some offence at the man who was her husband and had been irregular; the husband brought her that we might converse with her & reclaim her. Taomi had a long conversation calculated to do good. I also added something to induce her to return to the right way and to live with her husband.

Monday July 3rd. Arose as soon as day made its appearance. I roused up the sleepy natives and prepared to proceed on our way. At 5 min. after 5 o'clock we set out and after travelling about 3 hours a course varying from E/ to S/ E/ by S. I arrived at Kualoa, having outstripped most of my company they having a strong desire to stop frequently and to stay along time at every stopping place. Here I examined two schools one of 48 scholars belonging to the place and another of 36 scholars belonging to a neighboring land Hakipuu. I had nearly finished the examination when Taomi came up. Having finished the examination we took breakfast and afterwards Taomi address[ed] a considerable of a company who had assembled in connection with the School and I closed with singing and prayer. We set out again and after passing a causeway enclosing a large pond of water employed for container for small fish we entered a marshy tract. After travelling some time in an E. S. E. direction we came to several fields of the cotton plant. The plant was of different [growth,] some had but just begun to branch out, others were half grown and some was in bloom, other some of the cotton was ripe.

At Waiaholi we stopped to examine a school. We arrived at 25 min. before 12 o'clock. After the examination was closed Taomi addressed the people who had assembled in considerable numbers perhaps 300, I added a short address sung & closed with prayer. We afterwards took dinner & at 20 min. before 2 set out for the next settlement. Our path led us over a country diversified with low hills and valleys. We passed over one stream of water having a more rapid current than any I had seen in the island, and I think discharges as much water into the sea in a given time as any stream on this island.

From this place we had a view of a small island called ^(sic) Mokolii rising near the shore off against Kuloa, a place which we passed in the morning, resembling a monument probably 100 feet high conical from the base.

After travelling nearly two hours among taro patches, ponds and tracts of rushes we arrived at Kahaluu where we found a School of 40 Scholars recently established, and a considerable number of person^(sic) assembled for a hooikaika meeting. After the examination of the School I read the kanawai and accompanied it with such remarks as I was able to make.

We set out again at 20 min. before 5 o'clock and with a quick step pursued our course over an uneven tract of country, and in a short time came to the residence of the chief Kalaiheana to whom belonged the district of Kahaluu. He invited us to put up with him for the night, and the natives only wanted my consent to accept cheerfully the invitation, but desirous to go on to a district before us where there are schools I decline^(sic) the offer and hastened forward. Just about sunset I arrived at Eeiauuli a

settlement containing about 30 houses. Here I found a school of 18 youth met together awaiting examination under the direction of a small lad.- It was nearly dark when the examination closed, and Taomi and his attendants whom I had left behind arriving just at this time we concluded to go on a little further to Kikiwelawela a district belonging to Kaahumanu where there is a School and there to put up for the night.-

A comfortable supper was provided and after refreshing ourselves I proposed we should have prayers in reference to the monthly concert. After our exercises had closed and we had lain down for repose, ^[sic] three females entered our little lodging house, who had come a considerable distance to hear the word of God. I conversed more than a hour with them, and with the help of the Scripture tract and catechism made known to them some of the most important truths of the Bible. The fallen state of man, his sinful and perishing condition. The mercy of God in providing a Savior/ the fulness of salvation, the necessity of repentance faith and regeneration. After exhorting them to repent, to forsake all their sins, to believe in and accept of Jesus Christ as their Savior I dismissed them to return to their homes.-

Tuesday July 4. Soon after sunrise commenced the examination of the School which consists of 27 Scholars only 11 of which I found acquainted with the letters including one able to read in the hymns. The people having assembled in considerable numbers, Taomi addressed them and I closed the exercises with singing and prayer.- At 10 min. after 9 we set out for Kaneohe the next settlement where there is a School.- This land belongs to Aneane a chief who usually resides at Honoruru. We found him however here, having come from Honoruru to harvest several fields

of cotton which have been cultivated on his land since the return of Boki from England. We have seen considerable cotton growing in this region in various stages of forwardness, planted as we learned by direction of the Chiefs in compliance with the advice of Lord Byron.

We found the School assembled for examination. Orders had been given to the people through out the district to meet for religious worship, but as they had not all assembled when the examination of the School closed I requested Taomi to tarry and address the people while I walked forward to Kairua a district three or four miles further on [which] belongs to Kaleohana where there is a large School. On my way thither passed through a district called Waikalua in the region of the Pare. ^[sic] Walking along the embankments of fish ponds and taro plats and crossing several little streams of fresh water which wind along from the mountains to the sea refreshing and fertilizing the country.

Waikalua is separated from Kailua by a narrow ridge of hills extending from the mountains some distance (four or five miles) into the sea terminating in an eminence and forming considerable of a promontory^a. This projecting ridge is overlooked by the Pare ^[sic] as are also the valleys on each side of it. Kailua is a flat country and appears to have been gained from the sea, ^c In the centre of the valley is a large tract of rushes and to avoid them we were obliged to take a circuit varying considerably from a direct course.

At half past 12 o'clock I arrived at the School house and immediately commenced the examination. There were 154 scholars present, but the whole school consists of many more, but the remainder

did not assemble soon enough to be examined. I found 91 acquainted with the letters, 12 able to read in words of two & three syllables and 1 in the hymns.- I got nothing for dinner here except some bananas and a water melon, but I made a comfortable dinner with these and some hard biscuit which I brought with me. Just as the exercises were about to be closed Taomi came up having addressed the people at Kaneohe, and he concluded the exercises at this place by prayer. At 10 min. before 4 o'ck we set forward and in about three quarters of an hour I arrived at Kailepulu, a pleasantly situated district where a school is about to be established.

We were urged by the head man to stop all night and my attendants were strongly inclined to accept the invitation, but I was unwilling to put up till we should be overtaken by darkness, I therefore went forward, crossing two considerable streams of water and after ascending a ridge of high land from which the Eastern point of the island is distinctly seen, I sat down and took a view of the district of Waimanalo which lay spread out below extending from the sea to the mountains which here rise almost perpendicularly and extend for many miles in a line nearly East and West, and form a barrier excluding almost entirely in that direction all intercourse with the opposite side of the island. I counted 30 houses scattered through the valley, there are probably many more. I descended and walked on to the first houses where I found the natives ready to receive & entertain me. I wished to pass on further as it was not quite sunset but a stream of water interposing I was obliged to take a path which led me somewhat out of a direct course towards the sea ^{where} ~~while~~ the stream is avoided.- It was nearly dark when I and my attendant

arrived at the sea side, and I was glad to avail myself of a decent looking house at hand to put up for the night. In about half an hour Taomi and his company whom I had left behind at Kailepulu came up.

The people of the place came in during supper and nearly filled the house.- After our repast Taomi addressed them and I also made a few remarks & concluded with singing and prayer. After the people dispersed we lay ourselves down upon our mats spread upon the ground and enjoyed a comfortable night's repose.

Wednesday July 5th Set out at half past 5 o'clock
and at about eight o'clock arrived at Kukui a small poor fishing settlement. We walked all the way from Waimanalo to this place upon the sand beach with the sea dashing at our feet and not unfrequently washing our steps. On the right at no great distance rose the mountains almost perpendicularly topped with verdure presenting their mural front like an impassable wall.

From Kukui we passed on to Kalapueo the last settlement on this side of the island and the abode of a few poor fishermen and soon after ascended a steep precipice^c called Makapuu against the foot of which the ~~mountain~~ waves dash incessantly & throw aloft their spray.- By ascending this precipice we avoided passing entirely around the East point of the island which we could not have ^{effected} accomplished without much labour and difficulty. A high bluff terminating the ridge of mountains in this direction forms the Eastern extremity and it is of very difficult access if not altogether impervious.

Having gained the height I was shown several heaps of stones where in the days of their darkness the people had erected stone gods and paid religious worship to stocks & stones. One of the

gods was still standing and some of my attendan^ds endeavored to throw it down but it was too firmly fixed and it reminded me of the remaining superstitions of the natives which have yet resisted the efforts of Christian exertion to eradicate it.

From the eminence I had a view of the sea on both sides / on one hand dashing its foaming waves just under me and on the other at no great distance throwing in its long white cap'd surges towards the shore.- After descending gradually some distance over a raised walk formed of rocks & pieces of lava brought together for^[sic] the natives. the road took a turn in a W. S. W. direction giving me the sea on the left and a ridge of barren hills on the right. Turning my eyes to the Eastward I had a clear view of Molokai, Lanai and Maui.- Took a path which led^{a [sic]} some distance from the shore and to the northward of Koko head. Having ascended the high land in this direction with Koko head on the left the shores to the Eastward of Diamond Hill opened in prospect and beyond that prominent object rearing its towering brow terminated the view in that direction, 6 or 7 points of land intervening covered with groves of cocoanut trees.

I descended with my attendant, and near the shores of a large pond containing a surface of many hundred acres I came to a little settlement called Keawaawa and stopped a few moments to enquire the way & to allow my attendant the luxury of a whif of tobacco.- Thence I walked on by the side of the pond in a southerly direction about a mile having the eminences Mounalua^[sic] on my left- I then came to a narrow strip of land resembling a causeway partly natural and partly constructed extending in a Northwest direction across what appeared to be considerable of a bay forming a barrier between the sea and the pond. At the further end of this

causeway sluices are constructed & the waters of the sea unite with the pond and at every flood tide replenish it with a fresh supply of water. Near the middle of this causeway there is a settlement of 18 houses belonging to Kalola called Mounalua. Here I stopped about an hour, rested myself, took some refreshment and read the kanawai.- At 5 minutes after 12 o'ck I set out again and after walking about 3 hours passing through 3 settlements and reading the kanawai at one of them I arrived at the School house in Waialae.-

As I wished to complete my tour around the island and make the best of my way home before night I concluded to omit the examination of the Schools at this place and Waikiki & proceed to Honolulu. From Waialae I took the shortest course to Honolulu and just before sunset had the pleasure of greeting my brethren & sisters at the Mission house. - - -

Tuesday July 11th. Rode with Taomi to inspect the schools in Waialae and Waikiki.

END OF INSERT No. 1