

ject forward, so as to give the eyes the appearance of being sunken; their beards and mustaches are black and fine like their hair. Their average height is about five feet eight inches, and the great majority would be called small men. The women are much smaller in proportion than the men, with delicate features, slight figures, and, as before remarked, they were generally thought pretty.

In this description, it will be necessary to remark, that the inhabitants of Makin are not included; for they differ so much in point of appearance from the others, that were it not for their manners, customs, and language, they could not be classed among the same race. A drawing of one is represented in the annexed engraving.



INHABITANT OF MAKIN.

Wood, who had lived among the latter people a long time, accounted for their difference in appearance by their being at all times abundantly supplied with food, and living an inactive life, with nothing to disturb their peace, which has continued unbroken for upwards of a century. They have from this cause become naturally indolent; and their fullest enjoyment is in taking their ease. Their colour is a shade lighter than that of the natives of the other islands of this group; their stature taller, and their whole frame much larger; their limbs are full and well rounded; their bodies as smooth as a child's; their features oval, and more regular and delicate than those of the natives of the southern islands of the same group.

As respects their social state, the people are divided into three classes: the nea or omata (chiefs), katoka (landholders), and kawa (slaves). The first and last divisions constitute about three-fourths of the population, and are about equal in numbers. The katokas are