

I only had an opportunity of conversing with two or three old men, who did not seem to know much, and referred me to others who, they said, could give me a great deal of information respecting their early history, and could count back more generations than the New Zealanders.

I think that very much remains to be collected concerning this most interesting race, which is rapidly becoming extinct.

[Mr. W. L. Buller, F.L.S., who visited the Chatham Islands in 1855, informs me that the author has omitted all reference to an important circumstance connected with the conquest of the early Maiorioris, and accounting in some measure for the rapid extinction of the race, the particulars of which will be found recorded in a pamphlet published by Dr. Dieffenbach, which is now very rare.—Ed.]

ART. LIX.—*On the Analogy between the Maori and Indo-European Languages.*

By EDWIN FAIRBURN.

(ABSTRACT.)

[Read before the Auckland Institute, October 10, 1870.]

THE present paper will consist chiefly of a comparison of words. Before proceeding, I would, however, point out certain resemblances of grammatical structure which the Maori bears to the Indo-European languages.

1st. The resemblance of the Maori definite and indefinite articles respectively to the English, as *he* = *a*, *te* = *the*. Also, of particles forming cases, as *o* and *a* = *of*, identical with *o* and *a*, the Old English form of *of*; also, the particle *ko* (interchangeable with *to*) sometimes used in Maori for the dative *to*.

2nd. The formation of substantives from verbs in Maori by the addition of *nga*, *hanga*, *tanga*, *ranga*, etc., resembling the English *ing* and German *ung*, by which the same process is effected in the same manner.

3rd. The formation of the present participle by the addition of *ana* to the verb, resembling the Sanskrit *ana* of the middle voice, the Latin *ans*, and the English *ing*, etc., applied similarly to form the present participle.

4th. The superlative is formed in Maori by prefixing *tino*, "very, exceeding," to the adjective; in Latin by affixing *timu*, in Zend *tema*, and in Sanskrit *tama*.

5th. In most Maori verbs the perfect tense coincides with the imperative and passive, which last two are always identical; but when the perfect does not so coincide, it is formed by a reduplication of the first syllable, as—imperative, *taari-a*, "wait;" perfect, *kua tatari ia*, "he has waited;" resembling a similar reduplication in the Greek and Sanskrit perfects.

In the preceding example, the particle *kua* helps to form the perfect. German has a similar particle, *ge*, prefixed to form the perfect.

6th. In Maori, the past participle is formed by adding *tia*, *ria*, *kia*, etc., to the verb, resembling the similar terminations in English, German, Latin, etc., in *d*, *t*, *atus*, *etus*, etc.

7th. In Maori, ordinal numerals are formed by prefixing to the cardinals *tua*, which originally, no doubt, meant *number* (from the same root as *tatau*, *to count*), as proved by its equivalent in Samoan, *toa*, meaning also in that dialect, *number*.

In Sanskrit, ordinals are formed by affixing the superlative form *tama*, or modifications of it, to the cardinals. The same principle is observed in the other Indo-European languages, as—Greek *to*, Latin *tu*, Gothic and Anglo-Saxon *ta*, and English *th*. Now, as the superlative degree really carries the essential idea of *number*, it is very probable that the Sanskrit *tama* and the other forms adduced were originally derived from a root signifying number; very likely the identical one from which the Maori *tua* and Samoan *toa* are derived.

These are the principal points. Many more minor ones might be brought forward, but the doing so would take too much space.

The Maori, I believe, will be found upon examination also to contain many old Egyptian and Arabic words, and I think it is a mistake to class it as belonging to the Turanian group of languages. It is rather a mixture of the Indo-European and Semitic.

The very name Maori points most significantly to the stock from which the race has been derived. This idea first struck me about seven years ago, and a friend of mine lately, without knowing the fact, stated that some time back the same thought had also occurred to him. Lately, after reading books of ancient travels, voyages, etc., I am almost confirmed in the opinion that the names *Maori* of New Zealand, *Mori-ori* of the Chatham Islands, *Malay* (more properly *Malai*), etc., etc., are but modifications of the same word as *Moor* in English, and the *Mauri* of the Romans;—those *Mauri* who carried into Spain the words like Maori, quoted in *Thompson's Story of New Zealand*.

I am not quite sure, but I believe that the name *Malay* is supposed to be connected with *Malacca*. But I think *Malacca*, or *Malaka*, simply means *east*. *Marangai* means east in Maori, named so, no doubt, from its being the quarter of the sun's rising—*aranga* means *rising*, and *maranga* means *to arise*; this would be pronounced *maraka* in some parts of New Zealand, almost identical with the name of the Malayan Peninsula. The Maori is the same fierce cross between the Arab and Ethiopian that the Moor was, with a further modification in the shape of the ancient Persian element.

Philologists have been puzzled to account for the name *Moors* being applied to the languages of the southern coasts of Asia, but I believe the true explanation is the foregoing one, and that there has been nothing arbitrary in the matter. It is simply the voice of tradition that has been followed.

[This paper was supplemented by lists of words showing the relation between the Maori and the Sanskrit, English, German, Greek, Latin, and Moorish languages, and the author makes the following concluding remarks]:—

Having furnished the foregoing comparison, I would only observe further that I believe a comprehensive study of the Polynesian dialects, and especially of the Maori (which, from natural causes, I think has been the most conservative of them all), will throw a light even on many of what are considered pure English etymologies. The first step in such a study should be a careful and cautious inter-comparison of the different dialects, so as to recover forms which some had lost and others retained, and also, where the forms varied to decide by weight of votes upon a standard of antiquity.

It is a fortunate circumstance for the comparative philologist that the people speaking the Polynesian language have been so long scattered and efficiently isolated. It partly makes up for the want of the written records which enable the study of the European languages to be made with such certainty.

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ART. LX.—*On an Adaptation of Water Power.* By J. C. CRAWFORD, F.G.S.

[*Read before the Wellington Philosophical Society, August 20, 1870.*]

As lately I was anxious to ascertain if I could command a sufficient water power for working flax, and finding that, in the opinion of competent persons, the supply of water in the proposed locality was insufficient, it struck me that if advantage should be taken of the wind power to be obtained in pumping up water, day and night, on Sundays and holidays, into a reservoir sufficiently elevated, an auxiliary head of water might be obtained sufficient for the power required. I mentioned this idea to persons skilled in machinery, but did not receive encouragement. It was, therefore, with some satisfaction that I found the following information on the subject in the May number of the *Country Gentleman's Magazine* for the present year.

“In a recent article we gave a few remarks upon water power, with special reference to the turbine, an appliance which would, in many instances, be specially useful on a farm where no great extent of power is generally required. Thus, in many farms a power equal to that of two horses, or even less, would be of great use in cutting straw, grinding meal, pulping roots, and the like. Now, a very small and cheap turbine would give out this amount of power. Of course, a supply of water with some height of fall is necessary, but where the fall is not attainable by the natural position of the ground upon which the farm is built, it might be worth while to consider a mode of working very frequently adopted in America. This method consists in erecting a windmill, which is so arranged as to be self-acting, always turning to the direction of the wind, and thus ready to act at all times when the wind blows