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AN ACCOUNT OF THE POLYNESIAN RACE, ITS ORIGIN AND MIGRATIONS; AND THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE TO THE TIMES OF KAMEHAMEHA I

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while skirting the upper borders of Chaldea on their migration through Asia Minor. At any rate, this similarity in a matter of detail of preparation cannot well be considered as a coincidence under pressure of similar circumstances, but was more likely an engraftment in different directions from a common source and a once common religious idea.

The idea of holy water as a co-efficient in religious ceremonies was common to the Oriental nations. The Jews only borrowed their Laver from others. And the metaphysical explanation of the Hawaiians is perhaps as ancient a conception of the action of the sun on the ocean as any on record.

Cities of Refuge.

Some stress has been laid on the peculiar institution called "cities of refuge," Hawaiian, *Puu-honua*, which was found to have obtained among the Polynesians, especially the Hawaiians, and which has been quoted as another instance of Hebraic influence upon the customs and culture of the Hawaiians. Cities of refuge, however, were not an institution peculiar to the Hebrews, and originating with them. They existed in the time of ancient Greece. We read of the temple of Ceres at Hermione, in Argolis, which was a similar institution; and there were numerous others, both there and elsewhere, where Cushite influence had modified the customs and moulded the culte of the people on its own pattern.

The Division of the Year, &c.

The Polynesians divided the year into seasons, months, and days. The seasons—*Tau* or *Kau*—of the year were generally two, the rainy or winter season, and the dry or summer season, varying according to the particular situation of the group, either north or south of the equator. The commencement of the seasons, however, were regulated by the rising of the *Makariri* stars, the Pleiades, at the time of the setting of the sun. Thus, in the Society

group, the year was divided in *Makariri-i-nia*, Pleiades above the horizon, and *Makariri-i-raro*, Pleiades below—the first from November to May, the latter from May to November. In the Hawaiian group the year was also divided in two seasons—*Hooilo*, the rainy season, from about 20th November to 20th May; and *Kau*, the dry season, from 20th May to 20th November.¹ In the Samoan, *Tau* or *Tau-sanga* meant originally a period of six months, and afterwards was employed to express the full year, or twelvemonth, as in the Tonga group. There are traces also on the Society group of the year having been divided in three seasons, as at one time was done by the ancient Egyptians, Arabs, and Greeks, though the arrangement of the months within each season seems to me to have been arbitrary, and probably local.

In regard to the division of the year by months, the Polynesians counted by twelve and by thirteen months, the former obtaining in the Tonga, Samoan, and Hawaiian groups, the latter in the Marquesas and Society groups. Each month consisted of thirty days. It is known that the Hawaiians, who counted twelve months of thirty days each, intercalated five days at the end of the month *Welehu*, about the 20th December, which were tabu-days, dedicated to the festival of the god *Lono*; after which the

¹ Mr. R. G. Haliburton, of Halifax, N.S., has shown that the primitive year of the Pleiades was a pre-historical tradition, spread amongst almost all races of mankind in both the new and old hemispheres, and alike in the north and south. The leading characteristics of that year being that it began on the 19th day of *Athyr*, or November, when the Pleiades, or their containing constellation, the Bull—the great *Tau* of the Egyptians, the *Taurus* of the Latins, the *Thor* of the Scandinavians, and the *Atlyr* or *Arthur* of the ancient Britons—was on the meridian at midnight. *Vide* Life and Work at the Great

Pyramid, 1865, by C. Piazza Smyth, vol. i. chap. xii. p. 330.

In the Hawaiian group the red star in the constellation is called *Kao*—the star *Autares*, in the horns of the Bull—was also called *Makalii*. That the ancient Hawaiians should have called the constellation of the Bull—*Taurus*—by the very name which was one of the earliest appellations for that animal, while the Arian stock was yet unsundered, is one of those quiet but surprising witnesses to the Western origin and Arian connection of the Polynesian family, which rise in judgment against modern theorists of Papuan, Malay, Mexican, or other proclivities.

New Year began with the first day of the month *Makalii* which day, being the first of the year, was called *Maka-hiki* (equivalent to "commencement-day"), and afterwards became the conventional term for a year in the Hawaiian, Marquesas, and Society groups.¹ There is evidence that the Marquesans at one time counted the year by ten lunar months, and called it a *Puni*—a circle, a round, a revolution—but how they managed either this or the year of thirteen months to correspond with the division by seasons, or with the sidereal year, I am not informed. It is probable that in Tahiti the month *Te-eri* was occasionally, perhaps alternately, dropped from the calendar.²

That a computation by lunar months preceded the other is evident from the very names given to different days in the month, but both computations were certainly far older than the arrival of the Polynesians in the Pacific. They brought those names and those computations with them.

The absolute Hawaiian expression of *Ana-hulu* indicates a primary but subsequently disused division of the month

¹ Rev. S. Dibble, in his History of the Sandwich Islands, Lahaina-luna, 1843, p. 108, says: "Those who took the most care in measuring time measured it by means both of the moon and the fixed stars. They divided the year into twelve months, and each month into thirty days. They had a distinct name for each of the days of the month, as has been shown on a former page, and commenced their numbering on the first day that the new moon appeared in the west. This course made it necessary to drop a day about once in two months, and thus reduce their year into twelve lunations instead of three hundred and sixty days. This being about eleven days less than the sidereal year, they discovered the discrepancy, and corrected their reckoning by the stars. In practice, therefore, the year varied, being sometimes twelve, sometimes thirteen lunar months. So also they sometimes

numbered twenty-nine, and sometimes thirty days in a month." Mr. Dibble omits to mention that the "correction" of their reckoning "by the stars" was made by the intercalation I have referred to. It thus appears that the Hawaiians employed two modes of reckoning—by lunar cycles, whereby the monthly feasts, or Kapu-days, were regulated; and the sidereal cycle, by which the close of the year, and the annual feast of Lono, was regulated.

² The alternation of twenty-nine and thirty days in the Hawaiian months, referred to by Mr. Dibble in the above note, though certainly not in general usage among the Hawaiians, yet, as one of the several modes of computing time which they brought with them from their primitive abodes, forcibly reminds one of the Hebrew and Assyrian division in months of alternate twenty-nine and thirty days.

into periods of ten days, corresponding to the increase, the full, and the decline of the moon, analogous to the Greek *Dechæmera* and the Egyptian *Se-su*; and the institution of the Hawaiian *Kapu* or sacred-days at intervals of ten days seems to favour such a conclusion, for I look upon the fourth monthly Kapu-day,—that of *Kane* on the 27th of the month,—as of subsequent introduction, following so closely, as it does, upon the Kapu-day of *Kaloo-kru-kahi*, the 24th.¹ Though obsolete now in common parlance, the term *Ana-hulu* is of frequent occurrence in the ancient legends and songs as a measure of time comprising ten days.

The Hawaiian day was divided in three general parts, like that of the early Greeks and Latins,²—morning, noon, and afternoon—*Kakahi-aka*, breaking the shadows, *scil.* of night; *Awakea*, for *Ao-akea*, the plain, full day; and *Awina-la*, the decline of the day. The lapse of the night, however, was noted by five stations, if I may say so, and four intervals of time, viz.: (1.) *Kihi*, at 6 P.M., or about sunset; (2.) *Pili*, between sunset and midnight; (3.) *Kau*, indicating midnight; (4.) *Pilipuka*, between midnight and

¹ S. M. Kamakau, in one of his articles on ancient Hawaiian beliefs, refers to an old legend, according to which "the creation commenced on the 26th (27th?) of the month, on the day called *Kane*, and was continued during the days called *Lono*, *Mauli*, *Muku*, *Hilo*, and *Hoaka*. In six days the creation was done. The seventh day, the day called *Ku*, became the first Kapu-day—*La-Kapu*. The first and the last of these seven days in every month have been kept Kapu ever since by all generations of Hawaiians." The seven days of creation and rest (*Kapu*) may be a dim recollection of the Hebrew-Chaldean version of the creation; but the application of the first day as a Kapu-day to *Kane* is evidently a priestly commentary, and of later origin. Practically the Hawaiians, and none of

the other Polynesians, so far as I know, never had a week of seven days. On comparing the Tahitian and Hawaiian calendars, and finding the *Kanaloa* (*Taaroa* and *Kaloo*) days in the same position on both, I am strongly inclined to believe that when in after ages the South Polynesian element obtained ascendancy in Hawaii, its principal god *Taaroa*, *Tangaroa*, and the days dedicated to him, were interpolated on the Hawaiian calendar, and the *Kane*-day and its festival or Kapu was made to follow after that of *Taaroa*, a being whom the Hawaiians did not recognise as a divinity in their earlier creed, nor until after that invasion of South Polynesians, of which I shall have more to say hereafter.

² *Ἡως*, *Μεσον-Ἡμας*, and *Δελη*; Mane, Meridies, Suprema.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
<i>Samoan</i>	Tasi.	Lua.	Tolu.	Fa.	Lima.	Ono.	Fitu.	Valu.	Iva.	Senga-fulu. ¹
<i>Hawaian</i>	Kahi.	Lua.	Kolu.	Ha.	Lima.	Ono.	Hiku.	Walu.	Iwa.	Umi.
<i>Marynesan</i>	Tahi.	Ua.	To'u.	Fa.	Ima.	Ono.	Fitu.	Wa'u.	Iwa.	Onohu'u.
<i>Manahiki</i>	Tahi.	Rua.	Toru.	Fa.	Rima.	Ono.	Hitu.	Varu.	Iva.	Raungahuru
<i>Waiku (Easter Is.)</i>	Tahi.	Rua.	Toru.	Ha.	Rima.	Hono.	Hitu.	Varu.	Iva.	Anahuru.
<i>Pamotu</i>	Arari.	Aite.	Ageti.	Ha.	Rima. ³	Ono. ⁴	Ahito.	Abiava.	Anipa.	Horihori.
<i>Tahiti</i>	Tahi.	Toru.	Toru.	Ha.	Rima.	Ono.	Hitu.	Varu.	Iva.	Ahuru.
<i>Rapa</i>	Tahi.	Rua.	Toru.	Aa.	Rima.	Ono.	Itu.	Varu.	Iva.	Ngauru.
<i>Rorotonga</i>	Tai.	Rua.	Toru.	A.	Rima.	Ono.	Itu.	Varu.	Iva.	Ngauru.
<i>New Zealand</i>	Taha.	Ua.	Tolu.	Fa.	Nima.	Ono.	Fitu.	Valu.	Iva.	Hongafulu. ⁵
<i>Niue (Savage Is.)</i>	Tahi.	Rua.	Tolu.	Wla.	Rima. ⁶	Ono.	Whitu.	Waru.	Iva.	Hongafulu.
<i>Fakaofo (Union)</i>	Taha.	Ua.	Tolu.	Fa.	Lima.	Ono.	Fitu.	Valu.	Iva.	Hongafulu.
<i>Rotuma</i>	Tasi.	Lua.	Tolu.	Fa.	Lima.	Ono.	Fitu.	Valu.	Iva.	Sefulu.
<i>Niua (New Heb.)</i>	Tasi.	Rua.	Tolu.	Hak.	Lium.	Ono.	Hith.	Vol.	Iva.	Sanghal.
<i>Isle of Cocos</i>	Tasi.	Rua.	Tolu.	Tea.	Rima.	Ono.	Fitu.	Varu.	Iva.	Tangafuru.
<i>Baita</i>	Sada.	Duo.	Tolu.	Opat.	Lima.	Hono.	Fitu.	Valu.	Iva.	Ongefulu.
<i>Lampong</i>	Sai.	Rua.	Tolu.	Ampa.	Lima.	Onam.	Faitu.	Walu.	Iva.	Sapulu.
<i>Sunda</i>	Hijji.	Duwa.	Tolu.	Opat.	Lima.	Gennep.	Pitu.	Valu.	Sia.	Sapulu.
<i>Javanese</i>	Siji.	Loru.	Tulu.	Papat.	Limo.	Nanam.	Pitu.	Dalapan.	Salapan.	Sapulu.
<i>Pulo-Nias</i>	Sara.	Dua.	Tula.	Ufa.	Lima.	Uuu. ⁷	Fitu.	Valo.	Sanga.	Sapulu.
<i>Dyak-Idaan</i>	Uni.	Dul.	Toru.	Ampat.	Rima.	Anam.	Pitu.	Walu.	Suwa.	Fulu.
" <i>Lamih</i>	Sa.	Duo.	Tolu.	Pat.	Limo.	Anam.	Tuo.	Haaha.	Siu.	Sapulu.
" <i>Lamuk</i>	Ji.	Dua.	Telo.	Pat.	Limak.	Anam.	Tusuh.	Walo.	Siam.	Mapud.
" <i>Lokipot</i>	Se.	Upe.	Telow.	Pat.	Lema.	Nam.	Tujuk.	Sayah.	Petan.	Sapuluh.
" <i>Sambas</i>	Mengarit.	Dua.	Taru.	Pat.	Rima.	Nam.	Iju.	Mahih.	Pail.	Polow.
" <i>Pontianak</i>	Iju.	Dua.	Telo.	Apat.	Lima.	Anong.	Iju.	Hanja.	Piri.	Sapuluh.
<i>Bugia (Borneo)</i>	Sedi.	Dua.	Tolu.	Opat.	Lima.	Jahawen.	Uju.	Harua.	Assera.	Sopulu.
<i>Sadi</i>	Sadi.	Dua.	Telu.	Mpo.	Lima.	Mna.	Pitu.	Harua.	Hassera.	Sapulu.
<i>Sula Island</i>	Hia.	Ga-hu.	Ga-ti.	Garaha.	Lima.	Garé.	Ga-pitu.	Ge-tahua.	Catasia.	Pola.
<i>Tidore</i>	Remoi.	Malofu.	Rangi.	Raha.	Runtoba.	Rora.	Tumodi.	Turkangi.	Sio.	Nigmoi. ⁸

Gilolo-Galela Moi.
" Gani Lep-so.
*Buru*⁹ Umsium.
Ambeyna Su.
*Ceram-Ahtigo*¹⁰ Esa.
" Waiat Sali.
Saru Ise.
Mosses Island Kau.
Taqal Isa.
Papango Isa-metong.
Mindanao Isa.¹¹
Malgasse Isa.¹¹
Malay Satu.

Sinuto Sinuto.
Rua Rua.
Rua Rua.
Elua Elua.
Lua Lua.
Rue Rue.
Rua Rua.
Dalua Dalua.
Adua Adua.
Dava Dava.
Rua Rua.
Dua Dua.

Sangi Sangi.
Lep-tol Lep-tol.
Telo Telo.
Tero Tero.
Entol Entol.
Tolo Tolo.
Tolu Tolu.
Tolu Tolu.
A-tlo A-tlo.
Apat Apat.
*Efa*¹² Efa.¹²
Tiga Tiga.

Iha Iha.
Lep-foht Lep-foht.
Pa Pa.
Hani Hani.
Ehata Ehata.
Ati Ati.
Apa Apa.
Wall Wall.
Ampat Ampat.
Apat Apat.
*Efa*¹² Efa.¹²
Ampat Ampat.

Matoha Matoha.
Lep-lim Lep-lim.
Lima Lima.
Rima Rima.
Enlima Enlima.
Nima Nima.
Lumi Lumi.
Rima Rima.
Anim Anim.
Anam Anam.
Anam Anam.
*One*¹⁴ One.¹⁴
Anam Anam.

Butanga Butanga.
Lep-woman Lep-woman.
Ne Ne.
Nena Nena.
Ennoi Ennoi.
Onam Onam.
Una Una.
Eno Eno.
Anim Anim.
Anam Anam.
*One*¹⁴ One.¹⁴
Anam Anam.

Itupangi Itupangi.
Lep-wol Lep-wol.
Etrua Etrua.
Waru Waru.
Enwol Enwol.
Sia Sia.
Saio Saio.
Jalu Jalu.
Walo Walo.
Valo Valo.
Valu Valu.
Valu Valu.
Delapan Delapan.

Tumidingi Tumidingi.
Lep-fit Lep-fit.
Pito Pito.
Itu Itu.
Ehahit Ehahit.
Fitu Fitu.
Pitu Pitu.
Jalu Jalu.
Pito Pito.
Pitu Pitu.
Pitu Pitu.
Hitu Hitu.
Tujo Tujo.

Megió Megió.
Yagimso Yagimso.
Polo Polo.
Husa Husa.
Fotusa Fotusa.
Husa Husa.
Singaturu Singaturu.
Sangapulu Sangapulu.
Polo Polo.
Siam Siam.
Siam Siam.
Sapo Sapo.
Fulu Fulu.
Sambilan Sambilan.
Sapuluh Sapuluh.

Sanskrit Eka.
Persian Yek.
Hindustanee Eik.
Zingara Yec.
S'antonian Yedino.
Latin Unus.
Greek Eüs.
Welsh Un.
Anglo-Saxon An.
Gothic

Catvar Catvar.
Kehar Kehar.
Tzar Tzar.
Stor Stor.
Chetoiriyé Chetoiriyé.
Quatuor Quatuor.
*Tettara*¹⁵ Tettara.¹⁵
Petwar Petwar.
Feover Feover.
Fidvar Fidvar.

Tri Tri.
Sih Sih.
Tir Tir.
Trin Trin.
Tri Tri.
Tres Tres.
Treis Treis.
Tri Tri.
Thiri Thiri.

Panch Panch.
Peng Peng.
Peng Peng.
Pante Pante.
Quingue Quingue.
Pente Pente.
Pump Pump.
Fif Fif.
Fimf Fimf.

Shash Shash.
Ses Ses.
Tzo Tzo.
Sio Sio.
Seste Seste.
Sex Sex.
'Epta 'Epta.
Chwech Chwech.
Six Six.

Aght Aght.
Hest Hest.
Aatza Aatza.
Otru Otru.
Osme Osme.
Sedme Sedme.
Septem Septem.
Oktá Oktá.
Wyth Wyth.
Eatha Eatha.
Athan Athan.

Nava Nava.
Nuh Nuh.
Novy Novy.
Enneah Enneah.
Devamte Devamte.
Novem Novem.
Ennea Ennea.
Deka Deka.
Deg Deg.
Tyn Tyn.
*Tig*¹⁶ Tig.¹⁶

¹ Or Sefulu. ² Or Piti. ³ Or Pae. ⁴ Or Fene, Hene. ⁵ Or Angafulu. ⁶ Or Ringa. ⁷ Or Anu. ⁸ In Ternati, Yagi. ⁹ Waiaipo.
¹⁰ In Crawford's Dissertation, vol. i. p. 226, of "Grammar and Dictionary of Malay Language," he gives the following a Ceranese ("Sirang") numbers, but does not give the locality whence obtained:—1 Takura, 2 Dua, 3 Tolo, 4 Pat, 5 Lim, 6 Onan, 7 Titura, 8 Dalapané, 9 Sambliante, 10 Putusa. He also gives the following numbers for Tambora on the island of Sumbawa:—1 Seena, 2 Kalae, 3 Nih, 4 Kudé-in, 5 Kutei-in, 6 Bata-in, 7 Kumba, 8 Koneho, 9 Lali, 10 Sarone.
¹¹ Or Rek, also Trai. ¹² Or Efatra. ¹³ Or Dimy. ¹⁴ Or Emina and Hene. ¹⁵ Or Ool. Pessyres. ¹⁶ Or Tigrus.