Himalayan Origin and Connection of the Magyar and Ugrian.

Author(s): Hyde Clarke

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From JOHN EVANS, Esq., F.R.S.—Through Bosnia and the Herzegovina on foot during the Insurrection. By A. J. Evans, B.A., F.S.A.

Petit Album de l'Age du Bronze en Grande Bretagne. By John Evans, F.R.S.

From the SOCIETY.—Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society.

From the EDITOR.—Revue Scientifique. Nos. 36 and 37, 1876.

From the AUTHOR.—Smoking. By Dr. J. C. Murray.

From the EDITOR.—Nature (to date).

The President exhibited a bronze socket celt from Italy of the usual form, but still retaining its original wooden handle, which had been preserved in consequence of its having been completely covered with thin plates of bronze. The entire length of the handle is about 10 inches. It is somewhat curved, and the projecting branch, which goes into the socket of the celt, forms an angle with the handle of about 80°. At the end of the handle is a small loop, as if for the insertion of a ring or string by which to suspend it. The wood appears to be oak. This hatchet, with another like it, was found in an urn at Chiusi, with a long fibula of silver, a scarabæus, and several bronze plates, each with a "fylfot" cross upon it, and probably forming part of a girdle. These are now in the Etruscan Museum at Florence.

Captain DILLON exhibited some flint arrow heads, tools, &c., from Ditchley, Oxon.

The President made some observations on them.

Thanks were returned to the exhibitors of the above.

Mr. HYDE CLARKE then read a paper on the Himalayan Origin of the Magyars.

HIMALAYAN ORIGIN *and* CONNECTION *of the* MAGYAR *and* UGRIAN. By HYDE CLARKE, Vice-President of the Anthropological Institute.

THE Ugrian languages have become of the more importance in the advance of comparative philology on account of the relations between them and the Akkad or Sumerian cuneiform developed by Norris, Oppert, Lenormant, Sayce, Sayous, &c.

My opinion still is that the relationship is less between Akkad and Ugrian, strictly speaking, than among Akkad, Ugrian, and many other prehistoric languages. The order to which the

Akkad more immediately belongs has been named by me Sumerian or Khita-Peruvian, and is dealt with in my work on Pre-historic and Comparative Philology, and in my last book on Khita and Khita-Peruvian.* More or less belonging to this order are Etruscan, Lydian, Phrygian, the Georgian, many languages of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, the Aymara and Quichua of Peru, the Maya of Yucatan. The Circassian and languages of Northern Mexico are in relation with this class.

The determination of the philological and historical relations of Ugrian is, it will be seen, a problem of considerable interest.

In this respect the object of the present paper is to propose an extension of the area of Ugrian, in districts the more attractive to the anthropologist, because they embrace High Asia and the Himalayas.

Thus the Ugrian languages are brought in contact with one great centre, which is by some regarded as the centre of the human race and the cradle of civilization,† but to my mind it is only one of several centres from which the migrations of the human race have taken place, as detailed in my Comparative Philology.

If the Ugrian languages include the cultivated Magyar and the epic Fin, yet they also embrace those of some of the lowest tribes of Samoyeds, Ostiaks, and Lapps. This is one reason which leads me greatly to hesitate before assigning to the Ugrian the Akkad, as Lenormant is so strongly inclined to do, or the Etruscan, as the Rev. Isaac Taylor latterly suggested.

In India, as within the Arctic Circle, the Ugrian order is found in close contact and relation with languages which are those of savages, and are prehistoric.

There the relations of the Ugrian order are with the order which includes East Nepaul, and the languages round to the Assam border (and, indeed, to Arracan see Forbes), and including some scattered languages, the Bodo, Borro, Dhimal, and Kachari and the Abor and Sibsagur Miri.

The true Ugrian of this region constitutes a Ugro-Nepaulese class, which may be that of a possible Tibeto-Ugrian sub-kingdom.

The Ugrian order, as here considered, includes the following families :—

Samoyed,
Ostiak,
Magyar,

* See also, "On Khita, Canaanite, Sumerian, Etruscan, &c.," by me in Transactions of the Royal Historical Society for this year.

† See the various works of Ernest von Bunsen for the latest developments of this system.

Mordwin and Cheremis,
 Votiak,
 Finnic,
 Lap.

The chief Himalayan congeners are in East Nepaul.

These languages are classed by Mr. Bryan Hodgson as the Kiranti group, but the most distinct member is the Chourasya. In Dr. W. W. Hunter's *Non-Aryan Dictionary* they are thrown together under East Nepaul, and this which is also under Mr. Hodgson's auspices is very convenient.

In East Nepaul are—

Rodong,
 Runghenbung,
 Chhingtangya,
 Nachhering,
 Waling,
 Yakha.
 Chourasya,
 Kulungya,
 Thulungya,
 Bahinga,
 Lohorong,
 Lambichhong,
 Balali,
 Sangpang,
 Dumi,
 Khaling,
 Dungmali,
 Kiranti.

On the Chinese frontier and Tibet are languages which more or less assimilate, but are of weaker affinities for the Ugrian than those of East Nepaul—

Takpa,
 Manyak.

In Nepaul (east to west) are others in the same condition—

Sunwar,
 Gurung,
 Moormi,
 Magar,
 Newar.

Among the Broken Tribes of Nepaul the language which most assimilates, but not uniformly, is—

Vayu.

Among the languages of north-east Nepaul are some which present an approximation, but are not of the same class. They include the prehistoric—

Bodo,
Borro,
Kachari,
Dhimal.

On the eastern frontier of Nepaul are the languages of the Miri, more distant in their relation—

Abor,
Sibsagur.

For Arracan, see the Appendix.

The affinities of the Magyar and Fin are strongest for the languages of East Nepaul, and those of Samoyed and Ostiak strongest for the lower tribes of the Bodo and Miri—a feature well worthy of the attention of the anthropologist and the philologist, more particularly because in physical characters the Laps and Samoyeds present diversities from the Fins and Magyars, and the Laps may be regarded as having acquired a Ugrian language after conquest. In this as in other cases the influence of the development of culture is more persistent than the physical influence of race.

The Vayu have a tradition that their people were anciently of very great importance (Hodgson).

In consequence of the prehistoric affinities disclosed, it has appeared to me useful to carry out a wider geographical investigation.

The Bodo, the Garo, the Dhimal, if they present some features identical with Finnic, contain more words of affinity with the African languages. In truth, however, the whole of the Himalayan languages present these marks of affinity, as do what are called the Altaic languages, and also the Javanese.

The relations between the languages of India and Indo China and those of Africa will, however be dealt with in detail on another occasion. It suffices to say that there is nothing in the African languages opposed to the possibility of a centre of human culture in the Himalayas. The varieties of the Himalayan languages are partly dependent on these African features, and it is more than possible that ruder tribes have been absorbed by more advanced Himalayans, conformably to what has taken place in the Caucasus, and apparently in northernmost Europe and Asia.

On the other hand the Basques and their Caucasian kinsmen

of allied speech, the Lesghians, and who are white, use languages still chiefly spoken by black races in Africa and India.*

In Africa there are strong vestiges of conformity of type with the Himalayo-Ugrian, particularly as to the roots for sun and fire, but unless the languages of the Gaboon should furnish further evidences of conformity, there is no evidence of identity.

The following languages of the Gaboon are to be named:—

Bayou.
Pati.
Kum.
Bagba.
Balu.
Bamon.
Ngoala.
Momenyah.
Papiah.
Puram.

The following are examples, and these can be multiplied.

Sun	..	..	nyam.
Fire	..	..	mu, mo.
Water	..	..	usi, uzi.
Tooth	..	..	sou, aso.
Mouth	..	..	nasou.

It may be observed that many tribal names are common to the two regions of India and of Africa. Then much of what is said as to language applies of necessity to mythology.

Among the American languages I have not been able to identify any congener of the Ugrian, saving the question of the Akkad.

The few roots which appear to conform are probably derived from the earlier stocks of languages, from which the Ugro-Nepaul languages have themselves been developed.

Even with regard to the Vasco-Kolarian languages, I am still in the same position. There is, however, in many North American languages sufficient to indicate their common descent from the prehistoric stocks, but while I can identify in America Agaw congeners, I cannot determine those of Vasco-Kolarian and Ugrian. This appears unlikely to represent the real facts, because, taking into account the position of these two families in Europe, Asia, and Africa, it appears unlikely they did not send migrations into the other hemisphere, when the migrations of the Agaws and of the later Sumerians are so distinctly marked.

On the other hand there is no decided Ugrian language in

* See further on, and also "Prehistoric Comparative Philology," p.!

Africa, and there are many appearances that the Ugrian migrations in western Asia and Europe have been comparatively late, and also that they may have proceeded from Central Asia north and west.

As one object of this paper is to illustrate the subject of these migrations as affecting the Magyars, it will be well to consider this specific question.

The points of identity between Ugrian and East Nepaulese are in some cases striking.

The sun, day, and sky names :—

Nap, Ugrian Nam, Nepaul.

The names for man present repetitions of three types.

The words for eye illustrate each other, and the root appears to be a double one, with the syllables interchanged in each order.

Four types for mouth are to be recognised.

There are also four types of foot in contact.

A curious interchange of the types for bone and horn, in conformity with a practice of prehistoric philology or morphology, serves to earmark the order.

Horn, sarwi, Finnic. Bone, sarwa, E. Nepaul.

Wa, the type for water, is general in the Nepaul and Ugrian orders, but it is part of a double root, chu-wa or we-si (= wa-chu).

Earth has two types.

River has three types.

Mountain shows four types.

Stone in the form kawa, or kiwi, reduced to kwa and ko, also is found in both orders, and the other element of the double root is also recognisable.

Village has a common form.

House has also a common form, even amongst the rudest tribes.

Tree, leaf, and flower show each one type for recognition.

Salt and iron have allied forms.

The adjectives show many cases of similarity.

The numerals, although of common origin in system, show great discrepancies in the Himalayan orders, so that the separation might have taken place at an early period, and before the numbers were fixed, unless, as is equally possible, the main Ugrians derived their numbers, as is frequently found to be the case with regard to numerals, from some other race, under the influence of commerce or conquest.

In general the roots in the orders are double, and are of course liable to separation and distribution.

There is a general connection of the Ugro-Nepaul class with the Tibetan, and consequently with the Chinese and Indo-Chinese. It appears most likely that any influence of Tibetan on the Nepaul and other frontier orders has been posterior to the epoch of migration and separation, but the whole matter needs investigation in connection with Akkad and prehistoric inquiries. In the present state of our knowledge it is not yet possible to fix the prehistoric chronology, and as yet great obscurity rests on the true relations of Chinese, though so many scholars are now applying themselves to that language.

In this day we find three masses of the Ugrian class :—

The Nepaul or Himalayan.

The main Ugrian, reaching from Siberia to the Black Sea, and thence to Lapland and the Icy Ocean.

The Magyar in Hungary.

The Magyar has been apparently divided from the main Ugrian by the Slavonic migrations.

The main Ugrian body may have extended further westward, but must have been checked by the Celtic migrations, and particularly by the Germanic invasion, which drove it towards the north in Scandinavia.

There is little likelihood that there was any extension to the eastward or towards America. The races on that side are all earlier.

The consolidation of a Tibetan kingdom and of a Chinese kingdom would keep them off from the east, and perhaps was the operative cause of the separation of the northern Ugrians from the southern or main stock.

The rise of the Manchoos, as Scythians, of the Mughals (Mongols), would tend to perpetuate the separation and to prevent intercourse.

With regard to the southern border in India, the present narrow strip suggests that there might have been a southern extension, but when we consider the various races, anterior and subsequent, which have possessed India, the possibility of a Ugrian empire of India is diminished.

There were the Minkopies, the Agaws, the Kols, and Dravidians, and the Sumerians. Of these we have testimonies in India, but of the Ugrians none, though this negative evidence is no more conclusive than the negative evidence is conclusive as to the various races which evidently from time to time occupied these islands.

The relations of the Ugro-Nepaulese class have naturally come under the attention of philologists, and hence have arisen the

opinions as to a connection of the Ugrian with the Dravidian languages, and the formation of a Sub-Dravidian family. The valuable labours of Mr. Hodgson not only yielded the materials for the several Himalayan vocabularies, but led him in illustration of the affinities, to bring forward a mass of connections with other languages, including the so-called Turanian, which have provided material for the determination of the comparative grammar.*

The apparent and real affinities of Dravidian are chiefly dependent on the action of the same original causes on the languages, but these constitute no real connection. There is a distribution of roots under circumstances arising from culture or mythology, which affords no necessary proof of community of relationship of languages. There are the same influences affecting grammar, which forbid the assertion of identity of genealogy. Bishop Caldwell, in his new edition of the Dravidian grammar, does not appear to be desirous of annexing the Himalayan languages.

M. Lenormant, in his last work, "*La Langue Primitive de la Chaldée*, 1875," in various places, and particularly at p. 302, has, on the authority of M. Sayous, a learned author on Ugrian subjects, given many illustrations of what he has been led to believe are Ugrian affinities of Akkad.

A very cursory consideration by any competent prehistoric student is sufficient to show that they are as much prehistoric as they are Ugrian, unless they become Ugrian by their Himalayan relatives.

Akkad gud, *repose*. Compare gititea, *Kolarian*, gotolu, *Kassans*, Africa.

Akkad dama, *sleep*; dohomu, *Khond*.

Akkad sár, *line*, *row* = *straight*; sorichai, *Chentsu*; sirengi, *Bassa* (Africa).

Akkad mi, *dark*, *night*; ama, *Garó*, *night*; ami, *Burman*, do.; amma, *Kol*, do.; ma, *Chentsu*, do.

Akkad aria, *river*; garra, *Kolarian*; ngare, *Wolof*; kuramina, *Houssa*; kungoru, *Gadaba*, *India*.

Akkad dib, *dub*, *leaf*; lhaba, *Dhimal*; lapa, *Singpho*.

Akkad us, *blood*; azu, *Naga*; esi, *Bali*; kesu, *Rajmahali*.

Akkad lum, *bone*; elume, *Karnatika*.

Akkad du, *mouth*, is prehistoric.

Akkad khar, *ox*; karra, *Kolurian*, buffalo; goru, *Miri*, cow.

Akkad kisim, *ant*; gusala, *Gadaba*, *India*.

Akkad gum, *man*; kumi, *Kumi*; kame, *Soso* (Africa).

* See the republication of Mr. Hodgson's *Himalayan Researches* by Messrs. Trübner.

Akkad mulu, *man* ; male, *Rajmahali*.
 Akkad nene, *mother* ; nana, *Miri* (a common prehistoric type).
 Akkad unu, dwelling ; nu, *Bodo* ; hun, *Khamti*.
 Akkad uru, town ; uru, *Kolarian* and *African*.
 Akkad akku, *very great* ; okoko, *Egbele*, Africa.
 Akkad kir, *speech* ; kurr, *Thochu*.
 Akkad gan, *stand* ; ginna, *West Africa*.
 Akkad gam, *crooked* ; kom, *Naga* Laos ; a common Himalayan word, also prehistoric.

It is a remarkable circumstance that a zealous Magyar, Coros de Csoma, should have devoted himself to the mission of discovering the origin of his people in the Himalayas. The time he spent in Tibetan studies brought him no fruits, but had his life been spared he would have found in East Nepaul the evidences he sought, and which, with his knowledge and learning, would have been turned to good account. He lies buried in the town of Darjeeling, amid the original lands of the Magyars and the Ugrians.

Among the tribes of Nepaul are to be counted the Magar, and it is quite within the compass of possibility that this is the true origin of Magyar or Madjyar. At all events there are many words alike in the two languages. Several tribal names have descended from prehistoric times, as that of the Agaw or Agua.

It is to be remarked that although some words are preserved in Magar and Magyar, yet, as might be expected, there are words better preserved in the tribes near the Magar.

The following are examples of words in Magar and Magyar :—

	Magar.	Magyar.
Sun	nam	nap
Day	namsin	nap
Mountain	danda	domb
Leaf	lha	levél
River	folyam	khola
Salt	cha	só
Hair	chham	hajak
Dog	chhyu	kutya
Goat	rha	kaüris
Bitter	khache	keseru
Crooked	gumche	görbe
Good	gyepche	jó
Handsome	shecheja	szép
Sweet	jyuchó	édes
White	bocho	fehér
I	gna	én
He	hos	ő

	Magar.	Magyar.
Who, what ?	hi	ki
This	isene	ez
That	osene	az
Near	khwep	közol
Where ?	kulak	hol
Within	bhitar	be

Dr. Duka has pointed out to me a singular prehistoric peculiarity (see Sir J. Lubbock on relationship, *passim*) which affects Magyar, Magar, and Limbu, and that is the possession of the terms for elder and younger brother and sister:—

	Magyar.	Magar.	Limbu.
Elder brother	batya	dajee	phua
Younger brother. .	öcses (ötsch)	bhai	nusāa
Elder sister.	nene	dai	anna
Younger sister ..	hug	banai	nusāa pakwa

It will be noticed that the Magar word for younger brother is borrowed from Hindustan.

It is to be noted that the Hung, a branch of the Limbu (Prof. Friedrich Muller, on "Man," p. 352, Vienna, 1874), near the Magar tribe, may be the Huns, who took part in the invasion of Pannonia, and gave name to Hungary.

Mr. Howorth, who has dealt largely with the tribes of Asia, has entered on the question of the Khunzag of Caucasia, being the original of the Huns of Hungary, and this he has treated of in the Journal of the Anthropological Institute for 1874, p. 453; and at p. 472 will be found my own observations on this subject. The unfortunate Klaproth was one of those who first called attention to the Khunzag, as he was first in many researches. Among the Lesghians, Avars, and Khunzag of the Caucasus he detected undoubted proofs of the connection of language in the names of the chiefs.

The Lesghian languages are, however, not Ugrian, but according to my classification belong to another order, the Vasco-Kolarian, their affinities being with the Basque, Kol, of India, Houssa, of Africa. (See my "Prehistoric Comparative Philology," p. 13.)

Dr. Leitner, distinguished as a scholar on Magyar as on other subjects, in his treatment of Dardistan, has pointed out the importance of considering the tribe of the Hunza as possibly connected with the Huns, as founders of the Hungarian nation. It would be nothing inconsistent with the other facts here brought forward, that Hun tribes should be found in the Dardistan, though at present speaking an Aryan language. In fact we have to observe that the Avar language has been lost in Hungary.

My explanation of the invasion of Hungary is that in the Ugrian emigration from the Himalayas, Ugrian Huns had entered Caucasia.

It is to be noted that Brian Hodgson enumerates as a tribe of Magar, in Nepaul, the Kyapchaki. This may have given name to the well known Tartar kingdom, and become associated with Lesghian tribes in joint expeditions. The chiefs were perhaps Lesghians, and the main body of the soldiery Ugrian, recruited from various tribes. On the occupation of Hungary the Lesghian chiefs gradually died off, and the language of the majority prevailed. This will account for the union of Awars in the invasion and Huns, and for the people and language being now called Magyar.

The phenomena would then be correspondent to those of the invasion and occupation of Britain by the English.

If this view be correct, it opens up the subject of the Lesglaians, for, if these of old represented a warlike population, then they may have been connected with those movements to which the name of Pelasgian has been given, and which, it is supposed, led to settlements in many countries of the Asiatic and European Mediterranean. (See my "Prehistoric Comparative Philology," p 12.)

Whether in the Himalayas or in Caucasia the tribes referred to, it may be pointed out, are warlike. The foundation and maintenance of the kingdom of Nepul and the invasion of India sufficiently prove this. Such, too, were the assailants of the Roman empire, and the occupants of Pannonia, and such are the present inhabitants of Hungary.

I am indebted for corrections to Hungarian gentlemen, Dr. Leitner Bey, of the Lahore College; Mr. Bela Solymos; Dr. Duka, late of Darjeeling; and Captain Stab, Chargé d'Affaires of Guatemala, in Turkey.

APPENDIX.

COMPARATIVE VOCABULARY.

UGRO HIMALAYAN.

Sun, nap, Magyar.	nam, in E. Nepaul.
[numgy, Samoyed, Star].	
nai Ostiak.	
	nyima Tibetan.
„ kuya, Samoyed.	chhowa, Nepaul.
„ [kundom; Finnic, moon].	

Sun, syunk Vogul. shunda, Votiak.	shan, Bodo. [songger, E. Nepaul]. san, Garo. sangdong, Kachari. hwan, E. Nepaul. nam, E. Nepaul. numa, Vayu. khola, E. Nepaul. [wujgalo, E. Nepaul, [light]. [jal, Pahari, light]. khlye, Chourasya, E. Nepaul. lya, la, E. Nepaul. ali, Dhimal. nokhabir, Bodo. nakhaber, Kachari.
„ [kunder, Finnic, moon]. Day, nap, Magyar.	
„ yele, Samoyed.	
Moon, kuli, Koibal. „ ilio, Samoyed.	
„ yonkop, Vogul. kov, Mordwin. kou, Fin. kundoma, Fin.	
Light, walo, Finnic. „ vilag, Magyar.	wujyale, E. Nepaul. jalo, Pahari.
Star, numgoy, Samoyed.	nunggi, Pahari.
Sky, [nap, Magyar, sun]. „ nuont, Samoyed taiwas, Fin. „	nam, E. Nepaul. dwam, E. Nepaul.
Fire, tuli, Finnic.	domur, Miri. [tali, Dhimal, moon]
Man, hassawa, Samoyed.	has } E. Nepaul. hash }
„ huweri „ kasa „ keiza „	hiwa, Bodo.
„ ihmene, Finnic. ingemin „ innemine, Ostiak.	mana } E. Nepaul. mina }
„ mies, Finnic.	mis, E. Nepaul.
Eye, saeu, Samoyed. silme, Finnic. sin, Votiak. shinsha, Cheremiz. szem, Finnic. sima, Samoyed.	visi, E. Nepaul. miksi „ miksa „
Tooth, all, Magyar. „ penk, Ostiak.	michi, E. Nepaul. mas, „ mash „
Mouth, szaj, Magyar. su Fin. „ kaukasi, Finnic.	gnalu, E. Nepaul. ipang, Miri. syau, E. Nepaul. si „ khougha, Bodo.

Mouth, khurgo, Mordwin.	kuga, Kachari.
„ na, Samoyed.	igno, E. Nepaul.
	gnocho.
	nui, Dhimal.
	napang, Miri.
„ agma, Samoyed.	kwom, E. Nepaul.
„ wan, Sirianian.	
Hair, bukka, Karelian.	tagna, E. Nepaul.
	[tuku, Miri, head].
	[taklo, E. Nepaul].
Head, paa, Finnic.	piya, E. Nepaul.
	bui.
	phutiri.
	puring, Dhimal.
Hand, kasi, Finn.	khar, E. Nepaul.
	khar, Dhimal.
	akhai, Bodo.
kes, Magyar.	lang, E. Nepaul.
Foot, lat, Vogul.	chaplap, Garo.
lab, Magyar.	khokhoi, Dhimal.
„ kok, Siranian.	philu, E. Nepaul.
„ pilge, Mordwin.	syal, E. Nepaul.
„ yalka, Fin.	hi, E. Nepaul.
Blood, hem, Samoyed.	chi,
ki, „	hokwa, E. Nepaul.
Skin, nakha, Finnic,	kwakte „
	umhokwa „
bor, Magyar.	bigur, Bodo.
Bone, czontak, Magyar.	singga, E. Nepaul.
	usangga.
	sing, Kooch.
Horn, sarwi, Finnic.	[sarwa, E. Nepaul, bone].
szarv, Magyar.	[saruwa „ „
	[sarukwa „ „
	[harwa, Kooch „
	[hara, Dhimal „
Egg, toyas, Magyar.	dai, E. Nepaul.
	ti „
	tui, Dhimal.
	touchi, Garo.
	daudai, Bodo.
Water, wut, Cheremis.	wa, E. Nepaul.
vit, Vogul.	
bu, Samoyed.	
be, „	
wit, „	

Water, wa, Permian.	
wesi, Finnic.	assi, Miri.
viz, Magyar.	
River, yoha, Samoyed.	yowa, E. Nepaul.
„ as, Ostiak.	yo.
„ kymi, Finnic.	asie, Miri.
	koma, E. Nepaul.
	kwama.
	kawa.
	daima, Kachari.
Earth, ya, Samoyed.	ha, Bodo.
da	Garó.
	Kachari.
„ maa, Finnic.	among, Miri.
„ ma, Samoyed.	
„ mou, „	
Mountain, hegy, Magyar.	hajo, Bodo.
	„ Kachari.
	hachur, Garó.
„ domb, Magyar.	danda, E. Nepaul.
„ sea, Samoyed.	sani, E. Nepaul.
	sanggu, „
„ wuori, Finnic.	bhuri, E. Nepaul.
„ bor, Samoyed.	bhar, E. Nepaul.
	bour, „
	bro, „
Stone, kiwi, Finnic.	kawa, E. Nepaul.
„ ko, Magyar.	kwa.
„ tang, Samoyed.	lung, „
	long, Garó.
Eat, syon, Finnic.	chanin, E. Nepaul.
en, Magyar.	cho.
	gyuye.
Laugh, nauran, Finnic.	rende, E. Nepaul.
	riya.
	risini.
	navir, Manyak.
„ nevet, Magyar.	daran, Thochu.
Mouse. yar, Magyar.	enna, Sokpa.
	biya, E. Nepaul.
	bege, Limbu.
	yay, Gurung.
Be silent, waikenen, Finnic.	waitwaya, E. Nepaul.
	wayeb.
Speak, sanon, Finnic.	nēna, E. Nepaul.
	sogno.

Drink, juon, Finnic. in, Magyar	dung, E. Nepaul. dugna. tune. syanga, Brahmu. toin, Pahari.
To-day, tanapana, Finnic.	payam, E. Nepaul. bhanso. bini, Murmi. banyar, Manyak. tingni, Garo. dinesanche, Kachari. tanna, Nowgong. dinimeni, Deoria Chutia. thang-waynan, Talain.
To-morrow, huomenna, Finnic.	mangkokn, E. Nepaul. hamaye. minthe, Gyami.
kolnap, Magyar.	kallu, Darhi. kalla, Pahari. Kuswur. Tharo. ganap, Garo. ninap, Namsung. tel, E. Nepaul. tyal, „ del, „ kyal, „ dulong, Miri. [falan, Manchoo].
Village, falu, Magyar. kyla, Finnic.	khim, E. Nepaul. kam, „
House, kamodo, Samoyed. muat, „ mait „ kat, Ostiak.	ekum, Miri.
Tree, puu, Finnic. pa, Magyar. pea, Samoyed.	puwa, E. Nepaul. pu, „
Leaf, level, Magyar.	laba, E. Nepaul. laphowa, „ lhava, Dhimal.
Flower, virag, Magyar.	puri, E. Nepaul. parr, Garo.
Salt, soak, Samoyed. si suol, Finnic. so, Magyar.	yoksi, E. Nepaul. syang, Garo.
Iron, yese, Samoyed.	sel, E. Nepaul.

Goat, kauris, Finnic.	gara, E. Nepaul. sagoli, Miri.
Mosquito, szunyog, Magyar.	songgon, Miri.
Hunger, ehseg, Magyar.	sago, E. Nepaul. saka.
1, Ostiak, ogy. Magyar, egy. Cheremis, iktit.	eukta, E. Nepaul. itto. aktai. ikku.
Finnic, ak, yks. Lap, akt.	yekko. kat, Magyar. ako, Miri. atero.
2, Karelian, kaksi.	yek, Pakhya. kichchi, E. Nepaul. hichchi.
3, Ostiak, kholym. Magyar, harom.	sumchi, E. Nepaul.
4, Finnic, nelya. Magyar, negy.	aomko, Miri. laya, E. Nepaul. lichi.
6, Finnic, kuusi. Ostiak, kut.	lhyal. tukchi E. Nepaul.
7, Finnic, seitseman. Cheremis, shimit. sini. Mordwin, sisem.	chhuning, Vayu. choi, Kooch. tuk, Serpa. man. sini, Bodo. sining, Garo. man. shini, Kaehari.
8, Magyar, nyolc.	nema, Sokpa,
10, Finnic, kymmenen. Mordwin, kamen.	kip, E. Nepaul. kipu. kongdyum. kotdyum.
20, Magyar, husz.	gis, Limbu. kong-usang, E. Nepaul. asim.
40, Magyar, negyven.	kwong asing. naasang, E. Nepaul. napung cholok, Vayu.
Bitter, Finnic, haikia. Magyar, keseru.	khika, E. Nepaul. khiki. khacho. khacho, Magar.

		kaso, Sunwar. khako, Tibetan. ku, Chinese. khachim, Vayu. khakha, Dhimal. gakha, Bodo. kha, Burman. kekema, E. Nepaul. kekete. leipa, E. Nepaul. lei. chhuwa, E. Nepaul. choba, Gurung and Murmi. charwa, Thochu. chopka, Dhimal. nuwo, E. Nepaul. nuhwa. noyu. hariyo, E. Nepaul. „ Pakhya. „ Kusunda, &c. haryo, Darhi, &c. kanni, E. Nepaul. sangnya, E. Nepaul. shecheja, Magar. lepa, Murmi. lhap, Thaksya. usuta, E. Nepaul. uchiva. warawaba, E. Nepaul. hala. harra. wolky, Gurung. bala, Murmi. wala, Thaksya. phana, E. Nepaul. phaya, Brahm. tupsako, E. Nepaul. tupsaha. tumea. gahai, Bodo. gohai, Kachari. chisma, E. Nepaul. kichem, „ kachhai, Gyarung. hocho, Pahri.
White, feketé, Magyar.		
Fat, lihawa, Finnic.		
köver, Magyar.		
Good, kywa, Finnic.		
yo, Magyar.		
Green, wiheria, Finnic.		
Handsome, kaunis, Finnic.		
szép, Magyar.		
Hot, palawa, Finnic.		
Raw, uusi, Finnic.		
Red, veres, Magyar.		
punaðnun, Finnic.		
Ripe, kypsi, Finnic.		
Little, waha, Finnic.		
kis	} Magyar.	
kicsi		
kicsiny		

Sour, savanju, Magyar.	hocho, Denvar. khoso, Pahri. savo, E. Nepaul. sua. suyukha. sobu, Gurung. gapha, Bodo. sori, E. Nepaul. sorikha.
hapadu, Finnic. Straight, suora, Finnic.	*anka, E. Nepaul. ingka. ung. maha, Kuswar. ma, Pakhya. ang, Bodo and Garo. gna, Magar.
I, mina, Finnic. en, Magyar.	*ana, E. Nepaul. sanre, Gyarung. tai, Darhi, &c. ta, Pakhya. hana, E. Nepaul. chana, Thaksya. hami, Darhi, &c. „ Kuswar. gni mo, Gurung. gno me, Gyarung. isena, Magyar. iti, Dhimal. imbe, Bodo. imara, Garo. tem, E. Nepaul. yam.
Thou, sina, Finnic. te, Magyar.	ye, E. Nepaul. yo. ye, Gurung.
He, han, Finnic.	*hegne, E. Nepaul. *angna. ongo, Bodo. wotho, Takpa. onthu, Horpa. hadu, Gyarung. uta, Pakhya. uchi, Darhu. woti, Denwar. hudi, Brahmu. usho, Dhimal.
We, me, Finnic. mi, Magyar.	
This, ez, Magyar.	
tama, Finnic.	
And, ye, Finnic.	
Yes, igen, Magyar.	
There, ott, Magyar.	

Where, kusa, Finnic.
hol, Magyar.

That, az, Magyar.

tuo, Finnic.

khoda, E. Nepaul.
heche, Dhimal.
kachi, Darhi, &c.
khache, Tibetan.
kalak, Magyar.
osena, Magyar.
issi, Kusunda.
uti, Dhimal.
obo, Bodo.
omara, Garo.
tya, E. Nepaul.
uthoi, Dhimal.
wotho, Takpa.
outha, Horpa.
wathi, Vayu.

This paper was first read at the British Association in 1875, but the reading of it before the Anthropological Institute was delayed until the 13th March, 1877. On the 20th March a short paper was read before the Royal Asiatic Society by Mr. G. W. Forbes, F.R.G.S., M.A.S., Bengal, under the title of *Affinities of the Chepang and Kusundah Tribes of Nepaul with the Hill Tribes of Arracan.*

By the courtesy of Mr. Forbes and of Mr. W. S. W. Vaux, Hon. Mem. Anthropol. Instit. and Sec. Royal Asiatic Society, I have seen this paper.

It deals with the eastern relations of the Chepang, Kusundah, Vayu, and Bhramu languages of the Nepaul, included in Hodgson's class of broken tribes. These are chiefly compared with languages of the Burman peninsula, Mru or Toung, Kyeng or Shou, Kami, Kumi, and Sak. Mr. Forbes classifies the Chepang, &c., as Lohitic or Tibeto-Burman with Naga and Karen.

His table includes indubitable resemblances, and is of value as connecting Chepang, &c., with Mru, and, possibly, with Sak, in conformity with what I have stated on this subject.

Among all these languages of the hills of India and of the Burman peninsula there are resemblances for a sufficient reason, because these languages all belong to the prehistoric epochs.

In consequence of this paper of Mr. Forbes's, I considered it desirable to make a new investigation, and I find that though it is true the Chepang, &c., resemble the Mru, yet that the Finnic affinities hold good. The classification of Chepang, &c., as Finnic, is maintained, but as a result of Mr. Forbes's researches the Finnic must be extended to include Mru.

Mr. Forbes has not examined the Naga and Karen languages. These have distinct African relations, more so than the Finnic,

and I therefore place them earlier in the relative chronology and development.

The following are a few examples of the connection of Finnic with Mru, &c. It may be observed that Magyar affords no conformities.

Blood, weri,	Finnic ;	wi, Chepang ;	wi, Mru.
Crow, wares,	"		wa-a, Mru.
Dog, koira,	"	kwi, kui, Chepang ;	ta-kui, Mru.
Goat, kauris,	"	cha guri, Kuswar ;	ta-rau-a, Mru.
Horse, hopa,	"		sapu, Sak.
Name, nimi,	"	ming, Vayu ;	emi, Mru.
			nami, Khyeng.
Night, yo ;	"	ya, Chepang ;	ayan, Khyeng.
Bad, paha ;	"		poya, Khyeng.
Strike, puk ;	"		pok, Burmese.
To-day, tanapana,	"	ten, Chepang	tunap, Kyeng.

In following the subject up, I find that Finnic has borrowed in many cases from the Kolarian languages, a point in favour of placing the Kolarian earlier.

3, harom, Magyar, is connected with 6, harum, Madi.

4, nelja, Finnic, negi, Magyar, is connected with nal, Madi, nalu in Kolarian and Tamil, nakh, Uraon.

20, husz, Magyar, is connected with hissi, Kolarian.

100, sata, Finnic, and sean, Magyar, with Kolarian, sau.

He, han, Finnic, with huni, Santali.

We, me, Finnic, with mam, Madi, mamet, Gondi.

Ye, te, Finnic, with te, Chentsu.

His, hanen, Finnic, with hona, Gondi.

Yes, on, Finnic, with han, Kol.

Yesterday, eilen, Finnic, with hola, Kolarian.

It will be observed that with such facts it would be as consistent to class Akkad with Kolarian as with Ugrian.

It may be well to give some illustrations of the mode in which roots and words have been sorted out from the prehistoric period.

The same set of words, founded on the idea of Round, furnish words for sun and moon, ear and eye, face, egg, and also bean. Secondly, mouth, woman, &c., are connected with moon, and also cat, as in the Egyptian mythology.

This is best observed in Africa, where we have such common forms as mot, turo, so (sun, suku ; moon and ear, barba ; bean, vei), na, woro, tali, calu, caru, anya, nyam, nap, eyi, bela, kan, kono.

In Malay eye is mata ; ear, talinga ; egg, talor ; the roots being thus selected.

Two, thou, that, and there are connected.

A curious example of selection or sorting out is found in the Georgian—2, ori and Basque ; that, ori ; Lepcha, ore ; Madi, orou.

By another process I and eye are connected.

Thus by selection a great variety of languages is created from one stock of words, which are more particularly modified by the special selection of pronouns and numbers.

The difficulty of classification becomes, consequently, very great, because races have acted on others as the Kolarian on the Finnic, and on the Basque, and again been acted upon by conquering races, and by those with whom they are in commercial or religious intercourse.

DISCUSSION.

MR. B. SOLYMOS—In reply to the remark that my countrymen, the Magyars, themselves seem to know but little about their origin, I beg to state, not as a scholar, but as a mere witness, that they are at least remarkably interested in the numerous and elaborate researches in this field made and being made by the members of their Academy of Sciences.

It is a popular tradition that their ancestors came across the Ural from Asia, and there were Magyar travellers, I believe, both in the last and in this century, who went to Asia specially for the purpose of ascertaining the birthplace of the race, with not much more result, however, than trophies of linguistic facts unknown before and bearing on the subject. Though no philologist myself, I recollect having been struck by all but identical words and sounds, in Hindustani and Magyar, of *kutta* and *kutya* for “dog,” as well as by *bajusz* (moustache) and *kapu* (gate, &c.), which are the same both in Magyar and Persian.

It is a cherished hope, not only of its students, but of the nation at large, still to find out that origin; and to illustrate that fond longing they bear to their mythical home, I will further mention that the news some years ago of the “English” comments and conjecture regarding the Babylonian cuneiform inscriptions referred to by Mr. Hyde Clarke, ran like a thrill through all parts of the country and all ranks of society, on the wings of their 250 newspapers and periodicals: for the popular mind, more or less educated by the men of science, clings also to this idea, that the Magyars, when they came to conquer their present country were an highly-civilised people, already in possession of letters of their own. They regret moreover the Vandalism of their first Christian zealots, who destroyed most of the monuments erected already in the new country.

M. BERTIN said: Thanks to the studies of several learned scholars during the last few years, the affinities of the Magyar language are well established now with the Finnic and Ugro-altaic tongues. In

comparative philological researches account must be taken of those affinities as well as of the internal changes of language shown in the Magyar documents since the twelfth century (the oldest known), and of the immixtion of foreign words, German, Slaves, &c. Now the problem of the origin can be fairly worked. I quite agree with Mr. Hyde Clarke's views as to this origin. The Magyars seem to have come into Europe with the Huns, and have left all along their road evidence of their passage. Besides, the cuneiform studies appear to show in the very direction pointed out by Mr. Hyde Clarke the existence of nations not far akin to the Magyars. As for what Mr. Hyde Clarke says of the common existence of roots in those Hymalayan countries and American, I can say that lately several French scholars endeavoured to establish an affinity between the central American dialects and the Basque. The latter having affinities with the Ugro-altaic languages would explain this common existence of roots in so far distant countries.

Mr. REES, the President, and others took part.

A copious and laborious paper on the classification of the non-Aryan languages of Metia was read at the last meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society by Mr. E. L. Brandreth, which I have, by his courtesy and that of Mr. Vaux, had the opportunity of perusing.

The following paper by the Rev. HECTOR MCLEAN was read by the Directors:—

The SCOTTISH HIGHLAND LANGUAGE and PEOPLE. By HECTOR MCLEAN.

TRACES of the Keltic languages are to be found from Spain to Denmark, and from the west of Ireland to the Crimea; but of the ancient Keltic languages spoken on the continent, our knowledge is exceedingly meagre. The dividing of the ancient continental Kelts into two branches, the one Gadhelic, and the other Kimric, seems to me to be unsupported by a sufficiency of facts, and to lead to erroneous conclusions as regards Keltic tribes and peoples. To what erroneous conclusions a few test words may lead may be illustrated from the modern Keltic languages. The article in Cornish and Breton is nearer to the Gaelic than to the Welsh, n being the characteristic consonant in the former, and r in the latter. The name for "cresses" in Welsh is *berwr*, in Cornish and Breton it is *beler*, and in Gaelic *biolair*. The Gaelic *biolair* is nearer the Cornish and Breton

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