Māori names in indexes

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The author examines issues that arise in the indexing of New Zealand Māori names in English-language books.

The treatment of New Zealand Māori names and terms has varied over the years, in text, in indexing and in cataloguing. One reason is the variety and evolution of Māori names; another is the European interpretation of them; another is the changing nature of everyone's indexing and cataloguing practices. Using a 19th- or 20th-century book index as an example to work from is therefore inadvisable. Here I attempt to summarize past and present practices, particularly in book indexing.

The Māori are the indigenous people of New Zealand, having migrated to its islands from East Polynesia by 1250–1300 CE (AD). In the second half of the 19th century they became greatly outnumbered by – and intermarried with – European settlers, but in the 2006 census 565,329 or 14 per cent of the New Zealand population declared Māori ethnicity. Many other Māori live in Australia and farther overseas, so recording and indexing their names and words is not just a matter for those of us in New Zealand.

In the past 30 years there has been a strong drive to revive te reo Māori, the Māori language, which was marginalized in the late 19th century and declined severely in the mid-20th century. It is still 'at risk', but more than 131,000 people speak it to varying degrees, according to census declarations.

Māori was recognized as an official language in 1987, and official publications and documents are increasingly produced in Māori as well as English. The number of books and other work in the Māori language has blossomed in general, and aspects of Māori culture and knowledge have been embraced by the general population.

What is pertinent to the English-language indexer is that Māori terms are increasingly used in the English language in New Zealand, in print, online and in everyday speech. Māori place-names have always been common but more have been officially recognized, and many Anglicized names have been restored to more accurate spelling (sometimes causing controversy). The macron diacritic, indicating a long vowel, is now in wide though not universal use in English-language texts and databases. Māori words are not italicized and generally are no longer given an 's' to indicate the plural form, in recognition of the fact that other methods are used in te reo Māori to indicate plurals (Hughes and Wallace, 2010: 13.4, 13.13).

There is no single authoritative guide to the indexing of Māori names and terms in English-language publications. The New Zealand and Australian Standard on indexing, AS/NZS 999:1999, was simply reproduced from the international ISO 999:1996 and has no specific references to Māori names. Official New Zealand publishing style guides from the Government Printing Office, last produced in the 1980s, did not cover indexing and had little to say on Māori names and terms. Two later independently produced style books are of some help, and I shall refer to them here. National Library practices are useful, though not all are followed in indexing. The Māori Language Commission's priorities are in the teaching and use of the language, and it does not have guidelines or policies on indexing. However, it has responded positively to an approach from the New Zealand branch of ANZSI, and we look forward to some constructive dialogue.

Most of the international indexing manuals do not include Māori in their sections on non-English names, but Pat Booth's *Indexing: The manual of good practice* (2001) does have a short passage.

As a result, therefore, this article is not a definitive summary but more of a personal account of what I have found while indexing in New Zealand in the past few years. Other New Zealand indexers will have different opinions on some matters, but I hope this account will be comprehensive enough for positive discussion and informative enough for overseas indexers to work from.

Personal names

Traditionally, as in many other cultures, Māori personal names were commonly based on events or places associated with a person's birth. Surnames did not exist, but they became increasingly common in the second half of the 19th century. So, for 19th century people, indexers have to be aware whether they are looking at a traditional name (Hongi Hika or Kaikoura Nohota), which is always given a direct entry, or a more European-style one with, in effect, a surname (Heke, Hone). If it is not clear from the text, the indexer may ask the editor or author or look at authoritative reference sources. *The Dictionary of New Zealand biography (DNZB)* (Oliver, 1990) is available online at `www.teara.govt.nz/en/biographies`

Names of the 19th century

Early European recording of Māori names was imprecise and spellings varied. Some Māori were recorded in early texts simply by one or more virtual nicknames or abbreviations, such as Etai and Eia (Mitchell and Mitchell, 2007). Kaikoura Nohota was 'Kaikoro' in at least one account, and one of the Parihaka leaders, Tohu Kakahi, was also recorded as Tohu Karahi. Te might appear in some places in the text but be omitted in others, for example in early 1840s lists of Māori chiefs at meetings around the country on the Treaty of Waitangi.

With the spread of Christianity, many adults were baptized, and given baptismal names that were transliterations of biblical names or the names of missionaries, such as Aperahama (Abraham) and Matenga (Marsden). Te Hapimana Tauke was a Ngati Ruanui leader in Taranaki from the mid-19th century into the 20th century. His birth name was Tauke and he was baptized with the transliteration Te Hapimana after the missionary Thomas Chapman. He is usually, and correctly, indexed under Tauke (Oliver, 1990). Some Māori adopted the names of other prominent Europeans, such as Parana (Brunner) and Tapata (Stafford), or even an employer. These may be recorded by partial or complete transliterations.

So 19th-century Māori may have several forms of their names. For example, one individual was described at different times as Tamati Pirimona Marino, Thomas Freeman, Treno and Arino. Another was Arama Karaka, Adam Clark Whakarongotai and Etai (Mitchell and Mitchell, 2007). Good authors identify aliases (or AKAs), but this practice still presents some issues for the indexer.

If a person is identified by just one name in a book, for example Epo or Epuka, the indexer should add a gloss in brackets, such as '(Rarua chief)'. Of course, this is good practice with such names in any culture. Traditional names are sometimes described as 'pre-contact', but they continued into the late 19th century. Examples are the Parihaka leaders Te Whiti o Rongomai, Tohu Kakahi and Te Whetu Moeahu.

Articles in personal names

Many names begin with Te, meaning 'The', a word that is often a puzzle for indexers generally. Nowadays, initial articles (Te, Ngā, He) on Māori proper names – personal, corporate and place names – are regarded as integral parts of the name, although this has not always been the case. The National Library sometimes refers to these as compound names (Parkinson and Griffiths, 2004). They are given direct entry and alphabetized on the article, for example:

Te Anau
Te Aute College
Te Kooti Arikirangi
Te Tūruki

However, in texts from 100 or more years ago, authors often omitted the article in a well-known name, presumably reflecting common usage. Writing the classic *The long white cloud* in the 1890s, William Pember Reeves referred to 'Rauparaha' and 'Rangiheata' in his text, not to Te Rauparaha and Te Rangiheata, and they were indexed under R, not under T (Reeves, 1973). Some authorities omitted the leading Te for everyone, such as Henry James Fletcher in his index of Māori names (c. 1925). Fletcher's vast index was a stand-alone record of names that he found in a wide range of publications and documents. It was not published but the manuscript went to the Alexander Turnbull Library and became a valuable resource for researchers. It has now been digitized and is available online on the University of Waikato website, so it is still influential.

For much of the 20th century many indexers and compilers included Te in index entries, but ignored it in alphabetical sorting. In the 1966 *Encyclopaedia of New Zealand* (McLintock, 1966), Wiremu Kingi Te Rangitake and our old friend Te Rauparaha are under R. In *Whakatohea of Opotiki* (Lyall, 1979), Te is retained and entered direct in the index but is ignored in alphabetical sorting. The same convention is used in a 1989 book, *Waitangi: Maori & Pakeha perspectives of the Treaty of Waitangi* (Kawharu, 1989).

By 1990, however, the general practice was changing. In Volume 1 of the *DNZB* (Oliver, 1990), Te and the plural article Nga are retained and sorted on.

The 1997 New Zealand style book *Write edit print* (Lincoln, 1997) said in a chapter on indexing, 'Generally, Māori personal and place names beginning with the definite article *Te* are arranged under the article, because it is considered integral to the name.' Examples given included Te Atairangikaahu, Dame; Te Awamutu (a place) and Te Puea. Booth (2001, p. 91) said 'prefixed articles are used as entry elements' in New Zealand Māori, and gave the example Te Kanawa, Dame Kiri.

This practice is also common in telephone directories, atlas and map indexes and similar compilations, as well as in books. A few publishers still invert the Te and sort on the substantive part of the name, but that is now rare.

Occasionally the article appears in lower case, as in te Rurutu and te Ware. Such names are treated in the same way as those with an initial capital (Mitchell and Mitchell, 2007).

Tribal names

Tribal names are indexed basically like personal names. In 'Ngā Puhi', Ngā is the plural definite article (The). Like Te in personal names, it is retained and sorted on – and this has been done more consistently over the years than for Te. The other main prefixes, Ngāi and Ngāti, mean 'people' or 'people of'. A few tribes and tribal groupings, such as Tūhoe and Tainui, are generally named without a prefix.

Tribal names often appear in different forms, such as Atiawa, Te Atiawa and (in the *DNZB*) Te Ati Awa, which all refer to the same tribe. Sometimes the leading article is separate, sometimes not, so we find both Ngā Puhi and Ngāpuhi. The practice nowadays, including in the Māori Language Commission's orthographic conventions and the National Library's Iwi-Hapū Names List, is to write Ngā and the other prefixes as separate words. However, if authors quote other texts in which a different form is used, they would normally leave it that way. The indexer should follow the author's own main usage.

The Iwi-Hapū Names List is online at `http://iwihapu.natlib.govt.nz/iwi-hapu/`. An iwi is a tribe and a hapū a sub-tribe.

Organizations

On names of corporate bodies such as institutions, companies and societies, the general English-language rule is to omit leading articles (AS/NZS 999:1999, 7.3.2). When Māori names appear in English-language texts, however,

the article usually has an initial capital, such as in Te Taare Take (Hughes and Wallace, 2010: 13.17). There has been some disagreement over handling this situation, but the general practice seems to be to retain and sort on the article.

Write edit print recommended alphabetical arrangement by the first word following the leading article (Lincoln, 1997: 19.30), and some editors and indexers have followed that. However, the National Library keeps and sorts on the articles, just like the phone books in most cases (there are exceptions in English too, the other way round), and the majority of indexers seem to find this style practical. For example, the Ministry of Māori Development, Te Puni Kōkiri, is popularly known as TPK. It would not be indexed under P. The same generally applies to older bodies. In most recently published New Zealand history books I have looked at, all organizations named Te such-and-such were indexed under T.

However, there are cases where a cross-reference or double-entry is worthwhile. Te Wānanga o Aotearoa, a tertiary institution which uses the initials TWOA, should be indexed under T, but a few years ago when it was the largest (and most controversial) of its type, it was widely referred to as 'the Wananga' and an entry under W could be useful for general readers.

Publications

In an English-language index we generally transpose or omit leading articles in publication titles (AS/NZS 999:1999, 7.3.4.2). The National Library similarly omits the Māori leading articles Te, Ngā and the indefinite He in its cataloguing and bibliographies. Its bibliography *Books in Māori 1815–1900* (Parkinson and Griffiths, 2004) ignores both English and Māori initial articles in sorting.

However, that practice does not often seem to be followed in English-language New Zealand book indexes. In Claudia Orange's widely used book *The Treaty of Waitangi* (Orange, 1987; new edn 2011), several Māori newspapers, including *Te Hokioi,* are filed directly under T. In *Ko Tahu, Ko Au – Kāi Tahu tribal identity* (O'Regan, 2001), the publication titles *te Karaka* and *Te Pānui Rūnaka* are directly entered in full. In an Auckland University Press book of essays on Māori-language newspapers from 1842 to 1933 (Curnow, Hopa and McRae, 2002), titles with leading articles are entered direct and sorted on. If you consider where the reader would look, especially one unfamiliar with te reo Māori as well as with indexing practices, there is a strong case for doing it this way. The method can been seen as the 'national usage' referred to in AS/NZS 999:1999, 7.3.4.2.

Document titles sometimes begin with prepositions or other particles, such as Ko ('As for', 'With regard to') and Ka ('Let us . . .'). Nowadays they are retained, just as in English titles (AS/NZS 999:1999, 7.3.4.3). However, there was a time when the National Library (and probably its predecessors) omitted the leading Ko in filing, and some book and collection indexers presumably followed that style. Since the 1980s the National Library has filed on Ko.

Grammar and orthography

We sometimes make subject headings plural in English-language indexing, for example in 'villages' and 'huts'. Māori plurals are formed by the articles, by the wording of the sentence or by the length of the vowel, not by modifying the noun. For a long time this was not commonly observed by English-language writers, and usage such as 'pas' and 'whares' – and 'Maoris' – is found in the text of even late 20th-century books (Belich, 1986). However, in New Zealand that practice is now rare, and neither author nor indexer would normally write Māori plurals as 'whares', 'tuis' and so on. If a 19th-century book containing anglicized plurals is being reproduced as a 'classic', a modern indexer should discuss how best to handle these entries with the publisher. Indexers seeking help on the use of specific Māori terms as subject headings may find it worthwhile to look at Ngā Ūpoko Tukutuku, the Māori Subject Headings thesaurus, an ongoing project being carried out by the National Library and two information and record-keeping organizations. It is online at http://mshupoko.natlib.govt.nz/mshupoko/index.htm

In the Māori language macrons signify long vowels and differences in meaning. There are other methods to indicate these, but macrons are recommended by the Māori Language Commission and have become common in recent years. Macrons do not affect alphabetical sorting except that, if two distinct words are differentiated in print only by a macron, the non-macronized word should come first. Few indexers are likely to encounter this issue in practice.

Long vowels are sometimes written instead as two letters, such as 'aa' and 'oo'. This is not as common as it used to be, but it is still practised in Tainui territory. Anne Salmond, in her widely read *Between worlds* (1997) from Auckland University Press, used for instance Ngaa Puhi, Ngaai Tahu and Ngaati Apa. The dieresis or umlaut was also sometimes used instead of a macron in the 19th century. As usual, the indexer should in the first instance follow the text, and if in doubt should discuss the matter with the publisher.

'Ng' and 'wh' are distinctive consonants in Māori and have separate sections in Māori dictionaries, but in English-language indexes and bibliographies words beginning with those letters are interfiled in the main sequences for N and W (Parkinson, 2004).

Regional spelling variations may require cross-references or double entries, especially when indexing older texts. In the Bay of Plenty, Ngāti Awa and Tuhoe and their recorders used 'n' rather than 'ng'. In the South Island, Ngāi Tahu traditionally used 'k' instead of 'ng' and the name of the tribe itself is still often written as Kāi Tahu (O'Regan, 2001).

Current practice

In summary:

- Proper names beginning with an article, such as Te, Ngā and He: the article is an integral part of the name and is retained and sorted on.
- Titles of publications beginning with an article: contrary

to library practice, most New Zealand book indexers retain the Māori article and sort on it.

- Document titles beginning with a preposition or other particle, such as Ko and Ka: the particle is retained (in library practice too) and sorted on.
- Subject headings: Māori nouns are not modified to indicate plurals. Adding an 's' to a Māori word used in an index is not recommended.

Contact details

The New Zealand branch of ANZSI has included the indexing of Māori names and terms in training courses over the past few years. It realizes that there are grey areas, and continues to consult other professionals on the subject. Our approach to the Māori Language Commission is part of this process. We would also be interested to know what is practised in the indexing of other Polynesian names and terms. We may be reached through the ANZSI website, `www.anzsi.org`.

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Salmond, A. (1997) *Between worlds.* Auckland: Auckland University Press.

Online resources

Names of historical personalities: *DNZB* (Oliver, 1990; see above).

Names of tribes: the Iwi-Hapū Names List is at `http://iwihapu.natlib.govt.nz/iwi-hapu/`

Place names: Land Information New Zealand databases are at `www.linz.govt.nz/placenames`

Subject headings: Ngā Ūpoko Tukutuku, the Māori Subject Headings thesaurus, is at `http://mshupoko.natlib.govt.nz/mshupoko/index.htm`

Macrons: a 'driver' to enable easy application of macrons on Windows keyboards is available from the Microsoft Download Center. Search for 'Māori'. Similar keyboard 'macronizers' for most operating systems are available from the Māori Language Commission website, `www.tetaurawhiri.govt.nz/english/index.shtml`

All the above were accessed on 30 January 2012.

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