

ANU-SHAK OR ANU SHAT

[ONE AFTER THE OTHER - HA T E P E ]

87 Amutuonai

F FALETOLU-JOZWICKI

O MAUI TE WAKA

[24 pages]

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II.

А. С. Пушкинъ.

Пророкъ

Духовной жаждою томимъ,  
Въ пустынь мрачной я влачился,  
И шестикрылый Серафимъ  
На перепутьи мнѣ явился ;  
Перстами легкими какъ сонъ  
Моихъ зѣницъ коснулся онъ :  
Отверзлись вѣщія зѣницы,  
Какъ у испуганной орлицы.  
Моихъ ушей коснулся онъ,  
И ихъ наполнилъ шумъ и звонъ :  
И внялъ я неба содроганье,  
И горній ангеловъ полѣтъ,  
И гадъ морскихъ подводный ходъ,  
И дольней лозы прозябанье.  
И онъ къ устамъ моимъ приникъ,  
И вырвалъ грѣшный мой языкъ,  
И празднословный и лукавый,  
И жало мудрыя змѣи  
Въ уста замершія мои  
Вложилъ десницею кровавой.  
И онъ мнѣ грудь расѣкъ мечемъ,  
И сердце трепетное вынулъ,  
И уголь, пылающій огнемъ,  
Во грудь отверстую водвинулъ.  
Какъ трупъ въ пустынь я лежалъ,  
И Бога гласъ ко мнѣ возвалъ :  
« Возстань, Пророкъ, и виждь и внемли,  
Исполнись волею моею,  
И обходя моря и земли,  
Глаголомъ жги сердца людей.»

III.

Ф. Достоевскій.

# Polish Air Forces in France and Great Britain

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Polish Air Forces** (*Polskie Siły Powietrzne*) was the name of the Polish Air Forces formed in France and the United Kingdom during World War II. The core of the Polish air units fighting alongside the Allies were experienced veterans of the 1939 Invasion of Poland. They contributed to the Allied victory in the Battle of Britain and most World War II air operations.

A total of 145 Polish fighter pilots served in the RAF during the Battle of Britain, making up the largest non-British contribution.<sup>[1]</sup> By the end of the war, around 19,400 Poles were serving in the Polish Air Force in Great Britain and in RAF.<sup>[2]</sup>

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## History

### Polish Air Forces in France and Great Britain



<b>Founded</b>	18 May 1940
<b>Country</b>	United Kingdom, France
<b>Allegiance</b>	Polish government-in-exile
<b>Insignia</b>	
<b>Identification symbol</b>	
<b>Fin flash</b>	
<b>Aircraft flown</b>	
<b>Attack</b>	Caudron C.714, Hawker Hurricane, Supermarine Spitfire

After the joint German-Soviet victory in the Invasion of Poland of 1939, most of the flying personnel and technicians of the Polish Air Force were evacuated to Romania and Hungary, after which thousands found their way to France. There, in accordance with the Franco-Polish Military Alliance of 1921 and the amendments of 1939, Polish Air Force units were to be re-created. However, the French headquarters was hesitant about creating large Polish air units, and instead most Polish pilots were attached to small units, so-called *keys*. Only one large unit was formed, the *Groupe de Chasse polonaise I/145* stationed at Mions airfield. However, it was not until May 18, 1940 that this unit was equipped with planes - and even then these were the completely obsolete Caudron C.714 fighters. After 23 sorties the bad opinion of the plane was confirmed by the front-line pilots. It was seriously underpowered and was no match for the enemy fighters of the period. Because of that, on May 25, only a week after the plane was introduced to active service, French minister of war Guy la Chambre ordered all C.710s withdrawn. However, since the French authorities had no other planes to offer, the Polish pilots ignored the order and continued to use the planes. Although the planes were hopelessly outdated compared to the Messerschmitt Bf 109E's they faced, the Polish pilots nevertheless scored 12 confirmed and 3 unconfirmed kills in three battles between June 8 and June 11, losing 9 in the air and 9 more on the ground. Interestingly, among the planes claimed shot down were four Dornier Do 17 bombers, but also three Messerschmitt Bf 109 and five Messerschmitt Bf 110 fighters. The rest of the Polish units were using the Morane-Saulnier M.S.406 fighter, slightly more reliable.



Monument to fallen Polish airmen;  
Warsaw, Pole Mokotowskie

The Polish Air Force in France had 86 aircraft with one and a half of the squadrons fully operational, and the remaining two and a half in various stages of training.<sup>[3]</sup> Altogether, the Polish pilots flew 714 sorties during the Battle of France. According to Jerzy Cynk, they shot down 51.9 enemy planes (summing fraction kills - 57 kills including 16 shared victories), in addition to 3 unconfirmed kills and 6 3/5 damaged. According to Bartłomiej Belcarz they shot down 53 aircraft, including 19 kills shared with the French. These 53 victories makes 7.93% of 693 allied air victories in the French campaign. At the same time they lost 44 planes (in combat, accidents and on the ground) and lost 8 fighter pilots in combat, 1 missing, and 4 in accidents.<sup>[4]</sup>

After the collapse of France in 1940, a large part of the Polish Air Force contingent was withdrawn to the United Kingdom. However, the RAF Air Staff were not willing to accept the independence and sovereignty of Polish forces.

Air Marshal Sir Hugh Dowding later admitted he had been "a little doubtful" at first about the Polish airmen. British government informed General Sikorski that at the end of the war, Poland would be charged for all costs involved in maintaining Polish forces in Britain. Plans for the airmen greatly disappointed them: they would only be allowed to join the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, wear British uniforms, fly British flags and be required to take two oaths, one to the Polish government and the other to George VI; each officer was required to have a British counterpart, and all Polish pilots were to begin with the rank of "pilot officer", the lowest rank for a commissioned officer in the RAF. Only after posting would anyone be promoted to a higher grade.<sup>[5]</sup> Because of this, the majority of highly experienced Polish pilots had to wait in training centres, learning English Command procedures and language, while the RAF suffered heavy losses due to lack of experienced pilots. On June 11, 1940, a preliminary agreement was signed by the Polish and British governments and soon the British authorities finally allowed for creation of two bomber squadrons and a training centre as part of the Royal Air Force.

The first squadrons were 300 and 301 bomber squadrons and 302 and 303 fighter squadrons. The fighter squadrons, flying the Hawker Hurricane, first saw action in the third phase of the Battle of Britain in late August 1940, quickly becoming highly effective. Polish flying skills were well-developed from the Invasion of Poland and the pilots were regarded as fearless and sometimes bordering on reckless. Their success rates were very high in comparison to the less-experienced British Commonwealth pilots.<sup>[6]</sup> The 303 squadron became the most efficient RAF fighter unit at that time,<sup>[7]</sup> and RAF commanders protested when government censors refused to allow this fact to appear in the press. By late 1940 the American visitor Ralph Ingersoll reported that the Poles were "the talk of London" because of their victories. Although at first the Poles memorized basic English sentences to identify themselves if shot down over Britain to avoid being mistaken as Germans, the visitor wrote that now "they always have a girl on each arm. They say the girls cannot resist the Poles, nor the Poles the girls".<sup>[8]</sup>

Many Polish pilots flew in other RAF squadrons, usually given nicknames because, as Ingersoll wrote, "the Polish names, of course, are unpronounceable".<sup>[8]</sup> Later, further Polish squadrons were created: 304 (bomber, then Coastal Command), 305 (bomber), 306 (fighter), 307 (night fighter), 308 (fighter), 309 (reconnaissance, then fighter), 315 (fighter), 316 (fighter), 317 (fighter), 318 (fighter-reconnaissance) and 663 (air observation/artillery spotting). The fighter squadrons initially flew Hurricanes, then Supermarine Spitfires, and eventually some were equipped with North American Mustangs. Night fighters used by 307 were the Boulton-Paul Defiant, Bristol Beaufighter and the de Havilland Mosquito. The bomber squadrons were initially equipped with Fairey Battles and Vickers Wellingtons, then Avro Lancasters (300 sqn), Handley Page Halifaxes and Consolidated Liberators (301 sqn) and de Havilland Mosquitos and North American Mitchells (305 sqn). 663 flew Auster AOP Mk Vs.

On April 6, 1944, a further agreement was reached and the Polish Air Forces in Great Britain came under Polish command, without RAF officers. This resulted in the creation of a dedicated Polish Air Force staff college at RAF Weston-super-Mare, which remained open until April 1946.<sup>[9]</sup>

After the war, in a changed political situation, their equipment was returned to the British. Due to the fact that Poland ended the war under Soviet Union influence, only a small proportion of the pilots returned to Poland, while the rest remained in exile.

A memorial to those Polish pilots killed while on RAF service has been erected at the south-eastern corner of RAF Northolt aerodrome. On the public highway, it is accessible without entering RAF areas. It is adjacent to a junction on the A40 Western Avenue; the official name for this junction is still "Polish War Memorial". A large memorial to Polish Air Force squadrons in the war is situated on the floor of the north aisle of the reconstructed Wren church St Clement Danes, London.

The Polish-American fighter ace Francis S. "Gabby" Gabreski flew his first combat missions attached to a Polish RAF squadron.



Polish War Memorial, London

King George VI, on visiting a Polish squadron, asked a Polish airman what was the toughest thing he had to deal with in the war. The reply was "King's Regulations...."

## Polish Volunteer Air Force Squadrons Coat of Arms

When the Polish RAF squadrons were formed, a series of badges or coats of arms were designed for each of the Polish squadrons or flying units with the exception of 945 & 929 Balloon Squadrons, 1586 Flight and 6(C) OTU.

Some of the squadron badges were based on squadron or escadrille badges of Polish flying units pre-1939 before the Second World War.

Some were long established such as 303's Kościuszko badge and some were designed specially for the large and growing number of flying units being formed in the RAF.

300 Squadron's badge has "CCC" meaning "300" in Roman numerals. It was the first Polish RAF squadron formed. It combines the coats of arms of both Poland and England - it has the Polish White Eagle "Orzeł Biały" (an eagle argent armed, crowned) and it has the English Lion (a lion passant guardant, crowned).

301 Squadron was two separate squadrons with two different roles at different times and each used a different squadron badge. In July 1940, 301 Bomber Squadron was formed. It closed in March 1943 and most of their crews and aircraft were merged with 300 Squadron. Their badges were :

The first 301 Bomber Squadron used an inverted hexagon badge with a white background and a Pomeranian red griffin rampant shield design, very similar to the coat of arms of Pomerania. The identical badge can be seen on photos of PZL.23 Karaś light bombers fighting against German invaders in September 1939;

The new 301 Transport Squadron was formed in November 1944 and operated in North Africa and in Italy for Special Duties flights. It used a circular badge with a Polish Eagle, and below it - a Pomeranian red griffin passant shield - and a Maid of Warsaw "Syrena" shield, with the number "301" below. The use of the griffin refers to the earlier 301 Squadron, but it wrongly shows a griffin passant (walking) instead of the original griffin rampant.

302 Squadron's badge uses an old Polish design previously used for 131 and 132 Escadrilles, the closest is the blue wings version of that badge from 132 Esc. The diamond shape badge includes a red, white and blue background from both the French and UK flags and it has both the French Armée de l'Air "I/145" unit number and "302".

303 Squadron's badge is the same as the older Polish "Kościuszko" unit, used for 111 Escadrille in the Brygada Poscigowa (Pursuit Brigade) tasked with the defence of Warsaw. But, in the RAF badge it has "303" added below.

304 Squadron's badge shows a bomb and a "V" ("Fifth") reference which could be for a Polish unit, or it may refer to the fact that 304 Sqn was the fifth unit both by numerical position (300-304) and it was the fifth Polish squadron formed by date, or it may refer to "V for Victory".



Polish Air Force memorial, St Clement Danes, London

305 Squadron's badge uses a graphic image of a feather, a letter "P" probably for Polska ("Poland") and a spear signifying launched attack and the colour roundel of the RAF and the square roundel of the Polish Air Force. The squadron number "305" is added.

306 Squadron's badge uses an old Polish design previously used for 141 and 142 Escadrilles. The main differences are: 141 & 142 had an inverted hexagon, 306 uses a diamond shape. Also in the 306 badge there is a bear and tree, a symbol for Warwickshire, UK (and Madrid).

307 Squadron's badge uses a crescent moon, an aircraft and an Eagle Owl derived from the heroic exploits of The Lwów Eaglets (Polish: Orłęta Lwowskie) young fighters who died defending the city of Lwow in Galicia, Poland from invading Ukrainian & Russian forces during the Polish-Ukrainian War (1918–1919). The name "Eagle Owls" is also appropriate because 307 Squadron's role was night-fighter defence.

308 Squadron's badge uses an old Polish design previously used for 121 Escadrille. It uses the same emblem but facing the opposite way (right instead of left) and it is now enclosed in a diamond shape.

315 Squadron's badge uses an old Polish design previously used for 112 Escadrille in the Brygada Poscigowa (Pursuit Brigade) tasked with the defence of Warsaw. The only difference is that it was rotated 30 degrees clockwise so the triangle is pointing down instead of left, with the bird more vertical and "315" was added.

316 Squadron's badge uses an old Polish design previously used for 113 Escadrille in the Brygada Poscigowa (Pursuit Brigade) tasked with the defence of Warsaw. The only difference is that it was rotated 30 degrees clockwise so the triangle is pointing down instead of left, with the owl more vertical and "316 SQ" was added.

317 Squadron's badge uses an old Polish design previously used for 151 and 152 Escadrilles in the pre-war Polish "Narew Army Group". The blue version of that badge for 151 Esc. is closest to the 317 Sqn. badge.

318 Squadron's badge uses the coat of arms of the City of Gdansk - a red shield with two white crosses and a golden crown above. The only additions are the golden wings surrounding the shield and the number "318" at the top.

663 Squadron's badge uses the Polish red and white chequered square "roundel" set as a diamond with a Polish eagle flying and carrying an artillery shell. It has the letters "DSA" beside the number "663".

NOTE : In the Polish Air Force, their Air Force unit badges had two versions depending on which side of the aircraft they were painted, so that the emblem was always pointing or facing forwards. So on the port (left) side, the emblem faced left (forward) and on the starboard (right) side, the emblem faced right (forward). For the RAF Polish squadrons, there was only one design with most facing left, but 308, 316 and 663 squadrons' emblems faced right.

## FURTHER CLARIFICATION

No. 138 Squadron including its "Polish C Flight" used the badge of the earlier RAF 138 Squadron which shows a sword cutting the reef-knot in a cord or rope, symbolising their role of liberating occupied territories during World War II.

No. 302 Squadron inherited the traditions of previous Squadrons of the PAF such as III/3 Fighter Squadron, 131st Fighter Escadrille, Polish 132nd Fighter Escadrille and the French Armée de l'Air Groupe de Chasse G.C. I/145.

No.303 Squadron inherited the traditions and badge of previous Kościuszko Squadrons of the PAF such as the early Polish 7th Air Escadrille and 121st Fighter Escadrille and the later Polish 111th Fighter Escadrille.

No. 317 Squadron inherited the traditions and badge of a previous Squadron of the PAF, the 151st Fighter Escadrille and 152nd Fighter Escadrille, part of the Narew (151) and Modlin (152) Independent Operational Groups respectively.

No. 145 Squadron "Polish Fighting Team" uses a sphinx with a wing. It may have derived its badge and traditions via a Polish unit. The PFT squadron's commander Stanislaw Skalski was a senior officer in III-4 Pomorze (Pomerania) Squadron during the 1939 invasion of Poland.



No. 300 Polish Bomber Squadron  
"Land of Masovia"



No. 301 Polish Bomber Squadron  
"Land of Pomerania,  
Defenders of Warsaw"



No. 302 Polish Fighter Squadron  
"City of Poznan"



No. 303 Polish Fighter Squadron  
"Kościuszko"



No. 304 Polish Bomber Squadron  
"Land of Silesia-Ks.  
Józefa Poniatowskiego"



No. 305 Polish Bomber Squadron  
"Land of Greater  
Poland-Marshal Josef  
Pilsudski"



No. 306 Polish Fighter Squadron  
"City of Torun"



No. 307 Polish Night  
Fighter Squadron  
"Lwów Eagle-owls"





No. 308 Polish Fighter Squadron  
"City of Krakow"



No. 309 Polish Fighter-Reconnaissance Squadron  
"Land of Czerwien"



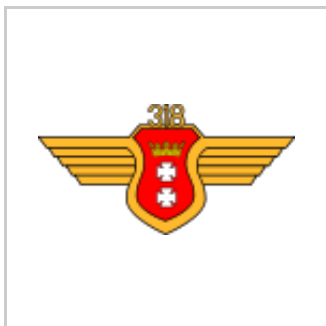
No. 315 Polish Fighter Squadron  
"City of Deblin"



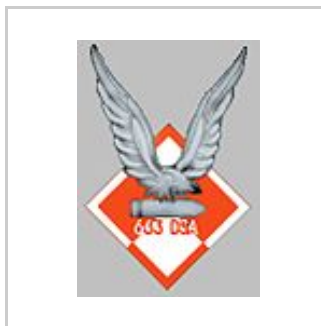
No. 316 Polish Fighter Squadron  
"City of Warsaw"



No. 317 Polish Fighter Squadron  
"City of Wilno"



No. 318 Polish Fighter-Reconnaissance Squadron  
"City of Gdansk"



No. 663 Artillery Observation Squadron  
"We Fly for the Guns"



Polish Fighting Team {attached to No. 145 RAF Squadron}  
"Skalski's Circus"



No. 138 Special Duty Squadron Polish Flight  
"C" .



No. 1586 Polish Special Duties Flight

## Polish volunteer wings in Allied Air forces, 1940-45

### France

List of Polish units based on Bartłomiej Belcarz's research and publications.<sup>[4][10]</sup>

- **Armée de l'Air, May 10, 1940** - Zone d'Opérations Aériennes des Alpes
  - *Groupe de Chasse de Varsovie* at Lyon-Bron
  - Groupe de Chasse GC I/145 at Lyon-Bron and at Dreux
  - Section no.1 Łaskiewicz GC III/2
  - Section no.2 Pentz GC II/6

1A	HA'AVA	NOTE ON
1	SU-BANDHAVA	GOOD FRIEND
2	A-BHI-GA	UN-TERRIFIED
	SU-RABHI	charming the Earth affectively pleasantly
3	SU-BAHU	VERY MOUTH
	HA-RI	SNAKE [FIRE]
4	HARMYA	to captivate the mind
	HAVIR	eating the OBLATION
	HAVA	Burnt offering
5	ABHI-BHUSH	TO ADORN
	ABHI-MANGALA	AUSPICIOUS
6	ABHI-MA NĀYA	to Recover Calmness
	ABHI-PR A-√ BUDH	feel Experience
7	ABHI-TĀ PIN	INTENSELY HOT
	ABHI-CU MB	TO KISS
8	ABHI-AN-TARA	in intimate terms a Lover
9	ATI-SĀRA	TRANSGRESSION
10	ATI TĀTA	STRETCHING FAR
	√ TAN	
11	ATI-VAH	to Carry over or Beyond to let time pass.
12	ATI/√SU BH	TO BE BRILLIANT
Cause	ATI-SO	BHAYATI TO MAKE } TO PLEASE BRILLIANT ADORN }
13	ABHI-Ā-√ DHA	(L) TO LAY DOWN [FUEL TO PLACE the FIRE UPON
	ABHI-ĀNA	NA HAVING the FACE TURNED TOWARDS
1	SK 39 ANU-	VY-Ā-HRI TO UTTER IN ORDER OR REPEATEDLY
2	Note - HVA	FULL MOON (MĀSĀ WHITI RECITE!)
	= TO-HVA	FULL MOON
3	SK 39 ANU-√VRĀJ	TO GO ALONG FOLLOW a Departing Guest as RESPECT

	NOTE TO	HA'AVA	A
MĀORI TĀHITI 12	HA RA HA AVA HA KAVA		VIOULATE TĀPU LIT = THE BRINGING DOWN of a DELUGED RAIN = JUDGES; COURT SESSION'S RAINS RETREAT = TIME of LEGAL DELIBERATIONS (BREACHES of DISCIPLINE, time season definite)
PĀLI	V A - S A		
MĀORI SKĀKI	W Ā ATI SARA		TRANSGRESSION: [spot interval place]
MĀORI	W Ā I MANA W A HA RU RU		MEMORY MIND = SK MANAVA-MINE ROAR of a STORM = RURU A MA RURU SHUT IN CONFINED
WHĀKI	- - W Ā [HA - U = WIND]		BRING A FORMAL CHARGE AGAINST INVESTIGATE ADJUDICATE
WHĀKI	HA RO KAI WHA-KA WĀ WĀ		VAULT of HEAVEN [ON] JUDGE RECRIMINATE TAKE COUNSEL
	KA WA KA WA - RU A WA WA - HA HA RO TO KA WHA-KI KA U WHA U KA WHA TA KA U TE TE TA KA U AKI A KA U KA TO KATI		'HEAP, GALE RIVER MOUTH of a RIVER 'POOL, [in above sense also!] DRIVE of a STORM Recite proclaim Declare Line of Ancestry human medium of a God. Coming at intervals DO NOT SWIM WADE FLOOD So be it be left in Status Quo introducing a CONCLUSION
	KA RA HA EPAPA HA HA		Call Summon Straight Correct Tone of voice tenor of speech WHO? in asking person's Second Name!

SK1229 MFAORI	SU-	BĀ PA	NDH NA	AVA -PANA	GOOD FRIEND STRONG EMOTION Term of ADDRESS FRIEND ORPHAN occas WIDOW Excellent approve Good CHILDREN Looking COMPANY of PERSONS
	A	PA	N-1 I NGORE	RA NGI	WAKINE WIFE CALL BY NAME KNOW BE SURE OF a RELATIVE of SAME CLAN Congregate come together TO CALL UPON
1308 SK	HU	-A			
	HU	-A	NGA		
	HU	-I			
	HV	A-	YATI		
	HV	E			
VED	HU	V	TI		
	HO	MA			
SK1308	HU	TA			INVITED CALLED SUMMONED ACT of CALLING CALL BY NAME
MFAORI	HU	-A			RECITE
WHAKA	HU	-A			= MARAE
		TA	HU	A	friend
		IA			Name appellation Call by Name ACCUSE 10D See Dirge funeral.
SK	HV	A			
MFAORI	HU	A			
	W	A			
		TA	NGI		
SK1315	A-	BHĪ	-GA		UN-TERRIFIED EMBRACE DRAW NEAR TO AND BESIEGE Evil Bad
MFAORI	A-	WHI			
		WHI	RO		
			NGA	-RE	SEND URGE
		HI	NGA		fall from an erect position be killed
S SK	ABHY-	Ā	HIT	ĀENI	[a HOUSE] containing a SACRED FIRE [FIRE]
MFAORI	A	HI			
		TA	HU		PERFORM RITES + FIRE SACRE

SK1235	SU-	RAB HI	FRAGRANT LOVELY CHARMING SPRING
	SU+	RAB H	[= AFFECTING PLEASANTLY] the EARTH
			A FIRE LIGHTED AT THE SACRIFICIAL POST
Māori	HŪ	MĀ RIRE	BEAUTIFUL
	HŪ		DESIRE
	HU	MI	ABUNDANT
		RAP-A	R. MUL [TAHU]
		RAP-A KI	HILLSIDE SLOPE
		RAP-U-PUKU	PUT FORTH BUDS BUD
		PI-E	DESIRE
		RAUP-ANGA	OFFERING SACRIFICE
		RAUP-A-PAPA	FLAT GROUND
		RAUKAWA	AN AROMATIC PLANT
		A HI	Fine
		HI-A	FALL IN LOVE WITH DESIRE
		HI-RA	Abundant
		HI-RAU	place the hand upon a woman.
		HI-KA	Capulate PLANT
		-i	BE STIRRED of FEELINGS
SK	SU-		See as pref SU - - -
SK1230	SU-	BA HU	VERY MUCH VERY MANY
			VERY MUCH GREATLY
Māori	HU	[MARIRE]	BEAUTIFUL
NGA	HU	RU	HARVEST TIME
		PA I	Good Excellent
>	SU	BA LA	VERY CHILDISH
Māori	WAHKA	PA KA NEA	YOUNGEST CHILD in a FAMILY
		RA NEI	period of time
		PA I	Collected together - Ready for use.
		PA-HŪ	BURST EXPLODE
	PA	PA HŪ	BURST INTO FLAME
		PA-HU	BARK of a DOGS
		PA-HU-A	PLUNDER
		PA HU NU	BURN FIRE
		HU	Resound

	HA RI	DANCE SING JOY [TONELED/FEVI]
MAORI	HA RI	SNAKE [FIRE]
SK 1289	VA YU	VAYU GOD of WIND
		Named VIENU-KRSNA
MAORI	HA TE TE	FIRE
	HA	Breath Breathe
WHANA	RI - PI	TACK SHIP IN SAILING
	HA WE	EDDYING WIND
	HA U	WIND AIR
	WA HA	SHEET of a SAIL
	RI - KA	WRITHE TOSS ONSELF ABOUT
	RI - KO	DAZZLED
	RI NO	Swirl eddy twist circle
	RI - O	M. VIRILE
SK 1292	HARM YA	TO CAPTIVATE a CHARM the MIND
✓	H RI	HOUSE lang house connected to
	GHARM - A	1/2 GHRI and GHARMA perhaps
	GH - RI	> DOMESTIC HEARTH FIRE
		PRISON STRONGHOLD
		A FIERY PIT PLACE of TORTURE
		REGION of DARKNESS [NETHER]
MAORI	HAR - I	DANCE SING JOY [WORLD]
	HAR - O	VAULT of HEAVEN
	HA UTOKE	WINTER
	HA WERA	PLACE BURNT BY FIRE
	HAR - A - TUA	12th MONTH
	HAR - A - PAKI	JOIN BATTLE
	HAR - A - PUKA	GRIEVE
NGI	HA	FIRE BURN
	HA TE TE	FIRE
	NGAR - A - HU	CINDERS
	MA RI RI	Love
	RI RI	Battle [see in sense of LOVE of WAR]
	H HA	fall in Love
	HAR - A - KOA KOA	HAPPY
	WA RO	read as WHA RO = PIT HOLE
		BURNING COALS ABOARD the
	HA U MUA	PLACE of DEPARTED SPIRITS [DEAD]
	HA - O	Capture a fortress

SK 1293	HA VIR		in Camp for HAVIS
	HA VIR-AD		EATING the OBLATION
	HA VIR-AD A		
	HA VIR-ĀH	UTI	OFFERING AN OBLATION
	HA WIR-BHĀ	GA	THE SHARE IN AN OBLATION
	HA VIR-AD		EATING the OBLATION
	HA VA		A BURNT OFFERING-OBLATION
from	HU		God of Fire
>	HA VIR-ĀSANA		CONSUMING OBLATIONS, FIRE,
	HA VIR-DA		GIVING or BRINGING OBLATIONS
	HA VA NA		Fire of AGNI God of fire
MAR	HA JE JE		FIRE
	HA		TASTE FLAVOUR ODOUR.
	HA NGI		EARTH OVEN
	HAU		Sacred food in PURE RITE
	HAU KAI		FEAST
	HAU PA		BITE EAT
WHAKA	WHIR-1		fold the hands behind the back as a TAPU person who feeds himself
	WHI V		Satisfied with food. [not
WHAKA	WHI WHI		Give present
	AT-O-RVA		FEAST HOUSE
	AHU		Sacred mound
	AHU REWA		Sacred place.
	TA HU		FOOD COOK Set on fire
	TIR-1		offering to a God Share
	WHANGA-1		feed with <i>manahi</i> portion
	HANA		shine glass give forth heat,
	TA		Come Go [flame]
	TA ME		FOOD
	TA MI		food eat
	-HA NG-1		Earth Oven
	NA VE		Set on fire
	RA TO		B distributed Serve Round.

MAORI	P1	-TAU	SPIRAL CARVING
	P1	TO PITO	A MULET
SKIBIS	ABHI	-BHUSH	TO ADORN
MAORI	AWHI		DRAW NEAR TO I TO BLOSSOM
		PU ANEA	
		PU APU A	a WREATH
		PŪA HI	A DOE SKIN CLOAK
		PU H-I	TOPKNOT
			FEATHERS WORN AS AN ORNAMENT
		PU HI	PUHI DECORATE WITH
			Smear with OIL [FEATHER'S
SKIBIS	ABHI	-MANGAL-A	AUSPICIOUS
MAORI	AWHI		DRAW NEAR TO
		MANEAR-I	LUCK FORTUNE
		MA RIE	of good OMEN
			STANZA
		MA NEA	RA NEI
		MANE IATUA	Spirits ghosts
			'ABRACADABRA, i.e
			meaningless forms of words!
			SO DICTIONARY STATES.
>	ABHI	-MA NAYA	TO RECOVER CALMNESS
MAORI		MA NA WA	MIND PATIENCE
	A	MA RU	of DIGNIFIED ASPECT
of HAW		MA LIU	Look on with Kindness
		MA RIE	PEACEFUL
		MA N-O	INTERIOR PART HEART
Note		MA NA TŪ	HOMESICK
		MA KO KO	LAZY
		NĀ	SATISFIED CONTENT
		= NEĀ	SATISFIED
WHAKA		NA NA	REST REMAIN
		NA -WE	BE EXCITED of FEELINGS
	AWHI		DRAW NEAR TO EMBRACE



Māori  
SK1313  
Māori

ABHI - PRA / BU  
PU

T-A-E TOUCH & FEELINGS  
DH TO FEEL EXPERIENCE  
T-A BATTLEFIELD BORN

AWHI

Draw near to

API TI

ATTACK LAY A SPELL ON

A - PU

SQUALL EUST

A - PU

APU PALATABLE

-PI E

DESIRE

-PI -KOKO

HUNGRY

WHI A ]

FALL IN LOVE WITH

= -HI A ]

PROVOKE INSULT

PI O PIO

Dozine

-HI A

WI - NI WINI

ORRHO TERROR

WHAKA WI - RI

FEEL ANXIOUS

-HI

be affected by Diarrhoea

PU

HAHANA HOT to the TASTE

A-HI KAURI

HATRED

HI - NA MOE

Sleepy

PU

HAEHAE ENVY

-HI NE NGA

RO Seat of thoughts; Emotions

PU

ARONA SYMPATHY YEARNING

PAR - A

BRAVERY

WHAKA I

PAR - A

HAKO PUT from ONE'S MIND

PAR - A

NEIA he overcame with Sleep

PAR - A U

Deceit

PAR - E

KURA BATTLEFIELD

PAR - U

RE PLUNDER

PAR - O

RE-NEA a person subjected to maltreatment & PLUNDER

PU

ORIGEN SOURCE CAUSE  
[ORIGINATE]

PU

NEA Reason cause origin

PU

PU Break forth spring up

WHAKA PU A

effect by Smoke [Rise]

PU

AKI Discharge show itself open out

PU

A-NU COLD

PU

A-NEA EMACIATED

PU

A-NEI COOL REFRESHING

SK  
MĀĀRĀ

ABHI-  
AWHI

TĀ PIN

INTENSELY HOT

TA HU

Draw Near TO

TA E

Set on fire burn  
TOUCH of FEELINGS

TA PI

apply as dressing to a WOUND

TA PI

Earth EVEN COOK

TĀ P-OA

ABCESS

TA P-O-TI

receptacle for cooked  
[ food ]

P1-E

desire intensely

P1-ATA

Brightness

PIN-AKU

WAR CANOE

AN-O-HI

place HOT STONES  
ON FOOD in OVEN

PI O

Be extinguished go out

SK  
MĀĀRĀ

ABHI-  
AWHI

-JCU MB

TO KISS

EMBRACE DRAW  
[ Near to ]

HI-A

fall in Love with  
make a low inarticulate

KU

gasp

KU HA

[ Sound ]

KU HI

insert

KU

woman.

KU KA

Desire

KU KU

Draw together

KUM-A-MA

DESIRE LONG FOR

KUP-A-PA

Become passive

SK ABHI-ANTA RA ON INTIMATE TERMS,  
A LOVER

MABOR: ABHI-CA RIN RIN GI MOVING INSIDE  
POUR OUT

AWHI  
HI KA  
PI E  
WHIA  
= -HIA ] EMBRACE  
Copulate  
Ossine Earnestly

WA HI NE ] Fall in Love with  
WIFE

TA U LOVER  
TA RA M. VIRILE PUD MUL  
RA WEO

MOENKA

RAMU ] P. MUL  
RA PA ]

TA RA marriage union till  
[ Death ]

RA TA familiar friendly  
TA E touch of feelings  
RI O M VIRILE

- HI KA RI HI KA Copulate  
KA KA Copulate  
KA I - RA - U Courtesan  
friend

TA TA ERA SEXUAL DESIRE  
= OLD WORD  
[ new usage ]

TA HANGA Naked.  
TA I term of address to make female  
TA I PU BETROTH

TA KATA PU INTIMATE  
[ COMPANION ]

WHA KA - RA WE effecting a UNION  
RA WE CLOSE TIGHT  
RARAWE Clasp tightly  
RAUPI cherish take care of.  
[AWHI] draw near to  
[PIE] Ossine

SK12  
SK1309  
MATER

ATI  
ATI - SĀ RA  
          HĀ RA

PASSING GOING BEYOND also EXCESSIVE  
TRANSGRESSION [VERY  
VIOLATE TAPU OFFENCE]  
[SIN

ATI - ATI  
TI - RA

Drive away Expell  
Company of travellers  
Ray of SUN mast of canoe  
feelers of cray fish

ATI  
ATI U  
ATI - TI  
ATI - RAU  
- TI - KOTIKO

all spring  
wander stray SOAR  
turn aside wander  
Clouds Threatening Rain; Wind  
DIARRHOEA

- TI U  
- TI ARE  
- TI AHO  
- TI NIA  
- TI HE  
- TI HĀ HĀ  
- TI HI  
- TI KĀ KĀ  
- TI KĀ NEA

SOAR WANDER N. WIND of  
SCENT [MILKY WAY]  
Emit Rays of Light Shrive  
Overcome aspect of Emotions  
SNEEZE

WHĀKA

- TI KA  
- TI KE

Act Like a Mad man  
Raised fortification of a PĀ  
Burnt by the Sun.  
Meaning Pursuit  
Set out on a journey  
important Escorted Height  
[Lofty high

- TI KI  
- TI KO  
- TI KŌKE  
- TI MATA  
- TI NAKU  
- TI O  
- TI RI  
- TI ROU  
- TI TEI  
- TI WHIRI

personification of PRIMEVAL  
[MAN]  
Evacuate the Bowels  
high up in the heavens  
THROWING SPEAR  
Conceive  
Sharp piercing of cold.  
offering to a God.  
POLE used to Reach anything  
a SPY  
A TORCH

SK13	ATI	-TA TA	STRETCHING FAR MAKING
	✓	-TA N	ONSELF BIG o CONCEITED
SK12	ATI	-	PASSING BYOND GOING BYOND
			also = EXCESSIVE VERY
MACRA		TAN - GA ENGE	UMBILICAL CORD
			CROP of a BIRD
			PROSTATION EXHAUSTION
			INCANTATION TO CONFER
		TA TAKAITAUA	outer-fence of a PA [VIGOUR]
		TANEA NEA	CAMP FOLLOWERS
			[STRAGGLERS]
		TAN I WHA	fabulous sea or deep water monster
			Shark of CHIEF PRODIGY
		TANO A	Belittle make of no account
		TANEA	Be Assembled Company of
		TANEA	Cervical vertebrae [Persons]
		TATAI	MEASURE STELLAR NAVIGATION
		TAN - GAROA	MOON 23rd to 26th
		TATAI	Line of ancestry [named nights. as]
		TAN - GAROA MUA	
		TAN - GAROA ROO	
		TAN - GAKIOKIO	
		TAN - EA WHAKA PAU	
		TAN - EATA	BECOME ADULT
		TAN - GI	funeral dirge read as a
		TATAI	Reite genealogies [PARITTA]
		TAN - EI WAI	a TRANSPARENT JADE
		TAN - GOHANGA	Betrothal marriage
			Marriage FEAST
		TANEO TANEO	Rail of a fence
		TAN EURU	Rushing Rapid of water
		TAN - GUTU LAREE	Block of FIREWOOD
		TAN - GUTUUTU	STRONG
		TA O	a SPEAR 6' LONG
	ATI	ATI	Drive away Bevell
		TA O KETE	Male connection by marriage
			female connection by marriage

SM15	ATI	VAH	[ TO LET TIME PASS SPEND ]
Māori		WAH-	[ TO CARRY OVER or BEYOND ]
			A SHEET of a SAIL TO pass by.
u		WA IHO	REST REMAIN
		WA HO	OUTSIDE
		WA	TIME SEASON
	A	WA	River
		WA ERE	make a clearing [cultivation]
		WA ER ENGA	make a cultivation
		WA ET EA	ONE BUSILY OCCUPIED
			IN FISHING or FOWLING
		WA IWA I	Soak steep in water
		WA I	Memory
		WA I HEU HUE	Second growth in Clearing
		WA I PAWA	DRY; BRITTLE of WOOD
		WA I PO	midnight See 3. [watches]
			[of the night]
		WA I TAUA	Expedition
		WA K A I NGA	Distant Home.
		WA RA WARA TU PUA	UNCERTAIN
			[TRADITIONS]
		WA RO	aboard of the Dead.
	-TI	RA	Company of Travellers
>	ATI	RE KA	SURPLUS EXCESS DIFFERENCE
Māori	RA	RE	STUPID
		RE KA	SWEET PALATABLE
		RE MU	BUTTOCK'S
WHAKA		RE KA	healed a wound.
		RE NGA	overflow be full.
		RE PE	LUMP GLAND
WHAI		RE PO	ELECTRIC RAY
		RE RE	SAIL FLY FLEE ?
		RE RE	HU - A BEAUTY
		KA NO	Soft kind
		KA RO	Slave
		KA RETAO	Jumping Jacks
		KA I	QUANTITY NUMBER

SK 13	ATI	POS	ATIN	PASSING, GOING BYOND SURPASSING
SK 15	ATI-SU		BH	TO BE BRILLIANT TO PLEASE
CAUSE	ATI-SO		BHAYATI	TO MAKE BRILLIANT ]
MAEZA			WHAI	BECOMING [ADORN ]
MAEZA	ATI	ATI		DRIVE AWAY as far as until i then
	A			Drawing force
	A IN CA			offspring
	ATI			TURN ASIDE Wander
	ATI	TI		Company of Travellers
		TI -	RA	stars of ORION'S BELT
				FULL MOON
		HU	-A	
		HU	KA	HUKA DAWN
		HU	RA	Begin to DAWN
		HU	MA	RIRE BEAUTIFUL
		HU	HUA	TANGA Abundance goodness ]
		HO	NO	MARRY [SU--] [excellence]
		HU	P-O	KE Cover Over
		HO	U	Dedicate initiate a person.
		HO	RU	Red ochre.
		HO	HO	TU a Ceremonial weapon
				[made of Jade.
		HO	HO	RONEO Make piece
		HO	RA	Distribute lavishly
		HO	PURUPURU	SCENTED
			WHARA	WHITEHERON PLUMES for Chief
		HO	KO	to exchange Barter sell.
		HO	KO	LOVER
		HO	KAI	QUILL feathers
		HO	A	friend husband wife
			PA	I good booking excellent
			PA	CA Diffused as scent
			PA	NI PAINT
			PA	KURA Red glow in the Sky.
			PAKITURI	pattern of TASTOING
			WHAI	COURT WOO
			WHAREETE	Mother of ones children
			WHAITOKA	DOORWAY

SK 77 ABHI - Ā - √ DHĀ

VED TO LAY ON [FUEL]  
TO PLACE the FIRE UPON  
LAYING ON [FUEL]  
LAID ON [as FUEL]

ABHY - Ā DHĀ NA  
ABHY - Ā HITA

Mādhya AWHI

Ā

TA H-U

draw near to  
drive urge compell.  
SET ON FIRE LIGHT  
SACRED RITE'S  
LIE let it lie there

TA EKI

TA HUA

NA WE

- HANA

- HA - TOTE

A

HI

TA NEO

TA NEUTU

WHA KA

TA - O

TA PAE

TA PI

TA PI

TA RAHU

heap.  
Set on fire  
Shine glow give  
forth heat flame.

FIRE

FIRE

take hold of  
Large block of fire wood.

HEAT an OVEN  
lay one on another

apply  
earth oven

heat an OVEN

TA WHI RI FAN a FIRE

TA HETE

Rest lie of clouds on a  
of belonging to [MOUNTAIN]

SK ABHY - Ā NA NA

Mādhya AWHI

Ā NA NA

HAVING the face turned  
draw near to [Towards]  
face in a certain direction  
Set about doing anything

NA KA

NA MASTA

Ā NA MASTA

Ā

HA

- NA

PO

MOVE in a certain Direction  
ancient times time to come  
TIME TO COME

Dimness of Sight