

GRYŹĆ

JF Amituana i

**F FALETOLU
O MAUI TE WAKA**

Zabludów

Courtesy: Wikipedia



Zabludow occupies a special place in the hearts of the Jewish community worldwide. It is a feeling of great sadness and by the same token great pride that Zabludow invokes in all those who care to remember all of the events that have unfolded in this small Polish town. The story is one of death and survival, but mostly of faith, history and human resilience. The Jewish community of Zabludow has suffered immensely and sadly today, no members of the Jewish community live in this town of 2'400 residents. The once powerful Jewish community suffered at the hands of the Nazis and only four people are said to have survived the holocaust. Nevertheless, Zabludow continues to occupy an important place in the heart of Jewish history and culture.

The town is located on the banks of the Meletina River in the Bialystok Province of Poland. Records show earliest settlers arrived in this beautiful part of the world nearly 500 years ago. The history tells a story of economic vibrancy, resilient and powerful Jewish presence and a strong will to survive and endure through the harshness of life. It also emphasizes the depth of despair, war atrocities inflict and how thankfully many Zabludow Jews managed to flee and survive and now can be found in America, Israel, Mexico, Canada, Argentina and other places around the world.

The people have survived and though there are no Jews in Zabludow today, the town will always be a stronghold of Jewish faith, a symbol of survival and resilience and Jews worldwide will always harbor pride in their hearts and fondly remember the town.

It is essential to preserve the history of Zabludow, to tell the stories of greatness destroyed at the hands of the hateful Nazi regime, to speak of the unspeakable barbarity of the holocaust, to honor those who were slaughtered and celebrate the survival of others.

Equally, it is imperative to treasure and celebrate the rich Jewish history of the town, tell stories of the once vibrant community and to foster the resilience of its people, those who sadly lost their lives and those whose are still alive today.

The Jewish community is greatly dispersed throughout the world and yet Jewish culture and identity are thriving and the Jewish people value their heritage and treasure their history.

Places like Zabludow contribute and are at the heart of Jewish identity and remembering historic events and cherishing times of great abundance gone by further strengthens the resilient Jewish spirit.

Great Synagogue, Białystok



Courtesy: Wikipedia

Great Synagogue of Białystok	
	
Basic information	
Location	Suraska Street, Białystok, Poland
Affiliation	Orthodox Judaism
Country	Poland
Status	Destroyed in 1941
Architectural description	
Architect(s)	Szlojme Rabinowicz
Completed	1913

Coordinates: 53°07′N 23°09′E﻿ / ﻿53.117°N 23.150°E﻿ / 53.117; 23.150

Białystok

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Białystok [biaˈwistɔk] (*byah-WIH-stock*; Belarusian: Беласток *Bielastok*, Lithuanian: *Balstogė*, Russian: Белосток *Belostok*, Yiddish: ביאַליסטאָק *Byalistok*) is the largest city in northeastern Poland and the capital of the Podlaskie Voivodeship.

Located in the Białystok Uplands (Polish: *Wysoczyzna Białostocka*) of the Podlaskie Plain (Polish: *Nizina Północnopodlaska*) on the banks of the Biała River, Białystok ranks second in terms of population density, eleventh in population, and thirteenth in area, of the cities of Poland. It has historically attracted migrants from elsewhere in Poland and beyond, particularly from Central and Eastern Europe. This is facilitated by the fact that the nearby border with Belarus is also the eastern border of the European Union, as well as the Schengen Area. The city and its adjacent municipalities constitute Metropolitan Białystok. The city has a Warm Summer Continental climate, characterized by warm summers and long frosty winters. Forests are an important part of Białystok's character, and occupy around 1,756 ha (4,340 acres) (17.2% of the administrative area of the city) which places it as the fifth most forested city in Poland.

The first settlers arrived in the 14th century. A town grew up and received its municipal charter in 1692. Białystok has traditionally been one of the leading centers of academic, cultural, and artistic life in Podlaskie and the most important economic center in northeastern Poland. In the 19th century Białystok was an important center for light industry, which was the reason for the substantial growth of the city's population. But after the fall of communism in Poland in 1989 many of these factories faced severe problems and subsequently closed down. Through the infusion of EU investment funds, the city continues to work to reshape itself into a modern metropolis. Białystok in 2010, was on the short-list, but ultimately lost the competition to become a finalist for European Capital of Culture in 2016.

Over the centuries Białystok has produced a number of people who have provided unique contributions to the fields of science, language, politics, religion, sports, visual arts and performing arts. This environment was created in the mid-18th century by the patronage of Jan Klemens Branicki for the arts and

Białystok



B I A Ł Y S T O K



Flag



Seal



Coat of arms

sciences. These include Ryszard Kaczorowski, the last émigré President of the Republic of Poland; L. L. Zamenhof, the creator of Esperanto; and Albert Sabin, the co-developer of the polio vaccine.

Contents

- 1 Etymology
- 2 History
- 3 Geography
 - 3.1 Climate
- 4 Districts
- 5 Metropolitan Białystok
- 6 Demographics
- 7 Governance
- 8 Military units
- 9 Economy
- 10 Culture and tourism
 - 10.1 Performing arts
 - 10.2 Museums
 - 10.3 Parks and green spaces
 - 10.4 Architecture
- 11 Sports
- 12 Media
- 13 Religion
- 14 Transport
- 15 Education
- 16 Notable residents
- 17 See also
- 18 References
- 19 Further reading
- 20 External links

Etymology

The English translation of *Białystok* is "white slope".^[3] Due to changing borders over the centuries, the city has been known as Belarusian: Беласток (*Byelastok*[?], *Biełastok*[?] [bʲɛłɑˈstɔk]), Yiddish: ביאַליסטאָק (*Byalistok*, *Bjalistok*), Lithuanian: *Baltstogė*, *Balstogė*, and Russian: Белосток (*Belostok*).

Linguist A. P. Nepokupnyj proposes that the language source for Białystok is Yotvingian. Names with the *-stok* suffix as a second element of a hydronym are localized in the basin of the upper Narew.^[4]

History



Coordinates: 53°07′N 23°09′E﻿ / ﻿

Country	Poland
Voivodeship	Podlaskie
County	<i>city county</i>
Established	1437
Town rights	1692
Districts	28 Osiedla
Government • City president	Tadeusz Truskolaski (PO)
Area • City	102.12 km ² (39.43 sq mi)
Highest elevation	160 m (520 ft)
Lowest elevation	120 m (390 ft)
Population (2014) • City • Metro	295,459 ^[2] <div>370,000</div>
Time zone • Summer (DST)	CET (UTC+1) <div>CEST (UTC+2)</div>
Postal code	15-001
Area code(s)	+48 85
Car plates	BI
Website	www.bialystok.pl <div>(http://www.bialystok.pl)</div>





Branicki Palace

Archaeological discoveries show that the first settlements in the area of present-day Białystok occurred during the Stone Age. Tombs of ancient settlers can be found in the district of Dojlidy.^[5] In the early Iron Age a mix of Prussians, Yotvingians and Wielbark culture people settled in the area producing kurgans, the tombs of the chiefs in the area located in the current village of Rostoły.^[6] Since then, the Białystok area has been at the crossroads of cultures. Trade routes linking the Baltic to the Black Sea favored the development of settlements with Yotvingia-Ruthenian-Polish cultural characteristics.^[6]

The city of Białystok has existed for five centuries and during this time the fate of the city has been affected by various political and economic forces.

Surviving documents attest that around 1437 a representative of the Raczków family, Jakub Tabutowicz of the coat of arms Łabędź, received from Michael Žygimantaitis son of Sigismund Kęstutaitis, Duke of Lithuania, a wilderness area along the river Biała that marked the beginning of Białystok as a settlement.^{[7][8]}

The first brick church and a castle were built between 1617 and 1826. The two-floor castle, designed on a rectangular plan in the Gothic-Renaissance style, was the work of Job Bretfus. Extension of the castle was continued by Krzysztof Wiesiołowski, starost of Tykocin, Grand Marshal of Lithuania since 1635, and husband of Aleksandra Marianna Sobieska.^[9] In 1637 he died childless, and as a result Białystok came under the management of his widow. After her death in 1645 the Wiesiołowski estate, including Białystok, passed to the Commonwealth to cover the costs of maintaining Tykocin Castle. In the years 1645–1659 Białystok was managed by the governors of Tykocin and was part of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.^{[9][10]}



Lubomirski Palace

In 1661 it was given to Stefan Czarniecki as a reward for his service in the victory over the Swedes during the Deluge. Four years later, it was given as a dowry of his daughter Aleksandra, who married Hetman Jan Klemens Branicki, thus passing into the hands of the Branicki family.^{[11][12]} In 1692, Stefan Mikołaj Branicki, the son of Jan Klemens Branicki (Marshal of the Crown Court), obtained city rights for Białystok from King John III Sobieski. He constructed the Branicki Palace on the foundations of the castle of the Wiesiołowski family.^[13] In the second half of the eighteenth century the ownership of the city was inherited by Field Crown Hetman Jan Klemens

Branicki.^[3] It was he who transformed the palace built by his father into a magnificent residence of a great noble.^{[14][15]}

The end of the eighteenth century saw the division of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, in three steps, among the neighboring states. The Kingdom of Prussia acquired Białystok and the surrounding region during the third partition. The city became the capital of the New East Prussia province in 1795.^[16] Prussia lost the territory following Napoleon Bonaparte's victory in the War of the Fourth Coalition as the resultant 1807 Treaties of Tilsit awarded the area to the Russian Empire, which organized the region into the Belostok Oblast,^[17] with the city as the regional center.^[18]

At the end of the nineteenth century, the majority of the city's population was Jewish. According to Russian census of 1897, out of the total population of 66,000, Jews constituted 41,900 (so around 63% percent).^[19] This heritage can be seen on the Jewish Heritage Trail in Białystok.^[20] The first Anarchist groups to attract a significant following of Russian workers or peasants, were the Anarcho-Communist Chernoe-Znamia groups, founded in Białystok in 1903.^{[21][22]} The Białystok pogrom occurred between 14–16 June 1906 in

the city. During the pogrom between 81 and 88 people were killed, and about 80 people were wounded.^{[23][24][25]}



Ginzburg House

During World War I the Białystok-Grodno District was the administrative division of German-controlled territory of Ober-Ost. It comprised the city, as the capital, and the surrounding Podlaskie region, roughly

corresponding to the territory of the earlier Belostok Oblast.^{[26][27]} At the end of World War I the city became part of the newly independent Second Polish Republic, as the capital of the Białystok Voivodeship (1919–1939).^[28] During the 1919–1920 Polish-Soviet War, possession of the city by the Red Army and the Provisional

Polish Revolutionary Committee occurred during the lead up to the Battle of Warsaw. During the resultant counteroffensive, the city returned to Polish control after the Battle of Białystok.

With the beginning of World War II, Poland was invaded by Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union, and initially the city came under Soviet control, as a result of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. It was incorporated into the Byelorussian SSR from 1939 to 1941 as the capital of the Belastok Voblast.^{[29][30]} After the Nazi attack on Soviet Union in 1941, Białystok was occupied by the German Army on 27 June 1941, during the Battle of Białystok–Minsk, and the city became the capital of Bezirk Białystok, a separate region in German occupied Poland, until 1944.^{[31][32]} The Great Synagogue, Białystok was burnt down by Germans on June 27, 1941, with an estimated number of 2,000 Jews inside.

From the very beginning, the Nazis pursued a ruthless policy of pillage and removal of the non-German population. The 56,000 Jewish residents of the town were confined in a ghetto.^[33] On August 15, 1943, the Białystok Ghetto Uprising began, and several hundred Polish Jews and members of the Anti-Fascist Military Organisation (Polish: *Antyfaszystowska Organizacja Bojowa*) started an armed struggle against the German troops who were carrying out the planned liquidation of the ghetto with deportations to the Treblinka extermination camp.^[34]



Białystok Ghetto, 1941–1943

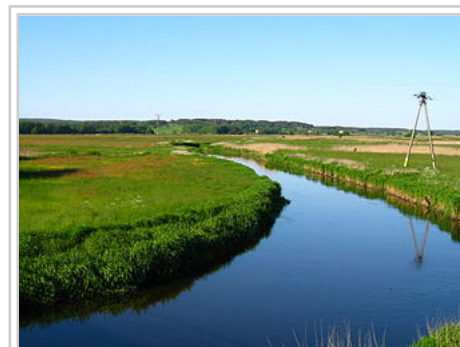
The city was liberated by the Red Army on 27 July 1944 and on 20 September 1944 transferred to Poland. After the war, the city became capital of the initial Białystok Voivodeship (1945–1975) of the People's Republic of Poland.^{[35][36][37]} After the 1975 administrative reorganization, the city was the capital of the smaller Białystok Voivodeship (1975–1998).^[38] Since 1999 it has been the capital of the Podlaskie Voivodeship, Republic of Poland.^[38]

Geography

Białystok is situated in the Białystok Uplands (Polish: *Wysoczyzna Białostocka*) of the Podlaskie Plain (Polish: *Nizina Północnopolaska*), part of what is known collectively as the *Green Lungs of Poland*.^{[39][40]} The Biała River, a left tributary of the Supraśl River, passes through the city. The landscape of the Białystok Upland is diverse, with high moraine hills and kame in excess of 200 m (660 ft) above sea level. Vast areas of outwash, a glacial plain formed of sediments deposited by meltwater at the terminus of a glacier, are covered by forests.^[40]

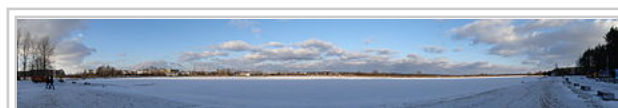
Forests are an important part of the city character, they currently occupy approximately 1,756 ha (4,340 acres) (17.2% of the administrative area of the city) which places it as the fifth most "wooded" city in Poland; behind Katowice (38%), Bydgoszcz (30%), Toruń (22.9%) and Gdańsk (17.6%).^[41]

Part of Knyszyn Forest is preserved within the city limits by two nature reserves—a total area of 105 ha (260 acres).^[42] The Zwierzyniecki Forest Nature Reserve (Polish: *Rezerwat przyrody Las Zwierzyniecki*), which is contained within the city limits, is a fragment, 33.48 ha (82.7 acres), of the riparian forest with a dominant assemblage of oak and hornbeam.^[43] The Antoniuk Nature Reserve (Polish: *Rezerwat Przyrody Antoniuk*) is a 70.07 ha (173.1 acres) park in the city that preserves the natural state of a forest fragment characteristic of the Białystok Upland, with a dominant mixed forest of hazel and spruce.^[44]



Biała River near Białystok

The 40 ha (99 acres) of forests lying in the vicinity of the Dojlidy Ponds are administered by the Central Sports and Recreation Center in Białystok (Polish: *Miejski Ośrodek Sportu i Rekreacji w Białymstoku* – MOSiR). The Dojlidy Ponds recreation area includes a public beach, walking trails, birdwatching and fishing.^[45]



Dojlidy Ponds Recreation Area

Climate

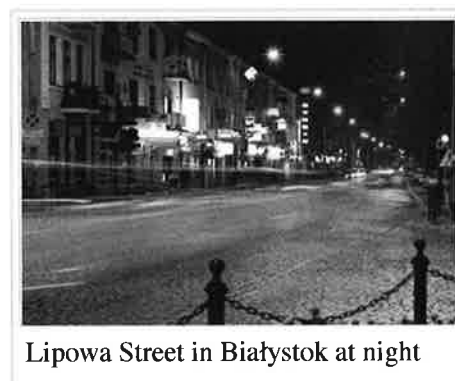
The city has a Mild Summer Continental or Hemiboreal climate (Dfb) according to the Köppen climate classification system, characterized by warm temperatures during summer and long and frosty winters.^[46] It is substantially different from most of the other Polish lowlands.^[46] The region is one of the coldest in Poland, with the average temperature in January being -2.5 °C (27 °F).^[46] The average temperature in a year is about 7 °C (45 °F).^[46] The number of frost days ranges from 50 to 60, with frost from 110 to 138 days and the duration of snow cover from 90 to 110 days.^[46] Mean annual rainfall values oscillate around 580 mm (22.8 in), and the vegetation period lasts 200 to 210 days.^[46]

Climate data for Białystok 2000–2012													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °C (°F)	12 (54)	16 (61)	20 (68)	24 (75)	30 (86)	30 (86)	33 (91)	32 (90)	28 (82)	22 (72)	12 (54)	11 (52)	33 (91)
Average high °C (°F)	−1 (30)	0 (32)	4 (39)	11 (52)	17 (63)	20 (68)	21 (70)	21 (70)	16 (61)	10 (50)	3 (37)	1 (34)	10.3 (50.5)
Daily mean °C (°F)	−3 (27)	−3 (27)	1 (34)	6 (43)	12 (54)	15 (59)	16 (61)	16 (61)	12 (54)	7 (45)	2 (36)	−1 (30)	6.6 (43.9)
Average low °C (°F)	−6 (21)	−6 (21)	−2 (28)	1 (34)	7 (45)	10 (50)	12 (54)	11 (52)	7 (45)	3 (37)	1 (34)	−3 (27)	2.9 (37.2)
Record low °C (°F)	−34 (−29)	−25 (−13)	−23 (−9)	−7 (19)	−3 (27)	1 (34)	5 (41)	2 (36)	−4 (25)	−10 (14)	−16 (3)	−26 (−15)	−34 (−29)
Average precipitation mm (inches)	30 (1.18)	20 (0.79)	30 (1.18)	30 (1.18)	50 (1.97)	70 (2.76)	70 (2.76)	70 (2.76)	50 (1.97)	40 (1.57)	40 (1.57)	40 (1.57)	580 (22.83)
Average precipitation days	8	7	8	8	8	10	10	9	9	8	10	10	106
Average rainy days	7	7	8	9	7	8	8	7	8	9	9	6	93
Average snowy days	9	10	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	41
Mean monthly sunshine hours	36.1	58.0	124.6	190.1	252.6	255.3	258.0	250.7	158.6	96.1	36.5	24.5	1,741.6
Source #1: Weatherbase ^[47]													
Source #2: ClimateData.eu ^[48]													

Districts

The city of Białystok is divided into 28 administrative units, known in Polish as *osiedla*.^{[49][50]} The first 27 of these were created on October 25, 2004.^[49] The 28th, Dojlidy Górne, was created by on October 23, 2006, out of three settlements which had been incorporated into the city: Dojlidy Górne, Kolonia Halickie, and Zagórki.^[49]

The center of the city, Osiedle Centrum, surrounds Lipowa Street, the main street of the city. Lipowa Street extends from Rynek Kościuszki (the corner of Spółdzielcza Street) to Plac Niepodległości im. Romana Dmowskiego (the corner of Krakowska Street).^[51] Over the centuries the name of this street has taken on a number of different names; Choroska, Nowolipie, Lipowa, Józef Piłsudski, Joseph Stalin, Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin, once again, to return, after the end of World War II, to its original name – Lipowa Street.



Lipowa Street in Białystok at night

The city covers 10,212 ha (25,230 acres) of which 3,210 ha (7,900 acres) is agricultural land, 4,889 ha (12,080 acres) is urbanized areas, 85 ha (210 acres) is surface waters and 65 ha (160 acres) is wasteland.^[52] The composition of the districts vary from residential near the city center, with a combination of multi-story apartment buildings and individual houses on small parcels, to industrial and agricultural at the city

edges.^[52]

Metropolitan Białystok

Metropolitan Białystok was designated by the Voivodeship of the Regulation No. 52/05 of 16 May 2005^[53] to help develop the region economically. In 2006, the metropolitan area population was 450,254 inhabitants.^[54] The municipalities adjacent to Białystok are slowly losing their agricultural character, becoming residential suburban neighborhoods with single-family housing and small businesses.^[55]



Popiełuszko Street, Białystok

Demographics

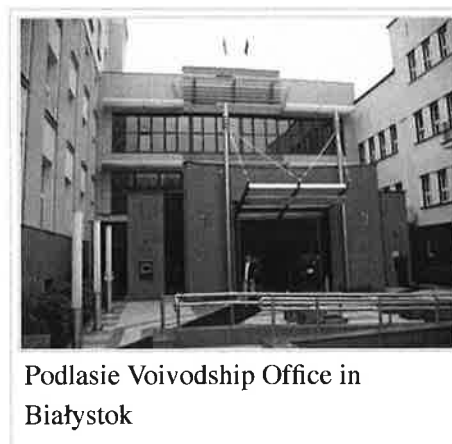
In June 2009, the population of the city was 294,399,^[55] among cities of Poland, Białystok is second in terms of population density, eleventh in population, and thirteenth in area.^[56]

Historically, Białystok has been a destination for internal and foreign immigration, especially from Central and Eastern Europe. In addition to the Polish minority, there was a significant Jewish majority in Białystok. According to Russian census of 1897, out of the total population of 66,000, Jews constituted 41,900 (around 63% percent).^[19] Białystok's pre-World War II Jewish population constituted about 63 percent of the city's total population of 107,000.^[33] World War II changed all of this, in 1939, around 107,000 people lived in Białystok,^[57] but in 1946 – only 56,759, and to this day there is much less ethnic diversity than in the previous 300 years of the city's history.^[33] Currently the city's population is 97% Polish, 2.5% Belarusian and 0.5% of a number of minorities including Russians, Lipka Tatars, Ukrainians and Romani.^[58] Most of the modern-day population growth is based on internal migration within Poland and urbanization of surrounding areas.^[58]

Governance

City government

Białystok, like other major cities in Poland, is a city county (Polish: *Miasto na prawach powiatu*).^[59] The Legislative power in the city is vested in the unicameral Białystok City Council (Polish: *Rada Miasta*), which has 28 members.^[60] Council members are elected directly every four years, one of whom is the mayor, or President of Białystok (Polish: *prezydent*).^[60] Like most legislative bodies, the City Council divides itself into committees which have the oversight of various functions of the city government.^[60] Bills passed by a simple majority are sent to the mayor, who may sign them into law.^[60] If the mayor vetoes a bill, the Council has 30 days to override the veto by a two-thirds majority vote.^[60] The current President of Białystok, elected for his first term in 2006, is Tadeusz Truskolaski won the elections as the Civic Platform's candidate, however, he has no official connection with the party. In the first round of the elections he received 49% of the votes (42,889 votes altogether). In the later runoff he defeated his rival candidate Marek Kozłowski from Law and Justice (Polish: *Prawo i Sprawiedliwość*), receiving 67% of the votes cast (53,018 votes).^[61]



Podlasie Voivodeship Office in Białystok

For the 2010–2011 fiscal year the city received revenue (taxes levied + investments) of 1,409,565,525 zł, expended 1,676,459,102 zł leaving a budget deficit of 266,893,577 zł.^[62] The deficit was covered by

short-term borrowing of 166,893,577 zł and the issuance of 100 million zł in municipal bonds.^[62]

Other levels of governmental representation

It is also the seat of government for the Podlaskie Voivodeship.^[63] The city is represented by several members of both houses of the Polish Parliament (Sejm and Senat) from the Białystok constituency.^[64] Białystok is represented by the Podlaskie and Warmian-Masurian constituency of the European Parliament.^{[65][66]}

International relations

There are two consulates in Białystok, Belarus has a Consulate General and Romania has an Honorary Consulate.^[67] The City of Białystok is a member of several organizations such as Union of Polish Metropolises (Polish: *Unia Metropolii Polskich*),^[68] Euroregion Niemen,^{[69][70]} Polish Green Lungs Foundation (headquarters) ^[71] and Eurocities.^[72]



Marshal's Office of Podlaskie

Białystok is twinned with^[73] Częstochowa, Poland,^[73] Dijon, France,^{[73][74][75]} Eindhoven, Netherlands,^[73] Hrodno, Belarus,^[73] Jelgava, Latvia,^[73] Kaliningrad, Russia^[73] Kaunas, Lithuania,^[73] Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, USA^{[73][76]} and Tallinn, Estonia.^[73]

Military units

The 18th Reconnaissance Regiment (Polish: *18 Pułk Rozpoznawczy*) of the Polish Land Forces is based in Białystok. The heritage of the unit was the former 18th Territorial Defense Battalion (Polish: *18 Białostocka Brygada Obrony Terytorialnej*) and prior to that the former 18th Mechanized Brigade.^[77] December 31, 2001, as a result of the restructuring of the Armed Forces, 18th Mechanized Brigade (Polish: *18 Brygada Zmechanizowana*) was disbanded and in its place created the 18th Territorial Defense Battalion (Polish: *18 Białostocka Brygada Obrony Terytorialnej*).^[77]

Historical military units

During December 1993 an order of the Chief of the General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces created the 18th Mechanized Brigade (Polish: *18 Brygada Zmechanizowana*) at the garrison in Białystok.^[77] The unit was formed from the 3rd Mechanized Regiment (Polish: *3 Pułk Zmechanizowany*) and was subordinated to the commander of the 1st Warsaw Mechanized Division (Polish: *1 Warszawskiej Dywizji Zmechanizowanej im. Tadeusza Kościuszki*).^[77] On December 31, 2001, as a result of the restructuring of the Armed Forces, the 18th Mechanized Brigade was disbanded and in its place was created the 18th Territorial Defense Battalion.^[77]

The Podlaska Cavalry Brigade (Polish: *Podlaska Brygada Kawalerii*) was a military unit of the Polish Army, created on April 1, 1937.^{[78][79]} Its headquarters was located in Białystok and operated as part of Independent Operational Group Narew.^[79] It was formed from the Cavalry Brigade "Białystok", which existed between February 1929, and March 30, 1937.^[78] After the Soviet invasion of Poland, remnants of the Brigade fought both Wehrmacht and Red Army troops, capitulating on October 6, 1939.^[79]

The Cavalry Brigade "Białystok" (BK "Białystok") of the Polish Army Second Republic was formed in February 1929. April 1, 1937 BK "Białystok" was renamed the Podlaska Cavalry Brigade.^[78]

Economy

In the nineteenth century Białystok was an important center for light industry, which was the reason for the substantial growth of the city's population. The tradition continued with many garment factories established in the twentieth century, such as *Fasty* in the district of Bacieczki. However, after the fall of communism in 1989 many of these factories faced severe problems and subsequently closed down.

The unemployment rate for February 2011 in Białystok was 13.2%.^[80] The 2009 average household had a monthly per capita income of 1018.77 zł^[81] and monthly per capita expenses of 823.56 zł^[82]

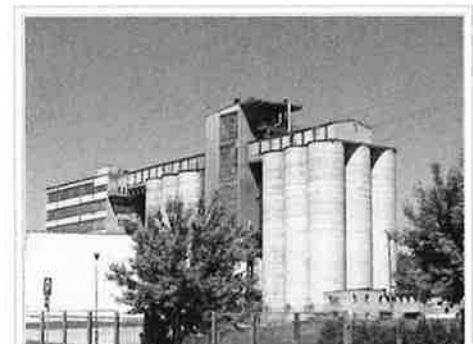


High-rise building in the city center

The city has a number of nearby border crossings.^[83] The border with Belarus is only 50 km (31 mi) away, the nearest border crossings are located in; Bobrowniki (road crossing located about 50 km (31 mi) from the city limits), Kuźnica Białostocka (road and rail crossing located 60 km (37 mi) from the city limits), Siemianówka (railway – freight traffic), Połowce (road) and Czeremcha (railway).^[83] Since the border with Belarus is also the eastern border of the European Union, as well as the Schengen Area the city is a center for trade in mainly from the east.^[83]

Industry

The leading industries in the city's economy are: food processing (production of meat products, fruit and vegetable products, the production of spirits, the production of frozen food, grain processing), electrical engineering (production tools and equipment for machine tools, production of electric heaters, manufacture and production mixers household appliances).^[83] There is also a developed machine industry (electronics, machinery and metal), plastic processing (production of household appliances), textiles (textiles and upholstery, manufacture of underwear, clothing accessories, footwear and backpacks), Wood (production plywood and furniture) building materials.^[83]



Silos of *Podlaskie Zakłady Zbożowe* (Podlaskie Cereal Industrial Plants)

Some notable major employers who are based in Białystok include:

- *Dojlidy Brewery* in the district of Dojlidy produces the second most popular beer in Poland, *Żubr*.^[84]
- *Polmos Białystok*, the biggest vodka manufacturer in Poland, is located in the city district of Starosielce.^[85] The company produces *Absolwent* and *Żubrówka* (bison grass vodka) – both major exports abroad.^[85]
- *Standard Motor Products Poland Ltd.* headquartered in Białystok began manufacturing ignition coils for original equipment manufacturers 30 years ago.^[86]
- "*Supon*" *Białystok* is the leading Polish producer of fire fighting equipment.^[87]
- *SavaPol, Sp.z o.o.* is a manufacturer of stationary and mobile concrete mixing equipment based in Białystok.^[88]
- *Biazet S.A.* is a large manufacture of household appliances, including vacuum cleaners, coffee makers, and LED lighting located in Białystok.^[89]
- *Agnella*, a major Polish producer of carpets and similar products is in Białystok, located in the district of Białostoczek.^[90]
- *Rosti Poland Sp. z o.o.*, has provided for more than 60 years precision injection molded products for some of the world's leading brands.^[91]
- *Biaglass Huta Szkła Białystok Sp. z o.o.*, established in 1929, produces mouth blown glass lampshades and related products. Biaglass belongs to elite group of Glass Works in Europe, where 100% of the

lighting glass is mouth-blown.^[92]

- *Chłodnia Białystok S.A* (Cold Store Białystok S.A.), established in 1952, is one of the largest Polish producers of frozen vegetables, fruits and ready-to-heat meals.^[93]
- *Podlaskie Zakłady Zbożowe S.A.* was established on 1 July 2000 as a result of privatizing The Regional Establishment of Corn and Milling Industry 'PZZ' in Białystok. It is one of the leading firms in Podlaskie region in the department of preservation and processing of grain with elevators in Białystok, Grajewo and Suwałki.^[94]

Culture and tourism

Białystok is one of the largest cultural centers in the Podlaskie Voivodeship. The attractions include performing arts groups, art museums, historical museums, walking tours of architectural / cultural aspects and a wide variety of parks and green spaces. Białystok in 2010 was on the short-list, but ultimately lost the competition, to become a finalist for European Capital of Culture in 2016.^[95]

Performing arts

The city has a number of performing arts facilities including:

The Białystok Puppet Theater (Polish: *Białostocki Teatr Lalek*), established in 1953, is one of the oldest Polish puppet theaters.^[96] The facility is located at Kalinowskiego 1 in Białystok. The repertoire includes performances for both children and puppet adaptations of world literature for adults.^[96] Because of the high artistic level of productions, the theater has been recognized as one of the best puppetry arts centers in Poland.^[96]

The Aleksandra Węgierki Drama Theatre. Housed in a building designed by Jarosław Girina, built in the years 1933–1938.^[97]

The Podlasie Opera and Philharmonic – European Art Centre in Białystok is the largest institute of arts in Northeastern Poland, and the most modern cultural center in this region of Europe. In its amphitheatre every year in the end of June Halfway Festival takes place.^[98]

Museums

There are a number of museums in the city including:

The Historical Museum in Białystok (Polish: *Muzeum Historyczne w Białymstoku*) is part of the Podlaskie Museum.^[99] The facility has a rich collection of archival materials and iconography illustrating the history of Białystok and Podlasie, and a number of middle-class cultural relics, especially in the field of craft utility.^[99] There are also the Numismatic Cabinet of the collection of 16 000 coins, medals and securities.^[99] The museum is in possession of the only collections in the country memorabilia connected with the Tatar settlement on the Polish–Lithuanian–Belarusian region.^[99]

The Army Museum in Białystok (Polish: *Muzeum Wojska w Białymstoku*) was established in September 1968 as a branch of the Podlaskie Museum to house the research and collections of many people connected with military history of north-eastern Poland.^[100]



Węgierko Drama Theatre



Historical Museum

The Ludwik Zamenhof Centre (Polish: *Centrum im. Ludwika Zamenhofa w Białymstoku*) offers the visitors a permanent exhibition, 'Białystok of Young Ludwik Zamenhof', and various temporary exhibitions, concerts, film projections, and theatre performances. The Centre has a branch of Lukasz Gornicki's Podlaska Library dedicated to the Esperanto language.

Parks and green spaces

Around 32% of the city is occupied by parks, squares and forest preserves which creates a unique and healthy climate.^[101] The green spaces include:

Branicki Palace (Polish: *Pałac Branickich*) is a historical edifice and 9.7 ha (24 acres) park in Białystok. It was developed on the site of an earlier building in the first half of the eighteenth century by Jan Klemens Branicki, a wealthy Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth hetman, into a residence suitable for a man whose ambition was to be elected king of Poland.^[102] The palace complex with gardens, pavillions, sculptures, outbuildings and other structures and the city with churches, city hall and monastery, all built almost at the same time according to French models was the reason why the city was known in the eighteenth century as Versailles of Podlaskie (Polish: *wersalem podlaskim*).^{[103][104]}



Planty park

Planty is a 14.94 ha (36.9 acres) park created between 1930 and 1938, under the auspices of the then Voivode Kościąkowskiego Mariana Zyndrama in the areas adjacent to Branicki Palace.^[105] The modernist composition of the park was designed by Stanislav Gralla.^[106]

Architecture

The various historically driven changes have had a very significant influence on the architectural space of the city. Most other Polish cities have suffered similarly, but the processes in Białystok, have had a particularly intense course. Numerous historic works of architecture no longer exist, while many others have been rebuilt to their original configuration. Very few historic buildings of the city have been preserved – the sights are merely an echo of the old historical shape of Białystok.^[107]

Main sights include:

- Palaces: Branicki Palace, Branicki Guest Palace, Lubomirski Palace, Hasbach Palace, Nowik Palace
- Town hall
- Catholic Cathedral
- St. Roch Church
- St. Adalbert Church
- Orthodox Cathedral
- Daughters of Charity Monastery
- Former Arsenal
- Former Masonic Lodge



Kościuszko Square

Sports

The city has both professional and amateur sports teams, and a number of venues where they are based.



Białystok City Stadium

Jagiellonia Białystok is a Polish football club, based in Białystok, in the Ekstraklasa League that plays at the Białystok City Stadium.^[108] Jagiellonia Białystok won the Polish Cup in 2010, Super

Cup and qualified to play in the third round qualification of the UEFA Europa League.^[109] A new 22,500 seat stadium was completed at the beginning of 2015.^[110]

Hetman Białystok (formerly known as Gwardia Białystok) is a Polish football club based in Podlaskie Voivodeship.^[111] They play in the Division IV or the (4th) League.^[112]

Lowlanders Białystok is a football club, based in Białystok, that plays in the Polish American Football League (Polish: *Polska Liga Futbolu Amerykańskiego*) PLFA I Conference.^[113] The Lowlanders were the champions of the PLFA II Conference in 2010 with a perfect season (8 wins in eight meetings). Because of the win they were advanced to the upper conference (PLFA I) in 2011.^[113]

Media

Białystok has a wide variety of media outlets serving the city and surrounding region. There are two locally published daily newspapers, *Gazeta Współczesna* (36.3% market share)^{[114][115]} and *Kurier Poranny* (20.3% market share).^{[114][116]} In addition two national papers have local bureaus. There are a number of national and locally produced television and radio channels available both over-the-air from the nearby RTCN Białystok (Krynice) Mast, the seventh highest structure in Poland,^[117] in addition to transmitter sites within the city. TVP Białystok is one of the locally produced, regional branches of the TVP, Poland's public television broadcaster. There is also a cable television system available within the city. The city has two campus radio stations; *Radiosupel* at the Medical University of Białystok^[118] and *Radio Akadera* at Białystok Technical University.^[119]



Ruch Chorzów – Jagiellonia Białystok



Offices of Kurier Poranny

Religion

In the early 1900s, Białystok was reputed to have the largest concentration of Jews of all the cities in the world.^[120] In 1931, 40,000 Jews lived in the city, nearly half the city's inhabitants.^[121] The city is the seat of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Białystok. Pope John Paul II on 5 June 1991, during a visit to Białystok, announced the establishment of the Archdiocese of Białystok which ended the period of the temporary church administration of the portion of the Archdiocese of Vilnius that had, after World War II, remained within the Polish borders.^[122] The city is also the seat of the Białystok-Gdansk Diocese of the Autocephalous Polish Orthodox Church.^[123] Białystok is the largest concentration of Orthodox believers in Poland.^[123] In Białystok, the following Protestant churches exist: a Lutheran parish, two Pentecostal churches, Baptist church, a congregation of the Church of God in Christ and a Seventh Day Adventist church.^[124]

Białystok is home to more than two thousand Muslims (mainly Tatars). There is an Islamic Centre^[125] a

House of Prayer, and various organisations such as Muzułmańska Gmina Wyznaniowa, Stowarzyszenie Studentów Muzułmańskich and Muzułmańskie Stowarzyszenie Kształtowania Kulturalnego. There is magazine issued – "Pamięć i trwanie" ("Memory and persistence").



Church of St. Roch in Białystok



Cathedral Basilica of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Białystok



Old Church



Church of the Resurrection in Białystok



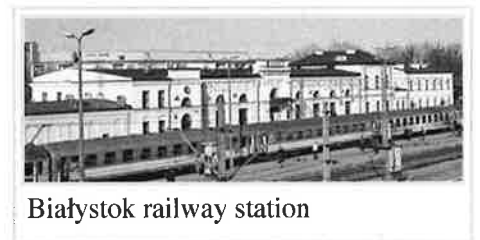
Orthodox Church of the Holy Spirit in Białystok



Eastern Orthodox Church of St. Nicholas in Białystok

Transport

The city is, and has been for centuries, the main hub of transportation for the Podlaskie Voivodeship and the entire northeastern section of Poland. It is a major city on the European Union roadways (Via Baltica)^[126] and railways (Rail Baltica)^[127] to the Baltic Republics and Finland. It is also a main gateway of trade with Belarus due to its proximity to the border and its current and longstanding relationship with Hrodno, Belarus.



Białystok railway station

Railways

Passenger trains connect from Suwałki, Hrodno and Lithuania to Warsaw and the rest of the European passenger network. Passenger services are provided by two rail service providers, PKP Intercity that provides intercity passenger trains (express, intercity, eurocity, hotel and TLK)^[128] and Przewozy Regionalne that operates only regional passenger trains financed by the voivodeship. Passenger trains are mostly run using electrical multiple units (on electrified lines) or rail buses.^[129]

Buses

There is an extensive bus network that covers the entire city by three bus services, but no tram or subway exists. The three bus operators are partially owned by the city (KPKM, KPK and KZK) and each shares

approximately a third of the lines and the bus fleet.^[130]

Roads and highways

The National Roads (Polish: *Droga krajowa*) running through Białystok:

- **19** : Rzeszów – Lublin – Bielsk Podlaski – Białystok – Kuznica (Belarus–Polish border)
- **65** : Gołdap (Russia–Polish border)–Ełk–Białystok–Bobrowniki (Belarus–Polish border)
- **S8** / **67** : Budziska (Polish–Lithuania border) – Białystok – Warsaw – Wrocław – Kudowa Zdrój (Czech–Polish border)



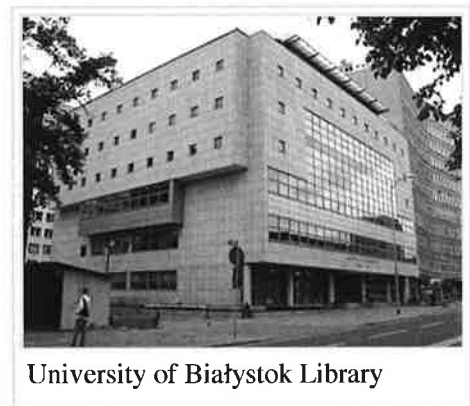
Airports

A civil airport, Białystok-Krywlany Airport, lies within the city limits, but does not provide regularly scheduled service.^[131] There were plans in 2011 to build a new regional airport, *Białystok-Saniki Airport*, that would have provided flights within Europe.^[132]

Education

Higher education in the city can be traced back to the second half of the eighteenth century, when the ownership of the city was inherited by Field Crown Hetman Jan Klemens Branicki.^[14] As a patron of the arts and sciences, Branicki encouraged numerous artists and scientists to settle in Białystok to take advantage of Branicki's patronage.^[133] In 1745 Branicki established Poland's first military college, the School of Civil and Military Engineering, in the city.^[133]

Since the fall of communism many privately funded institutions of higher education have been founded and their number is still increasing. Currently Białystok is home to one principal public university (University of Białystok)^[134] and two other public specialist universities (Białystok Technical University^[135] and Medical University of Białystok^[136]). Some institutions, such as Musical Academy in Białystok,^[137] are branches of their parent institutions in other cities, usually in Warsaw.



Notable residents

Over the centuries Białystok has produced a number of persons who have provided unique contributions to the fields of science, language, politics, religion, sports, visual arts and performing arts. This environment was created in the mid eighteenth century by the patronage of Jan Klemens Branicki for the arts and sciences.^[133] A list of recent notable persons includes, but is not limited to; Ryszard Kaczorowski, last émigré President of the Republic of Poland,^[138] L. L. Zamenhof, the creator of Esperanto,^[139] Albert Sabin, co-developer of the polio vaccine,^[140] Izabella Scorupco, actress,^[141] Max Weber, painter.^[142] Tomasz Bagiński illustrator, animator and director Oscar nominee in 2002 for *The Cathedral*

See also

- Bialy
- Max Bialystock

References

1. "Insignia Białegostoku" (<http://www.bialystok.pl/906-symbole-miasta/default.aspx>). Retrieved 2011-08-01.
2. "GUS – baza demografia" (<http://demografia.stat.gov.pl/bazademografia/Tables.aspx>). demografia.stat.gov.pl. Retrieved 14 Jul 2015.
3. "Miasta w Dokumentie Archiwalnym" (https://web.archive.org/web/20101026041300/http://bialystok.polska.pl/miastodawniej/article,Do_rozbiorow,id,323459.htm). Archived from the original (http://bialystok.polska.pl/miastodawniej/article,Do_rozbiorow,id,323459.htm) on October 26, 2010. Retrieved 2011-04-05.
4. Nepokupnyj, A. P. (1970). *Z movnoji spadščyny jatvjahiv*. 5 (in Ukrainian). 6. Movoznavstvo. pp. 18–25.
5. "Museums (Podlaskie Museum)" (http://www.visitbialystok.com/index.php?op=disco_bialystok&site=museums). visitbialystok.com. Retrieved 2011-07-18.
6. "Białystok – Local history" (<http://www.sztetl.org.pl/en/article/bialystok/3,local-history/>). Muzeum Historii Żydów Polskich. Retrieved 2011-07-18.
7. "Miasta w Dokumentie Archiwalnym" (https://web.archive.org/web/20120319205652/http://bialystok.polska.pl/miastodawniej/article,Do_rozbiorow,id,323459.htm) (in Polish). Archived from the original (http://bialystok.polska.pl/miastodawniej/article,Do_rozbiorow,id,323459.htm) on 2012-03-19. Retrieved 2011-04-05.
8. Niewińska, Walentyna (1995). *Legendy województwa białostockiego, łomżyńskiego, suwalskiego* (in Polish). Białystok: Wojewódzka Biblioteka Publiczna im. Stefana Górnickiego w Białymstoku.
9. "Czasy rodu Wiesiołowskich" (<http://www.info.bialystok.pl/historia/wiesiolowscy/obiekt.php>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-05-17.
10. "Marszałkowie Sejmu" (<http://edukacja.sejm.gov.pl/historia-sejmu/marszalkowie-sejmu/i-rzeczpospolita.html>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-05-17.
11. Kądziała, Lukasz; Nagielski, Mirosław. *Hetmani Rzeczypospolitej Obojga Narodów* (in Polish). Warsaw: Bellona. ISBN 83-11-08275-8.
12. Kowalski, Waldemar (1999). *Stefan Czarniecki : żołnierz, obywatel, polityk* (in Polish). Kielce: Kieleckie Towarzystwo Naukowe. ISBN 83-86006-28-5.
13. "History of the City" (<http://en.um.bialystok.pl/261-history-of-the-city/lang/en-GB/default.aspx>). Retrieved 2011-03-15.
14. Magdalena Grassmann. "Podlaski Wersal Branickich" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110716141555/http://palac.amb.edu.pl/node/125>). *palac.amb* (in Polish). Archived from the original (<http://palac.umwb.edu.pl/node/125>) on 2011-07-16. Retrieved 2011-04-15.
15. "Miasto Białystok" (https://web.archive.org/web/20080411155312/http://www.wrotapodlasia.pl/pl/adm/powiaty_gminy/mbialystok/). *wrotapodlasia.pl* (in Polish). Archived from the original (http://www.wrotapodlasia.pl/pl/adm/powiaty_gminy/mbialystok/) on 2008-04-11. Retrieved 2008-06-28.
16. Cegielski, Tadeusz; Łukasz Kądziała (1990). *Rozbiory Polski 1772-1793-1795* (in Polish). Warsaw.
17. Piotr Stefan Wandycz (2001). *The Price of Freedom: A History of East Central Europe from the Middle Ages to the Present*. Routledge (UK). p. 133. ISBN 0-415-25491-4.
18. *The New annual register* (https://books.google.com/books?id=T3sEAAAAQAAJ&pg=RA2-PA276&lr=&as_brr=3&as_pt=ALLTYPES#PRA2-PA276,M1). 1808. pp. 276 (footnotes).
19. Zimmerman, Joshua D. (2004). *Poles, Jews, and the politics of nationality* (https://books.google.com/books?id=6sbr9cZyw_4C&pg=PA16&dq=population+Brest+Poles+Jews&lr=&as_brr=3&ei=HS_3SZ2-NITyzQSUtaWtBQ). Univ of Wisconsin Press. p. 16. ISBN 0-299-19464-7.
20. "UWB Official website" (<http://szlak.uwb.edu.pl/indexen.html>). Retrieved 2011-06-07.
21. Geifman 1993, p. 127
22. Avrich 2006, p. 44



L. L. Zamenhof, the creator of Esperanto

23. Samuel Joseph, "Jewish immigration to the United States, from 1881 to 1910", Columbia University, 1914, pgs. 65–66, [1] (<https://books.google.com/books?id=CmVDAAAIAAJ&pg=PA66&dq=Bialystok+Odessa+pogroms>)
24. Simon Dubnow, Israel Friedlaender, "History of the Jews in Russia and Poland", Avotaynu Inc, 2000, pg 484, [2] (<https://books.google.com/books?id=vL60sEf7OPoC&pg=PA484&dq=Bialystok+pogrom>)
25. Sarah Abrevaya Stein, "Making Jews Modern", Indiana University Press, 2004, pg. 113 [3] (https://books.google.com/books?id=39V_eGLSuJcC&pg=PA113&dq=Bialystok+pogrom)
26. Gatrell, Peter. *War Land on the Eastern Front: Culture, National Identity, and German Occupation in World War I*.
27. "Das Land Ober Ost" (<http://www.brest-litowsk.libau-kurland-baltikum.de/Ober-Ost/ober-ost.html>) (in German). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110719054646/http://www.brest-litowsk.libau-kurland-baltikum.de/Ober-Ost/ober-ost.html>) from the original on 19 July 2011. Retrieved 2011-06-15.
28. *Maly rocznik statystyczny (Concise Statistical Year-Book of Poland)* (in Polish). Warsaw: Central Statistical Office. 1939.
29. "Podział Polski między ZSRR i Trzecią Rzeszę według Paktu Ribbentrop-Mołotow" (http://www.ivrozbiorski.pl/img/granice_rozbiorowe_2rp.gif) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-01-26.
30. "Mapa podziału Polski. Podpisy: Stalin, Ribbentrop" (http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/2c/Mapa_2_paktu_Ribbentrop-Mo%C5%82otow.gif) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-03-22.
31. *Budapest Review of Books* (<https://www.worldcat.org/title/books-budapest-review-of-books/oclc/212382824>). Biuletyn IPN (in Polish). nr 35-36 (12/2003-1/2004 ed.). Warsaw: IPN. ISSN 1641-9561 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/1641-9561>).
32. Gnatowski, M (1994). *Białostockie Zgrupowanie Partyzanckie* (in Polish). Białystok.
33. "Białystok" (<http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/article.php?lang=en&ModuleId=10005170>). *Holocaust Encyclopedia*. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070805001654/http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/article.php?lang=en&ModuleId=10005170>) from the original on 5 August 2007. Retrieved 2007-07-26.
34. Mark, B (1952). *Ruch oporu w getcie białostockim. Samoobrona-zagłada-powstanie* (in Polish). Warsaw.
35. "New Provinces of Poland (1998)" (<http://www.staff.amu.edu.pl/~zbzw/ph/pro/plpro.html>). Retrieved 2011-03-28.
36. "Map of Poland" (<http://www.map-of-Poland.co.uk/>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110426190140/http://www.map-of-poland.co.uk/>) from the original on 26 April 2011. Retrieved 2011-03-28.
37. Jankowiak, S. *Trudny "powrót do macierzy"* (<http://pamiec.pl/pa/biblioteka-cyfrowa/biuletyn-instytutu-pam/10132,nr-9-102005.html>) (in Polish). IPN.
38. *Dziennik Ustaw* (in Polish). 1975. p. 91.
39. "Green Lungs Of Poland In 2006" (http://www.stat.gov.pl/gus/5840_4533_ENG_HTML.htm) (PDF) (in Polish). Central Statistical Office, Warsaw. 2009. Retrieved 2011-01-12.
40. Kondracki, Jerzy (2002). *Geografia regionalna Polski* (in Polish). Warszawa: PWN. ISBN 83-01-13897-1.
41. "Białystok – Lasy" (<http://www.bialystok.pl/852-lasy/default.aspx>). Białystok Miasto. Retrieved 2011-06-09.
42. "Knyszyń Forest Landscape Park" (<http://www.pkpk.wrotapodlasia.pl/>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-03-25.
43. "Białystok. Rezerwat – park Zwierzyniecki" (<http://www.bryk.pl/wypracowania/pozosta%C5%82e/wos/16969-bia%C5%82ystok.html>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-05-17.
44. "Białystok portal miejski. Białostockie parki." (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090218080114/http://www.bialystok.pl/site.php?s=MDAxNTYy>) (in Polish). Archived from the original (<http://www.bialystok.pl/site.php?s=MDAxNTYy>) on 2009-02-18. Retrieved 2011-03-05.
45. "Zalew Dojlidy. Czas na zmiany" (http://bialystok.gazeta.pl/bialystok/1,37227,7077558,Zalew_Dojlidy__Czas_na_zmiany.html). Gazeta Wyborcza Białystok. 2009-09-25. Retrieved 2011-06-09.
46. "Białystok – Klimat – INFORMATOR BIAŁOSTOCKI" (<http://www.info.bialystok.pl/info/klimat/obiekt.php>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-03-05.
47. "Weatherbase: Historical Weather for Białystok, Poland" (<http://www.weatherbase.com/weather/weather.php3?s=59221&refer=>). Retrieved 2011-01-10.
48. "Climate Białystok – Poland" (<http://climatedata.eu/climate.php?loc=plxx0038&lang=en#>). Retrieved 2011-01-31.
49. "Bulletin of Białystok City Hall: City Council resolutions on the administrative division of the city" (<http://bipnowy.um.bialystok.pl/?event=kategoria&id=61>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-06-08.
50. "Division of the City of settlements" (<http://www.bialystok.pl/322-podzial-miasta-na-osiedla/default.aspx>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-04-15.
51. "Miejski System Informacji Przestrzennej (GIS)" (<http://www.gisbialystok.pl/>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-07-18.
52. "Geodesic status and use of city land" (http://www.stat.gov.pl/cps/rde/xbcr/bialystok/ASSETS_09m02_02.pdf) (PDF) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-04-16.
53. "Rozporządzenie Nr 52/05 Wojewody Podlaskiego z dnia 16 maja 2005 r. w sprawie wyznaczenia aglomeracji Białystok (Dz. Urz. Woj. Podl. Nr 130, poz. 1547)" (<http://www.bialystok.uw.gov.pl/dzienniki/dzienniki/684.pdf>) (PDF) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-03-25.

54. "Rozporządzenie Nr 5/06 Wojewody Podlaskiego z dnia 29 września 2006 r. w sprawie wyznaczenia aglomeracji Białystok (Dz. Urz. Woj. Podl. Nr 244, poz. 2383)" (<http://www.bialystok.uw.gov.pl/dzienniki/dzienniki/1217.pdf>) (PDF) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-03-25.
55. "Population. Size and Structure by Territorial Division, as of June 30, 2010" (http://www.stat.gov.pl/gus/yearbooks_ENG_HTML.htm) (in Polish). Central Statistical Office, Warsaw. 2010. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20110717150609/http://www.stat.gov.pl/gus/yearbooks_ENG_HTML.htm) from the original on 17 July 2011. Retrieved 2011-08-01.
56. "BIAŁYSTOK AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF OTHER VOIVODSHIP CITIES IN 2009" (http://www.stat.gov.pl/cps/rde/xbcr/bialystok/ASSETS_09m01_01.pdf) (PDF) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-02-24.
57. Dānīshgāh-i Tīhrān. Faculty of Fine Arts (1990). *International Conference on Reconstruction of War-Damaged Areas: 6–16 March 1986 : Faculty of Fine Arts, University of Tehran, Iran*. University of Tehran Press. p. 148.
58. "Statistical Yearbooks of Poland" (http://www.stat.gov.pl/gus/yearbooks_ENG_HTML.htm) (PDF). Central Statistical Office, Warsaw. 2009. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20101210081738/http://www.stat.gov.pl/gus/yearbooks_ENG_HTML.htm) from the original on 10 December 2010. Retrieved 2011-01-12.
59. "Dz.U. z 1998 r. nr 91, poz. 578 (Sjem of the RP)" (<http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/DetailsServlet?id=WDU19980910578>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-04-15.
60. "Statut Miasta Białegostoku" (<http://bipnowy.um.bialystok.pl/253-statut-miasta/lang/pl-PL/default.aspx>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-04-15.
61. "Wyniki głosowania na kandydata w obwodach" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110930061140/http://wybory2006.pkw.gov.pl/kbw/wynikiWbpKandydatObwody.html?kandydat=8a8a8a840e53afcd010e55a2e6b40122>) (in Polish). [pkw.gov.pl](http://wybory2006.pkw.gov.pl). Archived from the original (<http://wybory2006.pkw.gov.pl/kbw/wynikiWbpKandydatObwody.html?kandydat=8a8a8a840e53afcd010e55a2e6b40122>) on 2011-09-30. Retrieved 2011-08-01.
62. "2010–2011 Budget Statement" (<http://bipnowy.um.bialystok.pl/386-budzet-2011/lang/pl-PL/default.aspx>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-04-15.
63. "Podlaskie Voivodeship website" (<http://www.bialystok.uw.gov.pl/>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-04-15.
64. Nohlen, Dieter (2004). *Prawo wyborcze i system partyjny. O teorii systemów wyborczych* (in Polish). Warszawa: Scholar. p. 15. ISBN 83-7383-130-4.
65. "The Act of 23rd January 2004 on Elections to the European Parliament" (https://web.archive.org/web/20110716135036/http://www.pkw.gov.pl/pkw2/index.jsp?place=Lead07&news_cat_id=12&news_id=2355&layout=1&page=text) (in Polish). Archived from the original (http://www.pkw.gov.pl/pkw2/index.jsp?place=Lead07&news_cat_id=12&news_id=2355&layout=1&page=text) on 2011-07-16. Retrieved 2011-04-15.
66. "Polish National Election Commission 2004" (http://www.pe2004.pkw.gov.pl/komunikaty/komunikatyPKW/obwieszczenie_internet.pdf) (PDF) (in Polish). Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20110516025550/http://www.pe2004.pkw.gov.pl/komunikaty/komunikatyPKW/obwieszczenie_internet.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 16 May 2011. Retrieved 2011-04-15.
67. "Relații bilaterale – Scurt istoric" (<http://varsovia.mae.ro/node/221>) [Bilateral relations – brief history] (in Romanian). Romanian Foreign Ministry – Romanian Embassy to Poland. Retrieved 2012-11-21.
68. "UMP" (<http://www.selfgov.gov.pl/>). UMP. Retrieved 2013-10-24.
69. "Euroregion Niemen" (<http://niemen.org.pl/>) (in Polish). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110724165529/http://www.niemen.org.pl/>) from the original on 24 July 2011. Retrieved 2011-08-01.
70. "KRS – Podmiot nr: 0000060828, STOWARZYSZENIE EUROREGION NIEMEN" (<http://www.krs-online.com.pl/stowarzyszenie-euroregion-niemen-krs-57726.html>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-08-01.
71. "Polish Green Lungs Foundation" (<http://www.fzpp.pl/>) (in Polish). Zielone Płuca Polski. Retrieved 2011-08-01.
72. "Eurocities Membership List" (http://www.eurocities.eu/eurocities/members/members_list). Eurocities. Retrieved 2013-10-24.
73. Korolczuk, Dariusz (12 Jan 2010). "Foreign cooperation – Partner Cities" (<http://en.um.bialystok.pl/269-foreign-cooperation/lang/en-GB/default.aspx>). *Białystok City Council*. City Office in Białystok. Retrieved 2013-03-22.
74. "Ville de Dijon – Dijon, une politique renouvelée à l'international" (<http://www.dijon.fr/rerelations-internationales!0-149-1/dijon-une-politique-renouvelee-a-l-international!1-586/>). Dijon.fr. Retrieved 2013-10-04.
75. "Ville de Dijon – Jumelages" (<http://www.dijon.fr/portail-de-lien!0-60/jumelages!10-14/>). Dijon.fr. Retrieved 2013-10-04.
76. "Sister Cities International" (<http://www.sister-cities.org/interactive-map/Bialystok,%20Poland>). Retrieved 2013-10-24.
77. "Dziennik Urzędowy Ministra Obrony Narodowej, 2009" (<http://www.bip.mon.gov.pl/pliki/file/DZIENNIKI%20URZEDOWE/2010/Skorowidz%202009.pdf>) (PDF) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-04-15.
78. Giętkowski, Mirosław (2001). *Riding the Polish Army Artillery 1918–1939* (in Polish). Toruń: Adam Marszałek. ISBN 83-7174-823-X.
79. Jurga, Tadeusz (1975). *Polish Army: a brief informant history of the Polish Army during World War II* (in Polish). New York: Ministerstwa Obrony Narodowej.
80. "Podlaskie Voivodeship Labor Office (Wojewódzki Urząd Pracy w Białymstoku)" (<http://www.up.podlasie.pl/index.php/strony/3669>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-04-15.

81. "2009 Household income" (http://www.stat.gov.pl/cps/rde/xbcr/bialystok/ASSETS_10w08_02.pdf) (PDF) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-04-15.
82. "2009 Household expenses" (http://www.stat.gov.pl/cps/rde/xbcr/bialystok/ASSETS_10w08_03.pdf) (PDF) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-04-15.
83. "Economic Profile of Białystok" (<http://en.um.bialystok.pl/274-economic-profile/lang/en-GB/default.aspx>). Retrieved 2011-04-15.
84. "SABMiller overview of operations" (<http://www.sabmiller.com/index.asp?pageid=149&newsid=1186>). Retrieved 2011-04-15.
85. "Strona producenta – raport sprzedaży" (https://web.archive.org/web/20070929175804/http://www.polmos.bialystok.pl/ri/data/polmos_bialystok_raport_analityczny.pdf) (PDF). Archived from the original (http://www.polmos.bialystok.pl/ri/data/polmos_bialystok_raport_analityczny.pdf) (PDF) on September 29, 2007. Retrieved 2011-04-15. (in Polish)
86. "SMP Motor Corp" (<http://www.smpcorp.com/SMP%20Stories-SMP%20in%20Bialystok%20Poland/Content.aspx>). Retrieved 2011-04-15.
87. "SUPON" BIAŁYSTOK" (<http://www.supon.bialystok.pl>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-04-15.
88. "SavaPol" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110816220520/http://3912.pl.all.biz/en/>). Archived from the original (<http://3912.pl.all.biz/en/>) on August 16, 2011. Retrieved 2013-11-22.
89. "Biazet" (<http://www.biazet.pl>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-04-15.
90. "Agnella" (<http://www.agnella.pl/>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-04-15.
91. "Rosti" (http://www.rosti.com/default_detail_4_58_0_24.html). Retrieved 2011-04-15.
92. "Biaglass Glass Works" (<http://www.biaglass.pl/>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-04-15.
93. "Chłodnia Białystok S.A" (<http://www.chlodnia-bialystok.com.pl/>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-06-16.
94. "Podlaskie Zakłady Zbożowe S.A." (<http://www.pzz.bialystok.pl/>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-06-16.
95. "Białystok 2016" (<http://www.bialystok2016.eu/>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-04-15.
96. "Białystok Puppet Theater" (http://www.btl.bialystok.pl/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=3&Itemid=18&lang=en) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-04-15.
97. "Z sesji miejskiej. PiS przegrał z Węgierką" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20071208075431/http://miasta.gazeta.pl/bialystok/1,35233,4645451.html>) (in Polish). Archived from the original (<http://miasta.gazeta.pl/bialystok/1,35233,4645451.html>) on 2007-12-08. Retrieved 2011-04-15.
98. Official Website of The Podlasie Opera and Philharmonic (<http://www.oifp.eu/en/institution-en.html>)
99. "Oficjalna strona Muzeum Podlaskiego" (<http://www.muzeum.bialystok.pl/>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-04-15.
100. "Muzeum Wojska w Białymstoku" (<http://www.mwb.com.pl/>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-04-15.[]
101. "Białystok portal miejski. Parki, skwery i zieleńce" (<http://en.um.bialystok.pl/651-parki-skwery-i-zielence/default.aspx>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-08-01.[]
102. "Podlaski Wersał Branickich" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110716141555/http://palac.amb.edu.pl/node/125>). *palac.amb.edu.pl* (in Polish). Archived from the original (<http://palac.amb.edu.pl/node/125>) on 2011-07-16. Retrieved 2009-11-26.
103. "Widok zespołu parkowo – pałacowego z "lotu ptaka" " (<http://www.bialystok.pl/202-tereny-zielone/default.aspx>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-04-15.
104. "Zielony Białystok – Ogród Branickich" (<http://www.bialystok.pl/819-park-branickich/default.aspx>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-04-15.
105. "Rejestr zabytków województwa podlaskiego" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120204005926/http://www.nid.pl/UserFiles/File/Rejestr%20Zabytk%C3%B3w/rejestr%20zabytk%C3%B3w%20-%20stan%20na%2031%20grudnia%202010/PDL-rej.pdf>) (PDF) (in Polish). 2011-03-25. Archived from the original (<http://www.nid.pl/UserFiles/File/Rejestr%20Zabytk%C3%B3w/rejestr%20zabytk%C3%B3w%20-%20stan%20na%2031%20grudnia%202010/PDL-rej.pdf>) (PDF) on 2012-02-04.
106. "Akcja Planty, czyli jak za dawnych lat" (<http://www.poranny.pl/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20060819/BIALYSTOK/60818030&SearchID=73291739577153>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-04-15.
107. "Białystok 2006–2010" (<http://www.bialystok.pl/1108-bialystok-2006-2010/default.aspx>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-05-23.
108. "Jagiellonia Białystok" (<http://www.jagiellonia.pl/>) (in Polish). Retrieved 5 January 2011.
109. "Results of UEFA Europa League match" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100722202006/http://www.uefa.com:80/uefaeuropaleague/matches/season=2011/round=2000126/match=2002779/index.html>). Archived from the original (<http://www.uefa.com/uefaeuropaleague/matches/season=2011/round=2000126/match=2002779/index.html>) on 2010-07-22. Retrieved 2011-04-15.
110. "Press release on new stadium" (<http://www.jagiellonia.pl/aktualnosci.php?a=7570>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-04-15.
111. Hetman Białystok web page (<http://www.hetman.bialystok.pl/>) (in Polish)
112. "Polish Soccer Podlaskie Regional Association" (<http://podlaskizpn.org/>) (in Polish). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110515131241/http://podlaskizpn.org/>) from the original on 15 May 2011. Retrieved 2011-04-15.
113. "Białystok Lowlanders" (<http://www.lowlanders.pl/>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-04-15.

114. "February 2010, published by Związek Kontroli Dystrybucji Prasy (The Board of Press Distribution Control)" (<http://www.zkdp.pl/>) (in Polish). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110426030802/http://www.zkdp.pl/>) from the original on 26 April 2011. Retrieved 2011-04-16.
115. "Gazeta Współczesna" (<http://www.wspolczesna.pl/>) (in Polish). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110430000246/http://www.wspolczesna.pl/>) from the original on 30 April 2011. Retrieved 2011-04-15.
116. "Kurier Poranny" (<http://www.poranny.pl/>) (in Polish). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110423064434/http://www.poranny.pl/>) from the original on 23 April 2011. Retrieved 2011-04-15.
117. " "Mostostal Zabrze" ZMP "KATOWICE" Sp.z o.o. — Obiekty wysokościowe" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121011014518/http://www.katowice.mostostal.zabrze.pl/wysokosciowe.html>) (in Polish). Archived from the original (<http://www.katowice.mostostal.zabrze.pl/wysokosciowe.html>) on 2012-10-11.
118. "Radiosupel at the Medical University of Białystok" (<http://radiosupel.org/>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-04-15.
119. "Radio Akadera at Białystok Technical University" (<http://www.akadera.bialystok.pl/>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-04-15.
120. Gruber, Ruth Ellen (2002). *Virtually Jewish: Reinventing Jewish Culture in Europe* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ULYXVHAatNeoC&pg=PA96>). Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press. p. 96. ISBN 0-520-21363-7.
121. Feierstein, Daniel (2005). "The Jewish Resistance Movements in the Ghettos of Eastern Europe" (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ywZG1TwqHwoC&pg=PA226>). In Sterling, Eric J. *Life in the Ghettos During the Holocaust*. Syracuse, N.Y.: Syracuse University Press. p. 226. ISBN 0-8156-0803-9.
122. "Archidiecezja Białostocka" (<http://www.archibial.pl/>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-04-15.
123. "Polish Orthodox Diocese of Białystok-Gdańsk" (<http://orthodox.bialystok.pl/en/>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-04-15.
124. "w Kościele Zielonoświątkowym "Dobra Nowina" ul. Kraszewskiego 37" (<http://www.dobranowina.org/>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-04-15.
125. Białystok Islamic Centre (<http://www.islam-bialystok.dzs.pl/>),
126. "Via Baltica: Los drogi niepewny. Nie ma gwarancji finansowania" (<http://www.wspolczesna.pl/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20131008/REGION/131009806>) (in Polish). *Gazeta Współczesna*. 2013-10-13. Retrieved 2011-04-15.
127. European Commission, Directorate-General Regional Policy (January 2007). "Feasibility study on Rail Baltica railways" (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/evaluation/railbaltica/concl_en.PDF) (PDF). Retrieved 2011-04-16.
128. "PKP Intercity" (<http://www.intercity.pl/>) (in Polish). Retrieved 23 January 2010.
129. "Przewozy Regionalne" (<http://www.przewozyregionalne.pl/>) (in Polish). Archived (<http://arquivo.pt/wayback/20160111011215/http://www.przewozyregionalne.pl/>) from the original on 11 January 2016. Retrieved 2010-01-23.
130. "Transport No.UT-5, page 3" (<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTTRANSPORT/Resources/336291-1119275973157/td-ut5.pdf>) (PDF). World Bank. April 1996. Retrieved 2011-04-15.
131. "Aeroklub Białostocki" (<http://www.aeroklub.bialystok.pl/>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-01-29.
132. "Białystok-Saniki Airport" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130620022945/http://www.lotnisko-saniki.pl/>) (in Polish). Archived from the original (<http://lotnisko-saniki.pl/>) on June 20, 2013. Retrieved 2013-10-24.
133. Sztachelska-Kokoczka, Alina (2006). "Magnackie dobra Jana Klemensa Branickiego" (<http://pbc.biaman.pl/dlibra/docmetadata?id=2479&from=latest>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-04-15.
134. Act of Sejm of the Republic of Poland on June 19, 1997 (in Polish)
135. "Białystok Technical University History" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130424151531/http://pb.bialystok.pl/en/InfoUniversity/Bialystok-University-of-Technology,544.html>). Archived from the original (<http://www.pb.bialystok.pl/en/InfoUniversity/Bialystok-University-of-Technology,544.html>) on 2013-04-24. Retrieved 2011-04-15.
136. "Medical University of Białystok History" (<http://www.amb.edu.pl/o-uczelni>) (in Polish). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110422142604/http://amb.edu.pl/o-uczelni>) from the original on 22 April 2011. Retrieved 2011-04-15.
137. "Musical Academy in Białystok" (<http://chopin.man.bialystok.pl/index.php/o-uczelni>) (in Polish). Retrieved 2011-04-15.
138. Stachura, Peter D. (2004). *The Poles in Britain 1940–2000*. **1358** (Paperback First ed.). London: Frank Cass. p. 45. ISBN 0-7146-8444-9.
139. "Jewish Heritage Trail in Białystok" (<http://szlak.uwb.edu.pl/sites.html>) (in Polish). July 25, 2009. Retrieved 2009-07-25.
140. Horaud, F (December 1993). "Albert B. Sabin and the development of oral poliovaccine". *Biologicals*. **21** (4): 311–6. PMID 8024745 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/8024745>). doi:10.1006/biol.1993.1089 (<https://doi.org/10.1006%2Fbiol.1993.1089>).
141. "Profile/Biography of Izabella Scorupco" (http://www.starshub.com/izabella_scorupco.htm). Retrieved 2011-01-25.
142. North, P. (1991). *Max Weber: the cubist decade, 1910–1920*. Atlanta: High Museum of Art.

Further reading

- Łukasz Kaźmierczak, *Trzy procent odmienności* (http://www.opoka.org.pl/biblioteka/P/PS/trzy_procento.html?no_header=1&no=1) (Three percent of different) – article describing results of Polish census 2002 and minorities in Poland, citing census data (in Polish)
- Janusz Żarnowski, *"Społeczeństwo Drugiej Rzeczypospolitej 1918–1939"*, Warszawa 1973 (in Polish)
- Eugeniusz Mironowicz, *"Białoruś"*, Trio, Warszawa, 1999, ISBN 83-85660-82-8 (in Polish)
- Yvette Walczak, *"Let Her Go!"*, Naomi Roth Publishing, London, 2012, ISBN 978-0-9537585-2-4

External links

- Białystok travel guide from Wikivoyage
- **Osiedla.Białystok.pl** (<http://www.osiedla.bialystok.pl/>) (in Polish)
- **VisitBiałystok.com** (<http://www.visitbialystok.com/>) (in Polish) (in English) (in Russian)
- Białystok's official website (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130222155606/http://www.bialystok.pl/site.php?lng=en>) at the Wayback Machine (archived February 22, 2013) (in English)(in Polish)
- Official Site Białystok City Transport (<http://www.komunikacja.bialystok.pl/>) (in Polish)
- Google Transit in Białystok (<https://www.google.com/transit>)



Wikimedia Commons has media related to ***Białystok***.



Look up ***Białystok*** in Wiktionary, the free dictionary.

Retrieved from "<https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Białystok&oldid=782794314>"

Categories: Białystok | Cities and towns in Podlaskie Voivodeship | City counties of Poland | Grodno Governorate | Białystok Voivodeship (1919–39) | Cities with powiat rights | Holocaust locations in Poland

- This page was last edited on 29 May 2017, at 06:43.
- Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.

A	KAN _o THA KAN _o THA - KA	THROAT NECK REACHING TO NECK,
1	JA ✓ JAN	BORN from
2	KÁ	Prayapati 150
3	KA	TADDHITTA office
4	KA	" "
5	KAN _u S KAK KAKUBA	TO GO Command. destroy Unsteady peak summit 150
6	KAKUNDARA	cavity of the Loin's
7	KAKSIA	Side flank, girdle Lurking place.

Māori

TAH-U-MA ERO SICKNESS DISEASE

A

SK245
✓

KA NTHA
KA N
KA NTHE/GRAH/

THROAT NECK

GRAH TO EMBRACE
THE VOICE SOUND ^{Espec} GUTTERAL SOUND
NECK (of a pitcher for its narrowest part
of womb hole for sacrificial fire OF A STALK
IMMEDIATE PROXIMITY NECK THROAT COLLAR
NECKLACE ROPE around the Neck.

SK

KAN THA-GA

REACHING or EXTENDING TO the THROAT

" NGA

" - GATA

Being at or in the Throat Reaching the Throat

" GRAHA

clinging to the Neck.

" TATA

the Side of the Neck.

" - SĀLŪKA

HARD TUMOUR IN the THROAT

" - STHA

Staying or sticking in the Throat

" - *GRAHA

Clinging to the neck (EMBRACING.

- PĪ-DĀ

SHARP PAINS IN the THROAT

Māori

KĀ

SCREECH

KA - HA

ROPE (espec on edge of a SEINENET)

(TAHA

proximity) NAVEL STRINE

[NOOSE

KA - HA KI

straps/loop. (for a load)

KĀ - H - U

put on garments

KA - I

Consume Eat

KA - I - RORO

LOVER

NGA NI

clear of weeds cultivate plant

KA N - E

CHOKER HEAD

KA N - E - HE

AFFECTION DESIRE

TAH - E RE

Enanore tie

✗

KA N - A - KU

FIRE (fire pit) see >>>

KA N - OI

STRAND of a ROPE

✗

KA NGI

A = KĀ

HOME RUKA BLUSTERING NOISY

✗

RUK-U BANO EIROLE BONO

NGA - HERE

FOREST NGAORA opens a FLOWER

NGA RE

Send Urge, NGAHU hunt with Dogs

NGA -

MAN, NKARAKIA (as at the MOUTH of the

NGA - O

SPROUT SHOOT (extending) under-world/heaven ITO

*NGAR - E

FAMILY GROUP re clinging ITO

NGARAHU

war dance like counsel. ITO

TAH - UNA

cultivated land TAINGA Bailing place.

PĪ

ORIGEN

SK4071

✓ JA
JAN

BORN or DESCENDED FROM
PRODUCED or CAUSED BY
BORN or PRODUCED IN/ AT or UPON
LIVING AT GROWING IN
BORN or PRODUCED PREPARED FROM
MADE of or WITH
BELONGING TO CONNECTED WITH
PECULIAR TO A SON FATHER BIRTH
CLAN TRIBE DAUGHTER

2

JA

SPEEDY SWIFT VICTORIOUS EATEN
SPEED ENJOYMENT LUSTRE
LIGHT POISON PISACA
VISNU (see MAORI NUKU)
SIVA a husband's brother's wife

Note
and

= JAKKARI
JA KUTA
JUK

[A KIND of DANCE
A DOG | A PAIR
flower of an Egg plant]

SBARA

JA
JAKKARI

SPEEDY SPEED ENJOYMENT
A KIND of DANCE

MAORI

A
A

of Belonging to possessed by
drive urge compell as far
as until i then

KARI RUSH ALONG VIOLENTLY
KA KARI Fight Battle
KARI-MARANEA A WIND
KARI-HIKA Capulate
KARI-PAPA Solomy
KARI TEHE FAIRIES (a supernatural
beings ie as APSARA!

O RI More about agitate chant 100

RI RI BATTLE

* RI KA too over about eager. 100
DASH [provoking]

AK-1

KUIPA Garment of HAIR

KU RI DOG

A

as far as until i then drive urge.

SK 407
SK 240

	KA	JA	✓ JAN PRODUCED CAUSE BY BIRTH LIVING AT CLAN N. of PRAJAPATI / of BRAHMAN / of DAKSHA of VISNU / of YAMA / GARUDA SOUL SUN FIRE SPLENDOR LIGHT AIR PEACOCK WEALTH SOUND THE BODY A KING JOY TIME HAPPYNESS pleasure WATER HEAD / HAIR / HAIR of HEAD PRODUCED IN OR BY WATER WATERY WATER GIVER, [here = a CLOUD]
	KA	- JA	
	KA	- DA	
	KA	- TA - O	WATER
	KA	HU	SPIRIT of a STILLBORN ENFANT MEMBRANE of a FOETUS
	KA	KA HO	FAIR of HAIR
	KA	HOTEA	having only BATTENS on the ROOF (AIR)
	KA	HU	KITE for FLYING
	KA	HIKA	ANCESTOR
	KA	HA	RUNEA ROPE or Upper edge of a SEINE NET
	KA	HA	Strong able. strength [ie waters]
	KA		TAKE FIRE BE LITTED
WHA	KA	KA	INCITE
	KA		SCREECH
TE	KA	HU	o ter Range BLUE SKY
	KA	HUA	FORM APPEARANCE
	KA	HU PAPA	Raft
	KA	INCA	field of operation scope of work.
	KA	AKA	MAN ADULT (TIME)
	KA	KA HU	DRIZZLING of RAIN
	KA	RAU	Courtesan
	KA	O	LOCK of HAIR
	KA	RANGI	EXULTED CHIEF [KING RAJA / RANA]
	KA	- O - TA	UNRIPE (TIME) [> RANGA]
	KA	- KA	SINGLE HAIR LINEAGE
	KA	ME	EAT FOOD PROPERTY
	KA	NA KU	FIRE
	KA	NA PU	BRIGHT SHINING
	KA	NI	Dance (joy etc)
	KA	RA WA	MOTHER
	KA	RI IKA	Capulate
	KA	- A - KIRI	FLESH WOUND
	KA	- A - O	LIVING / ALIVE SK O (235) = BRAHMA

MADRI

WHA KA KA

TE

#

*
*

4 SK200

KA

A TADDHITA affix used much in forming adjectives also added to Nouns to Express DIMINUTION DETERIORATION SIMILARITY

PUTRA - KA

A LITTLE SON

MFORA

KAI KAI

WAIU TRAITOR TREACHERY

KA IKIRI

QUARREL

KA I-IWI

STRANGE PEOPLE [no SIMILARITY]

KAI AO

ALIVE LIVING

PUTA - KA

BE BORN

-TARA - KA

M. VIRILE

-TAMA - KA

SON CHILD

KA HUNEA

SLAVE

HA KA

DEFORMED

HA KA HAKA

SHORT IN STATURE

WHAKA

HA KA HAKA

DESCEND UPON THREATEN

HA KA WA

SILLY PERSON FOOL HUMPED

KA OTA

UNRIPE [CROOKED]

and

HA KE RE

STINEY

KA HA

General Term for several CHARMS see >>>

KA HA

LINE of ANCESTRY [SIMILARITY]

KA HA

FILE of an ARMY

KA-E-TO

A VARIETY of KUMARA [SIMILARITY]

PALI

E KA - TO

TOGETHER ON ONE SIDE

nom plural

E KE

KĀ

HOMES COUNTRY place of Residence

##

* KA-EA

ACT LIKE A HAWK [LOOK APPACIOUSLY]

YOUNG of INANEA MINNOW

* KA HEKA HEKA MOULDY MILDEWED

WHAKA

* KA HU ASSUME the SHAPE of a HAWK

* KA KAHO fair of HAIR

* KA HOKAHO a pattern of TUKUTUKU [CHEVRONS]

* KA HUA FORM APPEARANCE

SK

KA = SIMILARITY

MFORA

KA HU - O-RANGI a variety of KUMARA

WHAKA

KA HU - KAHU begin to grow acquire Size

KAI

pref to trans- verbs indicating an AGENT [SK KA]

KAI RAU COURTESAN

KA - I-IAU LAZY acquire property without payment

SK240

KA	A TADHITA affix used much in forming adjective's also added to nouns to Express DIMINUTION DETERIORATION
KA URIKI	SMALL LITTLE [SIMILARITY]
KA RO - AROA	COAST WHERE LANDING IS
KA RO PUO	MULL [DIFFICULT]
KA-I-WAKA	THREATENING CLOUDS on HORIZON
KA-I-TOA	WARRIOR [SIMILARITY]
KA KANUI	INFERIOR FERN ROOT
KA KA	intercalated with TUTU juice
KA RA	OLD MAN
KA HU-A	FORM APPEARANCE
KA EA	ACT LIKE A HAWK
KA O-TA	UNRIPE
KA TI WERA	BADLY ROASTED FERN ROOT
KA KA	MAIN LINES IN TATTOOING
KA KANO	Texture of GRAIN IN WOOD
KA KAPO	TIMBER full of small HOLES
KA KARAU	DIMLY VISIBLE
KA KARIKURA	a VARIETY of KUMARA
KA KANO	Seed Kernel pip
KA KOA	FULL of HARD FIBRES
KA-NI-IAI	PATCH A GARMENT
KA MAHUNU	a spell to destroy the Courage
KA NE POTO	SHORT [of an Enemy]
KA MO RA	POTATO spoilt in the SUN
KA NE	PUNCTURE CHOKES
KA KANGA	SLAVE aka KAROKARO SLAVE
KA KAO	AN OLD KUAKA [godwit]
KA PA	DISOBEDIENT WAYWARD
KA PETAU	Gossip
KA PUA RANEI	a cutting stone of INFERIOR
KA PURANEI	Rubbish weeds [QUALITY]
KA KARA	Scent smell flavour [similarity]
KA RE KATA	SMALL BOY
KA RA PUKE	SMALL HILL
KA RA WAKA	LOW FEVRE
KA RA WHETA	EXCRETA FILTH
KA RE TO	BE UNTIED [PAU EKA-TO on one side 150]

*

but

SK 241 KAN S TO GO TO COMMAND TO DESTROY
 KAN S TE
 M̄PORA KAN-A BEWITSCA
 KAN-A KANA WITSCHCRAFT
 KANA PU LICHTENING
 KANE HEAD [see SK KAKUOA]
 KAN-E CHOKE
 KANE KE MOVE PROGRESS
 KANE-A Curse abuse.
 KAN-OI AUTHORITY POSITION

SK KAN SA A METAL VESSEL

✓
 M̄PORA KAM
 KAM-A-KA STONE ROCK
 KAM-E property goods
 KAM-O-KAMO FRUIT of the GOURD
 KAM-O EYE

Note KAM-SA-RA HAVING A HARD CENTRE [RICE]

SK KAK TO Be unsteady to be proud
 A KAKA TE TO WISH

M̄PORA CAKA KE
 KAKA - KAKA STUTTER STAMMER
 KAKA LINEAGE

>
 WHAKA KAKA - MA ROKE Become fair or free from RAIN
 KAKA Single hair [TO WISH IN ... see]
 KAKA Line of ancestry
 KAKA KE Assume Superiority
 Give oneself dirt

241 SK KAKU BH c/ KAKUD PEAK SUMMIT ITO
 241 SK KAKUD PEAK SUMMIT CHIEF HEAD
 KAKUTA Peak summit (MT) chief head
 M̄PORA KANOI Authority position
 KANE Head.
 KAK-A RIDGE da HILL
 KAK-E ASCEND
 KAKE KAKE CLIMB
 KU MORE HEADLAND PROMONTORY

SK261
METRE
KAKUNDARA the cavity of the LOINS
KU- Compound as ITO
TARA P. M. M. VIRILE
RARA P. MUL

SK241
of
KAKUBH
KAKUD
a PEAK SUMMIT
Named a METRE of 3 PADAS
(consisting of 8/12/and 8
SYLLABLES Respectively
So called because the Second Syllable
exceeds the others by 4 Syllable's.

>
in comp for
KAKUP
KAKUBH
KAKUM - MATI
KAKUBH
KUP - A
KAKUP METRE
NAME of a METRE.

SANDHI =
METRE
See
KAKURAKIA
KAV
KAVARUNA
KAV
KAVHOU
KAVPAPA
KAVPEKE
KAVWHAU
RECITE

ITD Repeat a FORM of WORDS
Ancestor
Land of the Celestial
a charm to aid in singing
Line of ancestry
Original of Song.
offering to God.

- KU
KAPU I
KAKARIKI act as a FUELMAN in a CANOE
RANGI STANZA TUNE
KAITUKI the man who gives time to the
[paddless in a canoe]

KUP-U SAYING MESSAGE TALK SPEAK
KUP-U KUPU Speak emphatically/at length
KU WAHA MOUTA

KUT- i Draw tightly Together CONTRACT
fij i dit

KUTERE FLOW TOGETHER RUSH into
one place fij i dit

SK	KAK SHĀ		Side flank & IROLE 1 TO LURKING PART
SK241	KAK SHĀ - PATA		a cloth passed between the
OR	KA K SHĀ - PUTA		LEES to cover the PRIVITIES'S
MAETU	KAH - U		GARMENT
		PUTA	pass through in or out
		PUTA	Be BORN
	KA KA		MAIN LINES IN TATTOOING
			RIDGE of a HILL (ie SIDE) FLANK
			Hard wood (next to the heart of a tree)
	KAKA		GARMENT
	KAH - U		GARMENT
	KA KE		FEMAL SEA LION
	KA KE TŪ		½ cock of a gun fig = to
			Remain quiet or unmoved.
	KA KĀ = KĀ	HOME	
	KA KO A		DRY LOWER LEAVES of FLAX.
	KA K - U		pieces stripped off in the
			process of dressing flax.
	HA NEA		property make build business people
	KA KA RIKI		Some part of a canoe.
	KA KE KAKE		CLIMB

SK243	KA TI		BUTTOCKS HIP
MAETU	TI KO		Evacuate the Bowel's
	TI KO - TI KO		DIARRHOEA
	TI A		Mother [+ child]
	KA RA MUI		Swarm on or around.
	KA RA WETA		Excrete
	KA TI		Block up obstruct close in
	TI NA		CONSTIPATED
	TI NA KU		Caverns in the Womb.