

**VA FUIFUI FA'ATASI, 'AE VAO' ESE' ESE**  
**+ RITA VAN SACRED.OBSERVING ORDER**

*JF Amituana i*

**F FALETOLU-JÖZWICKI**  
**O MAUI TE WAKA**

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[39 pages]

# John III Sobieski



*John III Sobieski, engraving by Carel Allardt.  
Courtesy of the trustees of the British Museum; photograph,  
J.R. Freeman & Co. Ltd.*

# John III Sobieski

## King of Poland

Written By: Gotthold K.S. Rhode  
Alternative Title: Jan III Sobieski

John III Sobieski, Polish Jan Sobieski (born August 17, 1629, Olesko, Poland — died June 17, 1696, Wilanów), elective king of Poland (1674–96), a soldier who drove back the Ottoman Turks and briefly restored the kingdom of Poland-Lithuania to greatness for the last time.

### Early life and career

Sobieski's ancestors were of the lesser nobility, but one of his great-grandfathers was the famous grand-hetman (military commander) St. Zólkiewski, and, when John was born, his father, James (Jakub) (1588–1646), had already taken a step to the higher ranks, sharing an office on the royal court. At the end of his life, the father even became castellan of Kraków, an office that secured him the highest rank among the members of the Polish Senate, or first chamber of the parliament.

John was well educated and toured western Europe in his youth, as was usual for a Polish noble of his class. When the Swedes invaded Poland in 1655, he joined them in opposition to the Polish king John Casimir. The following year he changed sides again and became one of the leaders in the fight to expel the Swedes. In 1665, through the influence of his patroness, Queen Maria Louisa (Ludwika), he was appointed to the prestigious office of grand marshal. In 1666 he became hetman of the Polish army. In October 1667 he defeated the Tatars and the Cossacks near Podhajce (now Podgaytsy, in Ukraine), and in the spring of 1668, when he triumphantly returned to Warsaw, he was named grand-hetman. In 1665 he had married an ambitious young French widow, Marie-Casimire de la Grange d'Arquien (Marysienka). Marysienka planned to have John elected king after King John Casimir's resignation in 1668. When this plan failed—the nobility elected Michael Wisniowiecki in 1669—she began working to obtain support from Louis XIV of France for her husband's advancement. Since they were often separated—the husband on the front, his wife on journeys to France—Sobieski wrote long letters to Marysienka, which are now a highly interesting and important historical source. Her letters have not been preserved.

During the short reign of King Michael (1669–73), Sobieski distinguished himself by further victories over the Cossacks, and simultaneously he tried to undermine Michael, whose policies favoured the Habsburgs against France. Michael died in November 1673, and almost on the same day Sobieski won a splendid victory over the Turks under Hussein Pasa near Chocim (Hotin). Although this victory did not alter the disastrous conditions of the Peace of Buczacz concluded in 1672 (Poland had to cede territory to the Turks and to pay a considerable indemnity), Sobieski's reputation was so great that in May 1674 he was elected king in preference to the candidate backed by the Habsburgs.

At first Sobieski followed a pro-French policy. He tried to end the Turkish war by French mediation and concluded the secret Treaty of Jaworów with France (June 1675), in which he promised to fight the Holy Roman (Habsburg) emperor after the conclusion of peace with the Turks. In fact, only an armistice with them was concluded at Zórawno (October 1676), and the conditions were only slightly more favourable than those of Buczacz.

Sobieski's hopes of compensating for losses to the Turks in the southeast by using French and Swedish support to make territorial gains from Prussia in the northwest were also disappointed. Furthermore, Louis XIV was neither ready to recognize Marysienka's French relatives as members of a royal family nor willing to support the succession of Sobieski's son James (Jakub) to the Polish throne. The great nobles, especially those from Lithuania, were opposed to the French alliance because they feared that Sobieski was striving to attain absolute power with the help of France. It was becoming clear, moreover, that it was impossible to reconcile the interests of Poland and those of Louis, whose aim was to use Sobieski as an obedient vassal against the Habsburgs. Poland, for its part, had no differences with the Habsburgs and, after a series of Turkish attacks, came to regard the Ottomans, the allies of France, as its deadliest enemies.

## The siege of Vienna

Sobieski, therefore, though always an admirer of France, shifted away from the French alliance and concluded a treaty with the Holy Roman emperor Leopold I against the Turks (April 1, 1683). By the terms of the treaty, each ally had to support the other with all his might if the other's capital were to be besieged. Thus, when a great Turkish army approached Vienna late in the summer of 1683, Sobieski himself rushed there with about 25,000 men. Because he had the highest rank of all military leaders gathered to relieve Vienna, he took command of the entire relief force (about 75,000 men) and achieved a brilliant victory over the Turks at the Kahlenberg (September 12, 1683), in one of the decisive battles of European history.

In the campaign that followed in Hungary (in the autumn of 1683), however, Sobieski was less successful, and his relations with the emperor Leopold deteriorated because of differences in temperament and conflicting political plans. Sobieski's idea was to liberate Moldavia and Walachia (present-day Romania) from Ottoman rule and to expand Poland's influence to the shores of the Black Sea. But his advances into Moldavia, undertaken between 1684 and 1691, were mostly failures, and during the last one he was even in danger of being captured. Despite his previous victories, he was thus not able to achieve his objective. Only in 1699, three years after his death, were the territories that had been lost in 1672 recovered.

In the last years of his life, from 1691 until his death in 1696, Sobieski was often seriously ill and had to face quarrels with the nobles and within his own family. His eldest son, James, was bitterly opposed to the queen and the younger princes. All of Sobieski's sons were interested in succeeding to the throne and tried to obtain help, either from the emperor or from France. The marriage of Sobieski's daughter Kunegunda to Maximilian II Emanuel, elector of Bavaria (1694), was the only bright spot in these rather gloomy years.

Although the second half of the reign was much less brilliant than the first, the personal wealth of the royal couple continued to grow because they knew how to obtain money in exchange for offices and favour. Thus, the king left a considerable fortune when he died.

Sobieski also spent large sums on his residences in Zólkiew and Jaworów and especially on the palace of Wilanów near Warsaw, a fine example of Baroque architecture. He was also a patron of poets and painters. Of all the Polish rulers of the 17th century, he was the best educated and took the greatest interest in literature and cultural life.

The struggle against Ottoman power in Europe was the keystone of Sobieski's foreign policy, with which all other foreign relations were closely connected. When the Russians, traditionally Poland's enemies, showed willingness to join the league against the Turks, Sobieski concluded with them the "Eternal" Peace of 1686 (the Grzymułtowski Peace). In this treaty, Kiev, which had been under temporary Russian rule since 1667, was permanently ceded by Poland. But despite all the failures and disappointments he experienced after 1683, Sobieski was able to deliver southeastern Poland from the threat of Ottoman and Tatar attack.

In domestic policy Sobieski was least successful. All his endeavours to strengthen the position of the crown and stabilize the army failed completely, and his own sons opposed him. The nobles showed little interest in defending the country after the great victory of 1683 had been won, and the Lithuanian magnates fought each other rather than the Turks. Thus, John Sobieski, although a brilliant general and organizer, was unable to prevent rebellion in his family and the dissension among his subjects that finally led to Poland's downfall in the 18th century. This tends to make him, in the final reckoning, a somewhat tragic figure.

*Courtesy: Encyclopædia Britannica*

# Poles in the United Kingdom

## Early history

Polabian Slavs (Wends) settled in parts of the Danelaw (north-eastern England ruled by the Danes), apparently as Danish allies.[4]

According to the medieval chroniclers Thietmar of Merseburg and Adam of Bremen, King Canute the Great - who ruled both Denmark and England - was the son of a Polish princess, a daughter of Mieszko I of Poland and sister of Boleslaw I of Poland. An inscription in Liber vitae of the New Minster and Hyde Abbey Winchester mentions King Canute as having a sister named "Santslaue" ("Santslaue soror CNVTI regis nostri"), which without doubt is a Slavic name, and J. Steenstrup suggests this was a rendering of Swietoslawa. References in medieval chronicles to the involvement of Polish troops in invasions of England are likely related to Canute's Polish ancestry, constituting the earliest evidence of Poles arriving in the country.

In the 16th century, when most grain imports to the British Isles were derived from Poland, Polish travellers came as merchants and diplomats, usually on the Eastland Company trade route from Gdansk to London. Poles are mentioned in Shakespeare's Hamlet (e.g. "sledged polack"), which Israel Gollancz says is an influence of *De optimo senatore (The Counsellor)* by Wawrzyniec Grzymała Goslicki. As early as 1608, there were enough Poles in England for the Virginia Company to hire a group of them to sail to America to help salvage the Jamestown Colony, where they formed an early trade union.

After the Battle of Vienna, a pub in London's Soho area was called the King of Poland, and soon afterwards the street on which it stands was named Poland Street - which exists to this day. In the 18th century, some Polish Protestants settled around Poland Street as religious refugees from the counter reformation in Poland.

In the 19th century, after the collapse of the November Uprising of 1831 against the Russian Empire, many Polish insurgents came to the UK in search of political sanctuary.[6] After the First World War Poles settled in large numbers in London - many from the London Polish Prisoner-of-War camps in Alexandra Palace and Feltham.

See SAXO GRAMMATICUS - GESTE DANORUM XIV [RÜGEN]

DESTRUCTION BY KING WALDENAR 1168

BISHOP OTTO of BAMBURG went twice to STETTIN, destroying temples  
See DANISH KING SWEYN on the 3 Hills

See WENDISCH, PAEEN REVIVAL 1134 -> PROVE DEUS ALDENBURGENSIS

Anglo Saxon, SKLAWINI FRIENDS, WINNERS, TERRAE

See UPPER and LOWER LUSATIA - SORBS -> BARLIN [BERLIN]

# Polish diaspora

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Polish diaspora** refers to people of Polish origin who live outside Poland. The Polish diaspora is also known in modern Polish language as *Polonia*, which is the name for Poland in Latin and in many other Romance languages.

There are roughly 20 million people of Polish ancestry living outside Poland, making the Polish diaspora one of the largest in the world,<sup>[2]</sup> as well as one of the most widely dispersed. Reasons for this displacement vary from border

shifts, forced expulsions and resettlement, to political and economic emigration. Major populations of Polish ancestry can be found in Germany, Ukraine, Belarus, Lithuania, Russia, France, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Ireland and many other European countries, the United States, Brazil, Canada and elsewhere in the Americas and Australasia, particularly Australia and New Zealand. Polish communities are present in most Asian and African countries.<sup>[1]</sup>



World map of Polish diaspora<sup>[1]</sup>

## History

Poles participated in the creation of first European settlements in the Americas. In the 17th-century Polish missionaries arrived for the first time in Japan. Great number of Poles left the country in the course of foreign Partitions of Poland due to economic exploitation activities and political as well as ethnic persecution by Russia, Prussia and Austria.

A large proportion of Polish nationals who emigrated were Polish Jews, and these also make up part of the Jewish diaspora. The restored Second Polish Republic was home to the world's largest Jewish population as late as 1938 due to mass influx of new refugees escaping genocidal pogroms in the East.<sup>[3]</sup> It was followed by the reiterated invasion of Poland from both sides. More than 3 million Polish Jews were killed in the Holocaust by Nazi Germany during World War II. Most survivors subsequently immigrated to Mandate Palestine, since Poland was the only Eastern Bloc country to allow free Jewish aliyah without visas and exit permits at the end of the war.<sup>[4][5]</sup> Many remaining Jews, including Stalinist

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hardliners and members of security apparatus,<sup>[6][7]</sup> left Poland during the 1968 political crisis when the Polish communist party, pressured by Brezhnev, joined the Soviet "anti-Zionist" campaign triggered by the Six-Day War.<sup>[8][9]</sup> In 1998, Poland's Jewish population was estimated at about 10,000–30,000.<sup>[10]</sup>

A recent large migration of Poles took place following Poland's accession to the European Union and opening of the EU's labor market; with an approximate number of 2 million primarily young Poles taking up jobs abroad.<sup>[11]</sup>

Most Poles live in Europe, the Americas and Australia, but Poles have settled in smaller numbers in Asia, Africa, and Oceania as economic migrants or as part of Catholic missions.

## Polish diaspora in Europe

*All countries and areas of residence thereafter are listed in alphabetical order.*

### Austria

### Azerbaijan

### Belarus

There are presently 396,000 Poles living in Belarus (according to the official 1999 census;<sup>[12]</sup> the estimates are higher according to various NGO organizations). They form the second largest ethnic minority in the country after Russians. The majority of Poles live in the western regions of Belarus (including 294,000 in the Grodno Region, Polish: *Grodzieńszczyzna*).

During the Second World War the Soviet Union forcibly resettled large numbers of Belarusian Poles to Russia, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. Few Belarusian Poles live in Siberia and the Russian Far East and some of those who managed to survive resettlement returned to Poland after 1956.

### Czech Republic

The Polish community in the Czech Republic is concentrated in Cieszyn Silesia (so-called Zaolzie), in the north-east of the country. It traces its origins to post-First World War border changes that partitioned the area between Poland and what was then Czechoslovakia, leaving many Poles on the Czech side of the border. The Polish population numbered 51,968 at the 2001 census.

### Denmark

It is estimated that around 40,000 Poles live in Denmark, the majority of them in Copenhagen.

- 2.24 Switzerland
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- 2.27 United Kingdom
- 3 North America
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  - 3.2 Haiti
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SK GHA I RATTLING GURELING  
 GHA II JHAN STRIKING KILLING  
 MAORI NGA-RU OBSTRUCTION IN NOSE of NEWZEALAND I  
 HAN-I WEAPON

SK 875 RANA KING  
 a corruption of RAJAN

corruption of RANI QUEEN  
 RAJNI

MAORI RANEA TIRA  
 NGA RA-HU  
 RA HI  
 NGA-RAHU COMMANDER  
 KAHU - RANEI CHIEFTAINNESS HONORABLE  
 [DISTINGUISHED]  
 RANEA MARO

SK RA BATTLE WAR  
 MAORI RANEA A  
 RANGA I AND 2  
 RANEA MARO  
 PA RA  
 RANAKI  
 E RANGI CHIEF SIR [Respectful]

SK RA LOVE  
 MAORI RA NEI SEAT of AFFECTIONS  
 RA NEI NAMU HANDSOME  
 RAPA PU MUL  
 NOENGA TA RA A MARRIAGE UNION  
 TILL DEATH  
 RA-VA THEY 2  
 RA WED

SK RA TI RAT WAR BATTLE  
 MAORI RA - NGA  
 TIRA Company of Travellers  
 TINEI KILL DESTROY

See MAORI  
 875 SK TAH-U-NUI-A-RANGI AURORA AUSTRALIS  
 MAORI RA DHA BEAUTY SPLENDOUR  
 RA TA Red flowers of  
 TAH-U ATTRACT TEMPT GLOWING



LAST PAGE	CE	24	> SPARSA / RITA ADDITION'S II	
SK	RI	TA	JUST LAW TRUE JUST	
"	RI	TA	PRAISE [ESTABLISHED]	
"	RI	TU	FIXED TIME RIGHT TIME	
"	RI	TE GA	FOR SACRIFICE FAITHFUL TO THE LAW	
"	RI	TA VAN	OBSERVING ORDER	
"	NA	NEA	PIOUS SACRED KNOWLEDGE	
MĀORA	HO	RI	TE	MEASURE COMPARE
	A	RI	KI	PRIEST
	A	RI	-	OF BELONGING TO 1 TO
	A	RI	- A	MOON ON 11TH DAY
	A	RI	- A	VISIBLE MATERIAL EMBLEM OF REPRESENTATION
	A	RI	KI-MA TA	MOON on 10th DAY [OF A GOD]
	A	RI	KA	VISIBLE FORM of a GOD
Note	A	RI	TA	BURNING with DESIRE [appropriated]
	O	RI	ORI	CHANT [see ORI of HAW]
	PA	RI		FLOW of the TIDES [ORDER]
See [WHA] +	RI	TE		PERFORMED PAID FOR FULFILLED
See HAW [O	RI	OI]		BALANCED by an EQUIVALENT TO
	RI	TE	NEA	CUSTOM
	NGA	RI		RHYTHMIC CHANT GREATNESS
	PU	RI		SACRED KNOWLEDGE [POWER]
	HA	RI		KEEP IN the MEMORY
	HO	RI		DANCE SING
	HU	RI	HURI	BE GONE BY [of TIME]
			TA RUNA	PONDER REFLECT UPON
			TA HU	CONNECTED BY FAMILY
			TA KI	SACRED RITES [TIE'S]
			TU A HU	RECITE
			TA HUA = MARAE	SACRED PLACE FOOD
			TA WHAN ONGA	[PERSONIFIED]
			TA KETAKE	CONDUCT BEHAVIOR
			WAN ANGA	CERTAIN or GOOD OWN
			WHAN EA	AUTHORITY ANCIENT
			NEA IO	SACRED KNOWLEDGE [ORIGINAL]
			WAWA KA	INVOKIA GOD NOURISH BRING
				EXPERT [UP offer FOOD]
				Medium of GOD

SK	S	THA	
			STAND IN, ON OR AT loc STAND STILL STOP HALT STAY <b>CEASE TO FLOW</b> WATER ABIDE CONTINUE TO EXIST ENDURE REST ON DEPEND ON STAND ON MOUNT OBEY ARISE FROM STAND STILL = Serve anyone. ABIDE BY ADHERE TO FOLLOW STAND ONES GROUND AGAINST ANYONE STAND BY REMAIN REMAIN FAITHFUL TO ANYONE
		TA	KAHANEA SOLE of the FOOT [EXIST LIVE]
		TAH - VA	= MARAE
		TAH - A - KUPU	HIGH WATER LINE
		TAH - A - KI	SHORE Reguarded from the WATER
		TAH - A - O - HAO	CEASE of RAIN
		TAH - A - TAH - A	STEEP RIVER BANK
		TAH - A - KORE	UNSUCCESSFUL at FISHING
		TAH - A - PA	AMBUSH
		TAH - E - NEI HENEI	CALM of WIND LIE
		TA	[TIDE] REST of SNOW on a MOUNTAIN
*		TAH - U - NA	LAND IN CULTIVATION BATTLEFIELD
		TA - KERE	KEEL of a CANOE BED of a RIVER
		TA HU	FOOD PLENTY
		TA HORA	Gather fruit of a TREE
		TA H - A	Side Edge = PROXIMITY
	U -	TA	LAND LAND OPPOSED TO SEA
		TA - I - NEA	PLACE TO BAIL A CANOE
		TA - I - AO	World of Light i life
		TA NE	HUSBAND
		TA MATA	Cultivate the SOIL
		TA - E - KAI	LIE [let it lie there!]
	PU	TA	BE BORN
	PA	TA KIA	FOOD STORE
		TA KE	BASE of a HILL ROOT STUMP POST of a
*		TA - E - PA	Enclose in a fence [FENCE]
*		TA KA TAPUI	FRIEND
		TA E	Come go reach arrive at
		TAH - I - TAH	RIRIKI NEAP TIDES,
		TA - I - TAH	NU NUI SPRING TIDES

	A	DAKA	WATER
LATIN	1	PUNERE	TO PRICK,
II	2	CATENA	A CONNECTED SERIES
PAU		EKA MEKA	ONE BY ONE
MAORI		MEKA	CHAIN LADDER,
	3	PAKSHA	
		PAKSHA-DHARA	
	4	PAKSHA	
		PAKSHA-PALI	'WINE,
	5	PAKSHA	
	6	MAKULU	A DEAD PERSON RECORDED
SULAWESI		TORAJA	as a SICK person
PAU		RAJA	KING
DIALECT		RANGA	
MAORI		= RANGA	-TIRA ITO
	7	THAKETI	TO COVER UP CLOSE
	8	APOTHEKE	STOREHOUSE
		EN-VIRON	TO ENCIRCLE SURROUND
	9	DHIRA	FIRM WISE
	10	E KODI	LIMITED TO ONE POINT
		EKA	ONE SINGLE
SK	11	ANKIN	PASSESSING A HOOK
		AJ	TO DRIVE PROPELL
MALAY	12	KAY-U+PUTEH	TREE+WHITE [MELEUKA],
PAU		PANA KA	A LIVING BEING
	13	AR+ROW	
LATIN	14	ENT+VEN-OM	FILL with MALICE POISONOUS
		EAL+DOR+ MAN	
	15	EX-HORTARI	TO URGE
	16	EX-PURGARE	TO CLEAN OUT PURIFY
	17	POLOS	PLOUGHED FIELD
	18	PELLIS	SKIN
		PERRE	TO BEAR
	19	IMPEDIRE	TO HINDER
		FETERE	TO STINK
GOTH		BLOTAN	TO WORSHIP
	20	FLARE	TO BLOW FLIGHT FLOTTI/FLUHT
	21	DHARA J DHARU	MARGIN EDGE SUMMIT
		DHARA	Stream Gush. [FENCE]
	22	*GAURA	Reddish Yellowish MOON SHINING
	23	GO PA	COW HERO PROTECTOR



24 SPARSA TOUCHING CONTACT  
✓ SPRIS FEELING SENSATION PAIN

25 CE CEO BE QUIET [see CICHU]!  
CESH TAKA MAKING EFFORT  
CUMB FACE

26 CUR TO CAUSE TO DISAPPEAR  
SPARA FIJIAN LANGUAGE [TO ROB

~~MAORI KA-U ALONE PERSE without appendage]~~

MAORI PA KATI INCISE a PATTERN OG-TOOTH PATTERN

Note I E KODI LIMITED TO ONE POINT

MAORI E KATI [MAORI TI-KA KEEPING A DIRECT]

OTI FINISHED [COURSE]

TI-HO-KA STICK IN

ATI BEGINNING i then

\* TA KA-HI FOOTPRINT FOOTREST da KŌ ]

\* TA KA-HOA FRIEND COMPANION [PLACE FOOT ON]

KŌ DIEING STICK POUT LIPS

A KO TEACH PUPIL

HA KO Anything used as a shovel.  
E = VOCATIVE Ō to call attention

HA KO HAKO DIRECT UNSWERVING ]

TI HI POINT [da FLIGHT of BIRDS]

TI-KO EVACUATE THE BOWEL'S

TI-KO-TIKO DIARRHOEA

HA KO NO CLEFT IN A ROCK

HA KO RO Father

KŌ ANEA PLANTING TIME SPRING

KŌ KŌ incise cut in TATTOOING

KO particles TO GIVE EMPHASIS so  
to direct attention to the Subject

KO E NOT = KORE

\* KO ANU COLD

A -TI BEGINNING

KO HA PAIN Endeavor Effort

KO-E-RO SICKNESS MELT of frost Rat ]

PŪ TI-KI KNOT Together [Decay] wood]

PŪ TI-O-TIO PRICKLY

TI KI FETCH proceed TO TOPKNOT [Redup]

SK 247		KÁ	WATER VÍNU.	A
SK 465	DA	KA	WATER	
=	UD°			
MFAORI	UT-	U	DIP UP WATER	
	TA	HE	EXUDE DROP FLOW LEAD off	
KA	TA	-O	WATER [WATER]	
	KA	TA <sub>o</sub>	WATER	
	TA	HO E	SWIM	
	Ü	KA TERO	POTATOES STEEPED IN WATER	
			Reach land arrive by water	
	KA	ROHE	white bait migrating upstream	
	TA	HĒ	CALABASH	
	KA	TA	KATA DRIED UP	
KA	TA	- -	KATA DRIED UP	
	KA	RE WA	SURFACE of WATER	
	TA	U	COME TO ANCHOR	
	A	KA U	COASTLINE where landing	
			in difficult	
	TĀ	HEKE	WATERFALL drops liquid	
SK 200	KA-	DA	WATER GIVER, A CLOUD	
MFAORI	TA	RA	Rest as clouds on a MOUNTAIN	
	TA	E	JUICE of plants [as given]	
	TA	TEA	SEMEN	
SK		THA	MOUNTAIN EATING	
MFAORI		TA RA	PEAK of a MOUNTAIN	
		TA I	SEA	
		TA H-A-KUPU	HIGH WATER LINE	
		TA H-A-NUI TI PARA	Cultivated	
		TA-MI	FOOD EAT [for FOOD]	
		TĀH-A-O-HAO	CEASED RAIN	
		TAH-A-TAHA	STEEP BANK	
		TAH-A-TIKA	COAST RIVER BANK	
	TA	KA	THREATENING RAIN	
		TA RA	MEM VIRILE P. MUL	
		TA RA HI	LIGHT SHOWER'S	
	TA	RA HI	LIGHT SHOWER'S	
	TA	RA PĪ	SQUIRT WATER	
	TA	RA RĒ	DIARRHOEA	



LATIN	PUNGE	RE	TO PRICK
MĀORI	PŪNGA	ENGĀE	ENVY JEALOUSY
	PŪNGA	HUNAHU	REFUSE of FLAX FIBRE'S
	PUNGA	AI	BASE of NIKAU LEAF!
	PUNGA	AIWE	RE WERE SPIDER
		RE REHUA	BEAUTY
*	<del>PUNGA</del>	<del>I-TANCITA</del>	<del>NETTLES,</del>
			<del>PRICKLES</del>
	PŪ	PĀ	ERUCTATE
	PŪ	OHŌ	Start take alarm.
	PŪ	RAU	POINTED STICK
			SEA URCHIN [KIND]
		RE KE	FISH HOOK BITTER
			OFFENSIVE of FEELINGS of SPEECH
WĀKA	KA	RE	WĀ REWĀ A WAR DANCE TO
			MAKE A SHOW of FORCE BEFORE
		NGĒ	THICKET [ATTACKING]
		NGĒ O	TICKLE i.e. prick of feelings!
		RE KE	PIN
*		NGĒ RI	A ROUGH KIND of CLOAK
			look fierce or Savage
			i.e. prick, by looking at.
			'TINDER, TOUCHWOOD
	PA	NGĒ	
	RA	RE	A CONVULSIVE TWITCHING
			of MUSCLES after DEATH
MĀ TE	-	RE RA	A LOT YOU WILL DO!
		RE PO	CANNON!
		RE O	VOICE
		RE OREO A	RUFFLED IN TEMPER
		NGĒ HI	A FISH [as after a QUARREL
		RE-NG A	MEALY FERN ROOT
		RE-NG A	RENGA TETRAGONA EXPANSA
			NZ SPINACH [BITTER in taste?]
			Strident RAUCOUS
		RE KA REKA	ITCHING TICKLING
		RE HE	TATOO over EYEBROW'S
		RE RENG A	Small Branches at the
			Ends of Branches

WILLIAMS	DICT STATES MEKA [CHAIN] IS OBVIOUSLY <sup>2</sup> RECENT ORIGIN.] IT ALSO MEANS A FORM OF [LADDER] fig. lit.
ENG	CHAIN COMES FROM THE LATIN >
LATIN	CATENA = A CONNECTED SERIES
MĀORI	KAT - A LAUGH FIT
	KĀT - AHI THEN [KĀTETE LEG. to ALL of the LEG
	KĀT EA SEPARATED SCATTERED [FEET TO TAKE]
	KĀTE TE LENGTHEN BY ADDING A PIECE
	KĀTE A CROSS PIECES of WOOD USED as RIBS IN A ]
	KĀT IHI STACK of FERN ROOT [CANOE ]
PALI	EKA - MEKA ONE BY ONE
MĀORI	KA-U ALONE PER SE
"	KA-TO - A ALL the WHOLE
PALI	EKA-TO TOGETHER ON ONE SIDE
NON PLUR.	E KE
MĀORI	ME KA 'CHAIN, A FORM of LADDER fig. lit
	THE ZODIAC the 7 CHRISTIAN CHURCHES
	HO TO JOIN ADD [AN ASSEMBLY TO]
PALI	E KA ONE AS A NUMBER WITH OR WITHOUT
"	REFERENCE TO 2 or MORE
"	E KI ONE SOLITARY SINGLE in comp for EKA
NON PLUR.	E KE
MĀORI	E KE PLACE ONESELF or BE PLACED UPON ]
	[another OBJECT R/S AS A STAR ]
WHĀKA	EKE - EKE FOLLOW IN QUICK SUCCESSION
	ME denotes WITH CONCURRENCE or CONCURRENCE
	ME A REASON CAUSE, ONE MAKE [IN TIME
	ME A SO and SO USED of PERSON'S UNNECESSARY ]
	ME HA APART SEPARATE [TO NAME
	ME KA 'CHAIN or a FORM of LADDER
	ME NG BE ASSEMBLED BE RECITED
	KA-U ALONE PER SE without
	KA-TOA ALL the WHOLE [appendage]
	EKI EKI HIGH LOFTY
PALI	EKI in comp for EKA SINGLE SOLITARY/NO
MĀORI	KI A TO KEEP CLOSE PAU EKA TO TOGETHER on ]
WHĀKA	EKE FOLLOW IN QUICK SUCCESSION [one SIDE]
	KAI quantity Number
	KI FULL
WHĀKA	KI FILL



SK PAK SH  
SK573 PAK SHA

TO SEIZE TAKE A PART or SIDE  
WINE PINION Named N° 2 FEATHER  
FIN of a FISH. SHOULDER FLANK THE  
SIDE of or the 1/2 of ANYTHING the  
SIDE of a BUILDING WINE of a BUILDING  
WINE or SIDE of an ARMY 1/2 of a LUNAR  
MONTH ENEMIES SIDE A PARTIZON of the  
ENEMY ONE of 2 CASES WALL  
ONE SIDE of an ARGUMENT ARMY  
WALL of a HOUSE SUN

MAMU PAKA  
\* PAK E HA  
\* PAK O-KO  
PAKI KAU  
PAKI HA WA  
PAKAU

QUARREL [PAKERE OUTER LEAVES of a PLANT]  
FOREIGN COLONIAL POM SILVER EEL  
EMACIATED [FLEA TURNIP]  
[-KSHA+U] WING of a BIRD FIN of a FISH  
FIN of a FISH  
WING of a BIRD

# PAKI TARA  
PAK A TO  
PAK A

SIDEWALL of a HOUSE = TARA  
FLOW of TIDE [PAU EKA TO  
BE HOT of the SUN [together on one SIDE]

WHAKA PA HUIHU  
\* SK PAKSH DHARA  
\* PA H-E-HA  
PA HA-KE  
# HA-PAK -I

INDUCE SHAME IN AN ILL-DOER  
THE SIDE OF  
HEHA EMACIATED  
OLD MAN  
CATCH LICE

WHARETA PA -E  
HA MURE

A HOUSE WITH A DOOR on ONE SIDE  
CATCH VERMIN IN the HAIR

PA E  
A PA  
PA HA NEAI

HORIZON RIDGES of HILLS BE CAST  
SPIRIT of ONE DEAD [ASHORE]  
OPPOSITE CONFRONTING

PA  
PAKA - NI  
PAKA - NEA

COITUS TOUGH STOCKADE ASSAULT  
QUARRELSOME PROVOKING  
Relative connection

HA - PA RA  
PAKA - RA

DAWN [SK PARA see]  
SMACK the LIPS

HA KORO

OLD MAN [PAK E ADULT [WHARE]

HA KARI

YOLK of EGG ROED of FISH FEAST

HA RA TUA

2TH LUNAR MONTH [GIFT PRESENT]

HA E

envy ill will cause pain POLLEN

HA NE

Be put to shame be confounded.

HA MUA

Elder brother or Sister

HA MOKO

THATCH for WALLS of a HOUSE

SK  
SK  
Māori

PAK SHA  
PAK SHA-PA LI  
PA RI  
PA RI-KO  
PAK-AU  
PAK-I-KAU  
K-A-U  
K A-U  
PAKI-PAKI

Nº 2  
WING,  
RAU WING  
KO DARK

4E

WING of a BIRD  
FIN of FISH WING of BIRD  
LORE of the Celestial  
SWIM [ie swim/fly]  
WALLET [KETE] WITH TO  
FLAP TO COVER the OPENING  
HAIR WORN LONG ON ONE

R1-RIKO TWILIGHT  
RI-E 2  
RI-TE Balanced by an equivalent Compare  
RI RIRI QUARTER one with [TO another]

K-A - EA  
K-A

LEADER of a FLOCK of PARROTS  
verb part denotes commencement  
of a NEW CONDITION or state of  
things new to the speaker  
when as seen as should, if  
a suggested course of action  
= WHAKA Creative phrase  
CRESTED GREBE ie  
PODICEPS CRISTATUS

'KA  
KĀH-A

KAH-A

BOUNDARY LINE of LAND  
FILE of an ARMY LINE

K AH - A IRA  
K AH - A RUNEA

prop: A = the DAY AFTER TOMORROW  
Rope on the upper edge  
of a SEINE NET [KAHARA]

K AH - A ROA  
KĀH - A WAI

SIENE NET  
Caspian TERN ie  
HYDROPROENE CASPIA

also called  
SK

TARA-NUI  
PAK SHA-DHARA

HAVING WING'S BRO  
FEATHER taking the side of

Māori

= KĀH-A WAI  
RA NEAI

CASPIAN TERN

TAH-AKI

FLOCK TAHERE Spear  
ONE SIDE [Birds]



SK573	PAK SH PAK SHA		TO SEIZE TAKE A PART OR SIDE WING FINIAN Name of N <sup>o</sup> 2 FEATHER FIN of a FISH SHOULDER FLANK THE SIDE of or the HALF of ANYTHING THE SIDE of a BUILDING WING or SIDE of an ARMY 1/2 of a LUNAR MONTH ENEMY'S SIDE A PARTIZAN of the ENEMY ONE of 2 CASES WALL ARMY SUN ON SIDE of an ARGUMENT WALL of a HOUSE
	PAK SHA PALI		'WING,
Māori	PAK -- A TO		FLOW of the TIDES
PALI	E-K -- A TO		TOGETHER ON ONE SIDE
Māori	PAK E-HĀ		COLONIAL
	HA PA RA		DAWN
	K -- A - RA		OLD MAN CONSPIRACY
Nom Plural	E KE E		
d	E KA		see also EKI
* Māori	K A H A		LINE of ANCESTRY BOUNDARY FILE of an ARMY LINE of LAND
* *	K A H - U - P A P A		extended side ways as BUTTRESS LIKE GROWTH AT BASE of FOREST TREES
	H A O		Captives or footmen catch. NA NET
	H A - P A K - I		CATCH LICE
	H A - N E A - I		OPPOSITE CONFRONTING
*	K A H - O		Roof Buttens of a House
* *	K A H - U T O T O		A VARIETY of KŪMARA
	K - A - I - A		STEAL
	K - A - I K A I W A I Ū		ONE WHO TURN'S TRAITOR
	K - A - I K A H A		Refuse parts of flume beam's which are split off & thrown y
See	S A U !		
	K - A - I - H A U K A I		RETURN PRESENT of FOOD [away]
	K - A - I K I R I		CIVIL WAR
	K - A - I K I R I		QUARREL
	K A I R I R I		QUARREL
SIX	PA K S H A - P A L I		'WING, fiji lit
Māori	K - A - O K A O		RIBS
WHA	- K A - O		SIDE of a CANOE
* *	- K A - P A R - A		SOOT ✓!
	- K A - U		ALONE PER SE
* *	- K A - T O T O		A VARIETY of KŪMARA
PALI	E K A - T O		TOGETHER ON ONE SIDE

SULAWESI	-TO	RA JA		a SICK PERSON [term for a Corpse] before the funeral.
>	MA	KU LU		
"	TO	NG KONAN		ANCESTRAL HOME'S
Māori WHAKA	PA TA			ANCIENT TIMES
SULAWESI	DI PATADONKON			a BODY KEPT IN A HOME, RITUALLY
Māori	PĀTĀ			PREPARE FOOD [offered FOOD; CARED FOR..]
"	A PA			SPIRIT of one DEAD
"	PĀTĀ-HI			BEFALL 'ALL ALIKE
PALI > EKA	TO			TOGETHER ON ONE SIDE
Māori A	TO			THATCH of a HOUSE
	TŌ			ANNOINT CALM TRANQUILL
	TŌ			THY THE one of that of TO HAVE
	HEI	KONĀ		'FAREWELL! [SET as the SUN
	TO E			BE LEFT as a REMNANT
	TO AI			Be Repeated 12 son of a dead father daughter of a dead mother Sister of a Brother 1 TD [of DEATH]
	[TIKANGA = CUSTOM]			
WHAKA	TO E			CAUSE TO REMAIN OVER
A	TO			FEAST HOUSE
	TO HITŪ			Route without a break
	TO HU			Preserve lay by look Towards
	TO I			Origin source [of mankind]
	PĀTĀ-KA			ENCLOSURE [Home, birth place, a ceremony over BONES of the DEAD
WHAKA	TO KERE			Resting place for BONES
	TO MA			'KING, CHIEF.
[PALI DIALECT = Māori	] RA JA			[TIRA] KING CHIEF [NOBILITY]
	] RA NEA			DEAD EXTINGUISHED
	RA NEA			ALIVE LIVING
	MA TE			SICK ILL Company of mourners
	MA TA O RA			ALIVE LIVING HEALTHY ESCAPE
	MA TE			
	O RA			Weak Brittle
	MA KU HANG			INACTIVE
	MA KU - KU			used of a FAMILY DYING OUT
	RU A TO TOE			GRAVE
	RU A			Become an OLD WOMAN
	RŪĀ RŪĀ			TO AT of place.
	KŌ			Parting instructions gift RESPECT
	KOHĀ			

Notes from	TUPU 2	REVISION	MEANING
Notes from	TUPU 2	REVISION	MEANING
PAU 307	THA KE TI		LOUD NOISE
SK	STHA GAY ATI		TO COVER TO COVER UP
cause to	* STHA GA TI		TO CLOSE
from	STEG		[MARA NEA EROA = MOSQUITO]
MARA	KE NO		UNDERWORLD
	TAH-A-KUPU		HIGH WATER LINE
	TAH-E-HA		A CAPE
	TAH-E-RE		LIE of SNOW on a MOUNTAIN
	TAH-U		RIDGE POLE of a HOUSE
	KE NE		PURU FRESH ALLUVIAL DEPOSIT
	TAH-U-NA		SAND BANK
	TAH-URI		SINEK of a CANOE
	TAIH-VA		Shore between HIGH LOW WATER
	TAI-PA		keep the mouth shut [LINE
	TAI-PO URI		DARKNESS
	KE NEU		NIGHT
	KE RE		PO BLIND
∞	KE T-E		Basket Belly of a Net
	TA KANEWHANEWA		CLOSE THE EYES
	TA KA POKAI		TRAVEL WRAPPED UP IN
	TA KA PAU		FLOOR MAT [a BLANKET ITD]
	TA KA I		WRAP UP WRAP ROUND
	TA KA HA		a sea bird found Nesting
			WITH A TITI [MUTTON BIRD]
	TA KA		BATTEN COVERING the outside
			join of PAUAWA with the TIWA
			or body of a canoe.
			Grid for lashing a TOKI to HELVE
PA	TA KA		Carved FOOD STOREHOUSE
	TA I EPU		fence wall.
WHAKA	TA KE RE		BOTTOM OR BED of a RIVER
	TA KE REHAIA		DANGEROUS LEAK IN BOTTOM
	KE RETEKI		outer fence of a PA [of a CANOE]
* *	TA NGA I		BARK PEEL
	TA NGA - NEI		BUT AS FOR THIS.
See	TA NGA ROP		MOON on 23 to 26 nights
	TE NG -A		EITRE CROP of a BIRD
	KE O		'adam's apple, [GORGED]
			FROST



GREEK APO THE KE STORE HOUSE

MAORI APO GATHER TOGETHER  
 GRASP EXTORT  
 HEAP UP STACK PILE  
 APO - APO PUT INTO A HEAP COLLECT  
 APO - PO AT SOME FUTURE TIME

SEE TE K AU <sup>orig 20 as in</sup> COUNTING FOOD GRAS,  
 TE K-I outer fence of a PA [ITD]  
 TE - TE lie be in a POSITION  
 KE I AT ON IN of place.  
 KE IN POSSESSION of WITH  
 at a different time  
 for another purpose.

> EN+ VI- RON to encircle Surround.  
 OLD FR EN+ VI- RONNER TO Surround.  
 from EN+ VI- RON A CIRCLE  
 from VI- RER TO TURN  
 MAORI WI- NI- WINI DREAD TERROR  
 RON GO TE KA A MOLE, BELOW WATER TO PROTECT  
 WI R- I BORE TWIST A LOCK [PLACE]  
 ROMI STRANGLE in WRESTLING  
 WHAKA WI R- I TWIST RING  
 WI R- I flock SHOAL of EEL'S  
 WI - TA SOUTH WIND with RAIN  
 RONGO HEAR [to COLD and WET  
 WHI R- I TWIST PLAIT plaited hem  
 RON GOWAHA MUZZLE  
 WHI - O WHISTLE  
 WHAKA WHI R- I Decimate an Enemy by  
 picking them off one by one.  
 RON- A BE CAUGHT IN A SNARE  
 WHI R- I - RUA LARGE BASKET  
 WHI - TI (OHAI) SHINE UPON  
 WHI - U BE GATHERED TOGETHER  
 WHI- WHI WIND AROUND WPAR ROUND  
 RON- A BIND ENCIRCLE  
 WHI R- O ATUA of SICKNESS DEATH  
 WHAKA RONGA NOISE [DARKNESS]

341 SK POU  
= SK  
I from  
II VEDIC  
from

DHI RA  
DHI RA  
DHA RAY ATI  
DHI RA  
DIDH ETI

combining in meaning  
FIRM  
WISE

DHA RA KA

1 Bearing one who holds or possess  
2 ONE WHO KNOWS or Remembers

DHA RA NA

wearing in MĀLĀ. Maintaining  
sustaining keeping up  
Bearing in mind Remembering  
[Remembrance]

TI - A

take a vigorous stroke in paddling  
stick in drive in [a canoe]  
overcome esp of emotion's

TI

TI A

persistence

TI E

Abundance. plenty

TI EKE

measure set off layout esp of  
ground plane of a house.

TIH - A - HA

SEARCH for

TIH - E

Stitch bird

TI KA

MEANING PURPOSE AUTHORITY / JUST CORRECT

TIH OI

divergent threads in AHO of a cloak.  
the Best varieties of glass.

TIH - ORE

RA - KA  
TAU RA

agile adept  
TEACHER PUPIL

TAH - U

food plenty

TAH - U RI

turn to set to work.

RA HE

STOCKADE FENCED

RA NEA

Avenge a Death

PA RA

Courage.

RAJA

familiar forcibly

SARITA

TIA

as a cleared space in bush  
for hunting



PAU	E	KO	DI	LIMITED TO ONE POINT
MAORI	PĀ	E	KO	IDLE
WHAKA	PĀ	E	KO	INDULGE IN GLOOMY [THOUGHTS]
			TI	TI SHINE UPON
		RE	TI	TOBOGGAN BOARD
			TI	MATA DART SPEAR
			TI	MATA BEEIN
			TI	MO PECK as a BIRD
			TI	KO EVACUATE the BOWL'S
			TI	KOKO take up with a SHOVEL
P			TI	KO KE HIEN UP IN the HEAVEN'S
PALI	E	—	—	KO-DI LIMITED TO ONE POINT
MAORI	E	—	TI	RECOIL SHRINK
				= VOCATIVE Ō to call attention to
			TI	HO KA STICK IN
PALI	E	—	—	— KA ONE SINGLE with or without contrast to 2 or
MAORI				KA-U alone per se. [More]
PALI	E	KA	—	SO SINGLY ONE BY ONE together on one side
MĀORI		- O	TI	FINISHED
		KO	KE	ALONE SOLITARY
		KO	TA HI	UNIFY make ONE
		KŌ		Digging Stick
			TI	HI SUMMIT TOP PEAK
			TI	HO POINT
			TI- KA	KEEPING A DIRECT COURSE
			TI- KA- NEA	CUSTOM RULE PLAN
			TI- KA RO	PICK OUT da HOLE
			TI- NA	CONSTIPATED
			TI- NA NA	MAIN PART of ANYTHING
WHAKA	—	TI- NA		Confine put under Restraint
	E			IF WHEN
	E	A		Reappear as Moon at New Moon, RISE of Heavenly Bodies
	E- HU			appearance form,
	E- WE			Land of one's Birth Mother WOMB

SK 7	A N	KIN		POSSESSING A "HOOK,
Māori		KIN A		See. Sea Egg
	ANG	-A		Aspect
		KIN -1		NIP PINCH ACRID PUNCENT
WHAKA		KIN -1		WINK the EYE as a SECRET
		KIN -0		Evil bad ugly HATE [SIGN
		KIN -0		ill treat badly behaved.
		KIN -A	WHIA	an ILLNESS accompanied by COLD SHIVERING [ie a HOOK,
		KIN	IKINI	A KILT made of STRIPS of FLAX EACH STRIP HAVING ALTERNATE PORTIONS DRESSED AND the REST LEFT TO CURL UP
	TA	KI	TAKI	PROVOKE AVENGE
	TA	KI		TOW .. WITH A LINE FROM the SHORE CHALLENGE
SK 9	AJ			TO DRIVE PROPEL THROW
from	VI			CAST CAST
	AJ	ATI		
Desid	AJ	I-JI	SHATI	TO BE DESIROUS of DRIVING
Māori	A			DRIVE URGE COMPELL
	AI			COPULATE
		i		BE STIRRED of FEELINGS BY REASON OF FOR ] [WANT OF ]
		AT I	-ATI	DRIVE AWAY EXPOLL
		HĀ	HĀ	SHOUT AT TO DRIVE AWAY as far as until i then
	A			RUSHING STREAM
		I-A		ESSENTIAL FORCE
		I-HI		LIFE PRINCIPLE
		I-RA		'MOTION
SK		RA		
Māori		RA	NEA	SET IN MOTION
		HA	E-RE	Come go become.
		HĀ		Breath Breathe

AUST-	CA	J-U-	PUT	MELELUCA LEUCADENDRON WHITEFLOW TREE
from MALAY AND MĀORI	KAY	-U-	+ PUTEH	TREE WHITE TREE
	RAKA	-U		PUTAHI LONG-CLOUD'S STRATA PŪTERE STRANGER TEA WHITE PU-A-HEIRI SNOW PU-A-HO INTENSELY WHITE
	KO	RA-	PU	SHINE
POM	COW	PAT		A SINGLE DROPPING of [COW DUNG]
MĀORI		PAT	APATA	DROP DRIP
		PAT	-A	DROP
		PA-	RANEA	Secretment
PALI of PASS		PĀT	ETI	causative of PAT. TO REMOVE
MĀORI		PĀT	IYATI	BRING TO FALL
		PAT	A	DROP as RAIN DRIP DROP
PALI 461 from	PĀ	NA	KA	A LIVING BEING ENDOWED WITH THE BREATH of LIFE
>	PĀ	NA	SAP <sup>o</sup>	WITH LIFE CONTAINING LIVING BREATH of LIFE [CREATURES]
VED	PRA	NA		
>	PĀ	NA	NA	BREATHING
from MĀORI	PĀ	NA		
	PĀ			Be Connected with Touch BLOW AS the WIND
WHAKA	PĀ	KA	NEA	YOUNGEST CHILD IN A FAMILY COITUS [A BODY WIND DRIVEN]
	PĀ			NA E NAE FAILING of BREATH NA U Come go BREATHS TAKE BREATH
		NGĀ		" " " "
		NA		
WHAKAPA	PA	RANEA		GENERATION Series of layers CONTINUANCE of STATE or CONDITION
		A NA		
		KAI	AO-	ALIVE LIVING

	AR + ROW		thin long pointed weapon shot from a Bow (i.e. ARROW) Anything Resembling an arrow in SHAPE FUNCTION or SPEED
OLD ING	AR WE		
OLD NORSE	OR		
LAT	AR CUS		BOW
MAJOR)	AR - A - H ANGA		ACT of LEADING
	AR - A - AR - A		RISING of a BODY of MEN for the
	ARE RO		TONGUE [WAR DANCE
	AR - A - TAKI		LEAD CONDUCT POINT OUT SEEK
	AR AWA		a species of shark.
	AR A WHITI		SPRING START as in Resurgence [to a Command]
WHAKA	AR E NGA		POINT of a WEAPON
	AR E		ARCH of CLOUDS
	AR E ARE		arched Rounded SHARP
	AR A		Erect Marauding band Hostile party
	AR E ARE		PROJECTING SHARP light of Rain = SIC RAIN as the WEAPONS of the SKY RUDRA'S see.
	ARE RO		TONGUE
	ARE RO - WHE - RO		the FIGHTING MEN of A CLAN
Asim	AR - WE		anything Resembling an arrow in FUNCTION or SPEED
WHAKA	AR - I		BARE as a TRUNK WITHOUT
	AR - O - RANGI		Straight Direct [BRANCHES]
	AR - U		FOLLOW PERSUE
	RO - REA		TIDAL BORE
#	RO RO WAI		a weapon Similar to a TAIAPA
	RO U		A LONG STICK used to draw contents out of a Vessel ITO See
	RO TARI		YOUNG FERN ROOT UNFIT TO DIE ie THIN not matured [stick like]



> EN+VEN-OM

MAKE POISONOUS, FILL WITH POISON FILL WITH MALICE AND BITTERNESS

MAFORA

WEN -E -WENE

ANUS

WEN -E

HATE ENVY

WEN -E -WENE

DISPUTE

WHA

WHE -WHA WHE

BUSYBODY MEDDLER

WHE -WHE

BOIL ABCESS

WHE -I

QUARREL ENEMY

VERY OLD PERSON

WHE -KE RE

VERY DARK

WHE KO

Become Black

WHE KOKI

MAGGOT

WHE NAKO

STEAL

WHE NAKO

BROOD OVER YEARN

WHE NGET

QUARREL SOME RESENTFUL

Note

WHE NEO KI

SOMETHING CONNECTED WITH TATOOING

WHE O

MOAN GROAN

WHE - ORI DISEASED ILL

ac

EAL+ DOR+MAN

an official appointed by the KING who was responsible for law i ORDER and for leading his FYRO IN BATTLE

MAFORA

AR - I KI

CHIEF LEADER

WHAIPA

AR - A

MARAUDING BAND ENEMY

TOR -E -KAI -HURUHURU YOUNG WARRIOR

TOR -E WARLIKE/ERECT PENIS

MAN -U PERSON HELD IN HIGH

NOBLEMAN [ESTEEM

O/A change.

de

EARL

OLD ING

EORL

OLD NORSE

JARL

MAFORA

AR I KI

LEADER CHIEF ITO

EA

BE AVENGED be performed

[asa Religious Rite

> EX+HORT TO URGE PERSUADE  
ADVISE STRONGLY

LATIN EX HORTĀRI  
from HORTĀRI ] TO URGE

MĀORI 140 HO TA PRESS ON  
HO TA PERSIST  
HOR-U YELL in a WAR DANCE  
HOT A HOTA URGE ON HASTEN  
HOT O BEGIN START  
HO TO JOIN  
HO TU DESIRE EARNESTLY ]  
[ PANT ]

HOR-O-PŪ Genuine Staunch  
HOR-O HOROPE Eat greedily  
HOR-O KUKŪ RELUCTANT  
HOR-O FLEE ESCAPE QUICK  
HOR-O-HORO PROVOKE CHALLENGE  
HŌRIRI Energetic  
HOR-I Speak falsely  
HOR-E-TITI FIERCE TRUCULENT

Note

WHAKA

HOR-E NOT  
HO NO Be on the POINT of  
proceed to do go on.

TA HO KA AFFECT A PERSON BY A CHARM

Note

HO KI RUA Doubtful vacillating  
TA RI wait expect  
HO AKE Go on to some place  
connected with the speaker  
TA E Come go Reach arrive  
Touch of feelings  
TA Beat with a stick  
HŌ Shout  
HO A PLAN ARRANGE  
plan of a House.  
Ā HOR-E NOT!  
A HORANGI A TEACHER of HIGH STANDING  
RIRI BATTLE QUARREL  
TA HO A THROW

LATIN EX PUR EĀ RE TO CLEAN OUT  
from PUR EĀ RE TO PURIFY

MARĀE PŪ PĀ ERUCTATE  
PU AROA a Sacred place.  
PU HA CHANT  
PU HI VIREIN WIND see.  
PU NA Ancestor

SEE TA PUR -E A CEREMONY TO REMOVE TĀPU  
TA PU CEREMONIAL RESTRICTION  
TA PUR ANGA a Raised platform in a  
MARĀE for a CHIEF E  
[RECLINE]

PUR -Ā - KĀU Ceremonies of making &  
launching a canoe.

PUR -E CEREMONY TO REMOVE  
TĀPU  
the UMU in which food was  
cooked as part of PURE RITES

PUR EI REI the STUMP and ROOTS  
TORN OUT BY the WIND

HA PUR -1 SACRED ANCIENT KNOWLEDGE  
- NEFA PRACTICE HABIT fashion  
NEFA RI greatness power  
NEFA R -U obstruction in nose of a  
new born child

NEFA RA HU WAR DANCE (SĀSĀHUA)  
ITO

NEFA KI Clear off weeds cultivate  
avenge [purify] [plant]

WHA KA NEFA KĀ off things to an ATUA  
NEFA IO Disassemble make believe?  
[sounds like preacher gabble]!

NEFA HĀU Dance ITO as Religious action!



SESK		RU	H-A	ITO	V/O	17
GREEK	PO	LO	S			PLOUGHED FIELD
SKLAV.	PO	L	SKA			
MAORI	PŌ					SEASON
		RO	H-E			BOUNDARY ENCLOSE SET
	PŌ	AHA				OPEN [Bounds to
	PO	KA				DIE OUT
	PO	KA	POKA			PLANT IN HOLES BEEIN
	PO	KE				WORK at in CREWS [TO PLANT]
-	PŌ	PŌ				AT SOME future TIME
A	PO					heap up stacks pile
						gather Together
A	PO	APO				COLLECT PUT INTO A HEAP
HA	PO	KI				Covered pit for storing POTATOES
HA	PO	RI				Section of a Clan FAMILY
=	PO	RI				People dependants
	PŌ	KIHI				SHOOT BEEIN TO GROW
	PO	NA				Greens Vegetable's
	PO	NO				ABUNDANT means chattels
						be accomplished be effected
	PO	NEI				a variety of KŪMARA
	PŌPŌ	RO A				Long period of Time
	POK	R ANEA				a VARIETY of POTATO
	PO	TI				Angle corner
	PO	POTI				Surround.
	PO	U				SUPPORT SUSTAINANCES
						Establish place.
		RO	NEO			ATUA of AGRICULTURE
	TA	RO				Colocasia > WETFIELD
		RO	MI			PLUNDER
RE	PO					Swamp re TARO field
Readas		RA	WA			property ITO see.
	PO	A				FOOD
		RO	ANEA			passage of time continuation
		RO	H-I			Screen with Bushe's
		RO	KIROKI			PRESERVE HUSBAND
						STORE COLLECTION of ARTICLES
		RO	KIHAU			Established peace.
		RO	PI			PERSON
		RO	TO			the INSIDE in within

LATIN PEL LIS SKIN

Māori PER-E-KI - ? see KINO, TONA PER-  
KI RI SKIN  
PE HA SKIN  
PER-U fullness about the eyes  
& lips when a person is  
DOE angry

OR LATIN FEL LŌ VILLAIN  
ing FELL cruel FIERCE  
R1 P1 cut gash.  
R1 O WRINKLED  
R1 NEA Hand.  
R1 H-A NIT  
PARIHI R1 H1 SKUL ? TA MAKO ?  
MI RI RUB STROKE SMEAR

LATIN PER RE TO BEAR  
Māori PER-U fullness about the eyes and  
lips when a person is angry,

RE-RE BE BORN BE PLANTED  
RE-A Spring up grow [FALL GROW]  
RE-HE WRINKLE  
RE-HU Covered with fine Dust  
RE-KA Sweet palatable  
RE-KO white HAIR WHITE CAPE  
RE-MU TAIL FEATHERS of a BIRD  
RE-NEA fill up as a Spring  
RE-O VOICE FORM of WORDS  
RE-PA Belly of a shark is oil of.  
RE-PA BE WORN as a garment  
RE-PE DOWRY WEDDING FEAST

PA RE Band for the hair WREATH  
PE KE RIKI LICE [TOKNOT Carved Slab]  
PE KE POHO first born CHILD [over a Door]  
PA RE MATA Return Feast  
PE KE TUA SUPPLEMENTARY LOAD CARRIED ON  
# PE ROE of FISH [the BACK]  
PE KE RANGI outer fence of a PĀ NOT TOUCHING the  
PE I EARTH [GROUND  
PE KA FERN ROOT

LATIN	PE	DI	CA	FETTER
IM -	PE	DI	RE	TO HINDER
MĀORI			RE 1	BOUNDARY
MĀORI	PE	TI		HEAP UP
	PE	-	RO	DOG
	PE	PE		STUMBLE HESITATE SLIP
	PE	O	PEO	SLIPPERY
	PE	RU	A	A DECOY PARROT
	PE	U		part of a Bird Snare.
	PE	WA		the PERCH of a BIRDSNARE
		TI	NIA	CONSTIPATED BEIN SEVERE
		TI	MOHU	ASTHMA [LABOUR]
LATIN	FET	+IO		NAUSEOUS SMELL
	FET	ERE		TO STINK
MĀORI	PE	NO	PENO	STINKING OFFENSIVE
		TI	KOTIKO	DIARRHOEA
	PE	RA		Decomposing flesh corpse.
	PE	RO		DOG
?	*	PET-	1	BLECHNUM DISCOLOR
	*	PET-	AKO 1	ASPLENUM FALCATUM
	*	PET-	AKO 2	RAURIKI
	*	PET-	AKO 3	PĀRAHARAHĀ
		PET-	A - PETA	RAE'S
		PET-	ETA	a univalve mollusc
		PE	TI	JELLY FISH
			RE RE	BE BORN!
		TI	ARE	'SCENT,
		PE	RU	plants preparations used a } [SCENT]
		TIT	O - WĒRA	prepare by cooking
SEE MĀORI	PORO	WHĪTA	CIRCLE + TANE	see [re SMELL]
GOTH	BLO	TAN		TO WORSHIP
MĀORI	POR	RO	HETE	Some SUPERNATURAL BEING
"	POR	RA	E	ANNOINT [POROWHĪTA CIRCLE] fig
"		TAN	E	MAHUTA i other 70 names of see.
See SK	TA	NE		TO DIRECT one's way SHINE OVER }
SKUBS	TAN	YĀ	TU	THUNDER [perform a ceremony]
MĀORI	TA	KI		RECITE
	POU			a form of KARAKIŌ
	POU	POU		Support Susterance

LATIN MIAORA	FLĀ PĀ PĀR - A PĀR - A - AWA RĀ	RE  KI AWA	TO BLOW BLOW AS WIND LAND WIND GALE TEMPEST SAIL
	PA RE  RE  RĀ	RA  RE  RĀ	N W WIND  BE CARRIED on the WIND SAIL  SAIL
	WA HA WHA	HA RAU	SHEET of a SAIL VOYAGE
> OHGER OLD NOSE MIAORA	FLI FLU FLO PIR	GH HT TTI E - RE	See AERO FLOT / FLY / SWIM / SEA FLEECE LINE that HAS LEFT [ THE NEST ]
	PA - RI POR - OTI POR - EWA POR - IA  POR ETE POR ETERETE WHI - O - RAU WHI - O WHIR - I WHIR - INGA WHIR - OIA RI AKI RI RIPI RI POI RI RE RIRE RU NGA	RAU  AKOHU    A TAU     U	MIGRATE of BIRD'S WING of a BIRD A FOREST BIRD a fabulous Bird a Ring on the leg of a [ Captive Bird ] parakeet a species of DUCK BLUE DUCK FLOCK of Certain Birds GREY WARBLER DOVE PRION [ DOVE PETREL ] lift up Raise skim along the Surface as go travel [ SEA BIRDS ] Grey Warbler UP UPWARDS ABOVE FEEDING GROUNDS of BIRD'S HOVER SOAR PIOBEON
WAHKA	RU - A RU PE	TI U	



SK515 DHĀ RĀ #  
√2 DHĀV

MAREIN SHARP EDGE 21  
RIM BLADE espec of sword/Knife  
fig to FLAME da FIRE  
EDGE da MOUNTAIN FENCE  
HIGHEST POINT SUMMIT  
FENCE or EDGE da GARDEN  
EDGE

AMHARIK  
MĀPORA

DAR  
TAR - E-MU

LOWER EDGE da CULTIVATION

TAR - A-KINI

HOLD BY the POINT

TAR - A-MEA

SPEAR GRASS

TAR - A-WAI

unevenness in the HORIZON  
HORIZON [LINE at SEA]

TAR - A-WĀHA

BANK da RIVER

TARA

PEAK da MT POINT

TARA MUTU

FIN da FISH [SUMMIT]

TARA

SIDE WALL da HOUSE

TĀR - AI

DRESS TIMBER with an ADZE

TA

TAR - A

FENCE

TĀ TĀ

FENCE

TĀ EPA

FENCE enclose in a fence

TAH - U

SET ON FIRE

RA - TĀ

RATA SHARP CUTTING

#

TAH - A

SIDE MARGIN EDGE [RED HOT]

RAI HE

FENCED

MĀ RA

GARDEN

SK515 DHĀ RA

DEEP PLACE

MĀPORA

RA RO

UNDERWORLD

[SK 2]

TAH ERE

Rest of SNOW on a MOUNTAIN

TAH OE

SWIM

SK2

DHĀ RA

STREAM GUSH

√ DHĀV

> DHĀ RĀ

Sacred Bathing place. Stream

TAH - OE

SWIM [current of water]

> DHĀ RĀ

DEEP PLACE

MĀPORA

TAU

Come to anchor

TAHA TAHA

Steep Bank da River

TAHA KUPU

high water Line

TAHA RANGI

HORIZON

TAH - E - KE

WATERFAL RAPID'S

XX

TAH - UA

DRESS TIMBER WITH A TOKI

TAH - O - KA

SCREEN FROM WIND

SK368	GO	LA		A BALL celestial globe.
MAORI	MA	RA	MA	MOON
		RA		SUN
SK	GO	LA	KA	BALL or GLOBE
MAORI		RA	KA	UMA TOHI MOON or 18 <sup>th</sup> DAY
	ATA	RA	U	MOON MOONLIGHT
	NEO	NEO		DIMPLE
	NEO	RU		Hangy in LOOP'S
	NEO	TO		HEAD
	NEO	TE		Such the Breast
	NEO	UNGO		wear the hair
				tied up in a KNOT at the
				[fore head]
PU	NEO	UNEO		wear the hair tied up in a KNOT
RO	NEO	TA KA	WHIU	Emblem of a God used in Battle
RO	NEO	NVI		MOON ON 28 <sup>th</sup> NIGHT
SK	EO			RAY of LIGHT for KNOWLEDGE
=ORO	NEO	NUI		with pred O - sig DEITY
RO	NEO	MAI WHITI		Sacredness [SACREDNESS]
RA	NEO			a Raller on which to move
		RA NEI		GOODS heaven [a canoe]

SK	GAU > GO			RAY of LIGHT = KNOWLEDGE for
SK369	GA' U RA			REDDISH YELLOWISH WHITE
				SHINING BRILLIANT MOON BEAUTIFUL
MAORI		RA	NGA MAIRO	ARMY IN BATTLE
= SK		RA	NA	'COLOR, see. [ARRAY]
MAORI	NGA RIRI			LOVE
	NGA-RU			WAVE of the SEA [as WHITE]

	MA	-	RA	MA MOON RA SUN
			RA TA	Red flowers of.
			RA URA-HA	applied to KOWHAI when
=	RA	U	RA-HA	[bursting into Bloom]
			HA E	POLLEN of flowers
			HA E ATA	DAWN
		U	RA-NGA	GLOW of SUNRISE or SUNSET
		U	RE	Red glowing
SK			RA NA	as 'COLOR, ie Battle 170 See



SK 368

GO PA

COW HERD, PROTECTOR GUARDIAN  
A PARTICULAR CLASS of PLANTS

MAORO

RO NGO Ā

APPLY MEDICINES TO  
Remedy against sickness or Death  
Preserve take care of.

SK

GO PA NA  
✓ EU P  
GO PA YA

guarding protecting  
PRESERVATION  
GUARD PROTECT [asa COWHERD]  
PRESERVE CONCEAL

MAORO

RO NEO MAI WHITI SACREDNESS  
PA RI ABUNDANCE

O - RO NGO  
TAI - E - PA  
RO NEO

with O - pref = GOD,  
FENCE  
hear obey listen to  
PA PA māb' Elders  
FORTRESS

PA NA 'DRIVE AWAY EXPELL,  
PA PA RI LEGGINGS  
PA NGO RE CHILDREN [ne calves]  
PA NGO RO FULL

RO NEO  
PA RI TO OFFSPRING  
see GOD of AGRICULTURE

SK

GO  
> EAV

RAY of LIGHT fij KNOWLEDGE

NA NE DOG

NEU GHOST  
NEU HA Rage fury

TA

PA TA PA

PA RA KIRI inner FENCED a PA  
set found words 'prayer, for  
PLANTING KUMARA

TA

PA TA KA  
PA RE NGA

food store  
DOG MUZZLE!  
tie up Secure

TA

PA TU

THATCH COVER a ROOF ne  
PA RA COURAGE [protection]

PA RE KURA BATTLE  
PA RE RE FOOD  
PA RE PROTECTION  
PA RE PARE Defensive prayer,  
Breastwork in a FORTIFICATION



SK367	S	PAR SA	TOUCHING CONTACT
✓	S	PRI S	FEELING SENSATION PAIN
		HĀ	TASTE FLAVOUR SHELL [JEALOUSY]
		HA-E	CAUSE PAIN ENVY JEALOUSY
		HA NI	WEAPON [ENVY]
		PARA HAKO	PURGE FROM ONE'S MIND
		PARA WERA	SOUTH WIND [COLD]
		PARA HEA	VELY APPEARANCE
		PARA AWA	GALE SW WIND
PAL 80		AVA	= DOWN IN CONNECTION WITH VERBS
	P1	TARI INCE	[d] EMOTION
		PAR A	BLOOD RELATIVE'S
		PAR ANEA	BE OVER COME WITH SLEEP
		PAR E MATA	REVENGE
		PAR U	VOID EXCREMENT
WHAKA	WHAR		PRESS TOUCH see SA <sup>2</sup>
		PAR-O-HI	RELAXED
		PAR-E-KARAKA	PLEASANT PLEASED
	WHAR	AKI	FESTER SORE
	WHAR	E	HOUSE PEOPLE IN A HOUSE
	WHAR	E TANEA	CONNECTION BY MARRIAGE
	WHAR	O	ABUSE SCOLD
	WHA	-RITE	see RITE ?
	Ā	WĀ	GALE STORM
	P1	E	DESIRE
	P1	PIRI	JOIN BATTLE CLING TOGETHER
		RIRI	ANGER BATTLE QUARREL
		RI H-A	NIT
		PIR O	VICTORY in a game PUTRID STINKING consider offensive or STINKING.
		PIR OIRGI	DISTRACTION
		PĀ	TOUCH COITUS BE CONNECTED
SK1111	SA		connected to SAHA/SAM/SAMA = JUNCTION
MĀPĀ	HĀ	KUI	CONJUNCTION POSSESSION WITH
	HANA		TOGETHER or ALONG WITH
	HANOKO		ACCOMPANIED BY ADDED TO
	HA	RI	HAVING POSSESSIVE CONTAINING
	ITO		HAVING the SAME
SK1117	SA	KĀ	HE THAT MAN SHE THAT WOMAN APPLIED TO the INTELLECT

P	CI	CHO!		
SK401	CE	CE D		BE QUIET [TO DOOR]
MAERA	KE	KE		REFRAIN from SPEAKING [SULK]
SK402	CE	SAT		MOVE LIMBS BUSY STRIVE
	CE	SATA		MOVING,
	CE	SH TAKA		MAKING EFFORT EXERTION
	CE	SH TITA		SET IN MOTION
SK401	CE	K R I YA		ACTIVE INDUSTrious
	✓	KRI	intens	
	CE	T A KA		SERVANT
MAERA	KE	RE		TOY FIGURE whose LIMBS are moved by strings
	KE	-RI		DIG [as a SERVANT see]
	KE	-RE U		shake quiver
	KE	T U		Remove earth etc
	KE	U		TRIGGER of a GUN
	KE	U KEU		MOVE ONESELF
WHAKA	KE	U KEU		SHAKE DISTURB
		TAKA		PREPARE DIRECTOR chief
	KE	U A GA		BE MOVED
	KE	I		at in on of PLACE
	KE	HA		TO after verbs of MOTION
		T A KA RO		FLY
	RIR	T A KA RO		WRESTLE PUNY SPOT
	TI	- T I TA - I		PRACTISE the USE of WEAPONS
				person standing in a CANOE encourages the PADDLER'S BY SONG [COX]
		TI TA - RI		Scatter about distribute
SK400	CU	M B		FACE
MAERA	KU	M - I	KUMI	BEARD
SK400	CU	R		CORRAYATI TO CAUSE TO DISAPPEAR
MAERA	KU	R - A		REMOVE Lice from HAIR [TO ROB DOE]
	KU	R - I		
	KU	R - A - T O P U N I		AMBUSCADE
	KU	R - U - K I		VIOLENT

THE FIJIAN LANGUAGE SHOULD BE INCLUDED - 26

B = MB D = NO q = NG + G in finger g oo g in FINGER  
 Cao TH in FATHER

Notes

FIJI MA TA I SMART  
 SK MA TA FUT d MI/ME/MA MEASURE  
 JUDEE KNOW PERCIEVE ITO

SAMON MA TA I Superlative  
 SK TA MA EXPLAIN ELUCIDATE

MĀORI MĀ ORI d Dignified Aspect  
 A MA RU MIND  
 SK MA NA VA wandering around

FIJ GA DE GO  
 SK GA

MĀORI NGA RE Send message  
 NGA HU HUNT with Dog's

FIJI I KA FISH  
 BU RE SLEEPIN HOUSE [MĀORI WHATA PUAROA?]  
 VA TU STONE/WHATU [PUA SMOKY

MA RA MA WOMAN  
 NA NOA YESTERDAY

VU NI KAU TREE  
 MAORI RA KAU TREE  
 NI KAU PALM TREE [NZ]

FIJI VA LE HOUSE  
 FIJI CA KA CA KA WORK = THAKA

SK THA ABIDE CONTINUE TO EXIST LIVE  
 PALI KA ROTI FORM BUILD [MĀORI KARO/KAINEA TO

GO NE CHILD [MĀORI NENEKARA]  
 MĀORI NGO - RE CHILD

FIJI KA NA EAT [SKĀ-NANOĀ ENJOYMENT]  
 MĀORI KA

NA Satisfied  
 = NGA Satisfied

FIJI TA GA NE MALE G = NG pronunciation  
 MĀORI TA NEA TA MAN

SK TA TA NE ITS See  
 MĀORI NEĀ I Clan profuse

TA NE RI LOOK FIERCE or SAVAGE  
 NE HUSBAND

MA NU BIRD = FIJI MANU MANU  
 TU RA NEA MAN RANEA Body of Men ITO see