

**343**

**VAHYA**  
**[FOREIGN]**

**FILIP FALETOLU**  
**KAWATIRI**  
**O MAUI TE WAKA**  
**AOTEAROA**

# LUBLIN

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Lublin** [<sup>i</sup>ˈlublɨn] (Latin: *Lublinum*; English: /ˈlʌblɪn/) is the ninth largest city in Poland and the second largest city of Lesser Poland. It is the capital and the center of Lublin Voivodeship (*province*) with a population of 349,103 (March 2011). Lublin is the largest Polish city east of the Vistula River, and is located approximately 170 kilometres (106 miles) to the southeast of Warsaw by road.

One of the events that greatly contributed to the city's development was the Polish-Lithuanian Union of Krewa in 1385. Lublin thrived as a centre of trade and commerce due to its strategic location on the route between Vilnius and Kraków; the inhabitants also had the privilege of free trade in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The Lublin Parliament session of 1569 led to the creation of a real union between the Crown of the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, thus creating the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Lublin also witnessed the early stages of Reformation in the 16th century. A Calvinist congregation was founded and certain groups of radical Arians also appeared in the city, making it an important global centre of Arianism. At the turn of the centuries, Lublin was also recognized for hosting a number of outstanding poets, writers and historians of the epoch.<sup>[2]</sup>

Until the partitions at the end of the 18th century, Lublin was a royal city of the Crown Kingdom of Poland. Its delegates and nobles had the right to participate in the Royal Election. In 1578 Lublin was chosen as the seat of the Crown Tribunal, the highest appeal court in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and for centuries the city has been flourishing as a centre of culture and higher learning, together with Kraków, Warsaw, Poznań and Lwów.

Although Lublin was not spared from severe destruction during World War II, its picturesque and historical Old Town has been preserved. The district is one of Poland's official national Historic Monuments (*Pomnik historii*), as designated May 16, 2007, and tracked by the National Heritage Board of Poland.<sup>[3]</sup>

The city is viewed as an attractive location for foreign investment and the analytical Financial Times Group has found Lublin to be one of the best cities for business in Poland.<sup>[4]</sup> The Foreign direct investment ranking (FDI) placed Lublin second among larger Polish cities in the Cost-effectiveness category. Lublin is also noted for its green spaces and a high standard of living.<sup>[5]</sup>

## Contents

- 1 History
- 2 Climate
- 3 Population
- 4 Economy
- 5 Transport
- 6 Culture and tourism
- 7 European Capital of Culture
- 8 Education
- 9 Sports
- 10 Politics
- 11 International relations
- 12 Gallery
- 13 Notable residents
- 14 See also
- 15 References
- 16 External links

## History

Archaeological finds indicate a long presence of cultures in the area. A complex of settlements started to develop on the future site of Lublin and in its environs in the 6th-7th centuries. Remains of settlements dating back to the 6th century were

## Lublin



Left to right: Panorama of the Old Town · Mannerist tenements · Lublin Castle · General view of Lublin · Market Square · Parish Square - *Plac Po Farze*



Flag



Coat of arms

Motto: Fidelitatem et Constantinam (in Latin)  
Wiernością i Stałością (in Polish)<sup>[1]</sup>



Coordinates: 51°14′53″N 22°34′13″E﻿ / ﻿51.24806°N 22.57028°E﻿ / 51.24806; 22.57028

Country	Poland
Voivodeship	Lublin
County	<i>city county</i>
Established	before 12th century
Town rights	1317
Government <span></span>	
<span> </span> • <span> </span> Mayor	Krzysztof Żuk
Area <span></span>	
<span> </span> • <span> </span> City	147 <span> </span> km <sup>2</sup> (57 <span> </span> sq <span> </span> mi)
Population <span>(2009)</span>	
<span> </span> • <span> </span> City	349,103
<span> </span> • <span> </span> Density	2,400/km <sup>2</sup> (6,200/sq <span> </span> mi)
<span> </span> • <span> </span> Metro	664,000

discovered in the center of today's Lublin on Czwartek ("Thursday") Hill. The next period of the early Middle Ages was marked by intensification of habitation, particularly in the areas along river valleys. The settlements at the time were centered around the stronghold on Old Town Hill, which was likely one of the main centers of Lendians tribe. When the tribal stronghold was destroyed in the 10th century, the center shifted to the north-east, to a new stronghold above Czechówka valley, and after the mid-12th century to Castle Hill. At least two churches are presumed to have existed in Lublin in the early medieval period. One of them was most probably erected on Czwartek Hill during the rule of Casimir the Restorer in the 11th century.<sup>[6]</sup> The castle became the seat of a Castellan, first mentioned in historical sources from 1224, but quite possibly present from the start of the 12th or even 10th century. The oldest historical document mentioning Lublin dates from 1198, so the name must have come into general use some time earlier.<sup>[6]</sup>

<b>Time zone</b>	CET (UTC+1)
<b>• Summer (DST)</b>	CEST (UTC+2)
<b>Postal code</b>	20-001 to 20-999
<b>Area code(s)</b>	+48 81
<b>Car plates</b>	LU
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.um.lublin.pl/">http://www.um.lublin.pl/</a> <a href="http://www.lublin.eu/en">http://www.lublin.eu/en</a>

The location of Lublin at the eastern borders of the Polish lands gave it military significance. During the first half of the 13th century, Lublin was a target of attacks by Mongols, Ruthenians and Lithuanians, which resulted in its destruction.<sup>[6]</sup> It was also ruled by Kingdom of Galicia–Volhynia between 1289 and 1302.<sup>[6]</sup> Lublin was founded as a town by Władysław I the Elbow-high or between 1258 and 1279 during the rule of prince Bolesław V the Chaste.<sup>[6]</sup> Casimir III the Great, appreciating the site's strategic importance, built a masonry castle in 1341 and encircled the city with defensive walls.<sup>[7]</sup> From 1326, if not earlier, the stronghold on Castle Hill included a chapel in honor of the Holy Trinity. A stone church dated to the years 1335-1370 exists to this day.<sup>[6]</sup>

## Jagiellonian Poland



Neogothic façade of Lublin Castle



Castle courtyard with a fortified keep

In 1392, the city received an important trade privilege from king Władysław II Jagiełło, and with the coming of the peace between Poland and Lithuania developed into a trade centre, handling a large portion of commerce between the two countries. In 1474 the area around Lublin was carved out of Sandomierz Voivodeship and combined to form the Lublin Voivodeship, the third voivodeship of Lesser Poland. During the 15th century and 16th century the town grew rapidly. The largest trade fairs of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth were held in Lublin. During the 16th century the noble parliaments (sejm) were held in Lublin several times. On 26 June 1569, one of the most important proclaimed the Union of Lublin, which united Poland and Lithuania. The Lithuanian name for the city is Liublinas. Lublin as one of the most influential cities<sup>[6]</sup> of the state enjoyed voting rights during the royal elections in Poland.

Some of the artists and writers of the 16th century Polish renaissance lived and worked in Lublin, including Sebastian Klonowic and Jan Kochanowski, who died in the city in 1584. In 1578 the Crown Tribunal, the highest court of the Lesser Poland region, was established in Lublin.<sup>[6]</sup>

Since the second half of the 16th century, Protestant Reformation movements devolved in Lublin, and a large congregation of Polish Brethren was present in the city. One of Poland's most important Jewish communities was also established in Lublin around this time.<sup>[6]</sup> Jews established a widely respected yeshiva, Jewish hospital, synagogue, cemetery and education centre (kahal) and built the Grodzka Gate (known as the Jewish Gate) in the historic district. Jews were a vital part of the city's life until the Holocaust, during which they were relocated to the

infamous Lublin Ghetto and ultimately murdered.<sup>[6]</sup>

The yeshiva became a centre of learning of both Talmud and Kabbalah, leading the city to be called "the Jewish Oxford";<sup>[6]</sup> in 1567, the rosh yeshiva (headmaster) received the title of rector from the king along with rights and privileges equal to those of the heads of Polish universities.

In the 17th century, the town declined due to a Russo-Ukrainian invasion in 1655 and a Swedish invasion during the Northern Wars. After the third of the Partitions of Poland in 1795 Lublin was located in the Austrian empire, then since 1809 in the Duchy of Warsaw, and then since 1815 in the Congress Poland under Russian rule. At the beginning of the 19th century new squares, streets and public buildings were built. In 1877 a railway connection to Warsaw and Kovel and Lublin Station were constructed, spurring industrial development. Lublin's population grew from 28,900 in 1873 to 50,150 in 1897 (including 24,000 Jews).<sup>[8]</sup>

Russian rule ended in 1915, when the city was occupied by German and Austro-Hungarian armies. After the defeat of the Central Powers in 1918, the first government of independent Poland operated in Lublin for a short time. In the interwar years, the city continued to modernise and its population grew; important industrial enterprises were established, including the first aviation factory in Poland, the Plage i Laśkiewicz works, later nationalised as the LWS factory. The Catholic University of Lublin was founded in 1918.

## World War II

After the 1939 German and Soviet invasion of Poland the city found itself in the General Government territory controlled by Nazi Germany. The population became a target of severe Nazi repressions focusing on Polish Jews. An attempt to "Germanise" the city led to an influx of the ethnic *Volksdeutsche* increasing the number of German minority from 10–15% in 1939 to 20–25%. Near Lublin, the so-



Union of Lublin, painting by Jan Matejko at the Lublin Museum

called 'reservation' for the Jews was built based on the idea of racial segregation also known as the "Nisko or Lublin Plan".<sup>[9]</sup>

The Jewish population was forced into the newly set Lublin Ghetto near Podzamcze. The city served as headquarters for Operation Reinhardt, the main German effort to exterminate all Jews in occupied Poland. The majority of the ghetto inmates, about 26,000 people, were deported to the Bełżec extermination camp between 17 March and 11 April 1942. The remainder were moved to facilities around the Majdanek concentration camp established at the outskirts of the city. Almost all of Lublin's Jews were murdered during the Holocaust in Poland. After the war, some survivors emerged from hiding with the Christian rescuers or returned from the Soviet Union, and reestablished a small Jewish community in the city, but their numbers were insignificant. Most left Poland for Israel and the West.<sup>[10]</sup>

On 24 July 1944, the city was taken by the Soviet Army and became the temporary headquarters of the Soviet-controlled communist Polish Committee of National Liberation established by Joseph Stalin, which was to serve as basis for a puppet government. The capital of new Poland was moved to Warsaw in January 1945 after the Soviet westward offensive.

In the postwar years, Lublin continued to grow, tripling its population and greatly expanding its area. A considerable scientific and research base was established around the newly founded Maria Curie-Skłodowska University. A large Automobile Factory FSC was built in the city.

## Climate

Lublin has a borderline humid continental climate (Köppen *Cfb/Dfb*) with cold, damp winters and warm summers.

## Notable residents [\[ edit \]](#)

- **Biernat z Lublina**, (~1465--1529) Polish poet, fabulist, translator and physician
- **Jacek Bąk**, Polish footballer and captain of Poland during **World Cup 2006**
- **Katarzyna Dolinska**, contestant on Cycle 10 of *America's Next Top Model*, came in 5th place
- **Rabbi Jacob ben Ephraim** (unknown-1648), "The Gaon Rabbi Jacob of Lublin"
- **Rabbi Joshua Falk** (1555–1614), also known as Joshua ben Alexander HaCohen Falk
- **Rabbi Shneur Zalman Fradkin** (1830-1902), "The Toras Chessed"
- **Rabbi Aryeh Tzvi Frumer** (1884-1943), "The Kozhiglover Rav", Holocaust victim
- **Rafał Gan-Ganowicz** (1932-2002), mercenary, journalist, and activist
- **Jacob Glatstein** (1896–1971), literary critic
- **Alter Mojze Goldman** (1909–1988), resistance fighter
- **Rabbi Zadok HaKohen Rabinowitz** (1823-1900)
- **Kitty Hart-Moxon** (1926-), Holocaust survivor
- **Rabbi Moses Isserles** (1520-1572), "Rema"
- **Jozef Ignacy Kraszewski** (1812-1887), **Polish** writer, publisher, historian, journalist, scholar, political activist, painter and author
- **Felix Lembersky** (1913-1970), artist, painter
- **Janusz Lewandowski** (1951-), **MEP**, former minister of privatisation
- **Rabbi Solomon Luria** (1510-1573), "The Maharshal"
- **Wincenty Pol** (1807-1872), poet and geographer
- **Rabbi Jacob Pollak** (1460-1541)
- **Stanisław Kostka Potocki** (1755–1821), Polish nobleman, politician and writer
- **Rabbi Sholom Rokeach** (1781-1855), "Sar Sholom", the first Belzer Rebbe
- **Yitzhak Sadeh** (born Isaac Landsberg; 1890-1952), a founder of the **Israel Defense Forces**
- **Rabbi Shalom Shachna** (unknown-1558)
- **Rabbi Meir Shapiro** (1887-1933), "The Lubliner Rav"
- **Rabbi Joel Sirkis** (1561-1640), also known as Joel ben Samuel Sirkis
- **Henryk Wieniawski** (1835–1880), violinist; born in Lublin
- **Rabbi Yaakov Yitzchak of Lublin** (1745–1815), "The Seer of Lublin"
- **Rabbi Mordecai Yoffe** (1530-1612), "The Levush"
- **Władysław Zmuda**, Polish footballer and four-time World Cup participant
- **Johann Hermann Zukertort**, chess grand master
- **Henio Zytomirski** (1933-1942), Holocaust victim



Great Fire of Lublin (1719)



Cracow Gate in the Old Town is among the most recognisable landmarks of the city.



# Lublin Ghetto

Coordinates: 51°15′11″N 22°34′18″E﻿ / ﻿51.25306°N 22.57167°E﻿ / 51.25306; 22.57167

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Lublin Ghetto** was a World War II ghetto created by Nazi Germany in the city of Lublin on the territory of General Government in occupied Poland.<sup>[1]</sup> The ghetto inmates were mostly Polish Jews, although a number of Roma were also brought in.<sup>[2]</sup> Set up in March 1941, the Lublin Ghetto was one of the first Nazi-era ghettos slated for liquidation during the most deadly phase of the Holocaust in occupied Poland.<sup>[3]</sup> Between mid-March and mid-April 1942 over 30,000 Jews were delivered to their deaths in cattle trucks at the Bełżec extermination camp and additional 4,000 at Majdanek.<sup>[1][4]</sup>

## Lublin Ghetto



Fundesarchiv, Bild 1011019-1229-30  
Foto: HAHN, Johannes | Mai 1941

Two German soldiers in the Lublin Ghetto, May 1941

<b>Also known as</b>	German: <i>Ghetto Lublin</i> or <i>Lublin Reservat</i>
<b>Location</b>	Lublin, German-occupied Poland
<b>Incident type</b>	Imprisonment, forced labor, starvation, exile
<b>Organizations</b>	Nazi SS
<b>Camp</b>	deportations to Belzec extermination camp and Majdanek
<b>Victims</b>	34,000 Polish Jews

## Contents

- 1 History
  - 1.1 Liquidation of the Ghetto
- 2 See also
- 3 References
- 4 External links

## History

Already in 1940, before the actual ghetto was pronounced, the SS and Police Leader Odilo Globocnik (the SS district-commander who also run the Jewish reservation), began to relocate the Lublin Jews further away from his staff headquarters at Spokojna Street,<sup>[5]</sup> and into a new city zone set up for this purpose. Meanwhile, the first 10,000 Jews had been expelled from Lublin to the rural surroundings of the city beginning in early March.<sup>[6]</sup>

The Ghetto, referred to as the Jewish quarter (or *Wohngebiet der Juden*), was formally opened a year later on 24 March 1941. The expulsion and ghettoization of the Jews was decided when the arriving Wehrmacht troops secretly preparing for the attack on the Soviet positions in eastern Poland, needed housing close to the Nazi-Soviet demarcation line.<sup>[6]</sup> The Ghetto, the only one so far in the Lublin district of *Generalgouvernement* in 1941, was located around the area of Podzamcze, from the Grodzka Gate (renamed "Jewish Gate" to mark the boundary between the Jewish and non-Jewish sections of the city) and then along Lubartowska and Unicka streets, to the end of the Franciszkańska Street. Selected members of the prewar political parties such as the Jewish Bund in Poland were imprisoned in the Lublin Castle and continued to carry out their underground activities from there.<sup>[7]</sup> Widely feared collaborator was Szama (Shlomo) Grajer, owner of a Jewish restaurant with a brothel on Kowalska Street.<sup>[8]</sup> Grajer was a Gestapo informer. Dressed like a German official, Grajer summoned to his restaurant a number of wealthy Jews and extracted a ransom of 20,000 zloty from every one of them.<sup>[8]</sup> He also used to hunt for good looking girls starving in the Ghetto for his Nazi brothel, therefore the tight-knit families made sure to hide them from him.<sup>[8]</sup> Grajer had cornered the beautiful daughter of *Judenrat* president Marek Alten, and married her. They were shot dead together, during the final liquidation of Majdan.<sup>[8]</sup>

# Liquidation of the Ghetto

At the time of its founding, the ghetto imprisoned 34,000 Polish Jews,<sup>[1]</sup> and an unknown number of Roma people. Virtually all of them were dead by the war's end. Most of the victims, about 30,000 were deported to the Belzec extermination camp (some of them through the Piaski ghetto) between 17 March and 11 April 1942 by the Reserve Police Battalion 101 from Orpo helped by *Schutzpolizei*.<sup>[9]</sup> The Germans set a daily quota of 1,400 inmates to be deported to their deaths. The other 4,000 people were first moved to the Majdan Tatarski ghetto – a small ghetto established in the suburb of Lublin – and then either killed there during roundups or sent to the nearby KL Lublin/Majdanek concentration camp.<sup>[1]</sup>



Showers (left) and gas chambers (right) at Majdanek

The last of the Ghetto's former residents still in German captivity were executed at Majdanek and Trawniki camps in the Operation Harvest Festival (German: *Aktion Erntefest*) on 3 November 1943.<sup>[10]</sup> At the time of the liquidation of the ghetto, the German propagandist minister, Joseph

Goebbels wrote in his diary, "The procedure is pretty barbaric, and not to be described here more definitely. Not much will remain of the Jews."<sup>[1]</sup>

After liquidating the Lublin Ghetto, German authorities employed a forced labor work force of inmates of Majdanek to demolish and dismantle the area of the former ghetto, including in the nearby village of Wieniawa and the Podzamcze district. In a symbolic event the Maharam's Synagogue (built in the 17th century in honor of Meir Lublin) was blown up with explosives. Several centuries of Jewish culture and society in Lublin have been brought to an end. The Jewish prewar population of 45,000 constituting about a third of the town's total population of 120,000 in 1939 has been eradicated.<sup>[5][10]</sup>

A few individuals managed to escape the liquidation of the Lublin Ghetto and made their way to the Warsaw Ghetto, bringing the news of the Lublin destruction with them.<sup>[1]</sup> The eyewitness evidence convinced some Warsaw Jews that in fact, the Germans were intent on exterminating the whole of the Jewish population in Poland.<sup>[11]</sup> However, others, including head of the Warsaw's Judenrat, Adam Czerniaków, at the time dismissed these reports of mass murders as "exaggerations".<sup>[3]</sup> Only 230 Lublin Jews are known to have survived the German occupation.

## See also

- List of Nazi-era ghettos
- Nisko Plan for Lublin reservation
- Operation Reinhard in occupied Poland
- Henio Zytomirski murdered at the age of 9
- *Gruppenführer* Richard Wendler, the Governor of District Lublin
- Operation Harvest Festival conducted at Majdanek and its subcamps



Odilo Globocnik in 1938, future head of genocidal Operation Reinhard in Lublin



Jewish women in occupied Lublin, September 1939



The German Order Police from Orpo descending to the cellars on a "Jew-hunt", Lublin, December 1940





Main extermination ghettos in occupied Poland marked with stars; death camps, with white on black skulls. Lublin, lower centre

	1	BĀHYA BĀHYE VĀHYA	BEING OUTSIDE NOT BELONGING OUTSIDE the FAMILY NOT BELONGING TO the COUNTRY STRANEE FOREIGN HAVING NOTHING TO DO WITH EXCLUDED from the COMMUNITY EXCLUDED from the CASTE
imp CLP FOR 2399	2	BHID BINDI BHE DATI BHÉT BHITTIKA	DESTROY SPLIT TO OPEN PASS THROUGH (as a PLANET) TO DISUNITE  WALL PARTITION
	3	BHET BHID	Disunited 1 TO
	4	RUPA RUPETI RUPKA TIN	form figure appearance. put into shape. Having shape. collective name for personal termination
	5	BHIKSH	TO BEE WISH for Desire
	6	BHITTI BH1	Cleave Repeatedly TO FEAR
	7	BHARA	Bear Carry.
	8	NI-SANA RUPETI	TO BE ABSORBED IN CLEVER SKILFUL put into shape.



Notes	RUA	WĀHIA	A STAR APPEARING IN	TRAMONTA.
SK730		BAH YA		BEING OUTSIDE (DOOR HOUSE
from		BAH I S		ITD) SITUATED WITHOUT
LESTER LONG				OUTER EXTERIOR not belonging
also written		VĀH YA		TO THE FAMILY OR COUNTRY
M. NOM PL	*	BĀH YĒ		STRANGE FOREIGN
				EXCLUDED from the CASTE
				or COMMUNITY OUTCASTS
				DIVERGENT FROM OPPOSED TO
				CONFLICTING WITH HAVING NOTHING
P/B/V		WAH-O		OUTSIDE [TO DO WITH
		PĀ KE HĀ		COLONIAL see for SKHA
		KE		Strange different
		PAHI		SHIP EXPEDITION TRAVELLER'S
				Temporary camping place
		PAH URE		Came in sight appear
	A	WAI H-O	=	WAI HO = LEAVE
		WĀ		UNENCLOSED INDEFINITE COUNTRY
		PA TUPAIAREHE		THE FAIRY SPRITE MAIEN & GOOD
		PA TANEA		BOUNDARY
WIWI	PI	WA TA WATA		FENCE da PĀ
	-	WA WĀ		INDEFINITE LOCALITY
	A	WA KE		2 DAYS HENCE
		WAH-A		REGION
		WAH-A-PU		MOUTH or BAY da RIVER
		WA ERENGA		Clearing for a cultivation
		WA O		FOREST see VASA 'RETREAT'
		WAH-A ROA		RAT TRAP WITH
		WA RO		ABODE of the DEAD [2 ENTRANCES]
		WAH-INE		WIFE [10 from outside
	*	WAHI YĒ		FIREWOOD
		WA HO		LAND on Coast opposed to SEA
		WA U		BENOISED ABROAD GOSSIP [OUTSIDE]
				OPEN SEA away from LAND
		WAHI		BREAK THROUGH
		WĀHI		place locality taken sent to
				a neighbouring clan for assistance
WHAKA	A	WA MATE		DITCH: OUTSIDE the FENCE da PĀ
		WAI		JAMB da DOORWAY
		WAHA-PU		ELOQUENT
	PI	WA RI		BEAUTIFUL see RUPA

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BHI NAT  
B. I, NDHI  
BHE DATI  
BHE DA  
BHE T

TO SPLIT CLEAVE BREAK CUT  
or REND ASUNDER PIERCE DESTROY  
TO PASS THROUGH (as a planet or Comet)  
TO DISPERSE DARKNESS  
TO OPEN EXPAND DISENTANGLE  
VIOLATE AN ALLIANCE DISENTANGLE  
TO OPEN EXPAND TO LOOSEN  
STOP INTERRUPT TO DISCLOSE  
BETRAY TO disunite set at

MĀCORA

PIN-AKU

A WAR CANOE [VARIANCE]

POA

A

BHE DI

TO DISCRIMINATE DISTINGUISH  
TO be broken or split to be  
opened as HAND or EYE  
TO OVERFLOW (as water)  
TO BE ALTERED or CHANGED  
of MIND TO BE DISTINGUISHED

[SK RUPETI]  
RUPA  
WHAKA

WHA

PE RU  
WHE TURANGI  
WHE NUA  
WHE

FULLNESS of EYES of an ANGRY PERSON  
APPEARING ABOVE the HORIZON  
SET AS HEAVENLY BODIES  
INTERFERE WITH

WAI TI

RELATE RECITE

WAI U

PUT PLACE

PI AU

SUPPORTING [TATTOO MARKS]

PIH -A

GILLS of FISH (pass through in or out)

PIH -A NEA

FULL of SORES

PI EKE

COLD

PI E

DESIRE

PE RA

PUTREFYING FLESH

PE KE RANGI

OUTERMOST FENCE of a PĀ

PEH -I

AMBUSH] [screen barrier

SK737

MĀCORA

BHI TTIKA

WALL PARTITION

PI WATAWATA

FENCE of a PĀ

PIH AO

BREAK WIND

PIH I

CUT SPLIT

PI OI

DRY FIREWOOD PEKA FIREWOOD

PI WARI

BEAUTIFUL

PI

WE KEWEKE THIN IN POOR CONDITION

PI WALWAKA

FANTAIL

PI TARI

INCITE PROVOKE

PI OPIO

STRANGER



Māori	WHE ORI	DISEASED ILL
SK 756	BHE T	BHIO TO BE DISUNITED [as ROEA of ]
SK 757	BHI SHA J	TO ATTACH PLASTER [HEALTH]
prob =	A BHI SA J	<del>SK 757</del>
See SK	ROEA	curving healing sensitive HEALER
Māori	RONGOA	BREAKING UP of HEALTH [SICK] REMEDY
Māori	A WHI TA PI	MEDICINE
		DRAW NEAR TO
		APPLY [as DRESSINGS TO A ]
		[WOUND ]
WHAKA	WHI RINAKI	Trust in Depend on.
		Make fast Secure
	WHI TIKI	TIE BIND HOLD RETAIN
	WHI U	PUT PLACE Cause to Go
	WHI WIHI	wind Round fasten.
	WHE ORI	DISEASED ILL
	A HI WAKIWA	CUT RASH
	A WHI	DRAW NEAR TO
	PE KEHAWANI	BREAK a TRUCE [SIT, ON ]
	A HI PI WA	FIRE FEVER
WHAKA	— HA E-RE	CAUSE TO GO
	HA I ]	for to as as denoting
	= HE I ]	purpose intention
WHAKA	HE I	Bring to pass,
		tie around the Neck ]
	WHE O NOAN & ROAN	[as AMULET]
	HEI HEI	BOND
	HA U PATU	Cover (as a Roof)
	HA RAKEKE	as used for a Medicine
	WHE I	QUARREL ENEMY
		+NEA VERY OLD PERSON
X	WHE NA KO	WISTFUL YEARNING ]
	WHE NUA	LAND [+WHENUA] [STEAL ]
	WHE RA	TAKE BIRDS from a SNARE
	WHE RERI	BE BORN
	WHE ORI	DISEASED ILL [= ROEA ]
		[Breaking up of health]
	PE	CRUSHED MASHED Roe of fish
	PEH-U	MASH POUND
	PE PE	TAKIMANAWA and PERA ROTTING FLESH



Māori	TA	WHI	TI	PERSON
MAORI Note MAORI			TING-O-HI	PERSON PUT HOT STONES on FOOD
PALI	RU	PA		FORM FIGURE APPEARANCE
NOM PLUR	RŪ	PĀ		
AND	RU	PA	NI	PRINCIPLE of FORM
	RŪ	PI	KA	FORM FIGURE LIKENESS of IMAGE
	DU-RU	PA		UGLY EVIL FORM
	*RU	PE	TI	TO PUT INTO SHAPE
	RU	PI	KA	HAVING SHAPE
SK446			TIN	a collective name for personal termination
MAORI			TINANA	SELF PERSON
MAORI			TINETI	Body person Real actual bodily
A	TU-	A		ANYTHING MALIGN [SELF]
	RU	PE		PERSONIFICATION of PIGEON
		PE	HEA	of what APPEARANCE of WHAT
		PA		GOOD LOOKING [SORT]
		PA	KE HA	COLONIAL
			NGIA	appear Seem to be
			NI KO	FORM A ROPE INTO A COIL
			NINI	GLOWING
			NIWA	RESOLUTE FIERCE
			NIPA	A VARIETY of POTATO
			NIWANINA	DARK
	WHAKA		NIKO	Ornamented tattooed
			[TIN-O SELF]	Ornament Adorn
			TIA	adorn with feathers SKTIJ
	PE	RĀ		DO IN THAT WAY, SO!
			TI KI	PERSONIFICATION of PRIMEVAL MAN
			TINEA HURU IO	PERHAPS, ONLY of MEN (DIET)
			TI KI	Post marking a TAPU place
MAORI	PIRE	GAPE		a Greenstone ornament
"	[PI-DESIRE]		TI KO	Settled upon as by FROST
"	[PI-ORIENT]		TIJ	[TEYATE BE/BECOME SHARP or FIRM]
SK446			TI KO PURA	Shrivelled [Suffer with courage + summons]
	*	PE	REPERE	CLEAR of NEEDS
	KA	PE		SPOKEN of FIERCE LOOK'S
			TI NANA	Real Actual self person,
	KA	PE	U	a green stone eardrop
	KA	PE		TATTOOING below eye brows EYESROW
	-	PE		LIKE [PEWA NEW MOON [EYE SOCKET]
	KA	PE	TO P ETO	A VARIETY of POTATO
	KA	PE	TĀ	DOE FISH PERU a Dance i Song

MAEPI PIHI cut split  
PIKATA Sharp

SK 756  
from DESID  
d✓

BHI KSH  
BHA J  
Pi Pi  
Pi E  
Pi KI  
Pi NO NO  
Pi KI TOTO  
Pi RI JONPA  
PA RI

TO BEG ANYTHING WISH FOR }  
[DESIRE]  
LIT TO WISH TO SHARE OR  
PARTAKE of.  
young fighting men in  
vanguard of ARMY  
DESIRE EARNESTLY  
Second, Support in a DUEL  
BEG  
Avenge a Death  
keeping close faithful  
JOIN BATTLE

A WHI

EMBRACE FOSTER CHERISH  
DRAW NEAR TO  
ASSIST BENEFIT BEFRIEND

IA WHI NA

Note  
= -HI A }  
WHI A }  
-HI A TO

DESIRE WISH BE IN  
LOVE WITH  
Be gathered together  
RETURN PRESENT  
TRUST IN DEPEND ON  
GIVE PRESENT

WHAKA WHI TI  
WHAKA WHI RI NAKI  
WHAKA WHI WHI

WHA IA PO

BE IN LOVE WITH  
ONE BETROTHED SWEETHEART  
TOWARDS IN the DIRECTION }  
[OF ]

WHA - KA  
WHA EA  
WHA EA  
WHA EREERE  
WA HI NE  
WHA - I  
HA RI  
HA KARI  
WHA IA IPO  
WHA NA V  
WHA KOMA

MOTHER AUNT  
WIFE  
WIFE  
COURT WOO  
dome Sing Jay.  
CLAN FEAST  
BETROTHED  
family group  
EAT

SK MAORI	BHITTI PI AU TI ETIE		TO cleave Repeatedly IRON AXE Break up fire wood
SK 757 > MAORI	BHIDA KA PI AU TA RAI RA TA RATA TA KA IAKIKO KA IA KIRI		CUTTER or WOUNDER IRON AXE fashion timber with an ADZE SHARP CUTTING TATOO Carve fashion WOUNDED MAN FLESH WOUND PUT PLACE KILL
	WHI U WHI TI RUA BHID		WRITHING destroying Breaking Splitting
SK 758 SK 758	MA BHA I BHI BI BHETI BI BHI YAT BE BHI YAT I BE BHA YATI		do not be afraid TO FEAR BE AFRAID of
INTENS MAORI	PEI WHEOI WHEORI WHE URI URI WHI TI HORO WHI WHIU WHI U WHI TO WE RO WI NI WINI PI ARI PI EKE PI ERB PE RA PE KE PA KIH IWI		DRIVE OUT BANISH QUAKING SHAKING DISEASED ILL DARKNESS BEWITCH A PERSON take flight KILL Dwarf [PEHI AMBUSH] PIERCE SPEAR DREAD TERROR Hunchback COLD Gape as a wound Rattling flesh STRIKING DIRECT POWERFUL BLOW'S MISGIVING APPREHENSION Hide oneself
WHAKA	PE KE RAU PE KE		



SK  
Māori

BHA RA  
RA RE  
WHA NGA  
RA PA

BEAR CARRY  
CARRY  
feed Nourish maintain Rear  
PUD MUL

RĀ WHA RA  
RA WHA KI

SAIL FOR ACANOG  
MASSED HEAPED UP

\*

WHA RA  
WHA ERE ERE

SHALD of FISH STAGE for FOOD be spread out on  
BURIAL CAVE

RA RA  
RA RA

MOTHER of ONE'S CHILDREN  
SAIL SUN [WIFE]

A RA  
PAH - A

WAY PATH  
foam left on a Riverbank  
[ by a receding flood ]

PAH - A - KA  
PA NEO RE

Calabash  
CHILDREN

PAH ANA HANA

SMEAR WITH RED OCHRE  
BLUSH [i OIL]

PAH AO  
PAH AU

Catch in a Net  
flourish luxuriantly as Vegetation

PAH EKO  
PAH - I

Join Combine [BEDRO  
Large Sea going canoe expectation]

PAH - O - KA  
PAH IWI

RAINBOW [SIVA'S BOW] [Slaves  
lean on anyone's shoulder (in walking)]

PAH UHU  
BHID

Foreskin  
TO DISPERSE DARKNESS

SK 757

BI BHEDA TI  
BHED

TO OPEN EXPAND TO OVERFLOW  
TO PASS THROUGH as a PLANET

our  
Māori

WHE TŪ  
WHA TI

APPEARING ABOVE the  
SHINE [HORIZON]

WHA TI  
PI - ATA

CROSS OVER REACH the  
OPPOSITE SHORE PASS THROUGH

PI RA TA  
RĀ WHI TI

BRIGHTNESS [SAIL for a CANOE]  
SHINING PIRO being washed down LIGHT

Māori

WHE KERE  
WHE NUA

U. DARK  
SET AS HEAVENLY BODIES

WHAKA

WHE - U  
WHE - A

A STAR, sets evening in OCT  
ARRIVE AT OCCUPY A PLACE

WHE - E  
WHE - EI - TEI

BE FORCED OUT  
BE HIGH

SK563

NI - SHNA

√ SNĀ  
° SNA

° SNĀ TA

TO BE ABSORBED IN

CLEVER SKILFUL VERSED  
OR EXPERIENCED IN  
clever learned.

NI - SHNA - TVA

NGA IO  
NEA KAU

SKILL IN FAMILIARITY WITH

Clever skilful versed in  
SEAT of EMOTION'S FEELINGS

HA NEA  
HA NEA REKA

MAKE BUILD BUSINESS  
DECIEVE

TIKA NEA

KAI NEA

TUA

TUA

TA U IRA

CUSTOM RULE MEANING  
PURPORT METHOD REASON  
FIELD of OPERATION  
SCOPE of WORK

FAMILIAR NAME for a HERO  
[ of a STORY ]

HINE FAMILIAR NAME for a HEROINE  
[ of a STORY ]

ANCIENT TIMES  
Satisfied content

SK

RU DRA

the VIOLENT IMPETUOUS ONE'S  
RUORAS of SKY STORM RAIN

RUORAS of EARTH use FOOD as a WEAPON

Māora

RU RU  
RU A  
RU

ATTACK STORM RAIN

STORE of PROVISIONS

SHAKE ACITATE EARTHQUAKE

RU MAKI  
RU ANOKO

PLANT KUMARA

AZURA of EARTHQUAKES

See P

RU PETI

/ RUPA TO PUT INTO SHAPE

and Māori

RU PE

PERSONIFICATION of PIGEON

A

RU HE

FERN ROOT

WE(TI) > BHET

TAR - A -

WETI HOSTILE [ FOR BHET > DESTROY ]