

355

# YĀNIKA

FILIP FALETOLU JŌZWICKI  
KAWATIRI  
O MAUI TE WAKA  
AOTEAROA

# SANDOMIERZ



*Courtesy: Wikipedia*

Sandomierz is a town in south-eastern Poland.  
*Town Hall.*



# Sandomierz

Coordinates: 50°41′N 21°45′E﻿ / ﻿50°41′N 21°45′E﻿ / 50.683°N 21.750°E

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Sandomierz** (pronounced: [sanˈdɔmʲɛɕ] Yiddish: *Sandomir* סאַנדומיר) is a town in south-eastern Poland with 25,714 inhabitants (2006), situated in the Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship (since 1999). It is the capital of Sandomierz County (since 1999). Sandomierz is known for its Old Town, which is a major tourist attraction. In the past, Sandomierz used to be one of the most important urban centers not only of Lesser Poland, but also of the whole country.

## Contents

- 1 Etymology
- 2 Early history
- 3 Modern Era
- 4 Sandomierz Cathedral and St Paul's Church blood libel myth
- 5 The world wars
- 6 Points of interest
- 7 Education
- 8 International relations
  - 8.1 Twin towns — Sister cities
- 9 Panorama
- 10 Gallery
- 11 Webcams
- 12 Virtual walks
- 13 References
- 14 External links

## Etymology

The name of the city might have originated from the Old Polish *Sędomir*, composed of *Sędzi-* (from the verb *sądzić* "to judge") and *mir* ("peace"), or more likely from the antiquated given name Sędzimir, once popular in several Slavic languages.<sup>[1]</sup> Sandomierz is known in German: *Sandomir*; Latin: *Sandomiria*; Yiddish: צױזמיר; Hungarian: *Szandomir*; Ukrainian: Сандомир or Судомир; Russian: Сандомир; and Czech: *Sandoměř*.

## Early history

Sandomierz is one of the oldest and historically most significant cities in Poland. Archeological finds around the city indicate that humans have inhabited the area since neolithic times. The city came into existence in the early

### Sandomierz



Town Hall



Flag



Coat of arms

Coordinates: 50°41′N 21°45′E﻿ / ﻿50.683°N 21.750°E﻿ / 50.683; 21.750

<b>Country</b>	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Poland
<b>Voivodeship</b>	Świętokrzyskie
<b>County</b>	Sandomierz County
<b>Gmina</b>	Sandomierz (urban gmina)
<b>Town rights</b>	before 1227
<b>Area</b>	
<span> </span> <span>•</span> <span> </span> <b>Total</b>	28.8 <span> </span> km <sup>2</sup> (11.1 <span> </span> sq <span> </span> mi)
<b>Elevation</b>	200 <span> </span> m (700 <span> </span> ft)



Opatów Gate

Middle Ages, taking advantage of an excellent location at the junction of Vistula and San rivers, and on the path of important trade routes. The first known historical mention of the city comes from the

#### Population (2013)

• <b>Total</b>	24,621
• <b>Density</b>	850/km <sup>2</sup> (2,200/sq mi)
<b>Time zone</b>	CET (UTC+1)
• <b>Summer (DST)</b>	CEST (UTC+2)
<b>Postal code</b>	27-600
<b>Area code(s)</b>	+48 15
<b>Car plates</b>	TSA
<b>Website</b>	Sandomierz.pl ( <a href="http://www.sandomierz.pl">http://www.sandomierz.pl</a> )

early 12th-century, when the chronicler Gallus Anonymus ranked it together with Kraków and Wrocław as one of the main cities of Poland. The testament (ca 1115-1118) of Bolesław III Wrymouth, in which he divided Poland among his sons, designated Sandomierz as the capital of one of the resulting principalities, the Duchy of Sandomierz.

In the course of the 13th century the city suffered grievous damage during raids by Tatars in 1241, 1259 and 1287. The old wooden buildings of the town were completely destroyed. As a result, in 1286 the High Duke of Poland Leszek II the Black, effectively refounded the city under Magdeburg Law. The city archives preserve the founding document. (An important note: in 1260, as the Tartars invaded Christian Sandomir, a community of Dominicans was praying Matins while a novice read the martyrology for the next day: "the 49 martyrs of Sandomir". When the friars realized they were being warned of their death, they spent the remainder of the night and all the next day preparing to meet the Lord. At last, after the brethren had finished praying Compline, and as they processed singing the *Salve Regina* to Mary, the Tartars broke through the church door. While the Tartars intended to bring death to these Dominicans, they actually brought them great gifts - crowns of martyrdom. Ever since, at the death of every Dominican a song to his Beloved Mother is sung to usher him into her arms - the *Salve Regina* (or *Hail, Holy Queen*).<sup>[2]</sup>)

## Modern Era

After the re-unification of the Polish lands in the 14th century, the former principality became the Sandomierz Voivodeship, incorporating large areas of southeastern Poland. Until 1474, it was one of two voivodeships of Lesser Poland, together with Krakow Voivodeship. In 1474, Lublin Voivodeship was created from eastern part of Sandomierz Voivodeship. At this time Sandomierz had about 3,000 inhabitants and was one of the largest Polish cities. In the middle of the 14th century the city was burned again during a raid by the Lithuanians. It was rebuilt during the rule of king Casimir III of Poland. The layout of the city has survived practically unchanged since that time until the present day.



Saint Michael the Archangel's Church

The following three hundred years, running until the middle of the 17th century, were quite prosperous for the city. The most important historical buildings were built during this period. This golden age came to an end in 1655 when Swedish forces captured the city in the course of the Deluge. After briefly holding out in the city, the withdrawing Swedes blew up the castle and caused heavy damage to other buildings. In the next 100 years the economy of Poland suffered a decline, which also affected the city. In 1570 an alliance of non-Catholic Polish Churches, the Lutherans, the Reformed, and the Bohemian Brethren, drew up what is known as the *Consensus of Sandomir*, effecting a confederation of the work in order to stave off defeat at the hands of the Roman Church. A great fire in 1757 and the First Partition of Poland in 1772, which placed Sandomierz in Austria, further reduced its status. As a result, Sandomierz lost its role as an administrative

capital.

In 1809, during the Napoleonic Wars, fighting between the forces of Austria and of the Duchy of Warsaw caused damage to the city. After 1815 it found itself in the Russian Empire (Congress Poland). At this point it had just 2640 inhabitants.

## Sandomierz Cathedral and St Paul's Church blood libel myth

This cathedral contains a series of paintings built into the church's wooden panelling depicting the *Martyrologium Romanum*. The third painting shows the scene which, it is claimed:<sup>[3]</sup> "...depicts ritual murders committed in Sandomierz by Jews on Christian children. The inscription above the painting reads *filius apothecary ab infidelibus judaeis sandomiriensibus occisus* (son of an apothecary, by infidel Sandomierz Jews killed)<sup>[4]</sup>

The St Paul's Church contains a different series of paintings including one in the chancel, depicting the torment of Jerzy Krassowski who was allegedly strangled by the Jews. Discussion on these pictures has taken place with the participation of the Polish Jewish Community. "The Polish Council of Christians and Jews has offered to finance a plaque with explanations of the blood libel and information about the official statements by various Popes rejecting the accusation"<sup>[5]</sup> This plaque is now displayed in the St Paul's Church next to the picture in question.

Sandomierz, as is true of many towns and cities in Europe, had a very sad connection with the myth of blood Libel. Antony Polonsky<sup>[6]</sup> explains that Fr. Stefan Zuchowski (1660-1716) from Sandomierz wrote two books propagating the myth of blood libel. He also took an active role in two ritual murder trials in Sandomierz which led to the murder of 5 Jews and was the inspiration for the paintings displayed in Sandomierz Cathedral and St Paul's Church.

Sandomierz has been at the centre of a controversy in relation to how to deal with these paintings. Daniel Tiles<sup>[7]</sup> describes this in detail and puts forward a cogent argument as to why he thinks the current plaque which was installed in 2014 and is displayed in the Cathedral is inadequate. In brief he points out that the plaque contains no apology from the Catholic Church in relation to crimes committed by its members in the 18th century and gives the impression that the Church actively tried to prevent blood libels, which he argues is largely untrue. He also points out that the 8 pictures in St Paul's Church have no plaque or explanation. He makes the point that the current situation allows visitors to mistakenly think that there might be some truth to the paintings as their display in a church suggests that the church thinks they are a true portrayals of historical events.

## The world wars

The city again suffered damage during World War I. In 1918 it again became part of independent Poland. In the 1930s, due to the massive public works project known as Central Industrial Area, Sandomierz began to grow quickly. It was projected to become capital of the Sandomierz Voivodeship, and local authorities planned fast development of the city. The *Greater Sandomierz* was to turn in the 1940s into a city of 120 000.

In September 1939, following the German invasion of Poland, the city was occupied by Germany and made part of the General Government. The Jewish population of the city, consisting of about 2,500 people, perished during the Holocaust, mostly in the death camps of Bełżec and Treblinka. The city was captured by the Red Army in August, 1944.



1914. Wounded in action Austro-Hungarian soldiers in Sandomierz during World War I



No major industrial development took place in Sandomierz during the communist era, thus preserving its look of a charming, small city full of historical monuments among unspoiled landscape.

## Points of interest

- Church of the Holy Spirit in Sandomierz
- Church of St. Jacob where Lesser Polish Way begins
- Sandomierz Church of St. Joseph
- Sandomierz Church of St. Michael
- Sandomierz Church of St. Paul
- Collegium Gostomianum, one of the oldest schools in Poland founded in 1602
- Jan Długosz House
- Kamienica Oleśnickich (Oleśnicki Manor)
- Pepper Mountains nature reserve
- Diocesan Museum in Sandomierz
- Opatowska Gate (Brama Opatowska), Gothic entrance to the city founded by King Casimir (Kazimierz Wielki)
- Sandomierz Castle, medieval structure built on a slope of Vistula River by Casimir III the Great, portrayed in the opera *Boris Godunov* by Modest Musorgsky
- Sandomierz Cathedral, constructed in 1360 and renovated in the Baroque style in the 18th century
- Sandomierz Main Market Square
- Sandomierz Palace also known as the Bishop's Palace in Sandomierz
- Sandomierz Synagogue, built in 1768 of brick in the Polish Baroque style
- Sandomierz Town Hall



*Virgin and Child with Saint Catherine of Alexandria*, (1518-1520) by Lucas Cranach the Elder in the Diocesan Museum

## Education

- Wyższa Szkoła Humanistyczno-Przyrodnicza *Studium Generale Sandomiriense*
- Wyższe Seminarium Duchowne w Sandomierzu
- 1 Liceum Ogólnokształcące *Collegium Gostomianum*
- 2 Liceum Ogólnokształcące im. Tadeusza Kościuszki
- Zespół Szkół Gastronomicznych i Hotelarskich

## International relations

### Twin towns — Sister cities

Sandomierz is twinned with:

- Volterra, Italy
- Newark-on-Trent, United Kingdom<sup>[8]</sup>
- Emmendingen, Germany<sup>[8]</sup>

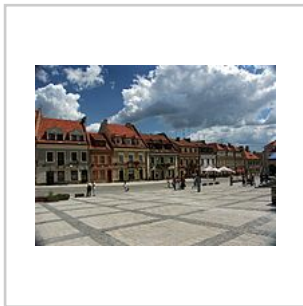


Panorama of Sandomierz

## Gallery



Town Hall



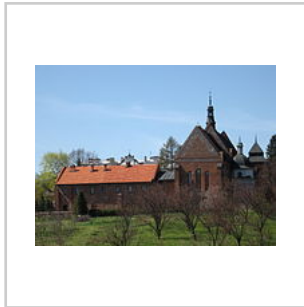
Main Square



Sandomierz Royal Castle



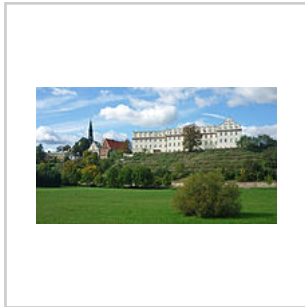
Church of the Conversion of Saint Paul



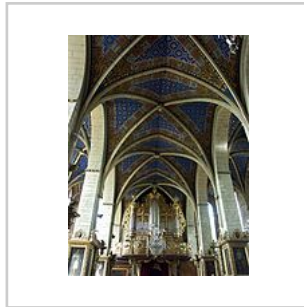
St. Jacob's Church, 13th-14th century



Cathedral



Collegium Gostonianum



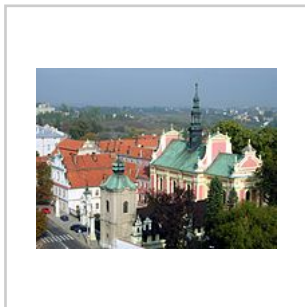
Cathedral, interior



Jan Długosz house



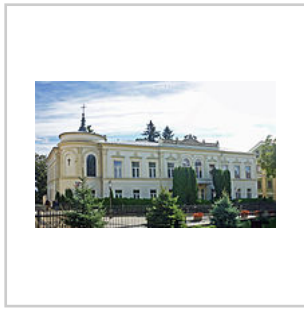
Historic well at the main square



Church of St. Michael



Townhouses at the main market square



Bishops' Palace



House at 31 Rynek



Blood Libel Myth, St Paul's Cathedral

## Webcams

- City hall & façades of houses on the lower market square (<http://www.sandomierz.pl/filmy/kamera1.htm>)
- Panning: Gomulka's House, Kordegarda, Oleśnicki Family's House, rear façade of city hall, water well, Cizemka (<http://www.sandomierz.pl/filmy/kamera2.htm>)
- Panorama (<http://www.sandomierz.pl/filmy/kamera3.htm>)
- Panning: City Hall, Main square and Opatowska Tower (<http://www.sandomierz.pl/filmy/kamera4.htm>)

## Virtual walks

- Sandomierz, wirtualny spacer po mieście (<http://www.sandomierz.vtour.pl/>)
- Google Street View (<https://maps.google.ie/maps?q=sandomierz&hl=en&ll=50.678472,21.749625&spn=0.008172,0.022058&sll=53.3834,-8.21775&sspn=15.792242,45.175781&t=h&hnear=Sandomierz,+Sandomierz+County,+Swietokrzyskie,+Poland&z=17&layer=c&cbll=50.67925,21.749052&panoid=9IL7ri8RdfZoH8w-KuJvHg&cbp=12,66.04,,0,-16.46>)

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PALI 471	PHU SATI	LIT TO TOUCH
[	SPRS	close in meaning to PHARTATI
from which =	SP A RSA	
	PHA SSA	
also	PHA SSA TI	
Māori	PĀR - AU	LAY HOLD of
Māori	PĀR - E - KURA	PEOPLE SLAIN IN BATTLE 100 E (ETI)
A	PU	CRAM INTO the MOUTH
		GATHER INTO the HANDS
A	PŪ	SQUALL GUST CLUTCH
	PŪ ANU	COLD
	PŪ ANEA	COOL BREEZE
	PŪ A ROITA	SYMPATHY
	PŪ NEA	Reason cause origin
	PŪ	MAKE INTO A BUNDLE
	[PAR-U = PLUNDER]	SKILLED PERSON
*	PŪH AE HAE	ENVY
*	PŪH HEKA HEKA	MOULD on FOOD
*	PŪH ONEA	STINKING
*	PŪH ORU	JUMP IN the WATER
*	PŪH UA	Glean potatoes 100
	PŪ KA NEKANE	FEEL REVULSION
	PŪ KA NUI	EYE
	PŪ KA KI	SOURCE
	PŪ KA RI	DIE
	PŪ KEKO	WOUNDED MAN
	PĀ	TOUCH CONNECTED WITH
	PĀH - ANA HANA	BLUSH
	PĀH - I	STRIKE BEAT
	PĀH - IA	SLAP
	PĀH - IKA	CLEAR from WEEDS
	PĀH - IWI	Lean on anyone's shoulder
	PĀH UA	PLUNDER
	PĀH - U NU	BURN FIRE
	HAE	Envy jealousy
Note	SPA S	TO BIND FETTER
of v3	-PA S	
	SPA S	
Māori	PAH - UA	TO TAKE TAKE HOLD of
SK 1269	SPARSĀ	PLUNDER [PARORD RUB TOGETHER]
		TOUCHING [Māori PAR-U PLUNDER]

SKIRI	SPH	AR		TO EXPAND OPEN OR
P	SPH	AR	ATI	DIFFUSE WIDELY
= VL FOR	SPH	UR		
MARU	P	UH-	AKE	FULL TO OVERFLOWING
MARU		AR-	A-	WANA particles of food sticking [to the LIPS]
		AR	A-	TA ASURE causing the TIDES by opening & shutting its mouth
P	AR	A-	RAHA	WIDE; SHALLOW or VESSEL
P	UH-	A-	NA	GLOW
P	AR	A-	NOHI	Cover with HOT STONES in
P	UH	-I-	TAI	BILLOW BREAKER [an OVEN]
P	AR	A-	NGEKI	RUBBISH BROUGHT DOWN [BY FLOODS]
P	AR	A-	KI	LAND WIND
P	UR	-E		arrange in TUFTS or PATCHES
P	AR	-A		Cut down bush clear the land.
P	UR	-E	HE	WRINKLED
P	AR	-A		BLOOD RELATIVE
P	UR	-E	HU	CLOUD MIST
P	AR	-A		Sediment Just affected by
P	UR	-EI		MAGELLAN CLOUDS [PIMPLES]
P	AR	-A	-WHENUA	FLOOD Earthquake
P	UR	-E	KIREKI	TUFTS of SEDGE IN A SWAMP
P	AR	-E	-KURA	BATTLE-FIELD
P	AR	-E-	RA	N W WIND
P	UR	-O	RO	DRIVEN RAIN HEAVY RAIN
P	AR	-I		FLOWING of the TIDE
				FLOW OVER of the TIDE
P	AR	-I	KO	DARK [ABUNDANCE]
P	UR	-U-	HEKA	MOULDY
P	AR	-I	-RAU	WING of a BIRD
P	A	R-	O A	SPREAD OUT



PAU 678	PHASSA <sup>1</sup>		CONTACT TOUCH AS SENSE IMPRESSION
CP VEDIC	SPARSA		(Sense/object/perception)
MAṬṬI	HA PA R ANA		CUT OPEN HA FARU DESECRATE
MAṬṬI	PHASSA KA YA		GROUPS of TOUCH or CONTACT
=	HA - O		GRASP FREEDILY CATCH in a NET
gender = SK	PHASSA <sup>2</sup>		TO BE FELT espec as
MAṬṬI	PHUSSATI		pleasing sensation beautiful
= SK	SPRŚYA		[pleasant]
MAṬṬI	KA I NEA		FIELD of OPERATION SCOPE of WORK
=	PHASSA NA		TOUCH CONTACT WITH
abstr for MAṬṬI	PHASSA NA		WE BE EXCITED of FEELINGS
=	PHASSI TA		TO BRINK INTO CONTACT
PP of = SK	PHASSE TI		MADE TO TOUCH
	SPARŚA YATI		
	KAI		QUANTITY NUMBER 1 TO
=	PHASSE TI		TO TOUCH ATTAIN
cause of MAṬṬI	PHUSSATI'		
MAṬṬI	HĀ E		Jealous Envy ill will
	PĀ		TOUCH BE CONNECTED WITH
WA	WA - TA		Desire yearning
WA	WHA - 1		SPOUSE
WA	WHA - TO		parasitic fungi infesting LARVAE
	HANA		MAKE BUILD of certain insects
	WHA - 1		LAY HOLD of
	WHA - 1 - HANA		DO BUSY ONESELF WITH
	WHA - KI		GATHER FRUIT
	WHA - NA		SPRING of a TRAP
	WAH - A		SHEET of a SAIL
	WAH - A		CARRY on the BACK Raise up
	WAH - A - PŪ		ELOQUENT
	WAH - I		BREAK SPLIT
WIHAKA	WAH - I		ANNOY
	PAH - U - HU		BECOME DISENGAGED as fleshy matter from the fibre in dressing
	PAH - I WI		Lean on anyone's shoulder [glaze]
	PAH - O - RE		having the SKIN RUBBED off
	PAH - I - KA		Clear from weeds.
	PAH - A		ATTACK
	PAHANA HANA		BUSH



SK 1269	S	PRIH	DESIRE EAGERLY ENVY
GERMAN	S	PI GEN	ENE > SPRING SEASON
MĀORI		PIR - A NEI	DESIRE
		PIR - E-RE	FLEDGLING THAT HAS LEFT [the NEST]
		PIR - E-RE	MIGRATE of BIRDS
HETAMATI		PIR - I HONEA	KEEPING CLOSE FAITHFUL
		PIR - I HONEO	A CHILD THAT WILL NOT LEAVE ITS PARENTS
		PI AU	IRON AXE
	PI	PIR - I	a star visible a little earlier than MATARIKI ie SPRING
		PI	DESIRE
		PIR - A TA	SHINING CONSPICUOUS
SK 1268	S	PRIS	TOUCH FEEL WITH the HAND LAY the HAND ON TO HANDLE TAKE HOLD of
MĀORI		PIR - I POIHO	NURSELING CHILD IN ARM'S
		PIR - ORI	PLANT KŪ MARA ITO
		PIR - ORI	ROLL ALONG as a BALL ROLL A HOOP
WHAKA	-	PIR - I	FASTEN
	PI	PIR - I	CLING TOGETHER
		PIR - I	CLING
SK 1269	S	PRĪ	TO KILL TO HURT
VL for ✓	S	PI	
P	S	PRĪ NĀTI	1
MĀORI		PIR - A TA	SHARP
		PIR - A U	DECAY DEATH
		PI AU	IRON AXE [BUT = DESIRE
		RINGA	WEAPON HAND FOR AXE]
	PI	KITO TU	AVENGE A DEATH
WHAKA	PI	KO	MURDER of GUESTS
	PI	NA KU	WAR CANOE

SK1269 of J	S	PAŚ PAŚ	TO SEE BEHOLD PERCEIVE ESPY TO MAKE CLEAR SHOW OBSERVE
	S	PAŚ	ONE WHO LOOKS BEHOLDS WATCHER SPY MESSENGER
MAORI		PAH - U - RE	COME IN SIGHT APPEAR
		PAI	GOOD LOOKING [ESCAPE]
		PĀH - U - NU	BURN FIRE
	PA	PAH - U	FALSE UNTRUE
	PA	PAH - Ū	BURST INTO FLAMES
		PAH - Ū	BURST EXPLODE
		PAH - O A HOA	STERILE LAND
		PAH - O - KA	RAINBOW
		PAH - O - RA	EXPOSED TO VIEW
		PĀH - I - KA	Clear from weeds.
		PAH - I - PAH - I	a WOMAN'S SKILT,
		PAH - A WA	SMEARED
		PĀH - AU	BEARD FLOURISH LUXURIANTLY [as VEGETATION]
		PĀH - A O	AQUIRE INFORMATION STEALTHILY
		PAH - E - NO	ESCAPE
		PAH - ANA - NUI	BROAD FACED
		PAH - ANA - HANA	BUSH
		PĀH - A	ATTACK
		PA - E TĀU	STAY APART

SEE PDF SKARAVADA PAGE 5

SK J	BHA RA BHRI		BEDRING SUPPORTING BRINGING SUPPORTING MAINTAINING BESTOWING BATTLE BOOTY
MAORI	WHA NEA I		FEED NOURISH MAINTAIN REAR
	WHĀ - E - REERE		MOTHER of ONE'S CHILDREN WIFE
	WHA - RE		HOUSE PEOPLE IN A HOUSE
	PA RA		SEDIMENT
	PA RA ANEA		] DIVISION PORTION
=	WA HA NEA		
	RA PO		FIRST PREGNANCY
	RA PA		P. NUL (TĀHU)
A	WHI NA		ASSIST BEFRIEND BENEFIT
	PI R - A HŪ		FIREWOOD
A	WHI		FOSTER CHERISH

See EPIC SK PRAVDA PAGE 5

SK	BHA RA		BEARING CARRYING BRINGING
✓	BHI R		SUPPORTING MAINTAINING BESTOWING
MADRO	WHA RA		BURIAL CAVE [BOOTY BATTLE]
	WHA - E - RE ERE		MOTHER of ONE'S CHILDREN WIFE
	PA RA NGA	}	DIVISION PORTION
=	WA HA NGA		
	WA HI NE		WIFE [PAR-U = PLUNDER]
	WA - E - RO		HAIR of DOG'S TAIL
	WHA RE		HOUSE PEOPLE IN A HOUSE
	PA RA TAU		SEMEN
	PA RA		SEDIMENT
	WHA R - A - WHARA		ASTELIA BANKSII
	RA - U - WHARE		THATCH [PAR-EKO BE CONSUMED]
	RA - U - URU		HAIR of HEAD
	RA - U		LEAF FEATHER
	RA KAU		TREE WOOD LTD
	RA TO		BE DISTRIBUTED
	* RA - U - RAHI		applied TO KOWHAI WHEN BURSTING
	RA - U		TAKE CAPTIVE [INTO BLOOM]
	RA - U - HUKA		Term used for TI leaves when used
	RA HI		ABUNDANCE [for BIRD SNARES]
	RA U		CATCH IN A NET
SK	* RA		ACQUIRING POSSESSING LOVE GIVING affecting
	PA TA		PREPARE food [brewery GOING]
WHAKA	WHI R -	1 -	NAKI WOODEN BUTTRESS for WALL'S
	[PI RAKA = FIREWOOD]		AS A TAU PERSON BEING FED
	WHI R -	1	FLOCK of CERTAIN BIRDS
RA	WA		PROPERTY
WHAKA	WHI R -	1 -	NAKI TRUST IN DEPEND ON
	PI R -	1 -	POHO NURSELING CHILD IN ARMS
	PI R -	1 -	PIRI ASSISTANT
PI	PI R -	1	JOIN BATTLE
A	PI TI	TITU	CHARGE FIGHT AT CLOSE URS
A	PI TI		put together place side by side
# A	PA TARI		CARRY BRINE [ADD]
	PAH - U	NEA	CRUMB
	PAH - O	RO	CAPTURE A FORTRESS
#	PAR - U - A URU		ONE WHO CULTIVATES the SOIL
	PAHI WI		Lean on any one's shoulder in walking



