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## Lee enfield rifle serial number lookup serial key list pdf

And of course, with the Canadian No.4 rifles, the letter 'L' precedes the last four numbers as does a 'C' for the Chicopee Falls production Stevens Savage Lend-Lease No.4 rifles and 'J5550' (the drawing number) prefixes the Canadian Lightened No. 4 serial number. De Haas, Frank and Wayne van Zwoll. Bolt Action Rifles. 4th rev. Just behind the back sight (or here, where it was), the barrel is stamped H.V. / S.C. According to Stratton, "H.V." stands for high velocity, a mark stamped on rifles that had had the rear sight altered for the Mark VII bullet with its faster 174 grain bullet. The "S.C." stands for small cone: the forcing cone was lengthened 0.02 inches at the same time to improve accuracy. Stratton terms these stampings the second variation, found on later Mark III and Mark III\* rifles. This marking is therefore consistent with the 1916 date of manufacture. Next might come the serial number (or, in the case of my rifle), the numbers (plural) of the rifle stamped on the right side of the receiver ring. Ideally, the same serial number will be duplicated on the barrel and on the side of the bolt handle. Matching numbers suggest—but do not prove—that headspace is correct. If you plan to shoot the rifle, check out the headspace first. Enfield FTR'd 10,000 No.4 Mk 2 rifles for Burma in that period, new No.4 rifles were made at ROF Fazakerley. No.5 Jungle Carbiners only have 4 numbers, the Shirley carbines have BB to C2 1: SMLE (No. 1) Rifles, Mark I and Mark III. 2nd rev. Web: Gunboards' Lee Enfield page: Not consulted: Skennerton, Ian. The Lee-Enfield: A Century of Lee-Metford and Lee-Enfield Rifles & Carbiners. 2007. This also applied, to a certain degree, to No.4 and No.5 rifles, particularly to the fore-end and later extended to the magazine case as well. The serial number on this rifle is M / 25105 (by convention, the slash is used to indicate a different line). Stratton (see list of references at the end of this post) stated that everywhere but at Enfield a given range of numbers was limited to five digits (Enfield limited its range to only four digits), so that when 99,999 was reached, the next series would begin with the letter "A" through A 99,999, then "B" through B 99,999, and so on. M and 25105 are repeated on the barrel and on the rear side of the bolt handle. If you look closely, you can just make out another number—2316—stamped on the receiver ring but with a line through it, canceling it. The number appears nowhere else on the rifle, evidence perhaps that an older receiver and perhaps its barrel may have been converted or reconditioned as part of a new weapon in time of war. One question is, which war? Is this a 1916 BSA Mark III\* receiver originally numbered 2316? The Mark III\* was adopted on January 2, 1916. This rifle's lack of a letter prefix would make it the 2,316th Mark III\* made by BSA in 1916, preceding all the serially numbered ones with letter prefixes. During WW I, E.G.B. Reynolds has pointed out, BSA was manufacturing about 10,000 rifles a week. This low a serial number without a letter prefix would place its manufacture in the very first week after the Mark III\* was adopted. The only exception to the 5-number sequence for No.4 rifles was the initial BSA Shirley production which ran from 0001 to 9999 then went with A to Z prefixes (A0001 to A9999 to the Z prefix) and some early dual letter prefixes (e.g. AT 0303), but then went over to A30001, &c. So early M47C No.4 rifle numbers could be confused with the Jungle carbine in having four rather than five numbers. 'SAF' was applied by the Lithgow factory to certain export sales and 'SR' for Lithgow sectionized rifles. Stratton, Charles R. British Enfield Rifles, Vol. South African 7.62mm FAL's were Belgian production metric models, engraved with the South African crest. The year indicator was irrespective of the serial number advance, e.g. the last rifle at Enfield in 1956 may have been UE 56 A2136, the first rifle in 1957 would thus be UE 57 A2137, until A9999999 was reached after which the 'B' series was to be used commencing with B1, e.g. UF 68 B1. Earlier SMLE and previous MLM & MLE rifles & carbines initially had the action body batches allocated a letter, before the serial numbers were stamped (to 9999 in each series). An anomaly... Reynolds, E.G.B. The Lee-Enfield Rifle. London: Herbert Jenkins, 1960. An example is an L1A1 returned by police in 1978 with an obliterated number was then engraved SA78 A1. RSAP Enfield reported production of 103,400 L1A1 rifles, 108,300 L1A3 bayonets and 15,520 L1A2 grenade launchers by the end of the financial year 1961 for the War Office, Admiralty, Air Ministry, Ghana, Rhodesia, Nigeria and Singapore. So as to match critical parts, serial number was also stamped under the rear sight leaf (and fore-ends, nosecaps, bolts, of Lee-Enfields too). It is interesting that different rifle and carbine Marks recommenced with the no letter and A-Z series with each new model, so it is possible to find carbines/rifles of different Mark designations with the same serial number. This is a reason that upon unit issue, serial nos. On some rifles, particularly the SMLE, these unit or rack issue numbers were stamped on the top of the action body as well, e.g. in Aussie service '3.M.D.' (3rd Military District) '10381' (the Military District or unit rack no.) On MLM, MLE and earlier SMLE rifles, the batch letter will be noted sometimes above or below the serial no. Indian 7.62mm 1A rifles ran conventional serial number series with a letter prefix. 7.62mm L2A1 prototypes (heavy barrel auto model) from SAF Lithgow had 'X' prefix serial numbers. For the SMLE, we usually find serial nos. This was followed by the year indicator, e.g. '55' for 1955, then the serial number commencing with A1 which continued to A999,999 after which it advanced to a B prefix, starting with B1. Also ejector trial. The 'BS' prefix was used for the .22 British No.7 rifles, 'T1' for the .22 No.5 trials small-bore target rifles in 1945 and 'DA' for the .22 No.8 N.Z. contract rifles by BSA Shirley. Both of these No.4 rifle series commenced with 0L1 and 0C1 respectively, were not recorded, rather that rack numbers were assigned and stamped on the butt or butt-plate tang. Maltby rifle serial numbers commence with a number '1', Fazakerley with a '2' and Shirley with a '3', e.g. 1xxxx for Maltby, 2xxxx for Fazakerley and for Shirley, 3xxxx, after the letter prefix. You may find serial numbers easily by lifting up the backsight leaf, more convenient than removing the fore-end, IF that leaf is original to the firearm, because the serial number was stamped later in production and stamped on the body and breech bolt too, factory logged quarters ended with 30th April and 31st July??? While rack or issue numbers help identification, they are not the firearm's serial number. Until 1st January 1925, the master number of a firearm was that on the barrel rather than the action body. d. TR0001 to TR024 are recorded as having been assembled, TR0007 Fully chromed barrel & auto to ADE Melbourne TR0008 Fully chromed barrel & auto to ADE Melbourne TR0015 Adverse condition trial with selected components. TT56, TT57, TT58, TT59 TR0016 Production rifle for comparison with above TR0017 Adverse condition trial TT60 / C110 TR0018 Deterioration of Rifle body using proof rounds; TT61 TR0019 For case proof Footscuray, special hardened body BRH TR0020 BRH body TR0021 HZ body for cartridge case ammo trial TR0022 HZ body for cartridge case ammo trial TR0023 H2 body, test on body hardened at finished stage; TT72 & 74 TR0024 HT body, test on body hardened at finished stage. For the quarter ending April 30th 1960, numbers were UB60 A63625 - A75299. The place to start is the collar or socket joining the butt stock to the receiver. The collar tells you where and when the rifle was manufactured, ed. Tustin, CA: North Cape Publications, n. prefixes, last production was post World War 2. 'SKN' was applied to factory sectionized models, an 'XP' prefix was used for Lithgow Shortened & Lightened SMLE and No. 6 jungle carbines, 'X' was used for a small number of Lithgow No.1 rifles with stainless steel barrels and 'FE' was used for early production Fazakerley No. 5 jungle carbines. Late Shirley numbers then supposedly ran A4000 to A7999 and with PS prefixes at the very end of production. for .577 Sniders and .450 & .303 Martini rifles & carbines is required for your own records (insurance, registers, &c.) but numbers stamped on the butt or even action bodies are rarely a firearm's serial number. Repaired weapons are marked with factory code, year and 'F.T.R.' adjacent to the original serial number. (Post script 1/07/2015: Thanks to Fritz's sticky on the Lee Enfield page at Gunboards, I now know FB 26 marks on the underside of the barrel and visible here just in front of the Knox-form denote the Firth Brown steel batch.) So far, therefore, we have a Mark III\* made by BSA in 1916 that became the property of the National Army of Ireland in or shortly after 1922. But why then would BSA in 1941 or 1942 be reconditioning a rifle that had belonged to the Irish Free State? My first thought was that this rifle had been reacquired by the Brits following the Battle of Dunkirk in WW II. In May, 1940, the British Army had to abandon a great deal of equipment in what Churchill called "the miracle of Dunkirk," the evacuation of 338,226 British and French soldiers off the beaches by over 900 ships and boats. The British army then had to obtain rifles wherever they could be found, including Ireland. On Sniders and Martins, the serial number is not visible; removing a fore-end to see the number on the barrel or front inside of the body may damage furniture, especially if the securing pin (a la M.H. Mk I & II, M.M. & M.E. too) has rust on it. British No.4 rifles have five numbers, usually after one or two letter prefixes. The same letter prefixes) were used by Maltby, Fazakerley & BSA Shirley, A to Z then AA, AB to AZ, then BA to BZ, CA to CZ &c. The initial BSA batch of L1A1 rifles for the quarter ending December 31 in 1957 was UB57 A1 - A870. SAF was used for target rifles and commercial batches which included the L1A1A rifles for the United States, e.g. SAF830103. 'U' indicates UK. On No. 4 rifles, an 'A' suffix was stamped by a repair depot or armourer after the serial number when some parts were found to be non-interchangeable. WW2 production ceased with F39580 and the 1,000 rifle run during the Korean War ran from F39581 to F40580. Serial nos. More details on serial numbers will also be found in the new book, 'The Broad Arrow'. Some were onforwarded to Malaya and New Zealand, good customers who purchased quantities of the 7.62mm L1A1 model— X1 to Malaya (7 June 1961) X2 to X4 to Malaya X5 to New Zealand X6 to X7 to Malaya X8 to Malaya, returned to SAF and rebuilt, forwarded to Australian War Memorial X9 to Malaya X10 AIS (Army Inspectorate) Lithgow X11 AIS Lithgow X12 AIS Lithgow X13 to Malaya X14 to Malaya X15 to Malaya (likely only 15 rifles w/ X serials built, following were converted receivers) X18 rebuilt from X8 at AIS Lithgow X19 rebuilt from X9 at AIS Lithgow X20 TT 176 for Army trial, control weapon (normal barrel & gas block, concession trigger mechanism & body bullet lead) X21 TT 176 (test/trials) used with X20 by the Army X22 possibly a number allocation and not assembled Australian L2A1 production commenced in 1962 with 3,000 rifles and continued until 1982 with a total production of 9,557 (excluding the X-prefix pre-production batch referred to above), serial nos. Post-war Fazakerley No.4 rifles had PF letter prefixes. As the hucksters used to say on early TV commercials, "But wait, there's more!" Another mark is relevant here. On top of the Knox-form (the flat on the barrel immediately ahead of the receiver) is a circle enclosing two overlapping "Fs". This mark indicates a part of this rifle's history between the two world wars. When the Irish Free State was formed in 1922, most of its military equipment came from Great Britain, including Lee-Enfield rifles. The National Army marked these rifles with an FF enclosed by a circle, signifying "Fianna Fail." (Exactly when this practice began is less clear.) "Fianna" alludes to an ancient and rather informal military organization that with a slight stretch of the imagination could be taken to correspond to the standing army of a modern country. "Fail" means "destiny," as in one of the ancient names of Ireland, "Innisfail," the Isles of Destiny. "Fianna Fail" thus signifies something on the order of the Fianna or National Army of Ireland. Trials No. 1 Mk VI and No. 4 Mk 1 rifles made in the early 1930s have an 'A' prefix to their original serial numbers although many were later upgraded to No. 4 specs and the 'A' became a suffix to indicate the fitting of some non-interchangeable components. Recording of serial numbers for Enfield muskets, .577 Sniders and .450 & .303 Martini rifles & carbines is essential for your own records (insurance, registers, &c.) however the numbers stamped on the butt or even on action bodies are rarely the firearm's serial number. The Fazakerley jungle carbines ran from FE1 to FE1000 initial production, then with no letter prefix, followed by A1 to A9999 through Z9999. UE is Enfield, UB is BSA, UF is Fazakerley and AD is Lithgow, Australia. The next letter is the factory, 'E' for Enfield, 'F' for Fazakerley, 'B' for BSA Guns, 'S' for Sterling Engineering. Here you see the King's or Tudor Crown, the GR initials of the monarch, Georgius Rex, or King George V (1911-35), the manufacturer followed by the date, and the model or Mark. Serial numbers for British made L1A1 rifles and Small Arms ran in blocks with factory code and year prefix followed by the serial number commencing with an alphabet letter e.g. UB60 A85830 (last rifle by BSA for the 2nd quarter 1960). As the late Charles Stratton observed, the owner of an SMLE is "confronted with a seemingly hopeless array of marks and models and apparently endless varieties of configurations and conversions." Trying to figure out what these marks meant on my Mark III\*, I began to wish for a Secret Decoder Ring. In this post, I shall try to illustrate the key markings on my SMLE that was made by Birmingham Small Arms (BSA) in 1916, comment on their implications, and list some reference works if you want to pursue this topic with an SMLE of your own. I hasten to add that I am not remotely an expert, only someone who has tried to figure out the history of this one rifle. If you know better, please don't hesitate to comment. Long Branch (Canada) serial numbers incorporate an 'L' in the serial number while US Savage numbers include an 'C' in a similar relative position amongst the numbers. The 7.62mm L1A1 series serial number prefixes similarly denote makers, stamped on magazine cases only on Indian issue rifles. These commenced with no letter, then progressed A thru' Z, often nominated for different contractors, RSAF Enfield, RSAF Sparkbrook, BSA Co., LSA Co., and the peddled scheme during WW1. A special copper - bronze medallion was also inletted into the right side of the butt of these 10 rifles. While rack or issue numbers help identification, they are not the firearm's serial number. Until 1st January 1925, the master number of a firearm was that on the barrel rather than the action body. ed. Tustin, CA: North Cape Publications, 2008. TT64A, TT64B, TT64C, TT64D, TT64E to observe stretching of body SR1 Sectionized rifle, to Senior Inspector, AIS SR2 Sectionized rifle, to Senior Inspector, AIS SAF SR3 Sectionized rifle, to Bandiana SR4 Sectionized rifle, to Bandiana, for Melbourne Museum SR5 Sectionized rifle, Factory inspection prototype SR6 Sectionized rifle, Australian Trade Commissioner, New Zealand SR7to SR18 Sectionized rifles, to Malaya SR19 to SR27 Sectionized rifles, to New Zealand SR28 Sectionized rifle, to Zambia SR29 to SR36 Sectionized rifles, for factory personnel SR37 to SR588 Sectionized rifles, service issue, some sold to collectors and museums SR8800001 to SR8800010 were a special bi-centennial batch of L1A1 A sectionized rifles in 1988, also engraved 'AUSTRALIA'S BI-CENTENNIAL 1788-1988' over 'S.A.F. LITHGOW L1.A1. PRODUCTION 1958-1988' on the right side of the upper receiver. I felt rather pleased with this line of reasoning, but my pleasure was short-lived. The very next day, I noticed yet another set of markings on the left side of the Knox-form: Reynolds identifies the number, '37', as the Date Stamp, indicating the year of government acceptance. The Broad Arrow to its right indicates British government property. It could have been applied in 1916, but what I take to be its original serial number (the canceled 2316) also has a Broad Arrow below it. Here, the Broad Arrow's placement next to the number '37' suggests that this rifle came back into British service in 1937, three years before the Battle of Dunkirk. It may or may not be coincidental that the Irish Free State had become Ireland in that same year. In any case, the "M" series-number on the bolt, barrel, and receiver suggests that BSA probably reconditioned this well-used rifle a few years later, in 1941 or 1942, stamping it with its final serial number, "M / 25105." Useful References: British Enfield Rifles. NRA American Rifleman reprint, 2004. ed. Iola, WI: Krause Publications, 2003. Serial numbers of certain Lee-Enfields can serve as indicators of the model and help with initial authentication, stamped on the nosecap boss, fore-end, underside of the rearsight leaf, &c. But what about the "M" letter and matching serial numbers? The rifle's collar tell us that BSA made the rifle in 1916. During WW I, however, BSA apparently did not use an "M" at all, so that rules out the "M / 25105" as BSA's original 1916 serial number. No other arsenal's use of "M" corresponds to post WW I dates, according to Stratton's listing of prefixes used by the various small arms factories. "M" was used by BSA as a serial number prefix in 1941 and 1942, so it seems likely BSA reconditioned this rifle for service in 1941 or 1942 and at that time gave it the new serial number M / 2515. M.H. serial numbers are found on the inside right, front of the body while .303 conversion numbers used the left side. For replacement numbers, i.e. unnumbered or illegible originals, SA prefixes were allocated for Army, SN for the Navy and SR for RAF. Rack or issue numbers were marked on the right side of the butt, or marking disk (.303 arms only), on the buttplate tang (Sniders & Enfields only) and occasionally on the action body itself, usually atop the receiver ring. Third quarter numbers commenced with A85831. British Enfield Rifles, Vol. After the initial 99,999 rifles, the Lithgow No. 1 (S.M.L.E.) proceeded through 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E' and 'F' prefixes before the last rifle F40580 was manufactured in 1953, was done at Base Ordnance Depots and by armourers to keep together components original to particular rifles during maintenance and repair. On Sniders and Martins, the serial number is not visible and removing a fore-end to see the number on the barrel or front inside of the body can damage wood furniture, especially if the securing pin (a la M.H. Mk I & II, M.M. & M.E. too) has rust on it. Where two or more types of weapons are manufactured or repaired at the same factor, a separate series of numbers will be maintained for each type of weapon, each commencing at A1. TT and TR were applied to in-house test models. 2: Lee-Enfield No. 4 and No 5 Rifles. 3rd rev. No.4 and No.5 rifle serial numbers can readily identify manufacturers. The last serial number for the quarter ending 31st July 1960 was UB60 A85830. Lithgow SAF in-house L1A1 test and some special rifles have some different serial number prefixes. Rack or issue numbers were stamped on the right side of the butt, or marking disk (.303 arms only), on the butt-plate tang (Sniders & Enfields only) and occasionally on the action body itself, usually atop the receiver ring. SERIAL NUMBERS...





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