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The Ancient Hebrew Language And Alphabet

Understanding the Ancient Hebrew Language of the Bible Based on the Ancient Hebrew Culture and Thought



Jeff A. Benner

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Ancient Hebrew Language and Alphabet

To my wife Denise, who has taught
me more about Hebrew thought
through her actions than all the
books I have read.

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Introduction

This book is unique in that it will look at the Biblical Hebrew language of the Bible through the eyes of the Ancient Hebrews who wrote it. Modern readers often ignore the fact that the Bible is an Ancient text and must be read as an Ancient text. The definitions of Hebrew words, just like any other language, change and evolve over time. It is the goal of this work to bring out the Ancient Hebrew meanings of words to the student of the Bible as never before done.

The study of the Ancient Hebrew language and alphabet begins with an understanding of the Ancient Hebrew culture as both are intimately related. The original letters of the Hebrew alphabet was actually pictures, or pictographs, similar to Egyptian Hieroglyphs. Each picture represented an object whose definition is closely related to the agricultural lifestyle of the Ancient Hebrews. By studying the culture and lifestyle of the Ancient Hebrews we can better understand their language.

In a work such as this, there will undoubtedly be some misinterpretation of the Ancient Hebrew culture and pictographs. The study of any Ancient culture is like putting together a puzzle. We will never have all the pieces to the puzzle, but the pieces we do have, we piece

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together and attempt to fill in the gaps as efficiently as possible. Sometimes the gaps in the puzzle are small and easy to fill in based on the pieces around it. At other times these gaps are large and difficult to fill in. There is much work to be done in this area of language and word study and I hope that others, who have the same love for the Ancient Hebrew language and culture, will take on the challenge of continuing the research needed to piece together the puzzle.

One - The Hebrews

Who were the Hebrews?

The first person mentioned in the Bible as a "Hebrew" is Abraham¹.

"One who had escaped came and reported this to Abram the Hebrew". (Genesis 14.13)

Is Abraham the first Hebrew? The Hebrew word for "Hebrew" is עִבְרִי / eevriy² and comes from the root word עָבַר / avar which means, "to cross over". A Hebrew is "one who has crossed over". One of Abraham's ancestors was Eber³ (עֵבֶר).

¹ Known as Abram before God changed his name.

² The letter כּ (beyt) is pronounced as a "b" when at the beginning of a word, and usually a "v" within a word.

³ Genesis 11.16

The name Eber also comes from the same root עבר / avar, making it possible that Eber was also a "Hebrew". The Bible is the story of God and his covenant relationship (Hebraicly understood as "crossing over" from death to life) with an ancestral line beginning with Adam through his descendants Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Jacob's descendants, who became the "nation of Israel" also known as "the Hebrews". A Hebrew was one who had "crossed over" into a covenant relationship with God, beginning with Adam. Any references to the "Ancient Hebrews" in this book, is referring to the ancestral line from Adam to the Nation of Israel.

The Origin of the Hebrew Language and Alphabet

Prior to the incident of the Tower of Babel, which will be discussed later, only one language existed;

"And the whole earth was of one language, and of one speech." (Genesis 11.1)

From this we can conclude that God, Adam and Eve and their descendants spoke Hebrew.

The first use of the Hebrew language is recorded in Genesis 1.3 where God says, יהי אור (yehiy or), meaning, "light exist". In the creation account God gave Hebrew names to the sky (shamayim), land (erets), sun (shemesh), moon (yerey'ach), stars (kokhaviym) and man (adam). When God formed Adam he gave him this spoken language and communicated with him (Genesis 1.28).

The man also used this same language to give names⁴ to all of the birds (oph), animals (behemah), beasts (hayah sadeh) and woman⁵ (iyshah).

The first indication of writing is found in Genesis 4.15 where God puts a "mark" on Cain. The Hebrew word for "mark" is אֹת / owt and is also the Hebrew word for a "letter" indicating that it may have been a "letter" that God placed on him.

As will be demonstrated later, the Ancient Hebrew language (speech) and alphabet (script) are dependent upon each other, supporting a simultaneous appearance of the language and alphabet. Since God is the originator of the Hebrew language, he is also the originator of the alphabet.

Pre-flood writings have been discovered in the city of Kish⁶ (fig. 1). Several of the letters in this tablet are identical to the original Hebrew letters⁷ (See Appendix D).

⁴ Genesis 2.19

⁵ Genesis 2.23

⁶ Henry H. Halley, Halley's Bible Handbook (Grand Rapids, Mi: Zondervan, 24th) 44-5.

⁷ Over time all alphabets evolve. Therefore, it is possible for the writing system of Noah's day to differ from the alphabet given to Adam.

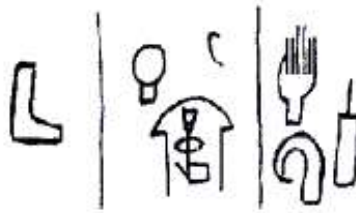


Figure 1 Pre-flood pictograph found in the pre-flood city of Kish.

Genesis chapter 5 gives a genealogical record from Adam to Noah where we find that all the names are Hebrew. We know that these names are Hebrew rather than another language because all of the names have meaning only in Hebrew and are related to their character as described in the Biblical text. For instance, the Hebrew name Adam means "man" and he was the first "man". Methuselah means "his death brings" and the flood came in the year that he died. Noah means "comfort" as he will bring comfort to his people⁸.

Noah had three sons, Shem, Ham and Japheth. It is during their lives that God brought the great flood⁹ because of man's wickedness. Only Noah and his family were spared. God commanded Noah and his descendants to:

"be fruitful and increase in number and fill the earth" (Genesis 9.1)

⁸ See Genesis 5:29

⁹ A literal flood that covered the whole earth. See The Genesis Flood by John C. Whitcomb and Henry M. Morris.

Noah's descendants remained in the area known as Mesopotamia¹⁰. Here man began to build the "Tower of Babel". In order to cause the descendants of Noah to scatter and fill the earth, God said, "let us go down, and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech"¹¹.

After the incident of the Tower of Babel, which occurred around 4,000 BCE¹², we find three major languages, each very different and unrelated to each other¹³; Egyptian, Sumerian and Hebrew. The arrival of the Egyptian and Sumerian languages seems to have mysteriously appeared out of nowhere. It is interesting to note that while all three have a very similar pictographic¹⁴ form of writing, the sounds for each of the letters are different, possibly indicating the method which God used to confuse the language of men.

As a result of the Tower of Babel man began to migrate in three different directions from Mesopotamia, just as God

¹⁰ A Greek word meaning "between (meso) rivers (potamia)", the land between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.

¹¹ Genesis 11.7

¹² Merrill F. Unger, "Tower of Babel," Unger's Bible Dictionary, 1977 ed.: 115. (BCE - Before the Common Era, equivalent to BC)

¹³ J.I. Packer, Merril C. Tenney, William White, Jr., Nelson's Illustrated Encyclopedia of Bible Facts (Nashville: Thomas Nelson, 1995) 337; Unger, "Egypt," 288.

¹⁴ A word of Greek origin meaning picture-writing where a picture represented a sound or combination of sounds. The Sumerian pictographs evolved into the cuneiform (wedge-shaped) writing familiar to most people.

planned (fig. 2). The Shemites¹⁵ were the descendants of Shem, traveling west speaking Hebrew. The Hamites traveled south into Africa and became the Egyptians speaking Egyptian. The Japhethites traveled north becoming the Sumerians¹⁶, probably a sub-group of the Scythians¹⁷, speaking Sumerian. In Genesis 10 we find the "table of nations", a record of the scattering of the descendants of the sons of Noah.

¹⁵ The Shemites (also called Semites) are the Hebrews. Later cultures, such as the Phoenicians, Canaanites, Akkadians, Moabites, Ammonites and Arameans sprouted out of the Hebrews and are also part of the Shemitic family.

¹⁶ The land of the Sumerians was known as Sumer, which is Shinar in the Bible (Genesis 10.10) also known as Babylonia. It is believed that the Japhethites traveled north the Black and Caspian seas and are the ancestors of the Sumerians. See Unger, "Scythian," 987 and Madelene S. Miller and J. Lane Miller, "Sumer," Harper's Bible Dictionary, 1973 ed.: 710.

¹⁷ Unger, "Scythian," 987.

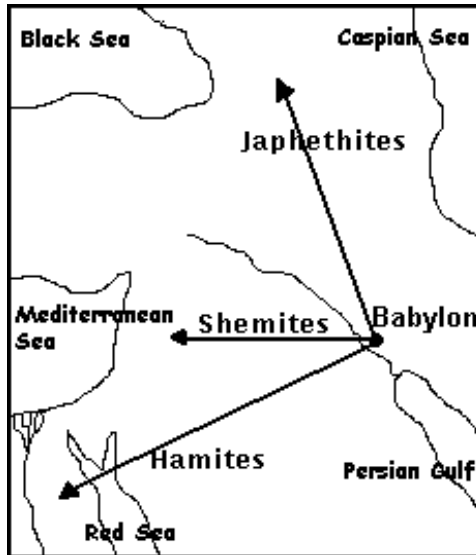


Figure 2 The scattering of the descendants of Noah's three sons.

It is not until we come to Noah's grand-children that we find names that are of a language other than Hebrew, such as Nimrod¹⁸ (Genesis 11.8), Sabteca¹⁹ (Genesis 10.7) and many others whose names have no meaning in Hebrew²⁰, correlating in time with the confounding of the language at the Tower of Babel.

It has long been a tradition within both Judaism and Christianity that Hebrew is the mother of all languages²¹.

¹⁸ See Strong's #5248

¹⁹ See Strong's #5455

²⁰ The construction of Hebrew words, including names, follows a set of patterns. Words that do not follow these patterns are suspect of being of foreign origin.

²¹ Will Smith, "Hebrew Language," Smith's Bible Dictionary, 1948 ed.: 238.

The evolution of the Hebrew alphabet

The original pictographic script (fig. 3) of the Ancient Hebrew alphabet²² consisted of 22 letters, each representing an object such as water (top left corner) or a shepherd staff (second from right at bottom).

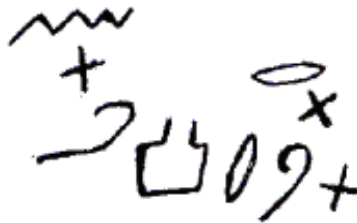


Figure 3 Ancient Shemitic/ Hebrew pictographic inscription on stone boulder c. 1500 BCE

After the Tower of Babel, the Ancient Hebrew alphabet began to evolve into a simpler script (fig. 4) similar to the original pictographic alphabet.

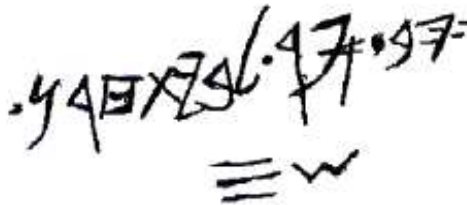


Figure 4 Ancient Hebrew inscription on potsherd c. 900 BCE

²² Also known as "Shemitic", Semitic" "proto-siniatic", proto-canaanite" and "paleo-hebrew".

The Hebrews splintered into sub-groups such as the Phoenicians, Canaanites, Akkadians, Moabites (fig. 5), Ammonites (fig. 6), Arameans (fig. 8), and others, all known as Semites. Due to the close proximity and interaction of these Shemitic cultures, their alphabet script evolved similarly.

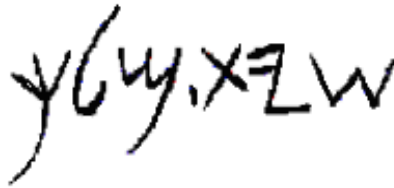


Figure 5 Moabite inscription on stone c. 900 BCE



Figure 6 Ammonite inscription on stone c. 900 BCE

At other times, alphabet scripts evolved very differently. The most unique is the Ugaritic, consisting of 30 letters where the original pictographic script evolved into a cuneiform²³ script²⁴ (fig. 7) sometimes called Hebrew cuneiform.

²³ Cuneiform, meaning, "wedge-shape", is written with a stylus that is pressed into a clay tablet to form the letters.

²⁴ Because the Ugarit language is so similar to Hebrew, the Ugarit cuneiform is called Hebrew cuneiform.



Figure 7 Ugarit cuneiform inscription on clay tablet c. 1400 BCE

The Aramean script (Aramaic), used extensively in the Babylonian region, originated in the Hebrew script around 1000 BCE (fig. 8) and began to evolve independently of other Semitic groups. By 400 BCE it no longer resembled the original pictographic script (fig. 9).

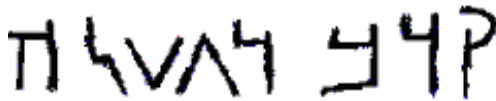


Figure 8 Aramaic inscription on stone incense altar c. 500 BCE

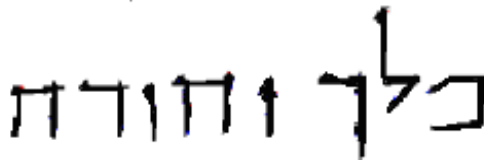


Figure 9 Aramaic inscription on stone plaque c. 20 CE.

When the Hebrew people were taken into Babylonian captivity, they adopted the Aramaic script abandoning the Ancient Hebrew script. From this point to the present, the Hebrew language has been written in the Aramaic script (fig. 10).

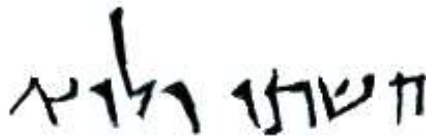


Figure 10 Hebrew writings from the Dead Sea Scrolls c. 200 BCE

The Modern Hebrew script has remained very similar to the Hebrew of the first century BCE (fig. 11).



Figure 11 Modern Hebrew script from the Hebrew Bible.

While the majority of the Hebrew texts of the first century BCE and into the first century CE were written in the Aramaic script, the Ancient Hebrew pictographic script was not lost and was still used on occasion. The coins of this era used the Ancient pictographic Hebrew script as well as some scrolls such as those found in the Dead Sea caves (fig. 12).

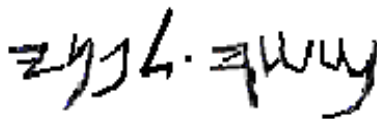


Figure 12 Pictographic Hebrew writings from the Dead Sea Scrolls c. 100 BCE

The Samaritans lived in the land of Samaria, a region of Israel, at the time of Israel's captivity; they were not taken into Babylon with Israel. As a result of their isolation they are the only culture to retain a script (fig. 13) similar to the Ancient Hebrew script and is still used to this day.

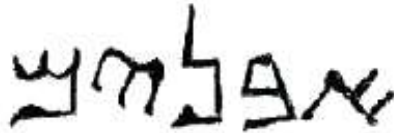


Figure 13 Samaritan scripts

Around 1000 BCE, the Greeks adopted the Ancient Hebrew script (fig. 14). This Ancient Greek alphabet began to evolve over the centuries to become the Greek script (fig. 15) used today. While all the Shemitic scripts shown above were usually written from right to left, they were written from left to right at times²⁵. The directions of the letters reveal the direction of writing. For example, figure 14 was written from right to left. Note the direction of the "E" (first letter from the right) and the "K" (fifth letter from the right). Compare these with the same letters in figure 15, which is written from left to write. Note the "K" (first letter from the left) and the "E" (fourth letter from the left). Around 500 BCE the Greeks finalized a left to right form of writing while the Shemites finalized a right to left form of writing.

²⁵ Ancient inscriptions were often written on stone using a hammer and chisel. Since the hammer was held in the right hand and the chisel in the left hand, a right to left writing was natural. When ink began to be used, it was preferable to right from left to right so that the hand would not smear the ink.



Figure 14 Greek inscription found on bowl c. 800 BCE



Figure 15 Greek writing on New Testament papyrus c. 200 CE

To the south of the Shemitic peoples, the Egyptians were writing with an alphabet almost identical to the Ancient Hebrew script. In addition to the alphabet, the Egyptians used a complex system of pictographs called hieroglyphs (fig. 16) where each pictograph represented one, two or three syllables.



Figure 16 Egyptian Hieroglyphs from the Book of the Dead c. 1350 BCE

To the east of the Shemites were the Sumerians whose system of writing was very similar to the Egyptian with several hundred pictographs (fig. 17). Over time, these

pictographs evolved into a cuneiform script (fig. 18) similar to the Ugaritic.



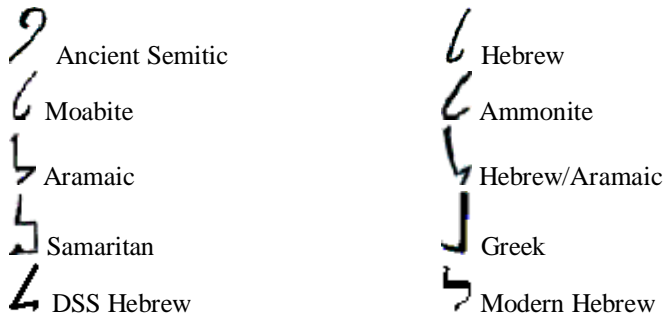
Figure 17 Sumerian Pictograph on clay tablet c. 3000 BCE



Figure 18 Sumerian Cuneiform on clay tablet c. 2500 BCE

Due to the common origin of all the scripts above, similarities of the script of different cultures can be observed. One example is the letter "lamed" that can be seen in several of the inscriptions above, as well as noting its similarity to our "L".

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Since the Egyptian, Sumerian, Greek, Aramaic, Arabic, Hebrew and other Shemitic cultures have their origins in the Ancient Hebrew script, tracing their history and evolution is beneficial to reconstructing the original Ancient Hebrew script. Appendix "C" includes a set of two charts for each of the 22 Hebrew letters. One chart includes all the known scripts of 14 languages. The other is a flowchart showing the evolution of the letter through the centuries

Why study the Ancient Hebrew language and culture?

The Hebrew people, whose culture and lifestyle were very different than our own, wrote the Bible between 1,500 and 500 BCE.

When we read the Bible as a 21st Century American, our culture and lifestyle often influence our interpretation of the words and phrases of the Bible. A word such as "rain" has the meaning; "the coming down of water from the clouds in the sky", but the interpretation of the word rain will be influenced by the context of the culture. This is true even in our own culture where the word "rain" can be interpreted differently. If the local weather station

forecasts a "rain" shower for tomorrow, different people will interpret the word "rain" in different ways, with a circumstantial biasness. The bride and groom who are prepared for an outdoor wedding view this news with a negative connotation, while to the farmer in the middle of a drought season, it has a positive connotation. To the Ancient Hebrew nomads the word "rain" was usually equated with "life" since without it, their very existence would not be possible.

Another example of the importance of understanding the cultural setting can be seen in the word "dinner". To my grandparents and their generation, "dinner" was the main meal of the day eaten at noon and a light "supper" was eaten in the evening. Where as today, dinner is the main meal eaten in the evening. There are countless examples in our own English language of how word meanings change over time according to the culture.

Many times our cultural influence will give a different definition to words that was not intended by the Biblical authors. For example the Bible speaks of keeping and breaking the commands of God. The words "keep" and "break" are usually interpreted as "obedience" and "disobedience". But this is not the Ancient Hebraic meaning of these words.

The Hebrew word for word "keep" is שָׁמַר / shamar) which literally means "to guard, protect, and cherish" while the Hebrew word for "break" is פָּרַר / parar and literally means "to trample underfoot". The Ancient Hebrew understanding of these words is not about mechanical obedience and disobedience of his commands,

but ones attitude towards them. Will you cherish his commands or throw them on the ground and walk on them?

A people's language is very related to their culture, without an understanding of the Hebrew culture we cannot fully understand their language. To cross this cultural bridge, we need to understand the Ancient Hebrew culture, lifestyle and language.

How do we study the Ancient Hebrew language and culture?

Archeologists who uncover Ancient artifacts study the Ancient cultures. Anthropologists interpret these artifacts to determine the Ancient culture's way of life. Throughout the world there remains primitive cultures whose lifestyles have remained the same for thousands of years, providing us with a close up view of how these Ancient cultures lived. One of these groups is the desert nomad of the Middle East who still live much the way Abraham did over 3,000 years ago. Linguists and etymologists study the ancient languages, opening the door to their manner of speech and alphabets. Many Ancient cultures have left ancient texts recording their thoughts and lifestyle. The most notable text of the Ancient Hebrews is of course the Bible.

When we combine and study the material provided by these fields of study, we open the door to the culture and lifestyle of Ancient cultures. By studying these resources we can better understand their words, which they have recorded in the Bible. The purpose of this book is to teach

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the relationship between the Hebrew language and the Hebrew culture, which will give us a deeper, more accurate, understanding of Biblical words.

Two - Hebrew Thought

In the world, past and present, there are two major types of cultures; East (Hebrew), such as today's oriental cultures of the Far East, and West (Greek), such as Europe and America. Both of these cultures view their surroundings, lives, and purpose in ways that would seem foreign to the other. The Ancient Hebrews were Eastern thinkers, more closely related to today's Orientals than Americans or even Modern day Hebrews in Israel, which has adopted a western culture.

What happened to this Ancient Hebrew thought and culture? Around 800 BCE, the Greek culture arose in the north. This new culture began to view the world very much differently than the Hebrews. Around 200 BCE the Greeks began to move south causing a coming together of the Greek and Hebrew culture. This was a very tumultuous time as the two vastly different cultures collided.

Over the following 400 years the battle raged until finally the Greek culture won and virtually eliminated all traces of the Ancient Hebrew culture. The Greek culture then in turn, influenced all following cultures including the Roman and European cultures. Our own American culture

and even the Modern Hebrew culture in Israel today are strongly influenced by the Greek culture.

As 21st Century Americans with a strong Greek thought influence, we read the Hebrew Bible as if a 21st Century American had written it. In order to understand the Ancient Hebrew culture in which the Bible was written in, we must examine some of the differences between Hebrew and Greek thought. There are many differences between Hebrew and Greek thought, but here we will confine our focus on those differences that impact the interpretation of words.

Abstract vs. concrete thought

Greek thought views the world through the mind (abstract thought). Ancient Hebrew thought views the world through the senses (concrete thought).

Concrete thought is the expression of concepts and ideas in ways that can be seen, touched, smelled, tasted and/or heard. All five of the senses are used when speaking, hearing, writing and reading the Hebrew language. An example of this can be found in Psalms 1:3; “He is like a *tree* planted by *streams of water*, which yields its *fruit* in season, and whose *leaf* does not *wither*”. In this passage the author expresses his thoughts in concrete terms such as; tree, streams of water, fruit and leaf.

Abstract thought is the expression of concepts and ideas in ways that cannot be seen, touched, smelled, tasted or heard. Abstract thought is a foreign concept to the Ancient Hebrew mind. Examples of Abstract thought can

be found in Psalms 103:8; “The LORD is *compassionate* and *gracious*, Slow to *anger*, abounding in *love*”. The words compassion, grace, anger and love are all abstract words, ideas that cannot be experienced by the senses. Why do we find these abstract words in a passage of concrete thinking Hebrews? Actually, these are abstract English words used to translate the original Hebrew concrete words. The translators often translate this way because the original Hebrew makes no sense when literally translated into English.

Let us take one of the above abstract words to demonstrate the translation from a concrete Hebrew word to an abstract English word. Anger, an abstract word, is actually the Hebrew word אַף / awph which literally means “nose”, a concrete word. When one is very angry, he begins to breath hard and the nostrils begin to flare. A Hebrew sees anger as “the flaring of the nose (nostrils)”. If the translator literally translated the above passage “slow to nose”, the English reader would not understand.

Appearance vs. Functional Description

Greek thought describes objects in relation to its appearance. Hebrew thought describes objects in relation to its function.

A Greek description of a common pencil would be; "it is yellow and about eight inches long". A Hebrew description of the pencil would be related to its function such as "I write words with it". Notice that the Hebrew description uses the verb "write" while the Greek description uses the adjectives "yellow" and "long".

Because of Hebrew's form of functional descriptions, verbs are used much more frequently than adjectives.

To our Greek way of thinking a deer and an oak are two very different objects and we would never describe them in the same way. The Hebrew word for both of these objects is אֵיל / ayil because the functional description of these two objects are identical to the Ancient Hebrews, therefore, the same Hebrew word is used for both.

The Hebraic definition of אֵיל is "a strong leader". A deer stag is one of the most powerful animals of the forest and is seen as "a strong leader" among the other animals of the forest. The wood of the oak tree is very hard compared to other trees and is seen as a "strong leader" among the trees of the forest.

Notice the two different translations of the Hebrew word אֵיל in Psalms 29:9. The NASB and KJV translates it as "*The voice of the LORD makes the deer to calve*" while the NIV translates it as "*The voice of the LORD twists the oaks*". The literal translation of this verse in Hebrew thought would be; "*The voice of the LORD makes the strong leaders turn*".

When translating the Hebrew into English, the Greek thinking translator will give a Greek description to this word for the Greek thinking reader, which is why we have two different ways of translating this verse. This same word "ayil" is also translated as a "ruler" (a strong leader of men) in 2 Kings 24.15.

Passive vs. Active Nouns

Greek nouns are words that refer to a person, place or thing. Hebrew nouns refer to the action of a person place or thing.

The Hebrews are active people and their vocabulary reflects this lifestyle. The Greek culture recognizes words such as knee and gift as nouns, which by themselves impart no action. But, in Hebrew, just as in most Ancient languages²⁶, there is no distinction between nouns and verbs, all words are related to action. The Greek mind designates a knee and a gift as inanimate nouns unrelated in meaning. The Hebrew mind sees the knee (ברך / berak) as "the knee that bends" and a gift (ברכה / berakah) as "what is brought with a bent knee".

Even the Hebrew nouns for father and mother are descriptive of action. The Hebrew word for father is אב / av and literally means "the one who gives strength to the family" and mother אמ / em means "the one that binds the family together".

When we read the Ancient texts of the Hebrew Bible we must remember that the words used are related to the Ancient Hebrew culture and thought. We need, therefore, to suppress our Western Greek minds, leaving them for reading the Modern classics.


²⁶ Giorgio Fano, The Origins and Nature of Language (Indiana University Press, Bloomington, 1992) 66


Three - Reconstructing the Original Hebrew Alphabet


The Ancient Hebrew letters form the foundation to the Ancient Hebrew language and a thorough study of these letters is essential to understanding the cultural background to the words they form. The process of reconstructing the original Hebrew alphabet is similar to the field of archeology, which digs down to hidden depths to determine the origins, culture or way of life of Ancient civilizations. As artifacts are found, they are compared to artifacts of other cultures and other time periods to determine the distinctive characteristics of the culture and civilization. When studying Ancient alphabets, one digs down into the depths of time and compares the artifacts of pictographic and non-pictographic scripts to determine dates, meaning and sound.


Letter Characteristics

We usually associate two characteristics for each letter, a form and a sound, as in the first letter of our alphabet whose form is "A" and has the sound "a". The Ancient Hebrew alphabet has four characteristics: form, sound, name and meaning.

1. Pictographic (form) -- The original letter is pictographic, meaning it represents a picture of something, such as the pictograph  representing a mouth.

2. Mnemonic (meaning) -- The mnemonic meaning of a pictograph is the extended meanings related to the pictograph²⁷. For example, the pictograph , is a picture of a mouth, and has the extended mnemonic meanings of speak, blow and open. These mnemonic meanings most often are related to the pictograph by their function rather than appearance.

3. Syllabic (name) -- Each pictograph is associated with a single syllable of two consonants. This syllable is also the name of the pictograph. The name of the pictograph  is "peh"²⁸ and is also the Hebrew word for "mouth".

4. Phonetic (sound) -- The first letter of the syllabic name provides a singular sound for the purpose of forming words and sentences. The phonetic value of the pictograph  / peh is "p".

Reconstruction of the Alphabet


By applying the below methods, the original Hebrew alphabet can be reconstructed with a fair amount of accuracy. Over time the fields of archeology, and their

²⁷ Giorgio Fano, The Origins and Nature of Language (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1992) 20.

²⁸ When translating the Hebrew into English, it is often necessary to add vowels. These added vowels will be italicized.

discoveries of artifacts and Ancient inscriptions, and anthropology, and their discoveries in linguistics and culture, may contribute additional information about the Ancient Hebrews to bring us even closer to the original.

Form


The original form of the letter is pictographic, meaning it represents a picture. For example, the picture  is the form of a letter representing a mouth.

1. Comparison of Semitic scripts - Each letter of the Semitic cultures are carefully compared and arranged according to time and sub group. This historical chart can then be used to follow the progression of script evolution from one culture to the next throughout their written history. These charts can be seen in appendix "C".


2. Names of the pictographs - Each Hebrew pictograph have a name directly related to the picture. For example, the name of the pictograph "ד" is "דלת" (dalet) which means "door" revealing the identity of the picture as that of a door. Just as scripts evolve, so do their names. Occasionally, Modern Hebrew names will no longer reflect the actual picture, but other languages do. For example, the word gimel (meaning a camel)²⁹ is now assigned to ג with no apparent connection. The Arabic language has retained the original name of "gam" as has the Greek, "gamma".


²⁹ This Hebrew word means camel and has caused some confusion where this pictograph has been interpreted as a picture of a camel.

3. Progression of letter evolution - By following the progression of each letters evolutionary process we see some common changes in the letters. For example, most of the pictographs were oriented in a horizontal position, but around 1000 BCE they shifted to a vertical orientation. This can help to fill in missing evolutionary changes.

4. Ancient Hebrew culture - The Ancient Hebrew language is very closely related to their lifestyle. Many times the Hebrew culture will reveal the meaning of the picture. For example, the pictograph  is named "beyt", meaning house. The connection between the pictograph and name is lost without knowledge of the Ancient houses made of tents, as the pictograph is a perfect representation of the floor plan of the tent.

Name

Just as the pictograph of a letter evolves over time, the names of the letter occasionally evolve or on rare occasion replaced. The name of the pictograph  is peh and is also the Hebrew word for "mouth".



1. Pictograph - What the pictograph represents is the first clue to what the name of the letter is. For example, the letter  is an eye. The Hebrew word for an eye is עַיִן (ayin) and is the Modern name for this letter.


2. Original Hebrew language - As will be demonstrated later, the original Hebrew language consisted of Parent and Child Roots while many of the three-letter roots, called adopted roots, were formed at a later time. From this we can conclude that any letter, whose Modern name


is an adopted root, is not the original name of the letter. Interestingly, all but five Modern names are a parent or Child Root word.







3. Names of the letters of other cultures using the Hebrew alphabet - The names for each letter is usually transferred from one culture to another with either a slight change or no change at all. When there is a difference, the names are compared to determine the more original name.

Sound

Each letter represents a singular sound that is used to form words. For example the  (P) and  (H) form the word PH (peh).

1. The name of the letter - The first letter of the name gives the phonetic value of the pictograph. For example, the name of the pictograph  is "pey" and has the phonetic value of "p".

2. The sound other cultures apply to the Hebrew alphabet - In most cases, the same sound is carried through the different culture. For example the  in its various forms through the different cultures all assign this letter a phonetic value of "P".


3. A unique sound for each letter - In the Modern Hebrew alphabet, two letters are silent ( and ) , two letters are assigned the "T" sound ( and ) , and two letters are assigned the "S" sound ( and ). It is more

likely that the original Hebrew alphabet did not waste letters by duplicating sound or using them as silent.

4. Vowels - All of the letters in the Hebrew alphabet are consonants. Some of these letters doubled as vowels much like the "Y" in the Roman alphabet, which can be a consonant as in the word "yellow", or a vowel as in the word "fly".

Meaning






The meaning of a letter is related to the picture³⁰ the form of the letter represents. These meanings are then a part of the meaning of the words, which use these letters.





1. The name of the letter - The name of the letter is a Hebrew word with meaning and usually more than one. For example the name of the letter  is "peh" and can mean mouth, speak, blow or edge.


Appendix "A" provides a detailed view of the reconstruction of the pictographic, mnemonic, syllabic and phonetic attributes of each Hebrew letter. Appendix "D" is a detailed chart of the Modern and Ancient Hebrew alphabet.

³⁰ Giorgio Fano, The Origins and Nature of Language (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1992) 20.

Four - Hebrew Prefixes

The idea of the form of a letter as providing meaning is foreign to our understanding of the purpose of the alphabet. In this chapter we are going to look at five Prefixes that are commonly added to Hebrew words; /B, /L, /M, /W and /H. These examples will demonstrate the relationship between the pictographs of each letter, their cultural understanding and their application in the Hebrew language.

 The nomadic Hebrews lived in tents, and this letter is a representation of the tent. The door is in front (top left of the picture) and a wall (middle of the picture) separates the men's side (left side) from the women's side (right side). Since the family resides inside the tent, this letter means "in". When the letter /B is placed in front of a word such as /erets (land), we have /be'arets (in ^a land).

 The Hebrew shepherd always carried a staff and was used to move the sheep toward the destination. This letter

³¹ Hebrew does not express the idea "a" or "an", rather it is implied.

means "to" or "toward". When the letter L is placed in front of the word אֶרֶץ , we have לְאֶרֶץ (to a land).

M This letter is a picture of water and can also mean the flowing water in man and animals (blood). Blood is seen as the passing down a line from one generation to another. When this letter is prefixed to a word it means "from" in the sense of coming out of someone or something. When the letter M is placed in front of the word אֶרֶץ , we have מֵאֶרֶץ (from a land).

Y This letter is a picture of a tent peg used to secure the tent, or a nail used to attach things together. When this letter is prefixed to a word it means "and" in the sense of adding things together. When the letter Y is placed in front of the word אֶרֶץ , we have וְאֶרֶץ (and land).

H This letter is a picture of a mans arms raised or extended toward someone or something as if saying "behold, look at this. When this letter is prefixed to a word it means "the" as in identifying someone or something in particular. When the letter H is placed in front of the word אֶרֶץ , we have הָאֶרֶץ (the land).

Five - The Root System of Hebrew

The Hebrew language uses a root system for its vocabulary. The root system is like a tree where the leaves (words) come from the branches (Child Root). The Branches come from the trunk (Parent Root) and the trunk comes out of the roots (letters).

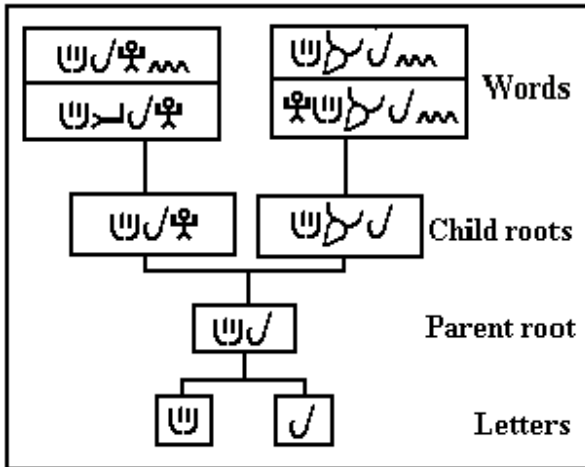










Figure 19 Hebrew root word systems

Parent Roots

When two letters/pictographs are put together, a Parent Root word is formed. When the  (bet, a house) is combined with the  (nun, a seed which continues the next generation) the Parent Root  (pronounced ben³²) is formed. The two letters of this root have the combined meaning of "the house of seeds" or "the seeds that continue the house/family" and are usually translated simply as "son".

Another example is the Parent Root  (shaph)³³. The  is a picture of the two front teeth meaning "sharp". The  is a mouth. This Parent Root means "a sharp mouth" or simply "a serpent" whose sharp fangs are in the mouth.

Hebrew word structure, as will be seen later, often requires a three consonant root; therefore the second consonant in the Parent Root is duplicated to turn the two consonant Parent Root into a three consonant root. The meaning of this derivative from the Parent Root is usually identical in meaning to the original Parent Root. As in our example above, the second letter  is doubled, forming the root  (shaphaph), also meaning "serpent".

³² Hebrew is written from right to left.

³³ The Biblical word for serpent is "shaphaph" a lengthened form of the parent root "shaph".

Child Roots

Of the 22 letters of the Hebrew alphabet, 4 double as consonants and vowels³⁴, the א (a), אָ (e), ו (o and u) and י (i).

A Child Root is formed by adding one of the consonant/vowels as a prefix (in front), a suffix (at the end) or an infix (in the middle) to the Parent Root. While the Parent Root represents a concrete subject with a wide range of mnemonic meanings, the purpose of the Child Root is to separate out the various mnemonic meanings of the Parent Root. Therefore, all the Child Roots formed from the Parent Root are directly related in meaning to the Parent Root. Below are the Child Roots, as found in the Biblical text, formed from the Parent Root אָל / בָּל / bal, which has the generic meaning of "flow", demonstrating the close relationship to each other and the Parent Root.

אָל	a.b.l	- wilt: a flowing away of life
אָל	h.b.l	- empty: flowing out of contents
אָל	b.h.l	- panic: a flowing of the insides
אָל	b.l.h	- aged: a flowing away of youth
אָל	b.w.l	- flood: a heavy flowing of water
אָל	y.b.l	- stream: a flowing of water

³⁴ Ernst Ettisch, The Hebrew Vowels and Consonants (Brookline Village Ma: Branden Publishing Co., 1987) 87. William R. Harper PH. D., Elements of Hebrew (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1895) 17. E. Kautzsch, Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar (London: Oxford, 1910) 35.

By placing the consonant letter נ (nun) within the Parent Root, a new type of Child Root is formed. This Child Root is very closely related to the parent. For example, the Parent Root אֶפֶס / אָפֶס / aph means nose or the flaring of the nostrils as when angry. The Child Root אֶנָּפֶס / אָנָּפֶס / anaph also means angry.

Adopted Roots

There are two forms of adopted roots that were probably derived at a later time through the evolution of the language³⁵ or adopted from another Shemitic language. The first is formed by adding a third consonant to a Parent Root forming a new root more specific in meaning than the parent, such as the examples below;

אֶפֶס	p.r	- Parent Root meaning break
אֶפֶסֶת	p.r.c	- break forth
אֶפֶסֶת	p.r.k	- break apart
אֶפֶסֶת	p.r.s	- break in pieces
אֶפֶסֶת	p.r.q	- break off
אֶפֶסֶת	p.r.ts	- break open

The second type of adopted root appears to be a three consonant root that evolved from the Parent Root into a new word with a similar sound. As a language evolves,

³⁵ Approximately 80% of all the words found in the Bible are derived from the parent or child root words, while the remaining 20% are derived from the combination roots. These significantly smaller numbers of combination roots indicate that these roots have a relatively late origin and are not part of the original Hebrew vocabulary.

words exchange letters for similar sounding letters and additional letters are added. For example the word דֶרֶךְ/derek meaning "road" probably evolved out of רַח/rach meaning "path".

Words

The most common words are those derived directly from the parent, Child Root or adopted root. For example the word כֹּהֵן/kohen, meaning "priest", comes directly from the Child Root כהן.

Adding specific letters in specific places within the root word forms other words. Some of the most common additions to the original root found are:

1. a מ/מ/m or ת/ת/t added to the front or back of the root word
2. a ה/ה/h, ו/ו/vt or נ/נ/wn added to the back of the root word
3. a ו/ו/w or ע/ע/ee added in front of the last letter of the root word.

Benefit of studying words from a common root

As all the roots and words, which are derived from the Parent Root, are related in meaning to the Parent Root³⁶, we can compare their meanings³⁷ to form a clearer picture of the original meaning of the Parent Root. The

³⁶ Horowitz, 22.

³⁷ The more roots and words available, the clearer the picture of the parent root will be.

pictographs of the Parent Root will also help us to determine the original meaning of this Parent Root. Once the meaning of the Parent Root is determined, this will in turn help us to better define the roots and words derived from the parent. Let us use the Parent Root **לך/ך**³⁸/l.k as an example;

Root	Word	Meaning
Parent	לך	Walk
Child	לךל	Walk
	לךלך	Step
	לךלל	March
	לךללל	Walking
	לךלללל	Walk
Child	לךל	Walk

The original pictographs of the Parent Root are **לך** and are the pictures of a *shepherd staff* and the *palm of the hand*. While these pictographs can have a wide range of meaning due to the various mnemonic understandings, the words that are derived from it have the meanings of walk, step and march. Therefore, we can understand the pictographs to mean "to carry a **staff** in the **palm** for walking".

Reconstructing the Parent Roots

The meanings of the Parent Roots provide the foundation for the meaning of all the Child Root that are formed out of it. These Parent Roots were generic in meaning

³⁸ The Kaph is written as ך when at the end of a word and a כ when in a word.

whereas the Child Roots derived from them become more specific in meaning. For instance, the Parent Root "בֵּר" (BR) means, grain, but can also mean any product of the grain, such as; fat, meat, fowl, soap and clean. The Child Roots carry the more specific meaning such as; "אֲבֵר" (ABR) meaning, fowl; "בֵּרָא" (BRA) meaning, fat and meat; "בִּהַר" (BHR) meaning, soap and clean; and "בֵּרֶה" (BRH) meaning, grain.

A working dictionary of the Parent Roots is beneficial to word studies and Biblical understanding. Two problems arise when working with Parent Roots. First, not all of the Parent Roots have survived to this day and second, those that have survived have often become specific in meaning, losing the original generic meaning. While the entire Parent Root system cannot be achieved completely, there are techniques to reconstructing it for the purpose of Biblical studies.

Methods for reconstructing the original Parent Root

1. Pictographs - The pictographs provide the basic meaning of the root as demonstrated previously.

2. Words - By comparing all of the words that are derived from the Parent Root, the generic meaning of the Parent Root can be found. For instance, "בֵּר" (BR) means, grain; "בִּרְבֵּר" (BRBR) means, fowl; and "בִּרְרָ" (BRR) means, clean or pure. The more words available, the clearer the definition of the Parent Root will be.

3. Child Roots - All of the words derived from a child root help to reconstruct the original meaning of the Child Root in the same manner as mentioned above for the Parent Root. All of the Child Root definitions will then help to reconstruct the generic meaning of the Parent Root.

4. Sister Languages - Semitic languages such as Ugarit, Aramaic, Phoenician, Moabite, etc. are closely related to Hebrew and many times the words are identical. The words from these languages can assist with the reconstruction of the Child and Parent Roots.

While the pictographs, words and Child Roots contribute to reconstructing the Parent Root, the Parent Root will in turn assist with defining the Child Roots and Words. The use of this Root System of the Hebrew language is beneficial to finding the correct Hebraic meaning to words by looking at the bigger picture of related words and roots. This can be very beneficial when attempting to translate obscure or frequently used words. Translating Hebrew words, which are only used once or twice in the Biblical texts, are very difficult to define due to a lack of context. But, when using the root system of Hebrew, we can use the many related words derived from the same Parent Root to assist with defining the word.

Even if a Parent Root is not found in the Biblical text, or other related language, it can still be reconstructed by using the above methods and still be useful for defining the other words and roots formed out of it.

Ancient Hebrew Language and Alphabet

Appendix "E" is a dictionary of the Ancient Hebrew Parent Roots. This dictionary gives the cultural background and its relationship to the Child Roots, which are derived from them. Appendix "F" cross-references the Strong's Dictionary numbering system to the Ancient Hebrew Dictionary numbering system.

Six - Word Studies

The purpose of this book is to provide the reader with the tools and resources to read the Bible with a Hebraic understanding and see the text through the eyes of the Ancient Hebrew who wrote it.

Let us now put all this "technical" information to work by looking at a passage through Hebraic eyes.

God

"God Most High, Creator of heaven and earth." (Genesis 14.22)

We will examine two words within this sentence, God and Creator. Both of these words are abstract words from Greek thought. Our goal is to find the tangible concrete Hebraic context of these words that will reveal the heart of God the Creator

The Hebrew word translated as "God" is אֱלֹהִים / al and is a Parent Root word. The Ancient pictographs for this root are אָלֹהִים. The first picture (remember Hebrew is read from right to left) is an ox head representative of power because of his great strength. The second is a shepherd's

staff and is representative of authority as well as a yoke³⁹. A team of oxen yoked together pulled a cart or plow. To train the younger oxen, an older more experienced ox as the leader was yoked to the younger. The Hebraic meaning of אל / al is a "powerful leader". The Ancient Hebrews saw themselves yoked to God who taught them how to walk a proper life.

Creator

The second word, Creator, is the Hebrew word קנה qaneh derived from the Parent Root קן / qen meaning a nest. The pictographs for this word are ק-נ. The first pictograph is the sun at the horizon where light is gathered. The mnemonic meaning of this letter is a gathering together. The second picture is a seed. The combining these letters mean a "gathering together for the seeds". Before the bird lays her eggs she gathers material together to build a nest. The Child Root קנ-נ / קנה has the meaning of acquiring the materials for the nest. The Ancient Hebrews saw God as a bird⁴⁰ that builds a nest, the heavens and the land, for his children.

The Hebraic understanding of this verse is that God brought together the heavens and the earth as the nest for his children he could nurture and care for them as a

³⁹ Isaiah 9.4, through Hebrew parallelism, describes the yoke as a "staff on the shoulders". The wooden staff used by the shepherd to guide the sheep toward a location. The yoke, also made of wood, was also used to guide the oxen toward a location. Both the shepherd's staff and the yoke perform the same function.

⁴⁰ See Deuteronomy 32.9-12

mother and teach and guide them into truth by yoking them to himself.

Voice

Let us look at Deuteronomy 5.22 as another example of how the Hebraic understanding of words reveals the heart of God.

"These are the commandments the LORD proclaimed in a loud voice to your whole assembly there on the mountain from out of the fire."

Two words in this passage, assembly and voice, come from the same Parent Root ק-ל / קל / qal. We have previously looked at these two pictographs in this chapter. The first letter is the sun at the horizon meaning, to gather. The second is the shepherd's staff. Combined they have the meaning of "to gather to the staff of the shepherd".



The shepherd carried a staff as a tool to lead and guide the sheep as well as to discipline and protect them. The staff is a sign of his authority over the sheep. When the shepherd calls the flock, they recognize his voice and gather to him. The Hebrew word קול / קול / qol (translated as "voice" in our passage above) is "the voice of the shepherd". The Hebrew word קהל / קהל / qahal (translated as "assembly" above) is "the gathering of the sheep to the voice of the shepherd".

The Ancient Hebraic understanding of this verse is that God is the shepherd who will teach and protect his sheep and when he calls them they come to him as his flock.

Ancient Hebrew Words

By examining the titles of family members through the pictographic letters that form the words, we can better understand the Hebraic definition of these words.



Father


The first letter is the /al, a picture of an ox. As the ox is strong, the letter also has the meaning of strong. The second letter, /bet, is the picture of the tent or house where the family resides.

: One who gives strength to the house





Mother


This word also begins with the letter /al, meaning "strong". The second letter is the /mah, meaning water. The two letters give us the meaning of "strong water". The Hebrews made glue by boiling animal skins in water. As the skin broke down a sticky thick liquid formed at the surface of the water. This thick liquid was removed and used as a binding agent - "strong water".

: One who glues/binds the family together





Brother


This word also begins with /al, meaning "strong". The second letter is the , a picture of a wall. These letters give us the meaning "strong wall" or "strong barrier". The English concept of a wall is descriptive of anything with a tall vertical appearance. The Hebrew concept of a wall is any barrier, no matter the construction.

: One who acts as a strong barrier to protect the family



Son

This word begins with the , meaning "tent" or the "family" which resides in it. The second letter is the , the picture of a seed. The seed is a new generation of life that will grow and produce a new generation.

: One who continues the family line

Seven - Hebrew origins of English

As we have discussed, the Modern Hebrew alphabet is derived from the Ancient Hebrew pictographs. The Romans in turn adopted the Greek alphabet, also derived from the Ancient Hebrew pictographs, for the Latin alphabet, from which our English alphabet comes. Indirectly, our own alphabet is derived from the Ancient Hebrew pictographs. Below is the Ancient Hebrew alphabet, as it appeared around 1000 BCE⁴¹ (fig. 20).

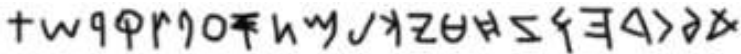


Figure 20 The Ancient Hebrew alphabet c. 1000 BCE

When the above alphabet is reversed⁴², as the Greeks, who adopted the Ancient Hebrew alphabet, wrote from left to right, we can see a very close resemblance to our English alphabet (fig. 21).

⁴¹ The alephbet is read from right to left.

⁴² Most Ancient inscriptions were written on stone using a hammer and chisel. The hammer was held with the left hand, causing a right to left direction of inscribing. When ink came into use, the direction of writing often shifted to a left to right direction to prevent the hand from smearing the ink.

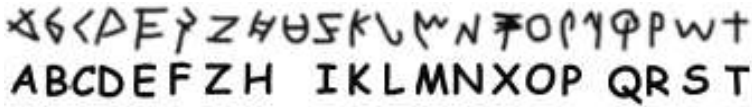


Figure 21 The Ancient Hebrew alphabet c. 1000 BCE (mirror image)

A surprising number of our English words are derived from Hebrew. As an example, the Hebrew word פרי / periy, meaning fruit, is a derivative of the Parent Root פר / par. The English words **pear**, **prune**, **persimmon** and **apricot**, all fruits, are derived from the פר / par root.

Through the evolution of language, it is common for similar sounds to replace the original sound. The "r" and "l" sounds are often interchanged as both are vocal⁴³ consonants and can be pronounced for a prolonged time. The English fruit words **apple** and **plum**, are also derived from the פר / par root with the "r" exchanged for an "l" sound.

Another common sound change is made with the lips such as the "b", "p", "v" and "f". The English fruit words **berry** and **fruit**, are also derived from the פר / par root with the "p" exchanged for a "b" and "f" sound. In addition, letters will some times change position such as the fruit word **grape** and **ripe**.

Another example is the Parent Root בר / bar, meaning grain. From this root several English words are derived and related to "grain", such as: **barley** (a grain); **bread**

⁴³ As opposed to the fricatives like the "s, sh" sounds which are given sound by blowing air through the mouth.

Ancient Hebrew Language and Alphabet

and **beer** (products of grains); **boar**, **bird** and **bear** (animals fattened on grains); and **barn** (a storage place for grains).

Below is a very small list of Hebrew words practically identical in pronunciation and meaning to English.

Ancient Hebrew Language and Alphabet

Hebrew	Pronunciation	Meaning	English
אֵשׁ	eesh	each	each
נֹד	nod	nod	nod
גַּמֵּל	game1	camel	camel
נָפַל	naphal	fall	fall
עֵבֶר	over	over	over
אֵלֶפֶת	eleph	bull	elephant
טָל	tal	tall	tall
אֵשׁ	eysh	fire	ash
כַּפָּר	caphar	cover	cover
קוֹל	qol	voice	call
סַפִּיר	saphiyr	sapphire	sapphire
שַׁק	saq	sack	sack
תּוֹר	tur	travel	tour
תַּף	taph	beat	tap
אֶרֶץ	erets	land	earth
צַד	tsad	side	side
סַר	sar	prince	sir
סַךְ	sak	shack	shack
שָׂדֵה	sadeh	field	sod
מוֹק	moq	mock	mock
לִק	laq	lick	lick
לֵב	lev	heart	love
כַּסֵּה	kasah	cover	case

Conclusion

Contained within this book are the tools you will need to begin searching the pictographic meanings of Hebrew words. Other resource materials, which you will find beneficial in your word studies, are dictionaries such as "Vines Expository Dictionary of Biblical Words" or "Strong's Hebrew Dictionary". Bible Encyclopedias are another valuable resource for learning about the culture and lifestyle of the Ancient Hebrews.


It is the hope of the author that others will discover the value and joy of studying the Ancient Hebrew language, alphabet and Biblical Text. The Seminaries and Universities emphasize the Greek language, practically ignoring the language and culture of the Ancient Hebrews. There is very little research and study being done in this area of linguistic study at this time, but hopefully this will change in the future.


For further information or questions on the Ancient Hebrew language and alphabet, please visit our web site at:

The Ancient Hebrew Research Center
<http://www.ancient-hebrew.org>

Appendix A - Ancient Hebrew Alphabet Reconstruction

Below is the process of reconstructing the original characteristics of each Hebrew letter using the methods previously outlined.

 Al

Pictographic (form): All sources agree that the original form for this letter is , an ox head.






Mnemonic (meaning): *Muscle* -- the ox is the strongest of the livestock animals; *Yoke* -- the ox is placed in a yoke for pulling a load or plowing; *Chief* -- an older experienced ox, as the leader, was often yoked to a younger ox to teach him; *Oak tree* -- the strongest of the woods; *Ram* -- the strong leader of the flock; *Stag* -- the strong leader of the forest; *Fat tail* -- the strong part of the sheep; *Pillar, arch* -- the strong members which support a building.

Syllabic (name): The Modern Hebrew, Greek and Arabic name for this letter is aleph. The original two-letter name must have evolved to its present three-letter name long

ago. This is the only pictograph for which the original two-letter name cannot be found. We then turn to the culture of the Ancient Hebrews and sister cultures to find the original name. Many Near Eastern cultures worshipped the god "𐤀𐤍 / el or al", depicted as a bull in their carvings of the god. When Israel formed an image of God at Mount Sinai they chose a calf (young bull). This evidence shows that the word "𐤀𐤍 / el" was understood to be a bull.

Phonetic (sound): In Modern Hebrew as well as Arabic, this letter is silent but did have an "a" sound when the Greek language adopted it. This letter was originally a vowel and most likely an "ah" sound.

𐤁 **Beyt**


Pictographic (form): The Hebrew word beyt means "house" or "tent". There are various suggestions to the original form of this letter including , ,  and . The picture  is a perfect representation of the nomadic tent which was divided into two sections, a men's and women's, with the entrance at the front of the tent in the men's section and an entrance from the men's to the women's section.

Mnemonic (meaning): *Family* -- the residents of the tent; *Inside* -- the family that is inside the tent is of importance, not the structure itself.

Syllabic (name): Modern Hebrew (beyt), Greek (beta) and Arabic (beyt) agree with the original name of בֵּת / bet, meaning, house or tent.

Phonetic (sound): The Modern sounds for this letter are "b" and "bh"⁴⁴ and are probably original.

𐤂 Gam

Pictographic (form): The earliest known pictograph for this letter is 𐤂 and is probably a picture of a foot similar to the Egyptian Hieroglyph .




Mnemonic (meaning): *Walk, Gather, Carry* -- the function of the foot; *Group* -- a gathering of people or things.

Syllabic (name): The Modern Hebrew name for this letter is gimel. The Greek (gamma) and Arabic (jeem) names for this letter, provide us with the original two letter name of גַּמ / gam meaning to gather.

Phonetic (sound): The Modern Hebrew and Greek agree that the letter is pronounced "g" while Arabic has the sound "j", a derivative of the sound "g".

⁴⁴ It is a common practice among Latin languages to add an "h" to a consonant to show a different sound, such as p-ph, c-ch, t-th, s-sh. In this case the bh is pronounced as a "v".

𐤃 Dal


Pictographic (form): Ancient alphabet charts include two possibilities for the Ancient pictographic form for this letter,  (a fish -- "dahg" in Hebrew) and  (a picture of a tent door -- "dahl" or "delet" in Hebrew). The Modern name for this letter is dalet meaning a door indicating that the original form of the letter is the .

Mnemonic (meaning): *Dangle* -- the tent door hangs down from the horizontal pole as seen in the picture of the letter; *Movement* -- the door is used to move in and out or back and forth through the tent; *Weak, Poor* -- one who hangs his head down, as in poverty.

Syllabic (name): While the Modern Hebrew name for this letter is dalet (3 consonants), the Arabic name of ڤ / dal (the original 2 consonant root), meaning door, gives us the original two letter name.

Phonetic (sound): Hebrew (*dalet*), Greek (*delta*) and Arabic (*dal*) agree that the sound for this letter is "d".

𐤄 Hey

Pictographic (form): Most all sources agree that the original picture is , a man with his arms raised out as if pointing toward something.


Mnemonic (meaning): *Look* -- when one sees a great sight he throws his arms toward it and sighs saying "look

at that"; *Reveal* -- a pointing to a sight to show to another;
Breath -- as when sighing.

Syllabic (name): The Modern Hebrew (hey) and Arabic (hey) have retained the original two letter name of אָה / hey meaning look.

Phonetic (sound): This letter originally had a consonant "h" sound, as retained in Modern Hebrew, as well as a vowel "e" sound as retained in the Greek.

Y Waw



Pictographic (form): Ancient alphabet charts include two possibilities for the Ancient pictographic form for this letter, Y and . The Hebrew word vav / waw means a peg. The tent pegs were made of wood and may have been Y-shaped as in the first picture to prevent the rope from slipping off.

Mnemonic (meaning): *Add, Secure* -- the peg is used for securing or tying the tent or other items together.

Syllabic (name): The Modern Hebrew name for this letter is וָ / vav, meaning peg, retaining the original two letter name.

Phonetic (sound): While the Modern pronunciation for this letter is "vav", the original sound for this letter was "w" and is retained in the Modern Arabic as "waw". This letter also doubled as a vowel with a "ow" and "uw" sound which Modern Hebrew has retained.

ז Zan




Pictographic (form): The most Ancient picture for this is , a picture of an unknown agricultural tool, probably a type of plow, hoe or sickle. The Egyptian hieroglyph  is very similar and is a hoe and may be the original form for this letter.

Mnemonic (meaning): *Harvest, food* -- from the cutting of the crops with the tool; *Fed, Fattened* -- from eating the crops; *Jar* -- for storing the harvested foods; *Broad* -- from the broad blade of the tool; *Paddle, Ear, Spade* -- from their broadness.

Syllabic (name): The Modern Hebrew name is זַיִן / zayin, a derivative of the two letter word זָן / zan, meaning crops, which is the original Greek name for this letter.

Phonetic (sound): Hebrew, Greek and Arabic agree that the sound for this letter is "z".

ח Hhets

Pictographic (form): There are three possible Ancient pictographs for this letter, ,  and . The first is apparently a string or cord. The second is a man with his arms extended and belongs to the fifth letter hey. The third is a nomadic tent wall, which is "hhets" in Hebrew. The two horizontal lines are the top and bottom and the

four vertical lines being the poles. All the letters from 3,000 BCE to the present day in the Hebrew, Arabic Greek and their sister cultures have used a derivative of the third pictograph, the tent wall.

Mnemonic (meaning): *Outside, Inside* -- the function of the wall is to separate these two; *Half* -- a dividing into two parts; *Secular* -- what is outside; *Arrow, Slingstone* -- from their dividing of flesh

Syllabic (name): The Modern Hebrew name is חת / chet, meaning a string. A very similar word is חת / hhets, meaning a wall, most likely the original name for this letter.

Phonetic (sound): The original sound for this letter is probably a guttural "hh" (as in the name Bach and the German word ich), as in Modern Hebrew and Arabic.

⊗ Thet

Picture: The oldest form of the original pictograph is ⊗, apparently a type of basket or container.

Mnemonic (meaning): *Store, Contain* -- baskets were used for storing foods, supplies and other necessities of the nomadic life; *Mud, Clay* -- a material for making baskets and other containers.

Syllabic (name): Modern Hebrew has retained the original two letter word חת / tet, meaning mud or clay, for the name of this letter.

Phonetic (sound): The 22nd letter of the Hebrew alphabet is a tav with a "t" sound. It is unlikely that the original Hebrew had two letters with the same sound. When the Greeks adopted the Hebrew alphabet the Hebrew tet became the Greek theta. Most likely the original sound for this letter is "th".

𐤛 Yad

Pictograph: The most Ancient form of the letter is 𐤛, an arm and hand.

Mnemonic (meaning): *Work, Make, Throw* -- from the function of the hand; *Shout* -- from the placing of the hands at the mouth for amplification; *Worship, Thanks* -- a giving of the hand as a gesture.

Syllabic (name): The Modern Hebrew name יוד / yud is a derivative of the two letter word יד / yad meaning "hand".

Phonetic (sound): The Modern Hebrew and Arabic sound for this letter is a "y". This letter also doubled as a vowel that can be seen from the Greek form of this letter, which is an iota with an "i", or "ee" sound.

𐤜 Kaph

Pictographic (form): The Ancient form of this letter is 𐤜, the open palm of a hand.

Mnemonic (meaning): *Sole* -- the palm of the foot; *Bend, Curve* -- the shape of the open palm; *Bowl, Palm Branch* -- from the curved palm shape; *Tame, Subdue* -- from the bending of the will, as an open hand signifies submission.

Syllabic (name): Modern Hebrew, Greek and Arabic, agree that the original name for this letter is כָּף / kaph, meaning, palm.

Phonetic (sound): Modern Hebrew, Greek and Arabic agree that the sound for this letter is "k" and a guttural "kh" (as in the name Bach or the German word ich).

∩ **Lam**

Pictographic (form): The Ancient picture is ∩, a shepherd's staff.

Mnemonic (meaning): *To, Toward* -- the staff was used to push, or pull one of the flock in a direction; *Authority* -- the staff as a sign of the shepherd's authority; *Yoke* -- a staff on the shoulders of the oxen for directing; *Bind, Tie* -- from the fastening of the yoke.

Syllabic (name): The Modern Hebrew name for this letter is לָמֶד / lamed, meaning staff, and is similar to the Greek name of lamda. The Arabic name is لָم / lam retaining the original two letter word.

Phonetic (sound): Hebrew, Greek and Arabic agree that the sound for this letter is "l".

𐤎 Mah

Pictographic (form): The Ancient picture is 𐤎, waves of water.

Mnemonic (meaning): *Sea* -- a large body of water; *Chaos* -- from the storms of the sea; *Mighty, Massive* -- from the size of the sea; *Who, What, When, Where, Why, How* -- the sea is the place of the unknown representing any unknown thing; *Blood, Grape Juice* -- as liquids.

Syllabic (name): The Hebrew letter מַמ / mem is from the word מַיִם / mayim meaning waters and is the plural form of the two letter word מַה / mah.

Phonetic (sound): Hebrew, Greek and Arabic agree that the sound for this letter is "m".

𐤍 Nun






Pictographic (form): The Ancient picture is 𐤍, a seed sprout.

Mnemonic (meaning): *Continue, Perpetuate* -- The seed perpetuates or continues the plant generation after generation; *Offspring, Heir* -- the perpetuation of the father through his children.

Syllabic (name): The Modern Hebrew and Arabic name for this letter is נּ / nun meaning to continue or perpetuate.

Phonetic (sound): Hebrew, Greek and Arabic agree that the sound for this letter is "n".

𐤎 Sin

Pictographic (form): The four possibilities for the original form for this letter are  (a fish),  (possibly a thorn),  (possibly a window) or  (a thorn). All the letters from 3,000 BCE to the present day in the Hebrew, Arabic Greek and their sister cultures have used a derivative of  suggesting that this is the original letter.

Mnemonic (meaning): *Shield* -- thorn bushes were used by the shepherd to build a wall (shield) made to enclose his flock during the night to protect them from predators; *Flock* -- as protected in the wall of thorns; *Pierce, Sharp* -- from the sharpness of the thorn; *Warrior* -- as a wall of sharp weapons for protection; *Boot* -- as protection from thorns; *Hate* -- as a piercing of the heart)

Syllabic (name): Of all the letters this is the most difficult to reconstruct due to the limited archeological and textual support. The Modern Hebrew name for this letter is שׂמך / samech, with no apparent connection to a two letter word or to the original picture of this letter. The Arabic alphabet does not have this letter and the Greek name for the letter is ksi. The 21st letter of the Hebrew alphabet (שׂ) has two names and sounds, שׂ / Shin (sh) and שׂ / Sin (s). All the words using the sin are related in meaning to the words using a samech in the same place as the sin. It is possible that the original name for the samech

was ט / sin, meaning thorn, and later was divided into the samech and שׁ / sin (which then became associated with the שׁ / shin).

Phonetic (sound): The original sound for this letter must be an "s" to which the samech and sin both agree. The Greek sound for the letter is "ks", similar to the "s".

Ghan

Pictographic (form): The Ancient picture is , an eye.

Mnemonic (meaning): *Watch, Pay attention, Heed* -- as keeping a close eye on something; *Cover* -- as a shading of the eyes to remove the glare of the sun; *Furrow* -- formed between the eyes from squinting; *Affliction, Worry, Poor, Humble* -- one with a furrow between the eyes; *Occupation* -- one paying attention to the task; *Abode* -- as a place carefully watched; *Spring, Source* -- the eye of the landscape; *Ostrich, Owl* -- a bird that watches

Syllabic (name): The Modern Hebrew name for this letter is ayin. Arabic has two names for this letter, ayin and ghayin. The Greek name is "Omicron" (a definite name change by the Greeks).

Phonetic (sound): This letter is silent in Modern Hebrew. Arabic has two forms, the ayin, which is silent, and the ghayin with a "gh"⁴⁵ sound. The Egyptian hieratic

⁴⁵ Pronounced as an "ng" as in "ring".

alphabet also has a "ghayin" with a "gh" sound. When the Septuagint (Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible) transliterated place names such as פֶּגֶר to Pegor and עִמְרָה to Gemorah, they attributed a "g" sound to the ayin indicating a sound similar to a "g" (since Greek does not have a "gh", a "g" would be the closest). The "gh" also served as a glottal stop, as in our English word bottle, where the "tt" is only slightly pronounced and in the Hebrew name בַּעַל / ba'al where the ayin is used as a glottal stop. The gimel (ג / g) has been mistaken for the ghayin (ע / gh) in Hebrew. Both words גַּלְגַּל (g.l.l) and עַלְעַל (gh.l.l) mean "around" showing that the two letters were phonetically common.

◌ Pey




Pictographic (form): There are several Canaanite pictographs believed to be this letter, none of which resemble a mouth (the meaning of the name of the letter). The South Arabian and Egyptian pictograph is ◌, and does look like a mouth. Most of the Hebrew, Arabic, Greek and their sister cultures use a pictograph similar to the ◌.

Mnemonic (meaning): *Speak, Word, Blow* -- the function of the mouth; *Scatter* -- by blowing; *Edge* -- the lips as the edge of the mouth; *Sword, Beard* -- Things with edges; *Here, Region* -- a place with an edge

Syllabic (name): The Modern Hebrew, Arabic and Greek names agree with פֶּה / peh, meaning mouth, as the original two letter name.

Phonetic (sound): Hebrew, Greek and Arabic agree that the sound for this letter is "p". This letter also has a "ph" sound in the Modern Hebrew and is probably an original sound as well.

🌀 Tsad


Pictographic (form): The three Ancient pictograph possibilities for this letter are ,  and . The word "tsad" means "side" as a man lying on his side and may be the meaning of the last two pictographs. The Hebrew, Arabic, Greek and their sister cultures use pictographs which closely resemble the last picture indicating that this was the original form of the letter.



Mnemonic (meaning): *Hunt, Chase* -- as one laying on his side or crouched in concealment; *Net, Snare* -- Tools of the hunter; *Fortress, Stronghold, Tower* -- a place to lay in wait; *Game* -- the meat of the hunt

Syllabic (name): The Modern Hebrew and Arabic name for this letter is tsade or tsad meaning side.

Phonetic (sound): Hebrew and Arabic agree that the sound for this letter is "ts".

⊖ Quph

Pictographic (form): Most of the pictographs used for this letter are  or something very similar. The South


Arabian pictograph has a similar pictograph of , possibly depicting the sun at the horizon (when rotated 90°, a common shift in Ancient letters). The original form of this letter was probably , reflecting the meaning of the Hebrew words derived from quph, meaning, "go around" and "revolution of the sun".

Mnemonic (meaning): *Sun* -- from its circles through the sky marking the times and seasons; *Horizon* -- from the rising and setting of the sun; *Condense* -- from the condensing of the light when the sun rises or sets; *Circle* -- from the arching of the sun in the sky; *Time* -- as a revolution of the sun

Syllabic (name): The Modern Hebrew and Arabic name for this letter is the parent root קָוָה / quph meaning, circle or go around.

Phonetic (sound): Hebrew, Greek and Arabic agree that the sound for this letter is "q".

Resh

Pictographic (form): The Ancient picture is , the head of a man.

Mnemonic (meaning): *Top, Beginning, First* -- as the top of the body; *Chief* -- the head of the tribe; *Rule* -- the role of the chief; *Needy, Poor* -- one in need of a ruling from the chief; *Possession, Inheritance* -- decided by the chief

Syllabic (name): The Modern Hebrew name for this letter is רשׁ / resh, meaning head.

Phonetic (sound): Hebrew, Greek and Arabic agree that the sound for this letter is "r".

𐤇 Shin


Pictographic (form): The Ancient picture 𐤇 is the two front teeth.

Mnemonic (meaning): *Sharp, Press* -- the function of the teeth; *Cliff* -- as a tooth; *Ivory* -- the tusks of the elephant as teeth; *Two, duplicate, repeat, double, second, again* -- as the two front teeth

Syllabic (name): The Modern Hebrew and Arabic name for this letter is שׁ / Shin, meaning teeth.

Phonetic (sound): Hebrew and Arabic agree that the sound for this letter is "sh". Modern Hebrew also assigns an "s" to this letter but it was originally the sound for the 15th letter "sin".

† Tav

Pictographic (form): The Ancient picture † is a type of "mark", probably of two sticks crossed to mark a place similar to the Egyptian hieroglyph of , that is two crossed sticks.

Appendix A – Alphabet Reconstruction

Mnemonic (meaning): *Mark, Sign, Signature, Identification* -- as a marker to identify people, places or things; *Room, Desert, Dwelling* -- as marked

Syllabic (name): The Modern Hebrew, Arabic and Greek names for this letter is טָ / tav (or tau), meaning, mark. This letter retains the original two-letter word.

Phonetic (sound): Hebrew, Greek and Arabic agree that the sound for this letter is "t".

Appendix B - Learn to Read Ancient Hebrew

Introduction

Learning to read the ancient Hebrew language is a fairly simple matter since our English alphabet and language are derived from the ancient Hebrew alphabet and language. For instance, the picture, name and sound of the Hebrew letter "𐤅", can easily be associated with the word "game". The picture is a foot, which is used to play games⁴⁶. The sound for the letter is therefore "g". It is now an easy step to learning the original name of the letter, which is gam⁴⁷.

In addition, the pictograph of each letter is the origin for our own English alphabet. The similarities to the ancient Hebrew alphabet and ours will also assist in learning the letters. The letter "G"⁴⁸ originated in the Hebrew letter "𐤅".

⁴⁶ The word "game" comes from the Latin "gamb", meaning "leg".

⁴⁷ The vowels in the names will be pronounced as follows; a = father, e = grey, i = feet, o = bone, u = tune.

⁴⁸ The letter "G" was formed out of the letter "C".

Picture

The original pictographic script of "early Hebrew".

English letter

Each Hebrew letter will be associated with the English letter that derived from it. By being able to see the English letter within the Hebrew, the sound of the letter will more easily be remembered. The English letter will be oriented to a form closer resemblance of the Hebrew letter.

English name

The name of the letter will be learned with an English word. Many times a word from one culture will be slightly changed when adopted by another culture. There are certain letters that are commonly exchanged for another as listed below.

Aspirates - s, sh, ts, x, z
Gutturals - g, c, ch, h, k, q
Lip letters - b, f, p, v, w
Tooth letters - d, t
Liquids - l, r
Nasals - m, n
Vowels - a, e, i, o, u

Hebrew name

Appendix B – Learn Ancient Hebrew

The original Hebrew name of the letter will then be revealed. In most cases, the English word is very close to the Hebrew. The name of each letter is also the Hebrew word for what the picture is. For example, the letter "ד" is a picture of a door, the Hebrew name for this letter is "dal", which in Hebrew means, "door".

Hebrew sound

The sound of the letter will be defined and is always the sound of the first letter of the Hebrew name.

Hebrew meaning

The meaning of the letters will be explained. These meanings will be related to the picture and name.

Once the letters are understood in their original Hebrew context, we will look at a few Hebrew words, which are formed by combining letters together. The meanings of these letters will then supply the definition to the Hebrew word. The pronunciation of the word will also be seen through the letters of the word.



Picture: Head of an ox

The ox was the strongest and most versatile animal among the Hebrews livestock. The ox was used to pull carts or a plow, it provided meat and leather and it was one of the animals used in sacrifices.

English Letter: V (A)

English Name: All

This animal was the "all" powerful and "all" versatile animal of the Hebrews.

Hebrew name: al

The original name is the same as the English equivalent. The Hebrew word "al" means "ox" and is the original name of this letter. This is the only Hebrew letter used as a vowel only. In Modern Hebrew this letter is silent.

Meaning: Strong

Because of the great strength of the ox.



Picture: Tent

The Hebrews lived in goat hair tents that were divided into two halves, male and female sections, and divided by a wall. The above picture is a representation of the floor plan to the tent. The entrance is seen at the top left.

English Letter:  (B)

English Name: Bed

The tent was the place where the family laid their "bed".

Hebrew name: Bet

The original name for this letter is bet meaning, tent or family in Hebrew. A common sound shift over time is a "t" sound to a "d" as they are both similar in sound and are formed by the tongue and teeth.

Hebrew sound: b, bh (v)

The "b" sound is a stop meaning; the sound is made and abruptly stops and is used at the beginning of a word. The "bh" is a spirant meaning; the sound can continue and is used when the letter is not at the beginning of the word.

Meaning: Family

The function of the tent is to provide a covering for the family. This letter can also mean "in" or "inside" as the family resides "in" the tent.



Picture: Foot

English Letter: G

English Name: Game

The Hebrews were always on their feet for traveling, working as well as playing "games".

Hebrew name: gam

Our word "Game" comes from the Latin word "gam" meaning "leg" coming from the Hebrew word "gam" meaning "foot".

Hebrew sound: g

Meaning: Gather

Men and animals would walk, on foot, gathering at the nearest watering hole. This letter can also mean walk or carry.



Picture: Door

A curtain suspended from a horizontal pole covered the entrance of the Hebrew's tent. The picture of this letter represents the "door" of the tent.

English Letter:  (D)

English Name: Door

Hebrew name: dal

Another common shift in sounds is the "l" to an "r". The Hebrew word "dal" meaning "door" became our word "door".

Hebrew sound: d

Meaning: Hang

The door hangs down over the opening of the tent. This letter can also meant movement as one moves in and out of the tent through the door.



Picture: Man with arms raised

The picture is of a man with his arms outstretched at seeing a great sight.

English Letter: ך (E)

English Name: Hey

A man waves to another and says "hey".

Hebrew name: hey

There is no change from the English equivalent to the original Hebrew. This is a picture of a man pointing at a wonderful sight and saying, "look". The Hebrew word "hey" means "behold", or "look".

Hebrew sound: h, e

This letter was used as both a consonant and a vowel.

Meaning: Look

The man pointing out a wonderful sight says, "look". This letter can also mean sigh or breath.

Y

Picture: Peg

Ropes attached to pegs driven into the ground supported the tent. These pegs were made of a branched piece of hardwood preventing the ropes from slipping off the peg.

English Letter: F

English Name: Wave

No English word is derived from this letter but the picture is similar to the hand of a man "waving".

Hebrew name: waw

The Hebrew word for a peg is "waw".

Hebrew sound: w, o, u

This letter was used as both a consonant and a vowel.

Meaning: Secure

A peg is used to secure the tent in place. This letter can also mean add as a peg or nail can be used to add something to something else.



Picture: Mattock

The picture is of a mattock, an agricultural tool for working the fields of crops.

English Letter: Z

English Name: Z

There is no English word derived from this Hebrew letter but it is similar to the letter "Z" which did evolve out of this letter.

Hebrew name: zayin

The Hebrew word for Mattock is "zayin".

Hebrew sound: z

Meaning: Cut

The mattock is representative of tools used for cutting. As the mattock can be used as a weapon, this letter can mean a weapon. It can also mean food, which comes from the harvest.



Picture: Wall

English Letter: ח (H)

English Name: Half

The tent was divided into two sections, with a wall separating the tent in "half".

Hebrew name: chets

The Hebrew word "chets" means a "wall" as well as "half" as the wall divides the tent in half.

Hebrew sound: ch

The Hebrew sound, written as "ch", is not used in English. It is a hard guttural sound made in the back of the throat as in the German name "Bach" or the word "ich".

Meaning: Separate

The purpose of the wall is to separate the two halves of the tent. This letter can also mean outside as the walls of the tent separate the people inside from what is outside.



Picture: Basket

Baskets were common and used to store foods and supplies.

English Letter: No English letter is derived from this Hebrew letter.

English Name: Tote

A "tote" is a type of basket.

Hebrew name: Tet

The Hebrew word "tet" means "basket" and is the original name for this letter.

Hebrew sound: t

Meaning: Contain

A basket contains the foods and possessions of the family. This letter can also mean mud or clay as this material was often used to make baskets.



Picture: Hand

The picture is the hand and arm of a man.

English Letter: י (I)

English Name: Yard

The length of the arm, from fingertip to elbow is called a cubit. Our word "yard", as a measurement, is the length of the arm.

Hebrew name: Yad

The Hebrew word "yad" means, "hand".

Hebrew sound: y, i

This letter was used as both a consonant and a vowel.

Meaning: Work

The hand is the part of the body that does the work. This letter can also mean throw or worship, both is actions of the hand.



Picture: Palm

The picture is the open palm of the hand.

English Letter: כ (K)

English Name: Cup

The palm facing up and bent forms a "cup" shape.

Hebrew name: Kaph

The Hebrew word for the palm of the hand is "Kaph".

Hebrew sound: k, kh

The Hebrew sound, written as "kh", is similar to the "ch" and is a hard guttural sound made in the back of the throat as in the German name "Bach" or the word "ich".

The "k" is a stop consonant, while the "kh" is a spirant.

Meaning: Bend

The palm is representative of anything that is bent. This letter can also mean open or allow, as opening an opportunity.

י

Picture: Shepherd staff

The Hebrews raised sheep for wool, food, leather and milk. The Hebrew shepherd always carried a staff that could be used as a weapon to protect the flock from predators as well as to discipline the sheep.

English Letter: י (L)

English Name: Lamb

The staff also had a curved end that could be used to pull a "lamb".

Hebrew name: lam

The Hebrew word for the shepherd staff is "lam".

Hebrew sound: l

Meaning: Authority

The staff is seen as the authority and protection of the shepherd over his flock. The kings' scepter comes from this imagery. This letter can also mean to or toward as the staff is used to guide the flock to a particular direction. It can also mean a yoke, which was a staff on the shoulders and also used to guide the ox in a particular direction.



Picture: Water

The picture is of the waves of water on the sea.

English Letter: M

English Name: M

There is no English word derived from this letter, but our letter "M" was derived from this letter.

Hebrew name: mah

The Hebrew word for water is "mayim", a plural word, from the singular word "mah".

Hebrew sound: m

Meaning: Mighty

The Hebrews saw the sea as a mighty and chaotic place because of the storms and turbulent waters. This letter can also mean the red juice (water) of the grape or the red blood (water) of man.



Picture: Seed

The picture is a seed with the root coming out of it.

English Letter: ן (N)

English Name: New

The seed is the beginning of "new" life.

Hebrew name: nun

The Hebrew word for a continuation of new life is "nun".

Hebrew sound: n

Meaning: Continue

The seed is the continuation of a new generation. This letter can also mean a son or heir as the next generation.



Picture: Thorn

The desert of the Hebrews has many species of thorns and thistles. The picture is a thorn that attaches itself to the flesh causing pain.

English Letter: X

English Name: Sin

Our word "sin" comes from this letter as it also causes pain in our flesh like a thorn.

Hebrew name: sin

The Hebrew word for a thorn is "sin".

Hebrew sound: s

Meaning: Hold

A thorn holds onto the skin or fur of animals. This letter can also mean to protect. When a shepherd was in the wilderness overnight with the flock, he would construct a corral of thorn bushes to protect the flock from predators.



Picture: Eye

English Letter: O

When the Greeks adopted the Hebrew alphabet, this letter became the omicron, a vowel becoming the "O" in our alphabet.

English Name: Eye

Hebrew name: ghayin

The Hebrew word for "eye" is "ghayin" often pronounced as "ayin", the origin of our word "eye".

Hebrew sound: gh

The "gh" sound is like the "ng" in "ring". The sound is soft and often silent.

Meaning: See

The eye is for seeing. This letter can also mean know as we know our surroundings through the eye.



Picture: Mouth

The picture is the mouth and represents something that is open.

English Letter: פ (P)

English Name: Pit

There is no English word from this letter but can represent a "pit" as it is an open hole.

Hebrew name: pey

The Hebrew word for "mouth" is "pey".

Hebrew sound: p, ph

The "P" is a stop consonant while the "ph" is a spirant.

Meaning: Open

The mouth is the opening into the body. This letter can also mean edge, as the mouth is the edge of the opening.



Picture: Man lying on his side

English Letter: No English letter is derived from this Hebrew letter.

English Name: Side

Hebrew name: tsad

The Hebrew word "tsad" is the origin of our word "side".

Hebrew sound: ts

The original sound for this letter is a "ts" as in our word "pts".

Meaning: Side

One lies down on his side. This letter can also mean to lie in wait or to hunt by lying in wait for the prey.



Picture: Sun at the horizon

This is a picture of the sun at the horizon where the light is concentrated at this point, while the rest of the sky is dark.

English Letter:  (Q)

English Name: Come

The "coming" together of the light.

Hebrew name: quph

The Hebrew name for this letter is "quph" meaning the circling of the sun around the earth.

Hebrew sound: q

Meaning: Condense

When the sun is at the horizon the light is condensed at the horizon. This letter can also mean to circle.



Picture: Head of a man

English Letter: ר (R)

English Name: Raise

The picture is the head of a man that is "raised" up to look.

Hebrew name: resh

The Hebrew word for the head is "resh", the origin of our word "raise".

Hebrew sound: r

Meaning: Top

The head, as the top of the body is representative of anything that is at the top, head or beginning of something. This letter can also mean first as the top in rank or beginning as the top of a time.



Picture: Teeth

The picture is of the two front teeth.

English Letter: ש (S)

English Name: Shine

The whiteness of the teeth "shine".

Hebrew name: Shin

The Hebrew word for "tooth" is "shin".

Hebrew sound: sh

Meaning: Sharp

The front teeth are sharp for cutting meat. As the teeth are used to press down on the food, this letter can also mean press, eat or devour.



Picture: Mark

The picture is of two crossed sticks as a mark to identify a location.

English Letter: T

English Name: Target

A mark such as a "target" one aims at when shooting.

Hebrew name: tav







The Hebrew word for a mark is "tav".

Hebrew sound: t

Meaning: Sign

A mark is used as a sign to identify someone or something.

Appendix B – Learn Ancient Hebrew

Letter	Picture	Name	Sound	English Derivitives	
	Ox	Al	a	All	A
	Tent	Bet	b	Bed	B
	Foot	Gam	g	Game	C
	Door	Dal	d	Door	D
	Arms	Hey	h,e	Hi	E
	Peg	Waw	w,o,u	-	F
	Mattock	Zan	z	-	Z
	Wall	Hhets	hh	Half	H
	Basket	Thet	th	Tote	-
	Hand	Yad	y,i	Yard	I
	Palm	Kaph	k	Cup	K
	Staff	Lam	l	Lamb	L
	Water	Mah	m	-	M
	Seed	Nun	n	New	N
	Thorn	Sin	s	Sin	X
	Eye	Ghan	gh	Eye	O
	Mouth	Pey	p	Pit	P
	Side	Tsad	ts	Side	-
	Horizon	Quph	q	-	Q
	Head	Resh	r	Raise	R
	Teeth	Shin	sh	Shine	S
	Mark	Taw	t	-	T

Appendix C - History of the Hebrew Script

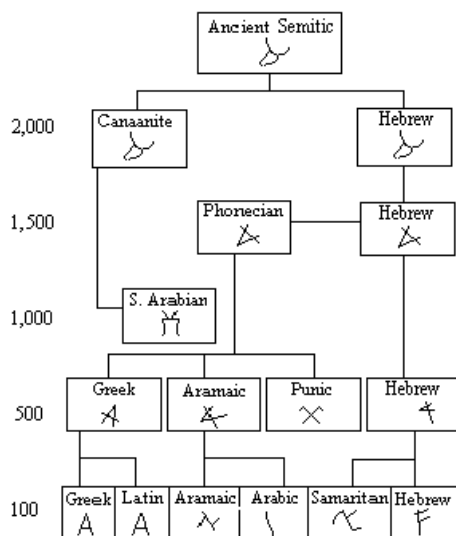
The following are twenty-four tables (two for each letter) documenting the history of each letter. The first table for each letter lists all the various forms of the letter as found in ancient documents and inscriptions portraying the 2,000 year evolution of each letter through its journeys from one culture to the next.

Since one of the primary purposes of this book is to assist the student of Hebrew with learning the ancient Hebrew language and alphabet, the second table is the evolution of each letter from its original pictograph to five modern alphabets. The evolution of each letter will enable the student to more easily recognize the ancient letters by their association with English as well as modern Hebrew, Greek, Arabic and Samaritan (for those familiar with these alphabets).

Appendix C – History of the Hebrew Script

𐤀 - Aleph

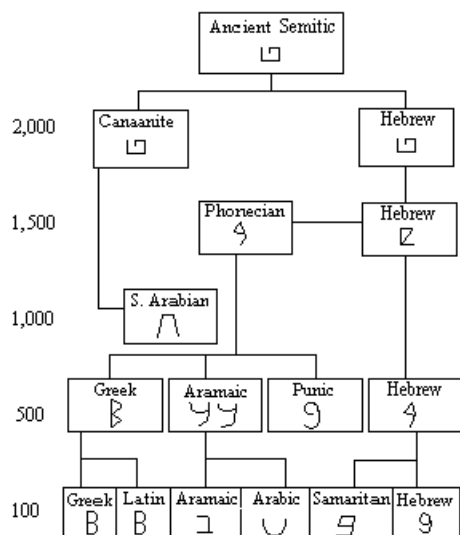
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Canaanite	𐤀𐤁𐤂	𐤀𐤁𐤂	𐤀		
Hebrew		𐤀	𐤀	𐤀	א
Phoenician		𐤀𐤁𐤂	𐤀	𐤀𐤁	
Aramaic			𐤀𐤁	𐤀𐤁	ܐ
Greek			ΑΒΑΑ	ΑΑ	Α
S. Arabian			𐩀𐩁𐩂		
Punic				ⵀ	
Latin					A
Samaritan					ⴌ
Arabic					ا



Appendix C – History of the Hebrew Script

ב / Bet

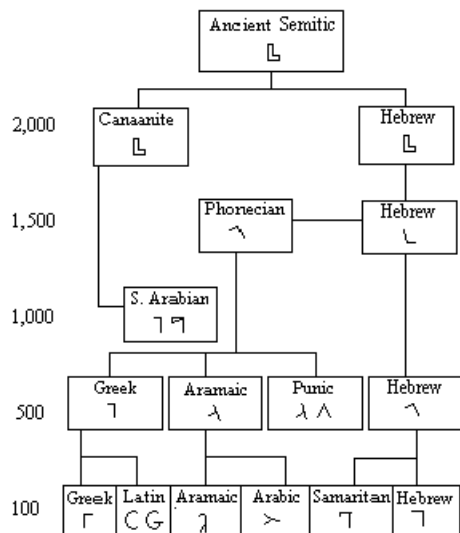
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Canaanite	𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁	𐤁𐤁𐤁	𐤁𐤁		
Hebrew		ב	בב	ב	ב
Phoenician		ב	בבב	בבב	
Aramaic			בב	בב	ב
Greek			βββ	ββ	β
S. Arabian			𐩁		
Punic				ב	
Latin					B
Samaritan					ב
Arabic					ب



Appendix C – History of the Hebrew Script

𐤀 / Gam

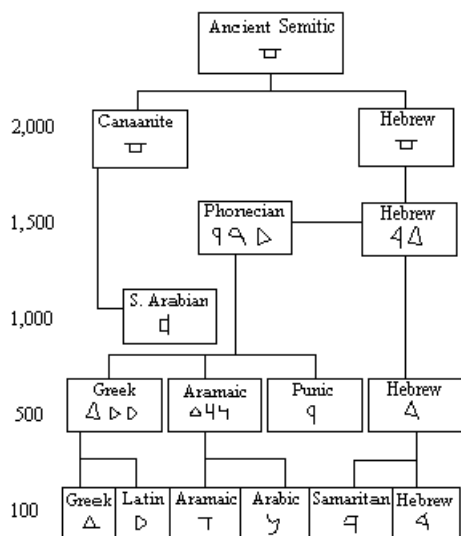
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Hebrew		𐤀 𐤁	𐤀 𐤁	𐤀	𐤀
Phoenician		𐤀 𐤁	𐤀		
Aramaic			𐤀	𐤀 𐤁	𐤀
Greek			𐤀 > 𐤁 𐤀	𐤀 𐤁	𐤀
S. Arabian			𐤀 𐤁		
Punic				𐤀 𐤁	
Latin					CG
Samaritan					𐤀
Arabic					>



Appendix C – History of the Hebrew Script

ד / Dal

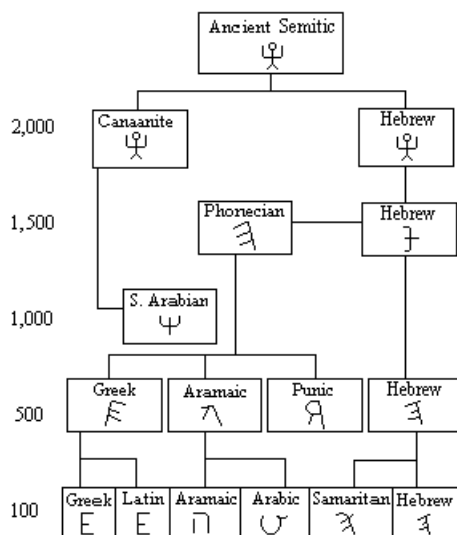
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Canaanite	𐤀 𐤁	𐤁 𐤂	𐤂		
Hebrew			ד 𐤀	ד	ד
Phoenician			ד 𐤀 𐤁		
Aramaic			ד	ד 𐤀	ד
Greek			Δ	Δ 𐤀 𐤁	Δ
S. Arabian			𐩄		
Punic				𐤀	
Latin					D
Samaritan					𐤀
Arabic					د



Appendix C – History of the Hebrew Script

𐤀 / Hey

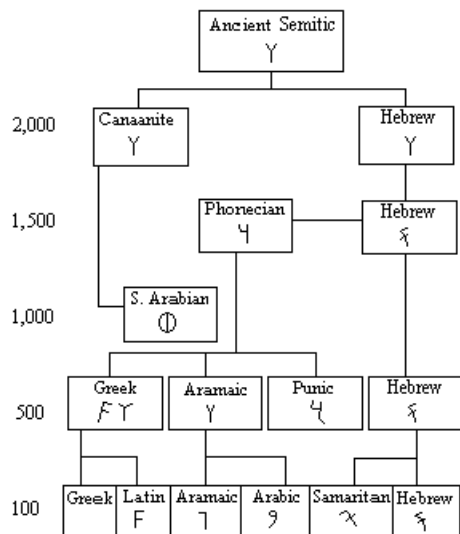
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Hebrew		𐤃	𐤄 𐤅	𐤆	𐤇
Phonecian		𐤃 𐤄	𐤅 𐤆	𐤇 𐤈 𐤉	
Aramaic		𐤃	𐤄 𐤅	𐤆 𐤇 𐤈 𐤉	𐤊
Greek			𐤃 𐤄	𐤅 𐤆	Ε
S. Arabian			𐤃 𐤄		
Punic				𐤃	
Latin					E
Samaritan					𐤃
Arabic					هـ



Appendix C – History of the Hebrew Script

Y / Waw

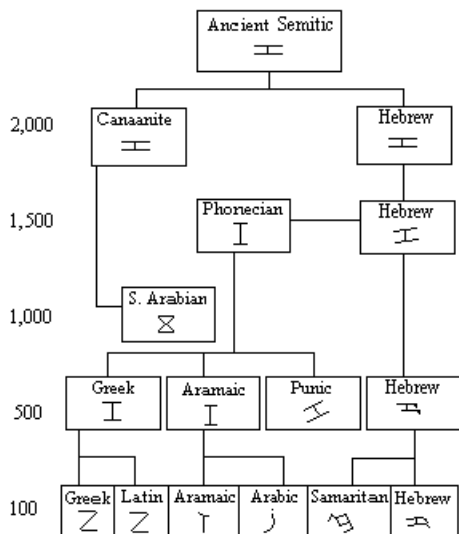
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Canaanite	Y Waw	Y Waw	𐤅		
Hebrew		Y	𐤅 F	𐤅	𐤅
Phoenecian		Y	𐤅 𐤅	𐤅 𐤅	
Aramaic			𐤅 𐤅 𐤅	𐤅	𐤅
Greek			Ϝ ϝ	Ϝ Ϝ	Υ
S. Arabian			⓪		
Punic				𐤅	
Latin					F
Samaritan					𐤅
Arabic					و



Appendix C – History of the Hebrew Script

ז / Zan

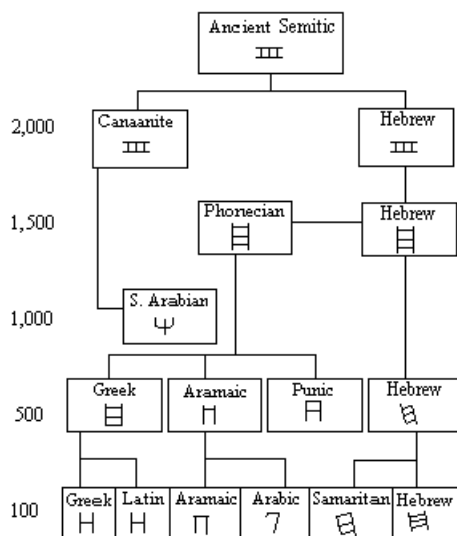
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Canaanite	𐤆 𐤇	𐤅 𐤆	𐤅 ז		
Hebrew		ז	𐤅 𐤆 𐤇	ז	ז
Phoenician		ז ז	ז	ז ז ז	
Aramaic			ז	ז ז	ז
Greek			ז ז	ז	Ζ
S. Arabian			ז 𐩇		
Punic				ז	
Latin					Z
Samaritan					ז
Arabic					ز



Appendix C – History of the Hebrew Script

𐤀 / Hhets

	2,000	1,500	1,000	500	100
Canaanite	𐤀 𐤁 𐤂	𐤃 𐤄 𐤅	𐤆 𐤇 𐤈		
Hebrew		𐤃	𐤄 𐤅	𐤆	𐤇
Phoenecian		𐤃 𐤄	𐤅 𐤆	𐤇	
Aramaic			𐤃 𐤄	𐤅 𐤆	𐤇
Greek			𐤃 𐤄 𐤅 𐤆	𐤇 𐤈	𐤉
S. Arabian			𐤃		
Punic				𐤃	
Latin					H
Samaritan					𐤃
Arabic					7

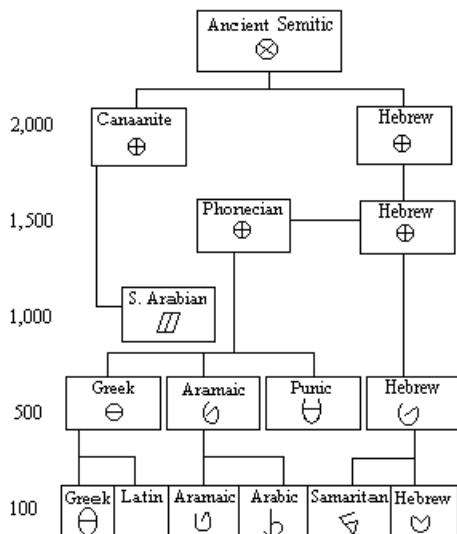


Appendix C – History of the Hebrew Script

⊗ / Thet

2,000 1,500 1,000 500 100

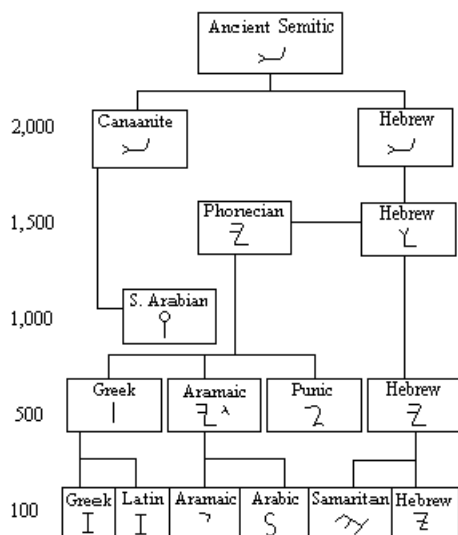
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Hebrew		⊗⊕	⊗⊕	⊕	⊕
Phoenician		⊗⊕	⊕⊕	⊕	
Aramaic		⊕⊗		⊕⊕⊕	⊕
Greek			⊗⊕⊕	⊕	⊕
S. Arabian			//		
Punic				⊕	
Latin					
Samaritan					⊕
Arabic					b



Appendix C – History of the Hebrew Script

י / Yad

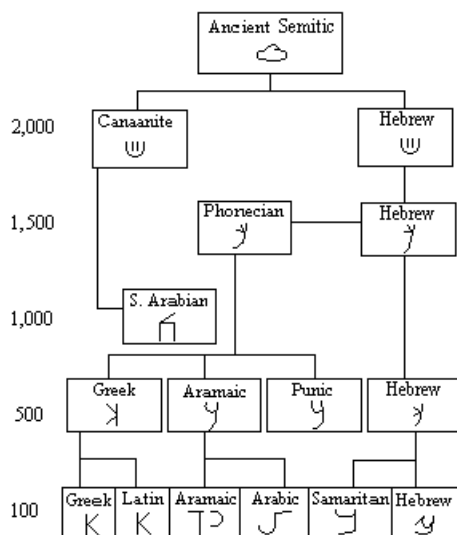
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Hebrew		י	י	י	י
Phonecian		י י י	י י י	י י י	
Aramaic			י י י	י י י	י
Greek			Ι Ϛ ϛ Ϝ ϝ	Ι	Ι
S. Arabian			𐩨		
Punic				י י	
Latin					Ι
Samaritan					י
Arabic					س



Appendix C – History of the Hebrew Script

כ / Kaph

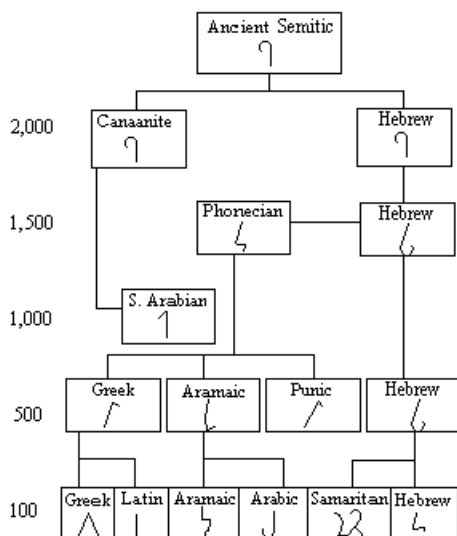
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Hebrew		כ	ככככ	כ	כ
Phoenician		כ	כככ	ככ	
Aramaic			כ	כככ	כ
Greek			ככ	כ	כ
S. Arabian			כ		
Punic				ככ	
Latin					כ
Samaritan					כ
Arabic					כ



Appendix C – History of the Hebrew Script























J / Lam

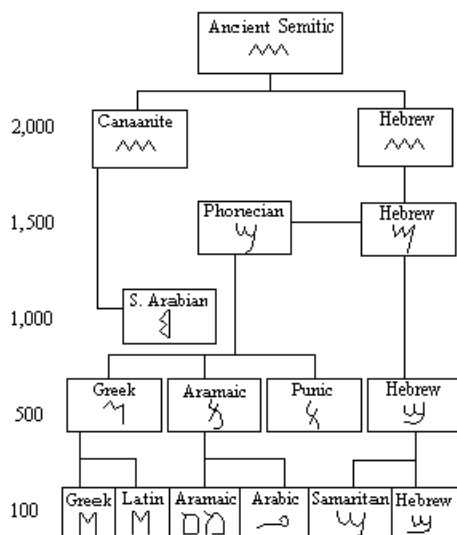
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Hebrew		𐤀	𐤀𐤁	𐤀	𐤀
Phonecian		𐤀𐤁	𐤀𐤁𐤂𐤃	𐤀𐤁	
Aramaic			𐤀𐤁	𐤀𐤁𐤂𐤃	𐤀
Greek			𐤀𐤁	𐤀𐤁𐤂𐤃	𐤀
S. Arabian			𐤀		
Punic				𐤀𐤁	
Latin					L
Samaritan					𐤀
Arabic					ج



Appendix C – History of the Hebrew Script


מ / Mem

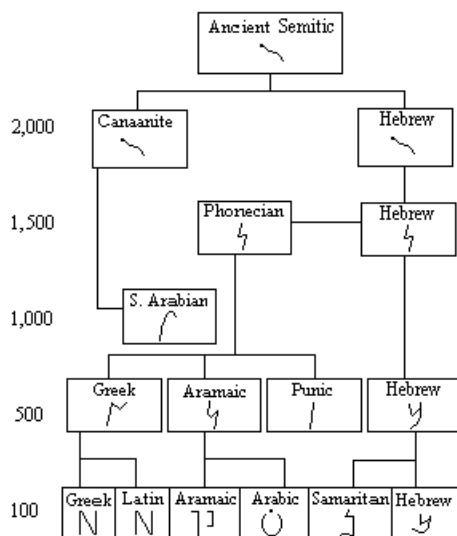
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Canaanite					
Hebrew					
Phoenecian					
Aramaic					
Greek					
S. Arabian					
Punic					
Latin					
Samaritan					
Arabic					



Appendix C – History of the Hebrew Script

נ / Nun

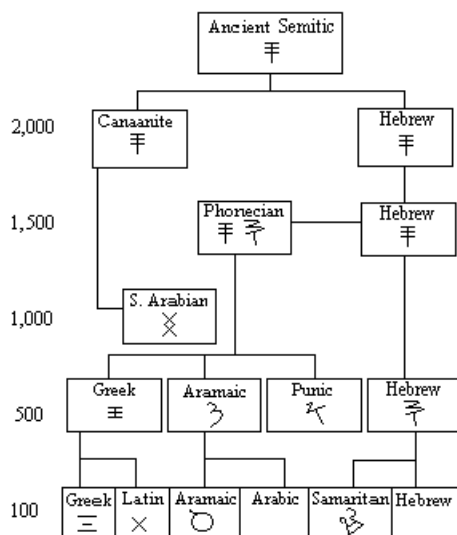
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Hebrew			ננ	נ	נ
Phoenician		נננ	ננננ	נ	
Aramaic		נ	נ	ננננ	נ
Greek			Ν Ν	Ν Ν Ν	Ν
S. Arabian			נ		
Punic				נ	
Latin					N
Samaritan					נ
Arabic					ن



Appendix C – History of the Hebrew Script






















𐤀 / Sin

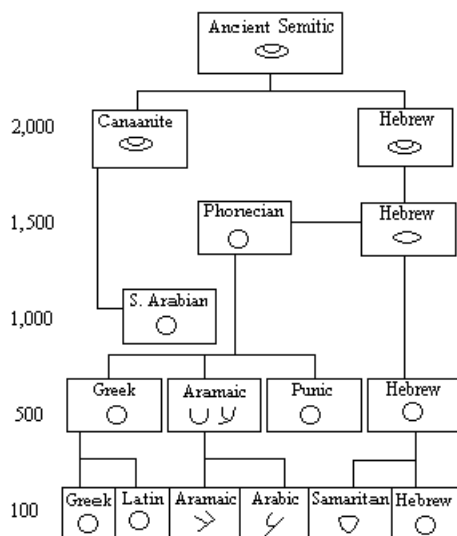
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Hebrew		𐤀	𐤀 𐤁 𐤂	𐤀	
Phoenecian		𐤀 𐤁 𐤂	𐤀 𐤁 𐤂	𐤀	
Aramaic		𐤀 𐤁	𐤀 𐤁	𐤀 𐤁 𐤂	○
Greek			田 𐤀 𐤁	𐤀 𐤁 + ×	≡
S. Arabian			𐤀		
Punic				𐤀	
Latin					×
Samaritan					𐤀
Arabic					



Appendix C – History of the Hebrew Script


/ Ghan

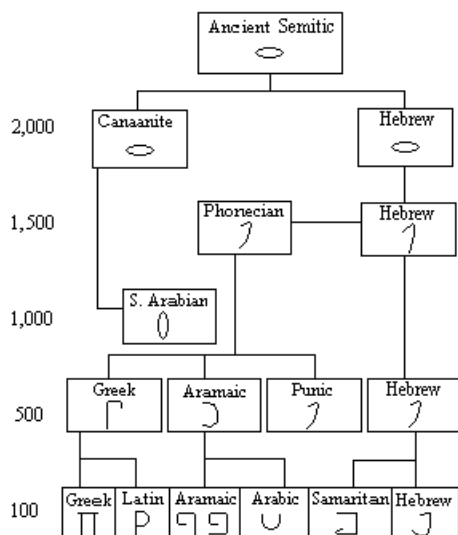
	2,000	1,500	1,000	500	100
Canaanite					
Hebrew					
Phoenician					
Aramaic					
Greek					
S. Arabian					
Punic					
Latin					
Samaritan					
Arabic					



Appendix C – History of the Hebrew Script

◌ / Pey

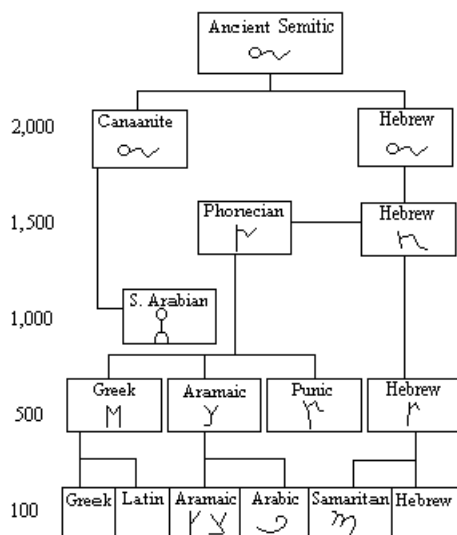
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Hebrew		פ	פפפ	פ	פ
Phoenician		𐤍	𐤎	פפ	
Aramaic		ܦ >	ܦܦܦ	ܦܦܦܦ	ܦܦ
Greek			Ϝ ϝ Ϟ	Ϟ ϟ	Ϟ
S. Arabian			𐩦 𐩧		
Punic				פ	
Latin					P
Samaritan					𐤐
Arabic					پ



Appendix C – History of the Hebrew Script

‫מ‬ / Tsad

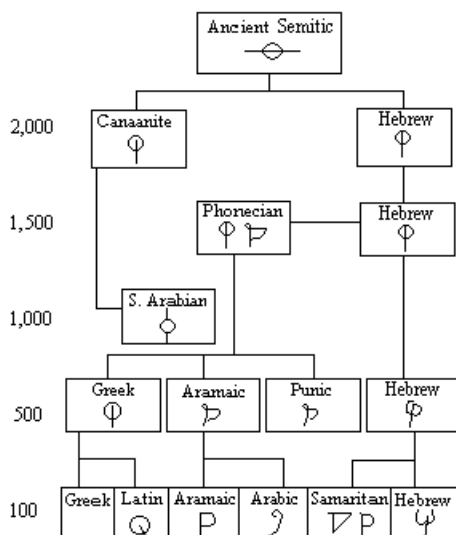
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Hebrew		‫מ‬	‫מז‬	‫מ‬	
Phoenecian		𐤌𐤎𐤏𐤏	𐤌𐤎	𐤌𐤎	
Aramaic		ܡ	ܡܢ	ܡܢܢ	ܡܢ
Greek			Μ	Μ	
S. Arabian			𐩌𐩍		
Punic				𐤌𐤎	
Latin					
Samaritan					𐤌𐤎
Arabic					س



Appendix C – History of the Hebrew Script

◊ / Quph

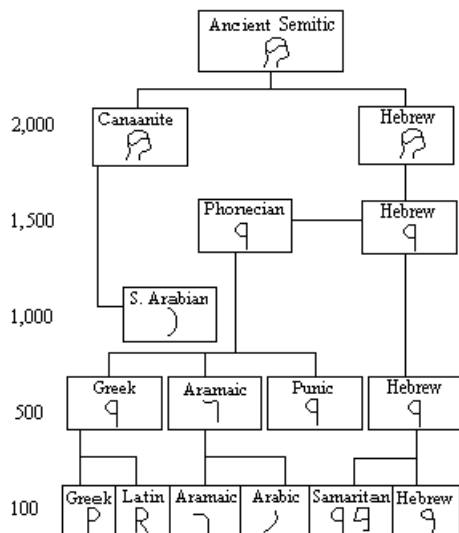
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Canaanite	◊ ◊ ◊ ◊ ◊	◊ ◊	◊		
Hebrew		◊	◊ ◊	◊	◊
Phoenecian		◊	◊ ◊ ◊ ◊	◊ ◊ ◊	
Aramaic		◊ ◊	◊ ◊ ◊	◊ ◊ ◊	◊
Greek			◊ ◊		
S. Arabian			◊		
Punic				◊ ◊	
Latin					Q
Samaritan					◊ ◊
Arabic					◊



Appendix C – History of the Hebrew Script

ר / Resh

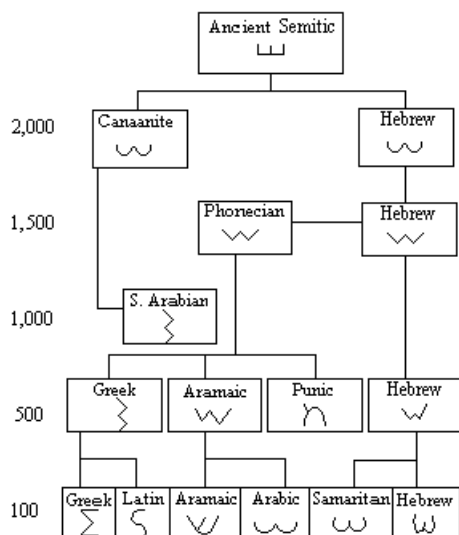
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Canaanite	𐤓𐤅𐤓𐤕𐤓𐤕	ר			
Hebrew		ר	ררר	ר	ר
Phoenecian		ר	רררר	רר	
Aramaic		ר	ר	רררר	ר
Greek			ρρρ	ρρρ	ρ
S. Arabian			ر		
Punic				ר	
Latin					R
Samaritan					רר
Arabic					ر



Appendix C – History of the Hebrew Script

𐤀 / Shin

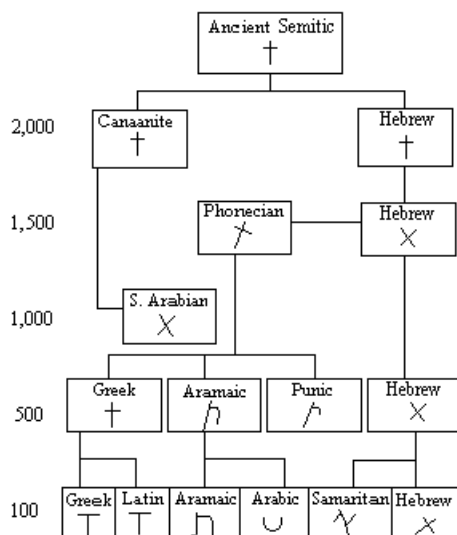
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Hebrew					
Phoenecian					
Aramaic					
Greek					
S. Arabian					
Punic					
Latin					
Samaritan					
Arabic					



Appendix C – History of the Hebrew Script























† / Taw

	2,000	1,500	1,000	500	100
Canaanite	† †	×	† ×		
Hebrew		†	× † ×	×	×
Phoenician		× †	× † † † † † † † †	† †	
Aramaic		× †	† †	† †	†
Greek			† † †		†
S. Arabian			×		
Punic				† †	
Latin					†
Samaritan					† †
Arabic					و



Appendix D – Alphabet Charts

Ancient Hebrew

Script	Picture	Meaning	Name/Sound	
	Head of an ox	strong, power, leader	al	a
	Tent floorplan	family, house, in	bet	b,bh
	Foot	gather, walk, carry	gam	g
	Tent door	move, hang, enter	dal	d
	Arms raised	look, reveal, sigh	hey	h,e
	Tent peg	add, secure, hook	waw	w,o,u
	Mattock	food, cut, weapon	zan	z
	Tent wall	outside, divide, half	hhets	hh
	Clay basket	surround, contain, mud	thet	th
	Closed hand	work, throw, worship	yad	y,i
	Open palm	bend, allow, tame	kaph	k,kh
	Shepherd staff	teach, yoke, to, bind	lam	l
	Water	chaos, mighty, blood	mah	m
	Sprouting seed	continue, heir, son	nun	n
	Thorn	grab, hate, protect	sin	s
	Eye	watch, know, shade	ghan	gh
	Open mouth	blow, scatter, edge	pey	p,ph
	Man on his side	wait, chase, hunt	tsad	ts
	Horizon	condense, circle, time	quph	q
	Head of a man	first, beginning, top	resh	r
	Two front teeth	sharp, press, eat, two	shin	sh
	Crossed sticks	mark, sign, signature	taw	t

Appendix E – Parent Root Dictionary

Modern Hebrew

Script	Name	Sound	Derivatives	
			Greek	Latin
א	aleph	silent	A	A
ב	beyt	b,bh	B	B
ג	gimel	g	Γ	C,G
ד	dalet	d	Δ	D
ה	hey	h	E	E
ו	vav	v,o,u	Υ*	F
ז	zayin	z	Z	Z
ח	hhet	hh	H	H
ט	tet	t	Θ	-
י	yud	y	I	I,J
כ,ך	kaph	k,kh	K	K
ל	lamed	l	Λ	L
מ,ם	Mem	m	M	M
נ,ן	nun	n	N	N
ס	samech	s	Ξ	X
ע	ayin	silent	O	O
פ,ף	pey	ph	Π	P
צ,ץ	tsadey	ts	M*	-
ק	quph	q	Q*	Q
ר	resh	r	P	R
ש,שׁ	shin,sin	sh,s	Σ	S
ת	tav	t	T	T

* Ancient letter not carried over into Modern Greek.

Appendix E - Ancient Hebrew Parent Root Dictionary

Purpose of the Lexicon

All Modern Hebrew dictionaries and lexicons are written from a Western/Greek perspective, ignoring the original Hebraic concrete understanding of words. This dictionary is written to fill this hole of Biblical understanding. The goal of the dictionary is to show the original understanding of Biblical words based on the Hebrew culture and thought so that the Modern reader can see the text through the eyes of the Ancient Hebrews who wrote it. This dictionary will only include the parent roots, which lay the foundation for all the child roots, and words that are derived from it. A more comprehensive dictionary including the child roots and words will be completed in the future.

Cross reference to Strong's numbers

To find the parent root of a given Hebrew word, find the Strong's number using any exhaustive concordance keyed


Appendix E – Parent Root Dictionary

to Strong's. Appendix E will list the Strong's number⁴⁹ followed by the Ancient Hebrew parent root number. The definition of the parent root will then provide the concrete understanding to this word.




Appendix E will also list the Ancient Hebrew parent root number followed by the Strong's numbers of all the words derived from the parent. This will allow the student to see all the words that are related to each other from the parent.

How to use the Lexicon

Below is a Sample entry from the lexicon describing the format of the parent root entry.

008¹ ² **AHh³** **strong wall⁴** --
Hearth⁵: The hearth around the fire protected the house from the heat and embers of the fire. The brothers of the house are the protectors by surrounding the house to protect it.⁶



~~~~~

1. The parent root number. This number is derived alphabetically. For example, the word  is 001,  is 002,  is 003, etc. Some numbers will be missing, such as "001" as there is no Hebrew word in the Bible derived from this parent root.


---

<sup>49</sup> Only those words which are derived from a parent or child root will be listed


## Appendix E – Parent Root Dictionary

2. The pictographic Hebrew for the parent root.
3. A transliteration of the Hebrew letters into Roman letters.
4. The meaning of the Hebrew pictographs of the parent root. This definition is based on the meanings of the two letters of the root. The letter  is an ox meaning strong, and the  is a wall, with a combined definition of "strong wall".
5. An English word equivalent to the Hebrew meaning of the parent root. The concrete understanding of a strong wall is a "hearth".
6. The cultural background and meaning of the Hebrew parent root. All of the child roots and words derived from the parent will be related in meaning.


Following the Parent Root Lexicon is a cross-reference table (Appendix F) for the Ancient Hebrew Lexicon and Strong's Dictionary. By looking up the Strong's number in the Appendix you can find the Parent Root that this word is derived from. By looking up the Parent Root number you can find all of the Hebrew words, by Strong's number, derived from this root.

**002**  **ABh strength of the house -- Pole:** The poles provided the strength, support and structure of the tent. The pole is pointed at one end so that it can be thrust into the ground and can double as a weapon against an enemy. The father of the family also provides the strength, support and structure to the household. The father fulfilled many functions for the family. He was the commander of the family army, provider of offspring to continue the family line, the priest and teacher. A desire is what one stands in support of.


~~~~~

004  **AD strength at the tent door -- Smoke:** The cooking fires of the family were located at the tent door. A large amount of smoke could accumulate at the door causing discomfort to the family. A fire poker is used to turn, arrange and gather the wood in the fire to reduce the smoke. A thought is a turning over and bringing together.

~~~~~


**005**  **AH strong breath -- Sigh:** The ox snorts (sighs) when desiring food. The sigh of one searching for; a person (who), place (where), thing (what), time (when) or event (how).

~~~~~


007  **AZ strong harvest -- Time:** The farmers year revolved around the harvest. The times of

the harvests were at specific times according to the solar calendar.


~~~~~

**008**  **AHh strong wall -- Hearth:** The hearth around the fire protected the house from the heat and embers of the fire. The brothers of the house are the protectors by surrounding the house to protect it.

~~~~~

009  **ATh ox contained -- Tame:** The ox, as the strongest of the livestock, needed to be corralled so that it may be tamed in order to be trained to do work.


~~~~~

**012**  **AL ox in a yoke -- Muscle:** Oxen, the strongest of the livestock, were placed in a yoke (see Isaiah 9:4) in order to harness their power for pulling loads such as a wagon or plow. Often two oxen were yoked together. An older, more experienced ox would be teamed up (yoked) with a younger, less experienced ox. The pictographs of this parent root can also be interpreted as a "strong authority" where the ox represents strength and the staff of the shepherd represents his authority over the flock. The older ox in the yoke is the "strong authority" who, through the yoke, teaches the younger ox. The yoking together of two parties. A treaty or covenant binds two parties together through an oath (yoke). The oath included blessings for abiding by the covenant and curses for breaking the covenant (see Deuteronomy 28).


Appendix E – Parent Root Dictionary

The God of the Hebrews was seen as the older ox who is yoked to his people in a covenant relationship.


~~~~~

013  **AM strong liquid -- Glue:** Glue was made by placing the hides of animals in a pot of boiling water. As the hide boiled, a thick sticky substance formed at the surface of the water. This substance was removed and used as a binding agent. The arm is seen as a glue as it encircles and holds together (a cubit was the length of the arm from elbow to fingertip). The mother of the family is the one who binds the family together by holding in her arms and by the work of her arms. The tribe is the larger family bound together by blood relation.

~~~~~


**014**  **AN ox seed -- Produce:** The male searches out the female and approaches her for reproducing (see Jeremiah 2:24). A search for someone in order to produce something. A ship searches through the sea for a distant coastline (of an island or mainland) in search of the produce for trade. The fig tree produces fruit that is desirable and prolific, since the fig is green and blends in with the leaves, the fruit must be searched out. The searching may result in success or failure.

~~~~~

017  **Aph ox mouth -- Nose:** The nostrils of the ox flare when snorting just as a man's does when he

breaths heavy through the nose when in passion or anger.
The heat of passion or cooking.


~~~~~

**018**  **ATs ox side -- Press:** An ox will often lean or press on something such as a fence, tree, or person causing it to move.


~~~~~

019  **AQ ? -- Wild goat**

~~~~~

**020**  **AR strong beginning -- Light:** The day (light) begins with the rising of the sun in the east. Additionally, the first day of creation (as a strong beginning) was the creation of light. The light brings order. Boxes are used for storing items to put them in order.

~~~~~

021  **ASh strong pressing -- Fire:** A fire is made by firmly pressing a wooden rod down onto a wooden board and spinning the rod with a bow drill. Wood dust is generated from the two woods rubbing together and is heated by the friction creating a small ember in the dust. Small tinder is then placed on the ember and is blown ignited the tinder. The pressing down of the soil to form a firm and flat surface. The pressing together of soil by God to form man (Genesis 2.7).

~~~~~

**022** †**AT** **ox to the mark -- Plow:** The plow point is used to cut a deep furrow in the ground for planting seeds. When plowing a field with oxen, the plowman drives the oxen toward a distant mark in order to keep the furrow straight. A traveler arrives at his destination by following a mark. The traveling toward a mark, destination or person. The arrival of one to the mark. A "you" is an individual who has arrived to a "me". The coming toward a mark. A standard, or flag, with the family mark hangs as a sign. An agreement or covenant by two where a sign or mark of the agreement is made as a reminder to both parties.

~~~~~

024 **BBh** **great inside -- Pupil:** The eye is the window into the soul.

~~~~~

**026** **BD** **tent door -- Separate:** The father of the tent often sat alone at the door of the tent. Here he could receive shade from the sun, watch over his household and watch the road for approaching strangers. Many things are separated from the whole. A branch is separated from the tree. A thread is separated from the cloth. A liar is separated from the family or causes a separation in the family because of his false words. A wanderer is one alone or lost. A place separated from people is a place of ruin. A liar is separated from the

family or causes a separation in the family because of his false words.

~~~~~

027 ㄱㅅ BH **inside revealed -- Empty:** A space that is empty that needs to be filled. To come or go into a space is to fill it. A void within oneself that desires to be filled. A box.

~~~~~

**029** ㅈㅅ BZ **house harvested -- Plunder:** An enemy would plunder a household for goods to supply the troops. Disrespect and scorn are a plunder of the heart.

~~~~~

030 ㅅㅅ BHh **inside outside -- Slaughter:** A slaughter by the knife or sword where the inside is opened.

~~~~~

**031** ㅅㅅ BTh **house surrounded -- Refuge:** The home as a refuge. The home is the place for safe idle talk with the family.

~~~~~

033 ㅅㅅ BK ? -- **Tears:** Tears from a lamenting or billowing smoke in the eyes.


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**034** **√** **BL** ? -- **Flow:** A flowing or mixing of a liquid. A flowing of tears. An emptying by a flowing out or away. Vain as a useless flowing of work. Panic as a flowing of the insides. A flowing away of life and strength. A large flowing of water such as a flood, as the river rises and overflows its banks, the surrounding lands are flooded depositing the water for growing the crops

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035 **√** **BM** ? -- **High:** Anything that is tall or high.

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**036** **√** **BN** **house continues -- Tent panel:** The tent was constructed of woven goat hair. Over time the sun bleaches and weakens the goat hair necessitating their continual replacement. Each year a new panel, approximately 3' wide and the length of the tent, is made by the women. The old panel is removed (being recycled into a wall or floor) and the new strip is added to the tent. Since the tent is only replaced one small piece at a time the tent lasts forever. There are many similarities between building a tent out of goat hair panels and the building of a house out of sons (The idea of building a house with sons can be seen in Genesis 30.3). Just as the tent panels are added to continue the tent, sons are born to the family to continue the family line. Just as the tent is continually being renewed with new panels, the family is continually being renewed with new sons. When building more

permanent structures, the hair strips are replaced with stones as the major building material. Man-made stones were made by mixing clay and straw to form bricks. The tent was usually divided into two parts, one for the females and the other for the male. The wall makes a distinction between the two sides. The thumb as the part of the body understood as the builder by the Hebrews. The planning and building of a house, structure or family.

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037 𐤀𐤋 **BS** **house of thorn -- Corral:** A pen constructed of thorn bushes to hold the livestock inside. The ground inside is heavily trampled by the livestock.

~~~~~

**038** 𐤁𐤂 **BGh** ? -- **Swell:** A gushing over or swelling up as an eruption or a fountain. An overwhelming desire.

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040 𐤁𐤃 **BTs** **in the side -- White Clay:** On the sides of the swamps and marshes, a white clay is gathered. The white clay was desirable for making pottery.

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**041** 𐤁𐤄 **BQ** ? -- **Bottle:** A container for storing and pouring out a liquid. A lesion that pours out liquid.

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042 𐤁𐤓 **BR** **house of heads -- Grain:** The plant family of grains such as wheat and barley have a cluster of seeds at the top of the stalk called "heads". These grains were used for food for both man and livestock. Livestock are fattened on grain to prepare them for the slaughter. The stalks of the grains were burned to make potash for making soap. What is cleaned with soap becomes white or bright. The fowl, fed on grain, becomes strong for the long flight. A "covenant" involves the cutting of a fat animal prepared for slaughter.

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**043** 𐤁𐤓𐤁 **BSh** **? -- Wither:** A drying up of a land, stream, plant, etc. Shame is one who has failed or dried up. The smell of a dried up marsh.

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044 𐤁𐤓𐤁 **BT** **tent mark -- House:** A family takes the name of the father or ancestral father which the family is descended from. This name becomes the mark of the family such as 'the house of Israel'. The house, tent or family.

~~~~~

**046** 𐤁𐤓𐤁𐤁 **GBh** **lift the inside -- Dig:** Digging is performed by the work of the bent back. Wells, pits and

cisterns are dug inside the ground and the dirt is lifted out.  
A locust with a long back that cuts leaves

~~~~~

047 𐤅𐤅 **GG** **great lifting -- Roof:** The wall and roof of the tent are one piece of cloth that is lifted up onto the poles, which support it.

~~~~~

**048** 𐤅𐤃 **GD** **gather the door -- Slit:** When one enters the tent, the door is opened by parting the door, making a slit for passing through. An attacker slices through the ranks making an opening for them to enter in. Any cut or furrow made for making an entrance. A troop or band of people. The water rushing by the riverbank undercuts a furrow inside the bank. The animal's tendon is used for making bowstrings and cords. The tendon is removed by making a slit in the flesh and entering for its removal.

~~~~~

049 𐤅𐤃 **GH** **lifter reveals -- Back:** The back is used for lifting. A valley is surrounded by hills as the back of the landscape. Pride is the lifting up of ones self. A healing as a lifting of an illness.

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**051** 𐤅𐤆 **GZ** **lift the harvest -- Sheer:** The sheering and removal of the wool fleece from the sheep.

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The cutting or sheering of grass. A stump as a tree sheared. The back and forth sweeping action of a sickle cutting grasses.

~~~~~

052 𐎒𐎕 **GHh lift the wall -- Belly:** when crawling into the tent, other than through the front entrance, one much lift the wall and slide in on the belly like a snake.

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**056** 𐎒𐎕 **GL ? -- Round:** Something that is round or a second coming around of a time or event. A pond as a round pool of water. Redemption is the buying back of someone or something. A dancing in a circle.

~~~~~

057 𐎒𐎕 **GM walking to water -- Gather:** The watering well or other place of water is a gathering place for drinking of men, animals and plants. Men and animals may walk great distances for these watering holes while plants grow in abundance in them. Any gathering of people, things or ideas. The reeds of the watering holes were made into ropes.

~~~~~

**058** 𐎒𐎕 **GN gathering of seeds -- Garden:** A garden is a place for growing crops and is surrounded by

a rock wall or hedge to protect it from grazing animals. A bowl as a container enclosed by walls.

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060 𐤒𐤋 **GGh** **lifting the eye -- Gasp:** When taking a difficult breath such as in gasping or in death, the eyes roll up.

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**061** 𐤒𐤋𐤍 **GPh** **? -- Close**

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064 𐤒𐤋𐤍𐤋 **GR** **walking man -- Traveler:** One traveling through his non-native land is a stranger to the people and culture. Because of the unknown territory, bandits and wild animals, he is often in fear. The native is responsible for providing and protecting the stranger according to Ancient custom. The throat is the place where fear is felt. When a stranger meets another he lays prostrate in homage to the other. Anger is the result of fear.

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**065** 𐤒𐤋𐤍𐤍 **GSh** **? -- Grope**

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066 𐤒𐤋𐤍𐤍𐤋 **GT** **foot marked -- Winepress:** After the grapes are placed in the wine vat, treaders walk in the

vat to crush the grapes freeing up the juices. The treaders feet and lower parts of their clothing are stained red, a sign of their occupation (see Is 63:1-3).

~~~~~

**068** 𐤁𐤓 **DBh** **door of the tent -- Rest:** The door of the tent was the place of relaxation for the father. Here he would watch his family, livestock and the road for approaching visitors (see Genesis 18:1). A relaxing in a quiet place. A slow walk due to a sorrow or loss.

~~~~~

069 𐤁𐤓 **DG** **moving foot -- Fish:** The tail of a fish moves back and forth to propel itself through the water. The back and forth movement of the fish's tail. A net full of fish is an abundance or increase. A net as a tool for catching fish.

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**070** 𐤁𐤓 **DD** **two danglers -- Breasts:** The part of the female body invoking heat of passion and love. A loved one. The gentle walk of a woman. A pot used for boiling liquids.

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071 𐤁𐤓 **DH** **back and forth movement -- Dart:** The back and forth rapid flight of a bird.

~~~~~

**074** 𐤁𐤇𐤃 **DHh** **door of the wall -- Push:** The door is pushed to the side to enter. A thrusting of something.

~~~~~

077 𐤁𐤇𐤃 **DK** **movement in a cup -- Mortar:** Seeds are placed in a stone bowl called a mortar, the stone pestle is used to crush the seeds into a powder. A trampling to crush.

~~~~~

**078** 𐤁𐤇𐤃 **DL** **door on a staff -- Door:** The tent door was hung down as a curtain, covering the entrance to the tent, from a horizontal pole (staff). The door was then moved to the side for going in and out of the tent. Any object that dangles such as a bucket that is hung from a rope down a well to retrieve water. The hair hangs from the head. A poor or weak person hangs the head in poverty. Anything that dangles down and swings back and forth, such as a bucket, branch from a tree or a door.

~~~~~

079 𐤁𐤇𐤃 **DM** **movement of water -- Blood:** The grape plant takes water from the ground and moves it to the fruit where the water becomes the blood of the grape. The blood of man is also water, which moves through the body. When the blood is shed, the man or animal becomes silent. The color red, the color of blood, man and the earth. A son from the blood of his father resembles his father.


~~~~~

**080** 𐤊𐤒 **DN door of life -- Rule:** The goal of one who rules or judges is to bring a pleasant and righteous life to the people. An quarrel requiring the need of a ruler or judge to mediate the incident. A deliverer as one who brings life to his people.

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081 𐤊𐤒 **DS ? -- Myrtle**

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**082** 𐤊𐤒 **DGh door of the eye -- See:** Through the eyes one experiences his world and learns from it. One who has knowledge is one who has experience.

~~~~~

083 𐤊𐤒 **DPh door opened -- Push:** The door is opened by pushing it aside.

~~~~~

**084** 𐤊𐤒 **DTs movement to the side -- Leap:** A leap to the side.

~~~~~

085 རྩ་ཁག་ **DQ way out of the sun -- Roof:** The roof of the tent provides protection from the heat of the sun.

~~~~~

**086** རྩ་ཁག་ **DR movement of man -- Circle:** A man is born, comes to maturity, marries and gives birth to sons, repeating the cycle of life. A circling around as the flight of a bird or a dance. Each generation expands the size of the family. The repetitious rhythmic running of a horse.

~~~~~

087 ལྔ་ཁག་ **DSH back and forth pressing -- Tread:** The treading out of the grain for removing the hulls from the grain. What comes from the grains.

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**088** འཇམ་ཁག་ **DT enter a mark -- Covenant:** When two parties agree to follow the terms of a covenant, a mark is given as a sign of continued allegiance.

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090 ལྔ་ཁག་ **HBh behold the house -- Gift:** One does not choose the household which one is born into, including tribe, parents, children and wife (as marriages were often arranged by the father), it is a gift from God. These gifts are seen as a privilege and are to be cherished

and protected. The expressions and actions toward the family that one was privileged with.

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**091 𠬞** **HG** **great burden -- Meditate:** a murmuring or soft speech, for the removal of a burden.

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092 𠬞 **HD** **?** -- **Shout:** When shouting the hands are put up to the mouth. A splendor as something that shouts out

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**093 𠬞** **HH** **arms extended out -- Look:** When one sees a great site close by or in the distance, he extends his arms out and sighs as if saying, "ah, look at that" or "behold". A looking toward a breath taking sight or action. A sigh of desire. He or she as one who is pointed at. A sigh of pain.

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095 𠬞 **HZ** **?** -- **Dream**

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**100 𠬞** **HL** **looking toward -- Star:** The looking toward a light in the distance. The stars have always been used to guide the traveler or shepherd to find his home or destination. When the shepherd has been out

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in the wilderness with his flock all day and is returning home in the dark, he can see his tent from a great distance because of the glow of the fires, he knows that here is the comfort, safety, and love of the family as well as food and water. To cause a shining of one by praising or giving thanks to another or to ones self.

~~~~~

101 𠄎𠄎𠄎 **HM** **the water -- Sea:** A large body of water seen as a place of chaos because of its storms, turbulent surf and the commotion of the waves. An uproar. An abundance of something.

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**102** 𠄎𠄎𠄎 **HN** **? -- Heavy:** Heavy or abundant in wealth.

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103 𠄎𠄎𠄎 **HS** **? -- Still**

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**108** 𠄎𠄎𠄎 **HR** **the head -- Hill:** A mountain or hill as the head rising up above the landscape.

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110 𠄎𠄎𠄎 **HT** **? -- Break in**

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**116** ㄩ ㄩ **WW** **two tent pegs -- Pegs:** The tent peg is a "y" shaped wooden peg, which is driven into firm soil. The tent ropes were attached to these pegs, the "y" shape prevents the rope from slipping off the peg.

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134 ㄩ ㄨ **ZBh** **food of the house -- Yellow:** The yellow grain is the main staple of the house used for making breads. Any yellow thing such as gold or an animal. Puss as a yellow discharge.

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**135** ㄩ ㄨ **ZG** **harvest by foot -- Grapeskin:** The juice of the grape is removed/harvested by treading on them in a vat leaving the grapeskins behind.

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136 ㄩ ㄨ **ZD** **food at the door -- Soup:** The tent fire located near the door is used for boiling water and making soups.

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**137** ㄩ ㄨ **ZH** **? -- This:** Something that stands out or is pointed out.

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139 ㄗㄗ **ZZ** **great harvesting -- Wealth:** The sickle, a harvesting tool, is swung back and forth cutting the stalks of grain. The stalks are gathered together and stored for future use. A moving back and forth from a fixed location.

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**140** ㄗㄗ **ZHh** **? -- Loose**

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143 ㄗㄗ **ZK** **? -- Glass:** A glass without impurities is transparent and pure.

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**144** ㄗㄗ **ZL** **cut the staff -- Shake:** A staff is made by cutting a branch from the tree, this green branch shakes and bends easily until it has hardened. (see Isaiah 18.5) A shaking out for removal. The neighing of a horse usually accompanied with the shaking of the head.

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145 ㄗㄗ **ZM** **harvest chaos -- Plan:** The thoughts and plans that bring about chaos.

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**146** ㄗㄗ **ZN** **mattock of the seed -- Harvest:** One of the many agricultural tools was a hoe or mattock. This implement had a wide blade for cutting a plant stalks

at the roots. The crops were harvested for a supply of foods, which were stored in jars. Any implement or object that is broad. The broad ear for picking up sounds. A good supply of food from the harvest will keep the family nourished.

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148 𠄎 ZGh **harvest experience -- Tremble:** The hard work of the summer harvest brings sweat and exhaustion.

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**149** 𠄎 ZPh **? -- Tar:** A pitch used for sealing boats.

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151 𠄎 ZQ **? -- Bind:** The arms or feet are bound with chains. The binding of different metals to form alloys.

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**152** 𠄎 ZR **harvest of heads -- Winnow:** after the grain has been harvested and the heads of grain have been broken open, the heads are thrown into the wind where the chaff is blown away and the seed falls to the ground where they can be gathered. The span of the hand with the fingers spread out. A scattering.

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154 †𐎠 ZT **harvested marker -- Olive:** The oil from the olive fruit was used as an anointing oil for those to hold a kingly or priestly office. The oil is also used as a medicinal ointment.

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**156** 𐎠𐎢 HhBh **wall of the house -- Refuge:** The walls of the house enclose the home as refuge for the family. A refuge functions a place of hiding from any undesirable person or situation.

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157 𐎠𐎢 HhG **surround and gather -- Festival:** The participants of a festival would gather together and dance in a circle.

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**158** 𐎠𐎢 HhD **wall door -- Unite:** A wall separates the inside from the outside. Only through the door can one enter or exit uniting the inside with the outside. A uniting together. A parable is a story that brings unity between the hearer and the listener, but the actual meaning is not understood causing a division between the two.

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159 𐎠𐎢 HhH **wall reveals -- Life:** The family camp is comprised of many tents, which are laid out in a

circle forming a wall of tents. One approaching this wall knows that there is an abundance of life within.

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**161** 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢 **HhZ** **wall of the harvest -- Watch:** The crops are enclosed by a wall which is watched and guarded against intruders. The family carefully watches and guards the property, livestock and crops.

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162 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢 **HhHh** **great wall -- Thistle:** The wall around crops or livestock was constructed on thistles or rocks with thistles laid on top. The thorns prevented intruders from entering. A hook as a sharp point.

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**163** 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢 **HhTh ? -- Cord:** Cords are used for binding as well as measuring. A cord is also used as measuring device by placing knots incrementally. The cord is stretched between the two points to measure and the knots are counted.

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165 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢 **HhK** **wall of the cup -- Palette:** The curved roof of the mouth is divided by a ridge or wall. When the mouth is dry the tongue sticks to the roof of the mouth causing the speaker to wait to speak.

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**166** 𐤒𐤍𐤌𐤍 **HhL** ? -- **Bore:** A hole is drilled with a tool called a bow drill. The string of the bow is wrapped around the drill. By moving the bow back and forth, and firmly pressing down, the drill spins around drilling the hole. The drilling takes patience as the process takes time. Rust bores through metal. Sick as a spinning of the insides. The spinning around in joy. An army bores through the enemy by strongly pressing in.

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167 𐤍𐤍𐤌𐤍 **HhM** **separate water** -- **Cheese:** Cheese was made by placing milk in a bag made out of the skin of an animal. The bag was hung out in the sun and pushed back and forth. The combination of the heat, churning and the natural enzymes in the leather of the bag caused the fat (curds) and water (whey) to separate. The whey could be drunk and the curds eaten or stored for future consumption.

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**168** 𐤒𐤍𐤌𐤍 **HhN** **tent wall continues** -- **Camp:** A nomads camp consists of many family tents which make up the clan camp. The camp can have as many as fifty tents or more in it. The tents are placed in a circular configuration, forming one continuous wall surrounding the camp. Within this wall is the family clan, a place of freedom, compassion and beauty. The first step to setting up the tent is to arrange the poles. The tent poles were sharpened at one end (and could be used as a weapon) and were driven into the ground. An encampment of tents.

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169 𐤎𐤍𐤏𐤍 **HhS wall for holding -- Support:** The fabric of the tent walls are supported by the ropes and poles, just as one person who is weak is supported by (leans on, trusts) another who is strong. One is supported by his family line.

~~~~~

**171** 𐤎𐤍𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 **HhPh wall opened -- Cover:** The tent is opened to allow one into its covering for protection. A secret is something that is covered and hidden. A haven as a place covered over for protection.

~~~~~

172 𐤎𐤍𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 **HhTs separation of sides -- Tent Wall:** The tent wall divides or separates the inside from the outside. Here the family resides in privacy and protection from the elements of wind, rain and sun. An arrow divides the flesh.

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**173** 𐤎𐤍𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 **HhQ separation and coming together -**  
**- Appointment:** The time between the present and an appointment is a wall of time, the closer one gets to the appointment the smaller the wall gets. The appointment is inscribed so that both parties have a reminder of the coming event. The writing is fixed to the tablet as the event is fixed in time.

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174 𐑖𐑦𐑦 **HhR outside man -- Heat:** A man outside in the desert sun becomes pale and hot. Rather than work in the heat of the sun, one waits until the breeze of the day. The wages earned for the work. Anger as a hot emotion. A bleaching by the sun.

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**175** 𐑖𐑦𐑦𐑦 **HhSh wall presses -- Hurry:** The wall, an army or other attacker, advances for destruction. A stillness in the midst of turmoil.

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176 𐑖𐑦𐑦 **HhT ? -- Terror**

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**178** 𐑖𐑦⊗ **ThBh surround the house -- Good:** The house is surrounded by grace, beauty, love, health and prosperity.

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180 𐑖𐑦⊗ **ThD ? -- Thorn**

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**181** 𐑖𐑦⊗ **ThH basket seen -- Broom:** The fibers of the broom plant were coarse and strong and used to

make brooms. The fibers were also woven and spun into other products such as baskets.

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184 𐎠𐎡𐎠 ThHh contain the wall -- Grind: Limestone was ground into a powder. The powder was mixed with water to and used as a strong and durable plaster for coating walls and floors. Limestone was ingested to calm an upset stomach.

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**185 𐎠𐎠 ThTh contain -- Basket:** The basket or bowl, made of clay or wicker, was used for storing foods and other supplies in the nomadic tent. Clay as a common material for constructing baskets, pots and bowls is clay.

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188 𐎠𐎡 ThL ? -- Dew: A covering over of an area. The spots that cover a lamb's fleece. The hammering of a metal into a sheet to cover wood, an overlay.

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**189 𐎠𐎡𐎠 ThM container of water -- Unclean:** A bowl of water is used to wash dirt off.

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190 𐌶⊗ ThN **basket continues -- Weave:** A tapestry or basket as woven items.

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192 𐌶⊗ ThGh ? -- Wander

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193 𐌶⊗ ThPh ? -- Trip: A tripping around like children.

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196 𐌶⊗ ThR **surround man -- Wall:** A wall that surrounds one for protection or as a jail. The closing of the doors to the wall.

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197 𐌶⊗ ThSh ? -- Pounce

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200 𐌶𐌵 ? -- Cry

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202 𐌶𐌵 YD **hand moves -- Work:** The hand is the part of the body that enables man to perform many works. With it he can throw away or grab hold, kill or heal, make or destroy. A shout is done by throwing the

hands up to the mouth for amplifying. The throwing out of the hand for throwing, praising or thanking.

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**211**  **YM** **working water -- Sea:** The sea or other large body of water is the place of storms and heavy surf. Considered a place of chaos and terror. The day ends and the new day begins when the sun sets in the west, over the Mediterranean sea.


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212  **YN** **? -- Wine**

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**214**  **YGh** **? -- Shovel**

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218  **YR** **hand of man -- Throw:** The hand of man is used for the throwing. A flowing of water in a river. A throwing of the finger to show a direction to walk or live. The throwing of an arrow. The throwing down of water in rain. Awe or fear where one throws himself at the foot of one in authority.

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222 𐎧𐎢𐎺 **KBh** **bend the inside -- Pain:** A pain as a fire that causes the insides to bend. The stars appear as fires in the sky.

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224 𐎧𐎢𐎽 **KD** **? -- Jar**

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225 𐎧𐎢𐎿 **KH** **? -- Dark**

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228 𐎧𐎢𐏁 **KHh** **tame the outside -- Strength:** Through strong word the land and animals are tamed to produce crops and livestock. An animal is tamed through chastisement.

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232 𐎧𐎢𐏃 **KL** **tame for the yoke -- Complete:** An animal or land that is tamed has been worked and is complete and ready for use. Taming include; construction of holding pens, putting the soil to the plow, harvesting of crops, milk or meat. One eats once the harvest is complete. The ability to do the work.

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233 𐎧𐎢𐏅 **KM** **? -- Desire**

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**234** 𐤊𐤍 **KN** **opening of a seed -- Root:** When the seed opens the roots begin to form the base of the plant by going down into the soil. The plant rises out of the ground forming the stalk of the plant. A tall tree can only stand tall and firm because of the strong root system which supports it. A firm or sure position. A priest as one who stands firm between God and the nation. Words or names that are given in support of another.

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235 𐤊𐤍𐤃 **KS** **palm that grabs hold -- Cup:** The curved palm covers, holds and hides the contents inside it. Any type of covering. A bag or pocket. A seat that is covered by the sitter. To cover a group by counting.

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**237** 𐤊𐤍𐤃𐤀 **KPh** **palm open -- Palm:** The curved shape of the open hand. Any curved or hollowed out object. The placing of the palm on something and pressing down or pushing. The bending of the will of an animal.

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239 𐤊𐤍𐤃𐤀𐤃 **KQ** **? -- Caterpillar**

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**240** 𐤊𐤍𐤃𐤀𐤃𐤀 **KR** **bent man -- Leap:** One bends down before leaping. Also for digging. A farm as a place

where one digs the ground for growing crops. A bowl as an hollowed out object. The wall of a trench that is dug out.

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242 𐤕𐤛 **KT** **cover the covenant -- Crush:** The crushing of the olives produce olive oil, used as a covering for ceremonial purposes.

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**244** 𐤍𐤛 **LBh** **authority inside -- Heart:** The consciousness of man is seen as coming from deep inside the chest, the heart. Thirst as an Inside desire for water.

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245 𐤌𐤛 **LG** **? -- Study**

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**246** 𐤓𐤛 **LD** **? -- Child:** The bearing of children.

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247 𐤌𐤛 **LH** **great yoke -- Weary:** An young oxen unaccustomed to the weight and operation of the yoke becomes tired. A work that comes to nothing. A joining to the yoke. An ornamentation placed on the neck as a yoke.

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249 ㄠJ LZ **authority cut -- Turn aside:** A turning away from truth.

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250 ㄩJ LHH **tongue outside -- Moist:** When the lips are dry, the tongue licks the lips to moisten them. Anything that is moist or fresh. A common writing material is wet clay. The letters can be easily inscribed and the clay hardens to preserve the record.

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251 ㊸J LTh **authority contained -- Veil:** A covering to hide the face. The camouflaging capability of the lizard to hide.


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253 ㄩJ LK **staff in the palm -- Walk:** A nomad traveled on foot with a staff in his hand to provide support in walking as well as a weapon to defend against predators or thief's. A messenger as one who walks for another


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254 JJ LL ? -- **Night:** When the night comes, the night sky is rolled out like a scroll. When daylight comes, the night sky is rolled up like a scroll. A stairway that rolls around itself. The sound of the wolf, a night predator.


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255  **LM staff of might -- Staff:** The shepherd always carried his staff for guiding, leading and protecting the flock. The flock was bound to the shepherd, as the staff was a sign of his authority over the sheep. The yoke was a staff laid across the shoulders of two oxen. The oxen were then tied to the yokes at the neck, binding the two together for plowing or pulling a cart. A people bound together. A wound bound with bandages.

~~~~~

**256**  **LN bound continually -- Remain:** To remain in a place or position for a long duration.

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258  **LGh tongue seen -- Throat:** When looking down the throat you see the tongue. A swallowing. The blurting out of words coming from the throat rather than the heart.

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**259**  **LPh ? -- Stick**

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260  **LTs tongue of trouble -- Mock**

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264 לַיִן LSh ? -- **Knead**

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267 לָמַח MG **water carries** -- **Dissolve:** The washing away by water. A fainting or melting.

~~~~~

268 מַדַּח MD **water at the door** -- **Carpet:** A carpet was stretched out to cover the dirt floor of the tent. A bowl of water was located at the door so that one could wash his feet before stepping on the carpet. Just as the carpet is stretched out to cover the floor, the garments worn by the nomad is stretched out to cover the body. Also, a string is stretched out for measuring.

~~~~~

269 מַחֲמֵה MH **water behold** -- **Sea:** The sea (Mediterranean) is a place of the unknown (what is beyond or what is below). It is feared by the Ancient Hebrews because of its size, storms and fierceness. Anything that is unknown or a question to find the unknown (who, what, when, where, why, how). A hundred as an unknowable amount.

~~~~~

271 מַצֵּה MZ **mighty harvest** -- **Barn:** A storage facility for the harvest. The stomach as a storage place for food.

~~~~~

272 𠄎𠄎𠄎 **MHh liquid inside -- Marrow:** The marrow is a buttery liquid inside the bones and is used as a choice food. To obtain the marrow, the bone must be struck to break it open.

~~~~~

**273** 𠄎𠄎𠄎 **MTh liquid contained -- Branch:** A green branch still contains water allowing the branch to be flexible. The yoke is cut green then shaped to the desired shape and left to dry.

~~~~~

275 𠄎𠄎𠄎 **MK might subdued -- Low:** Something brought low in submission, humility or wealth.

~~~~~

**276** 𠄎𠄎𠄎 **ML ? -- Reduce:** The reduction of quantity or quality. Sickness as a reduction in health. A reduction by being cut off. Yesterday and what is before as a time cut off.

~~~~~

277 𠄎𠄎𠄎 **MM great chaos -- nothing:** Anything that is considered useless or without value. A blemish that causes something to be valueless.

~~~~~

**278** 𐤒𐤌 MN **blood continues -- Kind:** Each species (kind) continues by passing its blood to the following generation which comes from the parent. A large group of the same kind are stronger than one. Refusal as a strength of the will. An assigning of a group together who are of the same kind. Those of the same kind, look alike. The right hand as the strong hand.

~~~~~

279 𐤒𐤌 MS **water grabs hold -- Dissolve:** The dissolving or melting away of something. Fainting is a dissolving of the inside. A spurning as dissolving away of another.

~~~~~

**280** 𐤒𐤌 MGh ? -- **Bowels**

~~~~~

282 𐤒𐤌 MTs ? -- **Chaff:** The seed is thrown on the threshing floor, the oxen trample over the seeds, putting them under pressure forcing the seed out of the hull (chaff). A sucking as a pressing with the lips.

~~~~~

**283** 𐤒𐤌 MQ **water expands -- Dissipate:** When water is poured out on the ground it dissipates. A mocking, as a dissipating of another.

~~~~~

284 מִמַּר **MR** **water head -- Bitter:** The headwaters of a river are only a trickle and have stagnant pools causing the water to be bitter. Rebellion is one with a bitter attitude. The headwaters may also be a life-giving source of water in the desert. The headwaters of a river have very low flow where water collects in holes or pools. Because of the lack of flow it is bitter tasting. Words may be spoken as bitter or sweet. An exchange as a going one-way to another.

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**285** מִשָּׁה **MSh** **? -- Draw out**

~~~~~

286 מָת **MT** **chaos mark -- Death**

~~~~~

**288** מִבֵּית **NBh** **seed inside -- Germinate:** A seed opens and the plant bores through the soil to the surface. The plant rises and produces fruit. A prophecy is a germinating of words that will bring about fruit.

~~~~~

289 מִלֵּךְ **NG** **? -- Bright**

~~~~~



290 𐎠𐎢𐎡 **ND** **continue back and forth -- Shake:**  
A back and forth movement such as the shaking of the head or the quivering of the lips. A removal or fleeing for a time such as during menstruation.

~~~~~

291 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠 **continue the breath -- Sit:** The continual sitting or dwelling in one place for any reason. A driving out of another people to sit in their place.

~~~~~

293 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡 **NZ** **? -- Sprinkle**

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294 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡 **NHh** **? -- Rest:** The shepherd would guide his flock to a place of water. Here is water for drinking as well as green grass for pasturing. Once the flock arrives, they are free to rest after the long journey. A guided journey to a place of rest. A sigh of rest.

~~~~~

295 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎡 **NTh** **seed in a basket -- Settle:** Seeds from the harvest were placed in baskets for storage. When the basket is shaken, the seeds spread out flat allowing for more room for the seeds.

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297 𐎓𐎍 **NK** **continue the palm -- Beat:** A continued beating with the palm plays the drum.

~~~~~

298 𐎓𐎌 **NL** **? -- Complete**

~~~~~

299 𐎓𐎍𐎎 **NM** **? -- Drowsy:** The state of unconsciousness that allows speech from the heart.

~~~~~

300 𐎓𐎍𐎎𐎍 **NN** **seed of seed -- Continue:** The seed is the continuation of life from the parent plant. This cycle continues generation after generation.

~~~~~

301 𐎓𐎍𐎎𐎍𐎎 **NS** **continue to grab hold -- Flag:** The tribal flag or standard that is hung from a horizontal pole, which is attached to a vertical pole such as a sail. The flag, or standard, is lifted up to be seen from a distance. The flag as the place of refuge that one flees to. Something that is lifted up or exalted.

~~~~~

302 𐎓𐎍𐎎𐎍𐎎𐎍𐎎 **NGh** **? -- Rattle:** A shaking.

~~~~~

303 འུ་ལྷོ་ **NPh continual edge -- Region:** The border that encircles an area.

~~~~~

**304** འུ་ལྷོ་ **NTs ? -- Despise:** A quarrel.

~~~~~

305 འུ་ལྷོ་ **NQ life drawn in -- Suckle:** The innocent cry of a baby when hungry.

~~~~~

**306** འུ་ལྷོ་ **NR seed beginning -- Plow:** Rains in the mountainous areas cause a flooding of the rivers. The rivers swell causing the water to flood the land next to the river. This is the only water that the land will see and is necessary for crop production. After the flood season, the land is plowed by the use of a plow attached to the yoke of the oxen. While the surface is dry, the turned up soil glistens in the sun from the water remaining in the soil. This water is necessary for the seed to begin germination. A lampstand also brings forth light.

~~~~~

307 འུ་ལྷོ་ **NSh continual pressing -- Debt:** A debt or loan that causes pressure or sickness. A deception that brings one indebted to another.

~~~~~

**310** 𠄎𠄎 **SBh** **turning of the inside -- Dizzy:**  
One drunk from strong drink, turns from dizziness. The old, gray haired ones, easily become dizzy.

~~~~~

311 𠄎𠄎 **SG** **? -- Increase**

~~~~~

**312** 𠄎𠄎 **SD** **? -- Foundation:** A level piece of ground is found for setting up the tent. The elders are the foundation of the community who make decrees. The floor of permanent homes were sometimes covered with a lime plaster for a smooth floor. A witness brings an account to the elders who meet on the floor of the tent for rulings. A level field of ground. A limestone plaster is made for the floor of buildings to form a smooth and level surface.

~~~~~

313 𠄎𠄎 **SH** **protector reveals -- Veil:** The veil is lifted to reveal the face that is hidden. The lifting of oneself in pride.

~~~~~

**316** 𠄎𠄎 **SHh** **thorn wall -- Pond:** The edge of the pond is a wall of plants. The pond provides a quiet and serene place for meditation. A place for swimming and bathing. The floating on the water or one floating in

meditation. One who sits by the pond to ponder as a plant sits by the water. The growth around a pond.

~~~~~

317 ㊦ ㊦ **STh** **turn around -- Turn aside**

~~~~~

**319** ㊦ ㊦ **SK** **protective covering -- Booth:** The watcher over the crops, flock or herd, would construct a covering (booth) as a shelter from the sun, wind or rain. These coverings were often constructed on an elevated position, and from materials readily available such as bushes, thorns and small trees. A wound was covered with olive oil as a medicine.

~~~~~

320 ㊦ ㊦ **SL** **turn of the staff -- Balance:** A balance scale consisted of a small wooden beam (staff) held in place at the center. At both ends of the beam was attached a tray for placing objects. The object to be weighed would lower. Measured weights were added to the other tray until the tray being weighed raised and became level with the other tray. A rising up of something. After quail land after crossing a large sea they are unable to lift themselves up any longer due to exhaustion. This was a convenient means of gathering meat for the table.

~~~~~

**321** 𐤎𐤅 **SM** ? -- **Store:** A storehouse where stores are put. To set anything in a place.

~~~~~

322 𐤏𐤅 **SN** **protective seed -- Thorn:** A thorn bush can be a blessing or a curse. The desert traveler often comes in contact with these thorns and brushing the leg against them causing pain. The same thorns are used by the shepherd to build a wall (shield) made of these thorn bushes to enclose his flock during the night which will help keep predators out. A wall of thorns for protecting the sheep from wolves. Boots were designed to protect the legs from thorns. Hate as a thorn in the heart.

~~~~~

**323** 𐤏𐤏 **SS** **great turning -- Turn:** The twisting and turning of a bird in flight or a horse playing.

~~~~~

324 𐤏𐤅𐤏 **SGh** ? -- **Rush**

~~~~~

**325** 𐤏𐤏𐤅 **SPh** **protection of the mouth -- Lips:** The edge of the mouth. The lips gather the food into the mouth.

~~~~~

327 𐤏𐤏𐤅𐤏 **SQ** ? -- **Sack**

~~~~~

**328** 𑍇𑍆 **SR** **turn the head -- Direct:** The turning of the head to another direction. The yoke, attached to the neck, is used by the driver to turn the head of the ox. A turning around. One who rules turns the people to his direction. The turning the head of the child or student into a particular direction. A fishhook that turns the head of the fish.

~~~~~

330 𑍇𑍅 **ST** **turn from the covenant --**
Provoke: To lead or provoke another in a different direction.

~~~~~

**332** 𑍇𑍄 **GhBh** **experience the tent -- Dark cover:**  
The tent is made of a covering of thick and heavy black or dark brown goat hair.

~~~~~

333 𑍇𑍃 **GhG** **? -- Cake**

~~~~~

**334** 𑍇𑍂 **GhD** **experienced back and forth --**  
**Witness:** A place, time or event that is repeated again and again. A testimony is a repeating of an account. An appointed place, time or event that is repeated.

~~~~~

335 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎠 **GhH** ? -- **Ruin:** To bring down in a heap by twisting.

~~~~~

**337** 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎠 **GhZ** **know a weapon** -- **Bold:** A refuge as a place for making a firm and fierce stand. A goat stands firm in its strength.

~~~~~

339 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎠 **GhTh** **depress around** -- **Stylus:** When a bird of prey drops down on its prey, the talons grab hold of the prey, and firmly presses around it causing the talons to be buried into the prey. A writing stylus is a small pointed stick that is pressed into the clay for inscribing. A tight wrapping around.

~~~~~

**342** 𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎠 **GhL** **experience the staff** -- **Yoke:** The yoke, a staff is lifted over the shoulder, is attached to the oxen for performing work. One taken into exile is placed in the yoke. It was a common practice to strip the clothes off of those taken into exile. Milk is a product from the female oxen. A coat lifted up onto the shoulders.

~~~~~


343 𐌆𐌆𐌆 **GhM** **experience the masses -- People:**
A group who reside with each other where the masses
become as one.

~~~~~

**344** 𐌆𐌆𐌆 **GhN** **continue the eye -- Watch:** The  
nomadic agriculturalist carefully watches over his  
livestock and crops by keeping a close eye on them. It  
was common to construct a shelter consisting of a roof on  
four posts, as a shelter from the glare of the sun. A furrow  
depression is formed between the eyes when watching  
intensely. The furrow may also be formed by  
concentration or depression. The home is a place closely  
watched. Protection of the home by keeping of a close eye  
on it. A bird that intently watches. The eye reveals the  
heart of the person. A spring or fountain is the eye of the  
ground.

~~~~~

345 𐌆𐌆𐌆 **GhS** **watch and hold on -- Tread:**
Grapes are placed in a vat. A rope is suspended from
above and is held onto by the grape treaders for support.
The making or doing of anything.

~~~~~

**347** 𐌆𐌆𐌆 **GhPh** **eyes open -- Bird:** A branch as the  
resting place for the birds. Exhaustion from a long flight.

~~~~~

348 𐌒𐌚𐌚 **GhTs** ? -- **Tree:** The upright and firmness of the tree. The spine makes man stand upright and firm. The elders of the tribe were the upright and firm ones making decisions and giving advice.

~~~~~

**349** 𐌒𐌚𐌚 **GhQ** ? -- **Press**

~~~~~

350 𐌒𐌚𐌚 **GhR** **watch a man** -- **Naked:** When the enemy is captured, he is stripped of his clothes to the skin and carefully watched.

~~~~~

**351** 𐌒𐌚𐌚 **GhSh** ? -- **Moth**

~~~~~

352 𐌒𐌚𐌚 **GhT** ? -- **Time**

~~~~~

**355** 𐌒𐌚𐌚 **PG** ? -- **Unfit:** Unable to fulfill the role intended for. An unripe fig.

~~~~~

356 𐌒𐌚𐌚 **PD** **open the door** -- **Redeem:** To bring back to an original state.

~~~~~

**357** פּוֹמ **PH** **mouth of breath -- Mouth:** The mouth is place of speaking and blowing. A mouth is the edge of anything such as the place of the beard, a region (when the Hebrews speak of the border of something they are referring to all that is within the borders) or sword. A place, thing or event that goes beyond the normal such as a miracle, sign, wonder or beauty.

~~~~~

359 פּוֹצ **PZ** **edge of the plow -- Refine:** The plow point was the only implement requiring a strong metal refined by fire because of its constant work in the soil and the grazing over rocks.

~~~~~

**360** פּוֹח **PHh** **blow to separate -- Spread:** The spreading out dust by blowing on it. The ruler of a spread out area.

~~~~~

363 פּוֹק **PK** **? -- Flask:** The flask stored such materials as cosmetics. The flask is overturned to pour out the contents.

~~~~~

**364** 𠃉 PL **speak to authority -- Intercede:**  
When one comes before one of authority to intercede for another, he bows low out of respect. A great sight deserving respect. The bent shape of the bean as if bowing before an authority.

~~~~~

365 𠃊 PM ? -- **Fat**

~~~~~

**366** 𠃋 PN ? -- **Face:** The part of the body that turns. A wheel or other turning object.

~~~~~

367 𠃌 PS ? -- **Wrist:** The end of the extremities including the wrist and ankles.

~~~~~

**368** 𠃍 PGh ? -- **Viper**


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370 𠃎 PTs **open the side -- Smash:** When something is struck with a maul, it is smashed and the pieces scatter. An opening by force.

~~~~~

371  **PQ** ? -- **Stagger**


~~~~~

372  **PR** **open the head -- Tread:** The heads of grains are scattered on the threshing floor, a smooth, hard and level surface. An ox is lead around the floor crushing the heads, opening them to reveal the fruit inside. The winepress is a vat where the grapes are placed and tread on the open the grapes to reveal the juices inside. At the conclusion of the treading, an abundance of fruit is acquired.


~~~~~

373  **PSh** ? -- **Spread**

~~~~~

374  **PT** **open mark -- Socket:** The hinges of a door were made by a hole placed in the door jam. The door was made with a rods which were set into the hole, allowing the door to swivel in the socket. A hole dug in the ground for capturing.

~~~~~

376  **TsBh** **side of the tent -- Wall:** The walls of the tent enclose what is inside. The tent walls stand firm and strong, protecting it from the harsh elements. As the family swells in size, the tent walls are enlarged. An army as a wall of protection.

~~~~~

377 𐤊𐤗𐤍 **TsG** ? -- **Set:** A placing in a specific location.

~~~~~

**378** 𐤊𐤗𐤍𐤃𐤁 **TsD** **side movement** -- **Side:** One lays down to sleep, hide or ambush.

~~~~~

379 𐤊𐤗𐤍𐤃𐤁𐤃𐤁 **TsH** **hunt for revelation** -- **Landmark:** The desert nomad's existence depended on water and pasture for the flocks and would migrate from one location to another. Landmarks, such as rivers, wadi's, mountain ranges, rock outcroppings, valleys, etc. are the familiar and known markers by which the nomad guides the migration. Like the nomad, the ship follows the stars as landmarks to their destination. Through the journey along the road of life, there are certain requirements, directions and remembrances, which must be observed and followed to live a right and prosperous life. It was the responsibility of the father to teach the landmarks of the terrain as well as the landmarks of a right life.

~~~~~

**382** 𐤊𐤗𐤍𐤃𐤁𐤃𐤁𐤃𐤁𐤃𐤁 **TsHh** **trouble outside** -- **Desert:** A hot and dry place from the glaring of the sun. A crying out from thirst.

~~~~~

386 𐤓𐤀𐤒 TsL ? -- **Shade:** A place of shadows. A hiding in the shadows.

~~~~~

387 𐤌𐤀𐤒 TsM **hunt for water** -- **Thirst:** A fasting from water, or food.

~~~~~

388 𐤓𐤀𐤒 TsN ? -- **Thorn:** The sharp piercing thorns that cause pain as well as protection. The thorn bushes were often used by the shepherd to build a corral for the flock sheep. The thorns would deter any predators.

~~~~~

390 𐤀𐤓𐤒 TsGh **laying known** -- **Bed:** The bed consisted of blankets spread out on the floor of the tent. A spreading out of something.

~~~~~

391 𐤀𐤓𐤒 TsPh **lay down the mouth** -- **Whisper:** The guards quietly whisper to each other to prevent detection.

~~~~~

392 𐤀𐤓𐤒 TsTs ? -- **Blossom:** The function of the blossom is to produce the fruit of the tree.

~~~~~

393 ㄉㄠ TsQ **sides coming together -- Funnel:**
Used for pouring.

~~~~~

**394** ㄋㄠ TsR **hunted man -- Pressed:** A man being chased goes to a place of refuge and defense such as a rock outcropping where clefts in the rocks allow for concealment. A cleft is a tight place where the man presses himself in. The rocks can also be used as weapons by throwing them or fashioning them into knives. The flint knife is made of a glassy type rock that fractures evenly when struck or firmly pressed in the proper place and angle. Something that is stored by being wrapped up tightly. A belt as wrapped around the middle tightly. The olives are pressed to extract the glimmering oil. Being pressed in a narrow tight place.

~~~~~

396 ㄊㄠ TsT **? -- Kindle**

~~~~~

**398** ㄑㄠ QBh **surround the inside -- Jar:** A container for storing. The stomach as a jar inside of man that stores food.

~~~~~


400 𠄎-⊖ QD ? -- **Bow:** The bowing down of the head.

~~~~~

401 𠄎-⊖ QH ? -- **Cord:** The Cord is used to secure items together or for attaching to an object to make a sling.

~~~~~

404 𠄎-⊖ QHh ? -- **Take:** Merchandise as taken.

~~~~~

405 ⊗-⊖ QTh ? -- **Little:** Something that is little or made little by cutting off.

~~~~~

408 𠄎-⊖ QL **gathering to the staff -- Shepherd:** The Shepherd traveled light. He carried with him a long staff for directing the sheep as well as to protect them from predators. The shepherd also carried a bag, which included some food supplies. The sheep knew the voice of their shepherd. When it came time to move he would call them and they would quickly gather to him. The light supplies of the shepherd or a swift traveler.

~~~~~

409 𠄎-⊖ QM ? -- **Raise:** A rising or standing of anything.

~~~~~

410 𐤒-𐤍 **QN gathering for the seeds -- Nest:**
The gathering of materials by the parent for building a nest for the seeds (eggs). The parent bird will guard over and protect the nest and eggs from predators. Man can guard over the family, wife, and possessions in a positive way (protect, from an enemy) or in a negative way (by not trusting or a desire to have another's possessions). The process of gathering branches for the nest; mans gathering or acquiring materials by taking or buying. The Ancients measured wealth by the amount of one's possessions and measured distances using a branch with marks on it. The striking of a musical note as a bird sings in the nest. The bringing forth of chicks into the nest. The singing of the bird in the nest.

~~~~~

**411** 𐤒-𐤍 **QS ? -- Scales:** The scales of a fish.

~~~~~

412 𐤒-𐤍 **QGH ? -- Gash:** A mark by branding, incision, tattoo or dislocation.

~~~~~

**413** 𐤒-𐤍 **QPh sun speaks -- Seasons:** As the sun travels through the sky it marks (speaks, commands) the times and seasons (see Genesis 1:14). The condensing of the light at the sun when at the horizons, a condensing of

milk into curdles. A going around of the sun from one horizon to the other.

~~~~~

414 འུ་ཅེ་ **QTs** ? -- **Cut:** Making the end of something by cutting it off. An ending of sleep. Harvesting of the crops by cutting.

~~~~~

**416** འུ་ཅེ་ **QR** **gather the men** -- **Meeting:** The men often came together during the cool of the day to discuss the news of the camp. A calling together for assembly. The meeting or bringing together of people or objects by arrangement, accident or purchase.

~~~~~

417 ལུ་ཅེ་ **QSh** **bring together and pressed** -- **Straw:** Once the straw is harvested from the field, it is gathered into bundles and secured with a cord in the middle. While the middle is firmly pressed together, the top and bottom bend outward. The snare is constructed of a bent branch and tied to the trap.

~~~~~

**420** འུ་འུ་ **RBh** **head of the family** -- **Judge:** Each tribe had judges who ruled cases, trials, conflicts and contests. This person was the representative for the whole tribe, one abundant in authority and wisdom (see Exodus 18:25).

~~~~~

421 𐎒𐎗 **RG** **man foot -- Trample:** The treading underfoot of something, possibly accompanied by a loud noise and the breaking of something. Something that is bad is trampled on. A woven rug that is laid on the floor of the tent for walking on. The walking over one with the intent to kill.

~~~~~

**422** 𐎒𐎗𐎗 **RD** **head hanging -- Wander:** A walking or treading where the head is hanging or looking down. The treaders in the winepress look at their step while trampling on the grapes. One aimlessly walking and looking at his feet. Whenever climbing or walking down a steep grade, one watches his step carefully.

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423 𐎒𐎗𐎗𐎗 **RH** **man beholds -- See**

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**425** 𐎒𐎗𐎗𐎗𐎗 **RZ** **? -- Cedar:** The bark of the cedar is pulled off in thin thread like fibers. The strength of cedar wood.

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426 𐎒𐎗𐎗𐎗𐎗𐎗 **RHh** **man outside -- Path:** The responsibilities of the nomad outside of the tent include

the feeding, watering and caring for the livestock. Livestock are healthier and more productive when on a routine, therefore the man follows a routine or "a prescribed path" each day when caring for his livestock. A traveler follows a prescribed path to arrive at a specific destination. The Ancient handmill consisted of two round stones, called millstones; the top was turned on top of the other to grind the grain. This top stone always followed the same path on top of the other. The Hebrew nomads were very familiar with the wind patterns, as they would follow a prescribed path indicating the coming season. From this word comes the idea of breath, as it is the wind of man, which also follows a prescribed path of inhaling and exhaling. The moon follows a prescribed path each night from horizon to horizon. A smell that is carried by the wind and smelled while breathing.

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**427** 𐤒𐤓 **RTh** **top of a container -- Trough:** The digging out of something for making a basin or trough. A trembling as a hollowing out of the insides.

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429 𐤑𐤓 **RK** **man covered -- Loins:** The loins of a man is the area around the waist and upper thighs and is always covered. Future generations come out of the loins of the father. The thigh is the longest bone in the body.

~~~~~

431 ལམ་ལྷོ་ **RM** ? -- **Lift:** Anything that is high or lifted up.

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432 ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ **RN** ? -- **Shout:** Any loud noise or instrument.

~~~~~

433 ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ **RS** **top grabbed** -- **Break down:** The breaking or bringing down of something by pulling it down.

~~~~~

434 ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ **RGh** **man watched** -- **Companion:** The shepherd closely watched over his flock, often they are his only companion.

~~~~~

435 ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ **RPh** **man open** -- **Wound:** Plant material such as seeds, leaves, stalks, flowers, roots, etc, were pulverized into a medicinal paste for applying to wounds or into a powder for internal ingestion.

~~~~~

436 ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ **RTs** ? -- **Potsherd:** Broken pieces of pottery were commonly used as writing tablets as they were inexpensive and durable. Runners carried messages

from one to another on potsherds. Land is divided up into sections by tribe or nations.

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**437** **𐤀𐤍** **RQ** **top drawn together -- Bottle:** The mouth of the bottle, usually made of animal skins, is drawn together with a cord. The liquid is poured out of the mouth. Spit is a liquid that comes out of the mouth of a man. Also green, from the color of spit.

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438 **𐤍𐤍** **RR** **?** -- **Saliva:** Also the white of an egg which is similar in consistency to saliva. A cursing by spitting on another.

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**439** **𐤍𐤍** **RSh** **head of two -- Chief:** The Chief (head of the tribe) is the authority of the tribe. He hears the requests of the tribe, the representative and ruler of the land that he governs and the one who divides up the land and possessions of the tribe. The head of a person, place, thing or time.

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442 **𐤍𐤍** **ShB** **press to the tent -- Return:** The return to the tent for rest. A sitting. A return or turning back to another land or place. A captive that is taken back to the land of the captors.

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**443** לַלַּי **ShG** **double burden -- Mistake:** When a work is found to be in error, the work must be redone. A groan one makes when making a mistake.

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444 תַּלַּי **ShD** **two that dangle -- Teats:** The goat and sheep have two teats dangling below the udder. The teats provide milk (life) and power to the kids. The ravines of a mountain where water rushes down providing life to the soil.

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**445** הַלַּי **ShH** ? -- **Storm:** The roar and devastation of a storm.

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448 חַלַּי **ShHh** **sharp walls -- Pit:** A pit dug into the ground for the purpose of trapping someone or something. Hunger where the stomach is an empty pit.

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**449** תַּלַּי **ShTh** **repeat around -- Lash:** Two objects are lashed together by wrapping a cord around them. The lashing at or out of someone or something with a cord or branch. Despise as a lashing out. An oar lashes out at the water.



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451 שׁלל **ShK** **two in the palm -- Testes:** The two parts in the palm (the curved part) of the loins.

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**452** שׁלל **ShL** ? -- **Draw out:** The drawing out of an answer.

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453 מׁלל **ShM** ? -- **Breath:** The breath is the life or character of the person. Hebrew names are words usually describing their character, reflecting their breath. The wind is the breath of the sky located high in the heavens. A wind blowing over the land pulls the moisture out of the ground drying it up, making a place of ruin or desert. One in horror or in astonishment is one dried up in the inside. One who is guilty is in a desolate state.

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**454** שׁנן **ShN** **teeth of life -- Teeth:** The two front teeth are sharp and used for cutting foods by pressing down. Two as a repeating of the first or what was before.

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455 𠄎𠄎 **ShS Press and grab hold -- Plunder:**
The pressing into another's place and grabbing hold of his possessions.

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**456** 𠄎𠄎 **ShGh destroyer watches -- Shepherd:**  
The shepherd cares for and delights in his sheep. When the sheep are in the pasture, the shepherd carefully watches over the surrounding area always on the lookout for danger. When a predator comes to attack, the Shepherd destroys the enemy. When the sheep are in trouble they will cry out to the shepherd who will deliver them. The sheep graze in safety in the wide-open pasture. A wide-open and free place or state.

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457 𠄎𠄎 **ShPh sharp teeth in the mouth -- Serpent:** A serpent (venomous snake) has sharp fangs in the mouth. A quiver as the pouch where the arrows (sharp teeth) are placed in the mouth. A drawing in by swallowing (as the snake swallows its prey) also, to draw in air or water.

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**459** 𠄎𠄎 **ShQ repeat a cycle -- River:** During the rain season, repeated each year, the riverbeds become full of water. The surrounding land is soaked with water allowing for the planting of crops. The leg of a river, or a man or street.



**460** שרל **ShR** **press the beginning -- Rope:**

Ropes and cords were usually made of bark strips such as from the cedar or from the sinew (tendon) of an animal. The rope is made by twisting two fibers together. A single fiber is attached to a fixed point (top), and the two ends of the fiber are brought together. One fiber is twisted in a clockwise direction and wrapped over the other fiber in counter clockwise direction. The second fiber is then twisted in clockwise direction then wrapped around the first fiber in a counter clockwise direction. The process is repeated through the length of the rope. The twisting of the fibers in opposite directions causes the fibers to lock (press) onto each other making a stronger rope. The rope is used to tightly secure or support something, such as a load to a cart or the poles of the tent. A cord pulled tight is straight. One who is happy is one whose life is lived straightly. A relative as one from the same umbilical cord of the family. The blood relatives remain with the tent. The loosening of a cord around a load. A traveler may have a wagon pulled by a bull where the load on the cart is secured with a cord. A righteous one is one who is straight and firmly holds up truth just as the cord is straight and firmly holds the wall of the tent upright. A stringed musical instrument uses thin cords for making music.



**461** שש **ShSh** **teeth -- White:** The whiteness of the teeth. The white hair of the older men.

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462 †𐤔 **ShT** ? -- **Buttock:** The place of sitting, a foundation. A banquet as a time of sitting together.

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**464** 𐤔† **TBh** **sign inside** -- **Longing:** The inside desire to follow after something.

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466 𐤔† **TD** **mark the door** -- **Peg:** When the site of the tent is determined, the location of the door is determined by the father, possibly by using a tent peg as a marker for its location.

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**467** 𐤔† **TH** **mark revealed** -- **Mark:** A marks identifies locations is used to mark out a location. Two crossed sticks in the shape of cross were used to hang the family standard or flag.

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469 𐤔† **TZ** **mark a cut** -- **Cut off**

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**470** 𐤔† **THh** ? -- **Under:** The under or lower part of anything

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473 𐤛𐤕 **TK** **mark of the palm -- Bend:** The lines or marks in the center of the palm are formed by the bending of the palm. A bending in the middle, the center of something. A sitting as a bending down.

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**474** 𐤊𐤕 **TL** **? -- Ruin:** The mounds of a ruined city. To bring down to ruin or death, by destruction or deception.

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475 𐤎𐤕 **TM** **? -- Full:** What is full is whole and complete. Twins as a full womb. Amazed as a full and overwhelmed mind.

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**476** 𐤓𐤕 **TN** **path continues -- Constant:** A patient and continuous movement. A donkey as a patient and constant animal.

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478 𐤕𐤂𐤕 **TGh** **? -- Mock**

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**479** 𐤕𐤑𐤕 **TPh** **? -- Drum:** The beating of a drum.

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481 ༄† TQ ? -- Ledge

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482 ༄† TR **mark of man:** The border of the land owned by an individual, or under his control, is marked by markers. An outline or border. To walk to border of the property as owner or spy. An extension of the border.

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483 ༄† TSh ? -- **Goat:** The butting of the heads of the goat.

Appendix F – Number Cross References

Strong's Number - Ancient Hebrew Number

0001	002	0080	041	0155	086	0205	014	0262	159
0003	002	0081	041	0156	087	0212	366	0264	008
0006	026	0082	042	0157	090	0213	018	0268	174
0008	026	0083	042	0158	090	0214	394	0269	008
0009	026	0084	042	0159	090	0215	020	0270	161
0010	026	0092	048	0160	090	0216	020	0272	161
0011	026	0093	051	0165	005	0217	020	0309	174
0012	026	0095	064	0166	100	0219	020	0310	174
0013	026	0096	056	0167	100	0220	020	0312	174
0014	027	0098	057	0168	100	0225	022	0314	174
0015	027	0099	057	0174	100	0226	022	0319	174
0016	027	0100	057	0176	005	0227	007	0322	174
0017	027	0101	058	0178	002	0231	134	0328	009
0018	037	0102	061	0180	034	0232	394	0329	180
0019	030	0103	064	0181	004	0233	007	0330	190
0024	002	0107	064	0182	004	0235	144	0332	196
0034	027	0108	004	0183	005	0237	144	0334	196
0035	027	0113	080	0184	005	0238	146	0335	005
0046	042	0117	086	0185	005	0239	146	0336	005
0047	042	0119	079	0188	005	0240	146	0337	005
0055	033	0120	079	0190	005	0241	146	0338	005
0056	034	0122	079	0191	247	0246	151	0339	005
0057	034	0124	079	0193	012	0247	394	0340	002
0058	034	0125	079	0194	005	0251	008	0341	002
0060	034	0127	079	0196	247	0253	008	0342	002
0061	034	0132	079	0197	255	0254	008	0343	004
0068	036	0134	080	0199	005	0255	008	0344	005
0070	036	0136	080	0199	255	0258	158	0346	005
0076	038	0142	086	0200	247	0259	158	0349	005
0079	041	0145	086	0202	014	0260	008	0351	005

Appendix F – Strong's to Ancient Hebrew

0352	012	0483	255	0585	294	0668	372	0816	453
0353	012	0485	255	0587	014	0678	386	0817	453
0354	012	0488	255	0589	014	0679	386	0818	453
0355	012	0489	255	0590	014	0680	386	0819	453
0360	012	0490	255	0591	014	0681	386	0820	453
0361	012	0491	255	0592	291	0686	394	0825	457
0365	012	0492	255	0594	297	0689	019	0827	457
0366	211	0509	256	0595	014	0693	420	0830	457
0367	211	0517	013	0596	291	0695	420	0833	460
0369	014	0518	013	0597	301	0696	420	0834	460
0370	014	0519	013	0602	305	0697	420	0835	460
0371	014	0520	013	0603	305	0698	420	0836	460
0374	357	0523	013	0604	305	0699	420	0837	460
0375	005	0525	278	0610	319	0707	421	0838	460
0376	021	0527	101	0611	322	0708	421	0839	460
0377	021	0527	278	0612	328	0710	421	0842	460
0380	021	0528	278	0614	325	0713	421	0853	022
0386	476	0529	278	0615	328	0717	020	0854	022
0389	234	0530	278	0616	328	0723	020	0855	022
0396	232	0533	282	0618	321	0724	429	0857	022
0398	232	0534	284	0622	325	0727	020	0859	022
0400	232	0535	276	0624	325	0729	425	0860	476
0402	232	0536	276	0625	325	0730	425	0862	481
0403	234	0537	276	0626	325	0731	425	0866	476
0404	237	0539	278	0627	325	0732	426	0868	476
0405	237	0541	278	0628	325	0734	426	0872	027
0406	240	0542	278	0631	328	0736	426	0874	240
0408	247	0543	278	0632	328	0737	426	0875	240
0410	012	0544	278	0637	017	0738	423	0877	240
0410	247	0545	278	0639	017	0748	429	0887	043
0411	012	0546	278	0640	356	0750	429	0889	043
0413	012	0547	278	0641	356	0752	429	0890	043
0421	012	0548	278	0642	356	0753	429	0891	043
0422	012	0551	278	0644	017	0759	431	0892	024
0423	012	0552	278	0645	093	0766	432	0897	029
0424	012	0553	282	0645	357	0776	436	0905	026
0427	012	0554	282	0646	356	0779	438	0906	026
0428	012	0555	282	0648	364	0781	439	0907	026
0430	012	0556	282	0650	371	0782	439	0908	026
0432	247	0559	284	0651	364	0784	021	0909	026
0433	012	0561	284	0652	364	0786	021	0910	026
0434	247	0562	284	0653	364	0793	444	0922	027
0436	012	0565	284	0655	366	0794	444	0923	031
0437	012	0570	285	0656	367	0800	021	0925	042
0444	250	0571	278	0657	367	0801	021	0926	034
0451	012	0577	291	0659	368	0803	021	0928	034
0457	247	0578	291	0660	368	0808	021	0929	035
0480	247	0579	291	0661	017	0809	021	0930	035
0481	255	0580	014	0662	371	0810	451	0931	036
0482	255	0584	294	0665	372	0815	452	0933	041

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0934	042	1143	036	1406	047	1536	056	1718	070
0935	027	1146	036	1407	048	1538	056	1724	079
0936	029	1158	038	1408	048	1540	342	1725	086
0937	029	1164	038	1409	048	1543	056	1726	086
0939	029	1206	040	1413	048	1544	056	1727	068
0943	033	1207	040	1415	048	1546	342	1728	069
0944	034	1228	041	1416	048	1549	056	1729	069
0947	037	1238	041	1417	048	1550	056	1730	070
0948	040	1248	042	1418	048	1552	056	1731	070
0950	041	1249	042	1423	048	1556	056	1733	070
0952	240	1250	042	1428	048	1557	056	1736	070
0953	240	1252	042	1429	048	1558	056	1738	071
0954	043	1253	042	1454	049	1561	056	1739	071
0955	043	1254	042	1455	049	1571	057	1740	074
0957	029	1257	042	1456	049	1572	057	1741	071
0958	029	1262	042	1457	064	1573	057	1742	071
0959	029	1267	042	1458	049	1588	058	1743	077
0960	029	1274	042	1460	049	1593	058	1745	079
0961	029	1277	042	1461	046	1594	058	1747	079
0962	029	1278	042	1462	046	1598	058	1748	079
0963	029	1279	042	1464	048	1600	060	1750	084
0981	031	1285	042	1465	049	1610	046	1752	086
0994	027	1287	042	1466	049	1615	064	1754	086
0995	036	1305	042	1468	051	1616	064	1755	086
0996	036	1322	043	1471	049	1620	064	1758	077
0998	036	1323	036	1472	049	1621	064	1760	074
1000	040	1324	044	1473	342	1624	064	1762	074
1002	042	1326	044	1478	060	1625	064	1767	071
1004	044	1327	044	1479	061	1626	064	1770	069
1055	044	1341	049	1480	061	1627	064	1771	069
1057	033	1342	049	1481	064	1628	064	1772	071
1058	033	1343	049	1482	064	1641	064	1773	071
1059	033	1344	049	1484	064	1659	065	1777	080
1065	033	1346	049	1487	065	1660	066	1779	080
1068	033	1347	049	1488	051	1669	068	1781	080
1077	034	1348	049	1491	051	1670	068	1785	077
1086	034	1349	049	1492	051	1671	068	1786	087
1087	034	1350	056	1494	051	1672	069	1788	087
1089	034	1351	056	1496	051	1674	069	1790	077
1091	034	1352	056	1503	051	1675	071	1792	077
1094	034	1353	056	1512	052	1676	071	1793	077
1097	034	1354	046	1516	049	1677	068	1794	077
1098	034	1356	046	1517	048	1679	068	1795	077
1101	034	1357	046	1518	052	1680	068	1796	077
1115	034	1360	046	1523	056	1681	068	1800	078
1116	035	1361	046	1524	056	1686	068	1802	078
1119	035	1362	046	1525	056	1709	069	1803	078
1121	036	1363	046	1530	056	1710	069	1805	078
1129	036	1364	046	1531	056	1711	069	1808	078
1140	036	1365	046	1534	056	1717	070	1809	078

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1817	078	1930	093	2010	294	2108	144	2303	158
1818	079	1931	093	2013	103	2109	146	2304	158
1819	079	1931	093	2014	355	2111	148	2325	156
1820	079	1933	093	2015	363	2113	148	2326	156
1822	079	1933	093	2016	363	2114	394	2328	157
1823	079	1935	092	2017	363	2115	394	2329	157
1824	079	1942	093	2018	363	2116	394	2330	158
1825	079	1942	093	2019	363	2118	140	2331	159
1826	079	1943	093	2020	386	2121	136	2333	159
1827	079	1943	093	2021	388	2123	139	2336	162
1843	082	1945	093	2022	108	2131	151	2337	162
1844	082	1947	100	2026	421	2132	154	2339	163
1847	082	1948	100	2027	421	2134	143	2342	166
1848	083	1949	101	2028	421	2135	143	2344	166
1851	085	1951	102	2029	108	2137	143	2345	167
1852	085	1952	102	2030	108	2141	143	2346	167
1854	085	1957	095	2032	108	2149	144	2347	169
1858	086	1958	093	2034	433	2150	144	2348	171
1860	086	1959	092	2035	433	2151	144	2351	172
1863	086	1960	092	2038	431	2154	145	2352	240
1865	086	1961	093	2040	433	2161	145	2353	174
1866	086	1962	093	2041	433	2162	145	2355	174
1876	087	1963	005	2042	108	2177	146	2356	240
1877	087	1964	232	2046	473	2181	146	2357	174
1881	088	1966	100	2048	474	2183	146	2363	175
1887	093	1969	102	2049	474	2184	146	2372	161
1889	093	1970	240	2050	110	2185	146	2373	161
1890	090	1971	240	2053	116	2188	148	2374	161
1891	034	1972	100	2054	152	2189	148	2377	161
1892	034	1973	100	2056	246	2203	149	2378	161
1895	042	1974	100	2061	134	2212	151	2380	161
1897	091	1975	249	2063	137	2213	152	2384	161
1898	091	1976	249	2070	310	2214	394	2385	161
1899	091	1977	249	2085	135	2219	152	2397	162
1900	091	1978	253	2086	136	2223	152	2398	163
1901	091	1979	253	2087	136	2237	152	2399	163
1902	091	1980	253	2088	137	2239	152	2400	163
1903	091	1982	253	2089	379	2243	156	2401	163
1906	092	1984	100	2090	137	2244	156	2403	163
1911	092	1986	255	2091	134	2245	156	2416	159
1915	077	1988	100	2092	145	2247	156	2420	158
1916	079	1991	101	2094	394	2253	156	2421	159
1917	079	1992	093	2096	394	2282	157	2422	159
1918	081	1992	101	2097	137	2283	157	2424	159
1920	083	1993	101	2098	137	2287	157	2425	159
1921	086	1995	101	2100	134	2288	157	2426	166
1925	086	1998	101	2101	134	2297	158	2427	166
1926	086	2000	101	2102	136	2299	158	2428	166
1927	086	2003	279	2106	137	2300	158	2430	166
1929	093	2004	093	2107	144	2302	158	2433	168

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2434	172	2676	172	2921	188	3039	070	3231	278
2435	172	2677	172	2922	188	3045	082	3233	278
2436	173	2678	172	2924	188	3049	082	3235	284
2439	175	2686	172	2925	188	3051	090	3237	285
2440	175	2687	172	2926	188	3053	090	3238	291
2441	165	2706	173	2930	189	3093	108	3240	294
2442	165	2707	173	2931	189	3095	255	3242	305
2443	165	2708	173	2932	189	3104	034	3243	305
2455	166	2710	173	2933	189	3105	034	3245	312
2456	166	2711	173	2935	190	3117	211	3246	312
2457	166	2715	174	2937	192	3119	211	3247	312
2470	166	2716	174	2945	193	3121	212	3248	312
2471	166	2734	174	2952	193	3123	212	3249	328
2474	166	2740	174	2961	196	3126	305	3250	328
2479	166	2746	174	2968	002	3127	305	3251	393
2481	166	2750	174	2969	005	3138	218	3254	325
2483	166	2751	174	2973	247	3148	482	3256	328
2484	166	2787	174	2974	012	3154	148	3257	214
2485	166	2788	174	2975	218	3161	158	3259	334
2486	166	2814	175	2976	021	3162	158	3261	214
2490	166	2842	417	2978	022	3173	158	3264	350
2491	166	2844	176	2980	200	3175	166	3267	337
2524	167	2846	176	2981	034	3176	166	3271	339
2525	167	2847	176	2986	034	3179	167	3276	342
2527	167	2849	176	2988	034	3182	171	3277	342
2529	167	2851	176	2990	034	3186	174	3280	342
2534	167	2865	176	2992	035	3187	169	3282	344
2535	167	2866	176	2993	035	3188	169	3283	344
2545	167	2889	196	2994	035	3190	178	3284	344
2552	167	2890	196	3001	043	3196	212	3286	347
2553	167	2891	196	3002	043	3197	202	3287	347
2573	167	2892	196	3004	043	3198	228	3288	347
2580	168	2893	196	3006	043	3201	232	3289	348
2583	168	2894	181	3009	046	3205	246	3293	350
2587	168	2895	178	3010	046	3206	246	3295	350
2588	168	2896	178	3013	091	3207	246	3302	357
2589	168	2898	178	3014	091	3208	246	3303	357
2594	168	2901	181	3015	091	3209	246	3304	357
2595	168	2902	184	3016	064	3211	246	3306	360
2600	168	2903	193	3018	060	3212	253	3307	360
2603	168	2904	188	3019	060	3213	254	3308	357
2620	169	2905	196	3021	060	3214	254	3313	368
2622	169	2907	197	3022	060	3215	254	3314	368
2643	171	2909	184	3023	060	3216	258	3318	379
2644	171	2910	184	3024	060	3217	259	3320	376
2645	171	2911	184	3025	064	3218	239	3322	377
2646	171	2915	184	3027	202	3220	211	3323	394
2653	171	2916	185	3032	202	3222	211	3326	390
2671	172	2918	196	3033	070	3225	278	3329	379
2673	172	2919	188	3034	202	3227	278	3331	390

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3332	393	3453	461	3595	240	3753	240	3924	254
3333	393	3455	453	3596	232	3769	240	3930	258
3334	394	3456	453	3599	235	3780	235	3944	260
3335	394	3462	454	3600	240	3795	242	3945	260
3336	394	3463	454	3602	093	3807	242	3952	250
3338	394	3465	454	3602	225	3808	247	3966	004
3341	396	3467	456	3605	232	3811	247	3967	269
3342	398	3468	456	3607	232	3813	251	3970	005
3344	400	3471	457	3608	232	3814	251	3971	277
3349	401	3474	460	3610	232	3816	255	3972	277
3350	400	3476	460	3615	232	3820	244	3973	279
3351	409	3477	460	3616	232	3823	244	3974	020
3352	417	3483	460	3617	232	3824	244	3975	020
3353	417	3486	461	3618	232	3826	244	3976	146
3357	416	3489	466	3623	232	3827	244	3978	232
3363	412	3490	475	3627	232	3833	244	3979	232
3364	414	3491	460	3628	232	3834	244	3980	232
3365	416	3498	460	3629	232	3849	245	3981	282
3366	416	3499	460	3631	232	3851	244	3982	284
3368	416	3502	482	3632	232	3852	244	3985	278
3369	417	3504	482	3634	232	3854	245	3986	278
3372	218	3508	482	3642	233	3856	247	3987	278
3373	218	3510	222	3644	234	3859	255	3988	279
3374	218	3511	222	3651	234	3862	408	3989	017
3381	422	3512	225	3653	234	3863	247	3990	364
3384	218	3518	222	3654	234	3867	247	3991	364
3387	437	3537	224	3655	234	3868	249	3992	284
3391	426	3539	224	3657	234	3869	249	3993	420
3394	426	3541	093	3661	234	3871	250	3994	438
3399	427	3541	225	3674	234	3874	251	3996	027
3401	420	3543	225	3676	235	3875	251	3997	027
3407	421	3544	225	3677	235	3880	247	3998	033
3409	429	3545	225	3678	235	3883	254	3999	034
3411	429	3547	234	3680	235	3884	254	4000	036
3415	421	3548	234	3681	235	3885	256	4001	037
3417	437	3550	234	3682	235	3886	258	4002	038
3418	437	3554	225	3699	235	3887	260	4003	041
3419	437	3555	225	3704	235	3888	264	4008	031
3420	437	3556	222	3709	237	3891	249	4011	036
3422	437	3557	232	3710	237	3892	250	4016	043
3423	439	3559	234	3711	237	3893	250	4032	064
3424	439	3561	234	3712	237	3895	250	4033	064
3425	439	3563	235	3721	237	3897	250	4034	064
3426	021	3564	240	3733	240	3909	251	4035	064
3427	442	3581	228	3734	240	3910	251	4039	056
3444	456	3587	225	3738	240	3911	251	4041	057
3445	448	3588	225	3739	240	3914	247	4042	058
3447	449	3589	224	3740	240	3915	254	4043	058
3451	453	3590	224	3741	240	3917	254	4044	058
3452	453	3591	224	3746	240	3918	264	4050	064

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4055	268	4139	276	4205	394	4334	460	4494	294
4058	268	4141	310	4206	140	4339	460	4496	294
4059	268	4142	310	4209	145	4340	460	4497	300
4060	268	4142	310	4214	152	4341	222	4498	301
4062	134	4143	312	4215	152	4348	225	4499	301
4063	268	4144	312	4220	272	4349	234	4500	306
4064	071	4145	312	4221	272	4350	234	4501	306
4065	074	4146	312	4222	272	4351	240	4503	294
4066	080	4147	328	4224	156	4355	275	4507	278
4067	080	4148	328	4229	272	4356	232	4512	298
4069	082	4150	334	4230	157	4357	232	4517	302
4071	086	4151	334	4231	161	4358	232	4518	305
4072	074	4152	334	4234	166	4359	232	4521	278
4078	071	4154	334	4236	161	4360	232	4522	279
4079	080	4155	347	4237	161	4361	232	4523	279
4082	080	4156	348	4239	272	4369	234	4524	310
4085	077	4157	349	4241	159	4371	235	4527	312
4090	080	4159	357	4242	174	4372	235	4529	279
4093	082	4160	282	4245	166	4374	235	4530	279
4098	087	4161	379	4246	166	4380	240	4531	301
4100	269	4163	379	4247	166	4390	298	4533	313
4102	269	4164	393	4251	166	4392	298	4534	319
4103	101	4165	393	4260	167	4393	298	4539	319
4106	284	4166	393	4264	168	4394	298	4540	319
4107	276	4167	283	4268	169	4395	298	4546	320
4108	253	4168	400	4275	172	4396	298	4547	320
4109	253	4169	400	4276	172	4397	253	4549	279
4110	100	4170	417	4279	174	4399	253	4554	325
4112	255	4171	284	4280	174	4400	253	4561	328
4113	284	4172	218	4283	174	4402	298	4562	328
4114	363	4173	421	4288	176	4405	284	4568	332
4115	363	4174	422	4289	176	4407	298	4578	280
4116	284	4175	218	4291	273	4411	256	4579	280
4117	284	4177	218	4292	181	4412	256	4580	333
4118	284	4178	427	4294	273	4425	284	4581	337
4119	284	4180	439	4295	273	4426	260	4583	344
4120	284	4181	439	4296	273	4448	284	4585	344
4123	474	4184	285	4297	273	4461	268	4588	347
4126	027	4185	285	4298	273	4463	286	4589	350
4127	267	4186	442	4299	181	4470	284	4593	339
4128	268	4190	456	4300	188	4472	284	4594	339
4129	082	4191	286	4307	196	4478	269	4596	335
4130	082	4192	286	4310	269	4480	278	4598	342
4131	273	4194	286	4315	178	4482	278	4599	344
4132	273	4195	482	4323	232	4487	278	4605	342
4133	273	4198	271	4325	269	4488	278	4607	342
4134	275	4200	271	4327	278	4489	278	4608	342
4135	276	4201	139	4328	312	4490	278	4609	342
4136	276	4202	146	4329	319	4492	306	4611	342
4138	246	4204	394	4330	282	4493	290	4616	344

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4617	344	4735	410	4859	307	5007	304	5186	295
4618	344	4736	410	4860	307	5008	305	5204	291
4624	349	4743	283	4860	307	5009	305	5205	290
4626	350	4744	416	4862	452	5010	306	5206	290
4629	350	4745	416	4863	460	5012	288	5207	294
4630	350	4746	416	4864	301	5014	288	5209	300
4631	350	4747	416	4870	443	5016	288	5211	301
4636	350	4748	417	4871	285	5030	288	5214	306
4639	345	4749	417	4874	307	5031	288	5215	306
4647	360	4750	417	4875	445	5050	289	5216	306
4650	370	4751	284	4876	445	5051	289	5217	297
4652	364	4752	284	4878	442	5054	289	5218	297
4660	370	4753	284	4879	443	5058	289	5219	297
4661	370	4754	284	4880	449	5067	290	5221	297
4671	282	4758	423	4881	319	5074	290	5222	297
4672	282	4759	423	4882	455	5076	290	5223	297
4673	376	4760	423	4884	328	5077	290	5238	297
4674	376	4761	439	4885	323	5078	290	5239	298
4675	376	4763	439	4889	448	5079	290	5240	029
4679	378	4766	420	4892	448	5091	291	5251	301
4680	282	4767	420	4895	304	5092	291	5254	301
4682	282	4768	420	4897	285	5093	291	5255	301
4683	304	4784	284	4906	319	5101	305	5263	307
4684	144	4786	284	4923	453	5102	306	5264	301
4685	378	4787	284	4932	454	5104	306	5299	303
4686	378	4788	422	4933	455	5105	306	5316	303
4687	379	4791	431	4935	456	5106	291	5317	303
4688	386	4793	436	4942	457	5107	288	5323	301
4689	393	4794	436	4943	459	5108	288	5327	304
4690	393	4805	284	4944	459	5110	290	5352	305
4691	393	4806	284	4945	459	5112	290	5355	305
4692	394	4808	420	4951	328	5115	291	5356	305
4693	394	4814	284	4952	460	5116	291	5357	305
4694	394	4815	284	4959	285	5117	294	5377	307
4698	386	4816	429	4960	462	5118	294	5378	307
4699	386	4820	431	4962	286	5120	295	5379	307
4700	386	4828	421	4963	036	5123	299	5382	307
4702	390	4828	434	4970	286	5124	299	5383	307
4707	391	4829	434	4974	475	5125	300	5384	307
4711	282	4830	434	4975	476	5127	301	5385	307
4712	394	4832	435	4984	301	5128	302	5386	307
4716	283	4835	436	4994	291	5130	303	5388	307
4721	408	4843	284	4995	291	5131	303	5405	307
4723	401	4844	284	4997	290	5132	301	5406	307
4724	401	4845	284	4998	291	5133	301	5429	313
4725	409	4846	284	4999	291	5134	305	5430	322
4726	240	4855	307	5000	291	5136	307	5431	322
4727	404	4857	457	5001	299	5137	293	5432	313
4728	404	4858	301	5002	299	5148	294	5433	310
4731	408	4859	307	5006	304	5168	014	5435	310

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5437	310	5627	328	5792	352	6045	344	6327	370
5438	310	5630	328	5794	337	6049	344	6328	371
5439	310	5637	328	5795	337	6051	344	6329	371
5465	312	5638	330	5797	337	6053	344	6330	371
5469	328	5645	332	5807	337	6071	345	6331	372
5470	328	5646	332	5808	337	6072	345	6333	372
5472	311	5672	332	5810	337	6073	347	6335	373
5473	311	5692	333	5842	339	6079	347	6337	359
5475	312	5703	334	5844	339	6086	348	6338	359
5478	316	5704	334	5856	335	6095	348	6339	359
5479	317	5706	334	5860	339	6096	348	6341	360
5480	319	5707	334	5861	339	6097	348	6346	360
5483	323	5708	334	5868	343	6098	348	6351	360
5484	323	5710	334	5869	344	6125	349	6365	356
5486	325	5712	334	5879	344	6145	350	6366	357
5488	325	5713	334	5888	347	6168	350	6368	360
5490	325	5715	334	5889	347	6169	350	6371	365
5492	325	5716	334	5890	347	6172	350	6374	357
5493	328	5718	334	5892	350	6176	350	6375	371
5494	328	5719	334	5895	350	6181	350	6378	363
5496	330	5743	332	5920	342	6185	350	6379	363
5497	330	5746	333	5921	342	6199	350	6381	364
5500	316	5749	334	5923	342	6209	350	6382	364
5501	316	5750	334	5927	342	6211	093	6383	364
5509	311	5753	335	5929	342	6211	351	6395	364
5518	328	5754	335	5930	342	6213	345	6414	364
5519	319	5756	337	5932	342	6244	351	6415	364
5520	319	5763	342	5934	342	6256	352	6416	364
5521	319	5764	342	5940	342	6258	352	6417	364
5522	319	5765	342	5942	342	6261	352	6419	364
5526	319	5766	342	5944	342	6284	357	6434	366
5536	320	5767	342	5945	342	6285	093	6435	366
5537	320	5768	342	5948	342	6285	357	6437	366
5541	320	5770	344	5949	342	6286	372	6438	366
5542	320	5771	344	5950	342	6287	372	6440	366
5544	320	5772	344	5953	342	6288	372	6443	366
5549	320	5773	344	5955	342	6289	372	6446	367
5550	320	5774	347	5971	343	6291	355	6451	367
5551	320	5775	347	5973	343	6299	356	6461	367
5552	320	5779	348	5978	343	6302	356	6463	368
5561	453	5781	349	5980	343	6304	356	6475	370
5572	322	5782	350	6004	343	6306	356	6499	372
5577	322	5783	350	6030	344	6310	357	6500	372
5580	323	5785	350	6031	344	6311	357	6501	372
5584	324	5786	350	6035	344	6313	355	6509	372
5584	445	5787	350	6037	344	6314	355	6510	372
5592	325	5788	350	6038	344	6315	360	6512	372
5595	325	5789	175	6039	344	6320	363	6517	372
5605	325	5790	175	6040	344	6321	364	6529	372
5620	328	5791	352	6041	344	6323	366	6565	372

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6580	373	6706	382	6850	391	7015	410	7151	416
6581	373	6707	382	6851	391	7019	414	7176	416
6595	374	6708	382	6862	394	7020	414	7179	417
6596	374	6710	382	6864	394	7021	401	7180	417
6601	374	6716	379	6869	394	7022	408	7184	235
6612	374	6718	378	6872	394	7023	240	7185	417
6615	374	6719	378	6875	394	7031	408	7186	417
6626	374	6720	378	6887	394	7033	408	7190	417
6627	379	6723	382	6892	401	7034	408	7193	411
6629	379	6724	379	6893	401	7035	408	7197	417
6631	379	6725	379	6894	398	7036	408	7198	417
6632	376	6728	379	6895	398	7039	408	7199	417
6633	376	6731	392	6896	398	7043	408	7200	423
6635	376	6733	392	6897	398	7044	408	7201	423
6638	376	6734	392	6898	398	7045	408	7202	423
6639	376	6735	394	6915	400	7052	408	7203	423
6643	376	6736	394	6916	400	7054	409	7207	423
6646	376	6737	394	6936	400	7064	410	7209	423
6654	378	6738	386	6949	401	7065	410	7210	423
6658	378	6740	386	6950	408	7067	410	7212	423
6660	378	6742	386	6951	408	7068	410	7213	431
6668	134	6748	386	6952	408	7069	410	7214	431
6669	134	6749	386	6953	408	7070	410	7215	431
6670	144	6750	386	6957	401	7072	410	7217	439
6671	394	6751	386	6958	401	7075	410	7218	439
6672	394	6752	386	6960	401	7077	410	7219	431
6673	379	6757	386	6961	401	7082	414	7219	439
6674	379	6767	386	6962	405	7083	235	7221	439
6675	379	6770	387	6963	408	7085	412	7222	439
6677	394	6771	387	6965	409	7087	413	7223	439
6679	378	6772	387	6967	409	7093	414	7224	439
6680	379	6773	387	6968	409	7096	414	7225	439
6681	382	6774	387	6969	410	7097	414	7226	439
6682	382	6777	387	6971	413	7098	414	7227	420
6683	386	6782	387	6972	414	7099	414	7228	420
6684	387	6791	388	6973	414	7101	414	7230	420
6685	387	6792	388	6974	414	7112	414	7231	420
6687	149	6793	388	6975	414	7117	414	7232	420
6688	149	6796	388	6977	414	7119	416	7233	420
6692	392	6803	388	6978	401	7120	416	7235	420
6693	393	6808	390	6979	240	7121	416	7237	420
6694	393	6816	390	6980	240	7122	416	7239	420
6695	393	6822	391	6982	240	7124	416	7241	420
6696	394	6823	391	6983	417	7125	416	7286	422
6697	394	6824	391	6985	405	7135	416	7287	422
6699	394	6826	391	6990	405	7136	416	7289	422
6702	396	6828	391	7006	401	7137	416	7292	420
6703	382	6830	391	7009	409	7147	416	7293	420
6704	382	6836	391	7012	409	7148	416	7295	420
6705	382	6844	391	7013	410	7150	416	7296	420

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7297 423	7427 431	7578 427	7717 312	7816 448
7298 427	7434 437	7579 457	7720 328	7817 448
7300 422	7435 437	7580 443	7721 313	7822 448
7301 423	7436 437	7581 443	7722 445	7825 448
7302 423	7438 432	7582 445	7723 445	7845 448
7304 426	7439 432	7583 445	7725 442	7846 317
7305 426	7440 432	7584 445	7726 442	7847 317
7306 426	7442 432	7585 452	7728 442	7848 449
7307 426	7443 432	7588 445	7729 442	7850 449
7309 426	7444 432	7589 449	7734 311	7862 445
7310 423	7445 432	7590 449	7735 311	7863 313
7311 431	7447 433	7591 445	7736 444	7867 310
7312 431	7450 433	7592 452	7737 445	7869 310
7315 431	7451 421	7596 452	7738 445	7870 442
7317 431	7452 434	7599 454	7742 448	7871 442
7318 431	7453 434	7600 454	7743 448	7872 310
7321 421	7454 434	7601 455	7745 448	7873 311
7322 435	7455 421	7602 457	7750 317	7874 312
7323 436	7462 434	7603 460	7751 449	7875 312
7324 437	7463 434	7604 460	7752 449	7876 445
7325 438	7464 434	7605 460	7753 319	7878 316
7326 439	7465 421	7607 460	7754 319	7879 316
7329 425	7468 434	7608 460	7757 452	7880 316
7330 425	7469 434	7611 460	7758 452	7881 316
7332 425	7471 434	7612 445	7760 321	7882 448
7333 425	7473 434	7613 313	7762 453	7885 449
7334 425	7474 434	7616 442	7768 456	7890 454
7347 426	7475 434	7617 442	7769 456	7891 460
7371 426	7489 434	7618 442	7771 456	7892 460
7374 427	7495 435	7622 442	7772 456	7893 461
7377 423	7496 435	7628 442	7773 456	7896 462
7378 420	7497 435	7632 442	7775 456	7897 462
7379 420	7499 435	7633 442	7779 457	7898 462
7381 426	7500 435	7675 442	7783 459	7899 319
7383 435	7503 435	7679 311	7784 459	7900 319
7385 437	7504 435	7683 443	7785 459	7904 451
7386 437	7510 435	7684 443	7786 328	7905 319
7387 437	7517 435	7685 311	7787 328	7907 319
7388 438	7518 436	7686 443	7788 460	7918 451
7389 439	7519 436	7689 311	7789 460	7944 452
7390 429	7521 436	7699 444	7790 460	7945 452
7391 429	7522 436	7700 444	7791 460	7951 452
7401 429	7533 436	7701 444	7794 460	7952 452
7411 431	7541 437	7702 312	7795 328	7953 452
7413 431	7545 426	7703 444	7795 460	7956 452
7415 431	7550 437	7704 312	7797 323	7957 244
7416 431	7556 437	7705 444	7807 448	7958 320
7419 431	7558 439	7706 444	7811 316	7959 452
7423 431	7567 439	7709 312	7812 448	7961 452
7426 431	7568 439	7716 379	7813 316	7962 452

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7987	452	8284	460	8409	064	8501	473	8595	478
7988	452	8285	460	8410	086	8502	232	8596	479
7997	452	8293	460	8414	467	8503	232	8597	372
7998	452	8302	460	8415	101	8504	232	8600	370
8033	453	8306	460	8416	100	8510	474	8601	017
8034	453	8307	460	8417	100	8511	474	8605	364
8047	453	8323	328	8418	253	8513	247	8608	479
8064	453	8324	460	8419	363	8514	244	8611	479
8074	453	8326	460	8420	467	8518	474	8615	401
8076	453	8336	461	8424	046	8519	256	8617	409
8077	453	8337	461	8426	202	8522	474	8618	409
8078	453	8338	461	8427	467	8524	474	8622	413
8079	453	8341	461	8428	467	8529	258	8635	420
8127	454	8342	461	8431	166	8534	474	8636	420
8130	322	8345	461	8432	473	8535	475	8641	431
8132	454	8346	461	8433	228	8537	475	8642	431
8135	322	8354	462	8435	246	8538	475	8643	421
8136	454	8356	462	8437	254	8539	475	8644	435
8138	454	8357	462	8438	258	8541	475	8645	425
8141	454	8358	462	8442	478	8543	276	8649	431
8142	454	8359	462	8443	347	8544	278	8650	432
8144	454	8360	462	8444	379	8545	284	8655	435
8145	454	8371	462	8446	482	8546	286	8658	439
8146	322	8372	467	8447	482	8548	268	8663	445
8147	454	8373	464	8448	482	8549	475	8666	442
8148	454	8374	464	8449	482	8552	475	8667	321
8150	454	8375	464	8451	218	8557	279	8668	456
8153	454	8376	467	8452	482	8558	284	8669	459
8154	455	8377	467	8453	442	8560	284	8670	460
8155	455	8378	005	8455	470	8561	284	8671	456
8159	456	8379	467	8456	469	8563	284	8672	456
8173	456	8380	475	8457	146	8564	284	8673	456
8191	456	8381	012	8462	166	8565	476		
8192	457	8382	475	8463	166	8566	476		
8193	325	8383	014	8466	168	8567	476		
8194	457	8384	476	8467	168	8568	476		
8205	457	8385	291	8469	168	8569	291		
8207	457	8386	291	8473	174	8570	288		
8222	325	8388	482	8474	174	8571	297		
8242	327	8389	482	8478	470	8572	299		
8248	459	8392	027	8481	470	8573	303		
8249	459	8393	027	8482	470	8574	306		
8250	459	8394	036	8484	473	8577	476		
8264	459	8395	037	8486	278	8582	478		
8268	459	8397	034	8492	439	8584	334		
8269	328	8398	034	8495	483	8585	342		
8270	460	8399	034	8496	473	8586	342		
8280	328	8400	034	8497	473	8589	344		
8281	460	8401	036	8499	234	8591	478		
8282	328	8403	036	8500	473	8593	350		

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Ancient Hebrew Number - Strong's Number

002 0001	012 0193	017 3989	026 0909	034 0180
002 0003	012 0352	017 8601	026 0910	034 0926
002 0024	012 0353	018 0213	027 0014	034 0928
002 0178	012 0354	019 0689	027 0015	034 0944
002 0340	012 0355	020 0215	027 0016	034 1077
002 0341	012 0360	020 0216	027 0017	034 1086
002 0342	012 0361	020 0217	027 0034	034 1087
002 2968	012 0365	020 0219	027 0035	034 1089
004 0108	012 0410	020 0220	027 0872	034 1091
004 0181	012 0411	020 0717	027 0922	034 1094
004 0182	012 0413	020 0723	027 0935	034 1097
004 0343	012 0421	020 0727	027 0994	034 1098
004 3966	012 0422	020 3974	027 3996	034 1101
005 0165	012 0423	020 3975	027 3997	034 1115
005 0176	012 0424	021 0376	027 4126	034 1891
005 0183	012 0427	021 0377	027 8392	034 1892
005 0184	012 0428	021 0380	027 8393	034 2981
005 0185	012 0430	021 0784	029 0897	034 2986
005 0188	012 0433	021 0786	029 0936	034 2988
005 0190	012 0436	021 0800	029 0937	034 2990
005 0194	012 0437	021 0801	029 0939	034 3104
005 0199	012 0451	021 0803	029 0957	034 3105
005 0335	012 2974	021 0808	029 0958	034 3999
005 0336	012 8381	021 0809	029 0959	034 8397
005 0337	013 0517	021 2976	029 0960	034 8398
005 0338	013 0518	021 3426	029 0961	034 8399
005 0339	013 0519	022 0225	029 0962	034 8400
005 0344	013 0520	022 0226	029 0963	035 0929
005 0346	013 0523	022 0853	029 5240	035 0930
005 0349	014 0202	022 0854	030 0019	035 1116
005 0351	014 0205	022 0855	031 0923	035 1119
005 0375	014 0369	022 0857	031 0981	035 2992
005 1963	014 0370	022 0859	031 4008	035 2993
005 2969	014 0371	022 2978	033 0055	035 2994
005 3970	014 0580	024 0892	033 0943	036 0068
005 8378	014 0587	026 0006	033 1057	036 0070
007 0227	014 0589	026 0008	033 1058	036 0931
007 0233	014 0590	026 0009	033 1059	036 0995
008 0251	014 0591	026 0010	033 1065	036 0996
008 0253	014 0595	026 0011	033 1068	036 0998
008 0254	014 5168	026 0012	033 3998	036 1121
008 0255	014 8383	026 0013	034 0056	036 1129
008 0260	017 0637	026 0905	034 0057	036 1140
008 0264	017 0639	026 0906	034 0058	036 1143
008 0269	017 0644	026 0907	034 0060	036 1146
009 0328	017 0661	026 0908	034 0061	036 1323

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036 4000	042 1895	049 1343	057 0099	065 1487
036 4011	043 0887	049 1344	057 0100	065 1659
036 4963	043 0889	049 1346	057 1571	066 1660
036 8394	043 0890	049 1347	057 1572	068 1669
036 8401	043 0891	049 1348	057 1573	068 1670
036 8403	043 0954	049 1349	057 4041	068 1671
037 0018	043 0955	049 1454	058 0101	068 1677
037 0947	043 1322	049 1455	058 1588	068 1679
037 4001	043 3001	049 1456	058 1593	068 1680
037 8395	043 3002	049 1458	058 1594	068 1681
038 0076	043 3004	049 1460	058 1598	068 1686
038 1158	043 3006	049 1465	058 4042	068 1727
038 1164	043 4016	049 1466	058 4043	069 1672
038 4002	044 1004	049 1471	058 4044	069 1674
040 0948	044 1055	049 1472	060 1478	069 1709
040 1000	044 1324	049 1516	060 1600	069 1710
040 1206	044 1326	051 0093	060 3018	069 1711
040 1207	044 1327	051 1468	060 3019	069 1728
041 0079	046 1354	051 1488	060 3021	069 1729
041 0080	046 1356	051 1491	060 3022	069 1770
041 0081	046 1357	051 1492	060 3023	069 1771
041 0933	046 1360	051 1494	060 3024	070 1717
041 0950	046 1361	051 1496	061 0102	070 1718
041 1228	046 1362	051 1503	061 1479	070 1730
041 1238	046 1363	052 1512	061 1480	070 1731
041 4003	046 1364	052 1518	064 0095	070 1733
042 0046	046 1365	056 0096	064 0103	070 1736
042 0047	046 1461	056 1350	064 0107	070 3033
042 0082	046 1462	056 1351	064 1457	070 3039
042 0083	046 1610	056 1352	064 1481	071 1675
042 0084	046 3009	056 1353	064 1482	071 1676
042 0925	046 3010	056 1523	064 1484	071 1738
042 0934	046 8424	056 1524	064 1615	071 1739
042 1002	047 1406	056 1525	064 1616	071 1741
042 1248	048 0092	056 1530	064 1620	071 1742
042 1249	048 1407	056 1531	064 1621	071 1767
042 1250	048 1408	056 1534	064 1624	071 1772
042 1252	048 1409	056 1536	064 1625	071 1773
042 1253	048 1413	056 1538	064 1626	071 4064
042 1254	048 1415	056 1543	064 1627	071 4078
042 1257	048 1416	056 1544	064 1628	074 1740
042 1262	048 1417	056 1549	064 1641	074 1760
042 1267	048 1418	056 1550	064 3016	074 1762
042 1274	048 1423	056 1552	064 3025	074 4065
042 1277	048 1428	056 1556	064 4032	074 4072
042 1278	048 1429	056 1557	064 4033	077 1743
042 1279	048 1464	056 1558	064 4034	077 1758
042 1285	048 1517	056 1561	064 4035	077 1785
042 1287	049 1341	056 4039	064 4050	077 1790
042 1305	049 1342	057 0098	064 8409	077 1792

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077 1793	082 3045	091 1901	101 0527	144 0237
077 1794	082 3049	091 1902	101 1949	144 2107
077 1795	082 4069	091 1903	101 1991	144 2108
077 1796	082 4093	091 3013	101 1992	144 2149
077 1915	082 4129	091 3014	101 1993	144 2150
077 4085	082 4130	091 3015	101 1995	144 2151
078 1800	083 1848	092 1906	101 1998	144 4684
078 1802	083 1920	092 1911	101 2000	144 6670
078 1803	084 1750	092 1935	101 4103	145 2092
078 1805	085 1851	092 1959	101 8415	145 2154
078 1808	085 1852	092 1960	102 1951	145 2161
078 1809	085 1854	093 0645	102 1952	145 2162
078 1817	086 0117	093 1887	102 1969	145 4209
079 0119	086 0142	093 1889	103 2013	146 0238
079 0120	086 0145	093 1929	108 2022	146 0239
079 0122	086 0155	093 1930	108 2029	146 0240
079 0124	086 1725	093 1931	108 2030	146 0241
079 0125	086 1726	093 1931	108 2032	146 2109
079 0127	086 1752	093 1933	108 2042	146 2177
079 0132	086 1754	093 1933	108 3093	146 2181
079 1724	086 1755	093 1942	110 2050	146 2183
079 1745	086 1858	093 1942	116 2053	146 2184
079 1747	086 1860	093 1943	134 0231	146 2185
079 1748	086 1863	093 1943	134 2061	146 3976
079 1818	086 1865	093 1945	134 2091	146 4202
079 1819	086 1866	093 1958	134 2100	146 8457
079 1820	086 1921	093 1961	134 2101	148 2111
079 1822	086 1925	093 1962	134 4062	148 2113
079 1823	086 1926	093 1992	134 6668	148 2188
079 1824	086 1927	093 2004	134 6669	148 2189
079 1825	086 4071	093 3541	135 2085	148 3154
079 1826	086 8410	093 3602	136 2086	149 2203
079 1827	087 0156	093 6211	136 2087	149 6687
079 1916	087 1786	093 6285	136 2102	149 6688
079 1917	087 1788	095 1957	136 2121	151 0246
080 0113	087 1876	100 0166	137 2063	151 2131
080 0134	087 1877	100 0167	137 2088	151 2212
080 0136	087 4098	100 0168	137 2090	152 2054
080 1777	088 1881	100 0174	137 2097	152 2213
080 1779	090 0157	100 1947	137 2098	152 2219
080 1781	090 0158	100 1948	137 2106	152 2223
080 4066	090 0159	100 1966	139 2123	152 2237
080 4067	090 0160	100 1972	139 4201	152 2239
080 4079	090 1890	100 1973	140 2118	152 4214
080 4082	090 3051	100 1974	140 4206	152 4215
080 4090	090 3053	100 1984	143 2134	154 2132
081 1918	091 1897	100 1988	143 2135	156 2243
082 1843	091 1898	100 4110	143 2137	156 2244
082 1844	091 1899	100 8416	143 2141	156 2245
082 1847	091 1900	100 8417	144 0235	156 2247

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156 2253	163 2398	167 3179	174 0312	184 2910
156 2325	163 2399	167 4260	174 0314	184 2911
156 2326	163 2400	168 2433	174 0319	184 2915
156 4224	163 2401	168 2580	174 0322	185 2916
157 2282	163 2403	168 2583	174 2353	188 2904
157 2283	165 2441	168 2587	174 2355	188 2919
157 2287	165 2442	168 2588	174 2357	188 2921
157 2288	165 2443	168 2589	174 2715	188 2922
157 2328	166 2342	168 2594	174 2716	188 2924
157 2329	166 2344	168 2595	174 2734	188 2925
157 4230	166 2426	168 2600	174 2740	188 2926
158 0258	166 2427	168 2603	174 2746	188 4300
158 0259	166 2428	168 4264	174 2750	189 2930
158 2297	166 2430	168 8466	174 2751	189 2931
158 2299	166 2455	168 8467	174 2787	189 2932
158 2300	166 2456	168 8469	174 2788	189 2933
158 2302	166 2457	169 2347	174 3186	190 0330
158 2303	166 2470	169 2620	174 4242	190 2935
158 2304	166 2471	169 2622	174 4279	192 2937
158 2330	166 2474	169 3187	174 4280	193 2903
158 2420	166 2479	169 3188	174 4283	193 2945
158 3161	166 2481	169 4268	174 8473	193 2952
158 3162	166 2483	171 2348	174 8474	196 0332
158 3173	166 2484	171 2643	175 2363	196 0334
159 0262	166 2485	171 2644	175 2439	196 2889
159 2331	166 2486	171 2645	175 2440	196 2890
159 2333	166 2490	171 2646	175 2814	196 2891
159 2416	166 2491	171 2653	175 5789	196 2892
159 2421	166 3175	171 3182	175 5790	196 2893
159 2422	166 3176	172 2351	176 2844	196 2905
159 2424	166 4234	172 2434	176 2846	196 2918
159 2425	166 4245	172 2435	176 2847	196 2961
159 4241	166 4246	172 2671	176 2849	196 4307
161 0270	166 4247	172 2673	176 2851	197 2907
161 0272	166 4251	172 2676	176 2865	200 2980
161 2372	166 8431	172 2677	176 2866	202 3027
161 2373	166 8462	172 2678	176 4288	202 3032
161 2374	166 8463	172 2686	176 4289	202 3034
161 2377	167 2345	172 2687	178 2895	202 3197
161 2378	167 2346	172 4275	178 2896	202 8426
161 2380	167 2524	172 4276	178 2898	211 0366
161 2384	167 2525	173 2436	178 3190	211 0367
161 2385	167 2527	173 2706	178 4315	211 3117
161 4231	167 2529	173 2707	180 0329	211 3119
161 4236	167 2534	173 2708	181 2894	211 3220
161 4237	167 2535	173 2710	181 2901	211 3222
162 2336	167 2545	173 2711	181 4292	212 3121
162 2337	167 2552	174 0268	181 4299	212 3123
162 2397	167 2553	174 0309	184 2902	212 3196
163 2339	167 2573	174 0310	184 2909	214 3257

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214 3261	232 3618	235 3704	244 3827	251 3814
218 2975	232 3623	235 3780	244 3833	251 3874
218 3138	232 3627	235 4371	244 3834	251 3875
218 3372	232 3628	235 4372	244 3851	251 3909
218 3373	232 3629	235 4374	244 3852	251 3910
218 3374	232 3631	235 7083	244 7957	251 3911
218 3384	232 3632	235 7184	244 8514	253 1978
218 4172	232 3634	237 0404	245 3849	253 1979
218 4175	232 3978	237 0405	245 3854	253 1980
218 4177	232 3979	237 3709	246 2056	253 1982
218 8451	232 3980	237 3710	246 3205	253 3212
222 3510	232 4323	237 3711	246 3206	253 4108
222 3511	232 4356	237 3712	246 3207	253 4109
222 3518	232 4357	237 3721	246 3208	253 4397
222 3556	232 4358	239 3218	246 3209	253 4399
222 4341	232 4359	240 0406	246 3211	253 4400
224 3537	232 4360	240 0874	246 4138	253 8418
224 3539	232 4361	240 0875	246 8435	254 3213
224 3589	232 8502	240 0877	247 0191	254 3214
224 3590	232 8503	240 0952	247 0196	254 3215
224 3591	232 8504	240 0953	247 0200	254 3883
225 3512	233 3642	240 1970	247 0408	254 3884
225 3541	234 0389	240 1971	247 0410	254 3915
225 3543	234 0403	240 2352	247 0432	254 3917
225 3544	234 3547	240 2356	247 0434	254 3924
225 3545	234 3548	240 3564	247 0457	254 8437
225 3554	234 3550	240 3595	247 0480	255 0197
225 3555	234 3559	240 3600	247 2973	255 0199
225 3587	234 3561	240 3733	247 3808	255 0481
225 3588	234 3644	240 3734	247 3811	255 0482
225 3602	234 3651	240 3738	247 3856	255 0483
225 4348	234 3653	240 3739	247 3863	255 0485
228 3198	234 3654	240 3740	247 3867	255 0488
228 3581	234 3655	240 3741	247 3880	255 0489
228 8433	234 3657	240 3746	247 3914	255 0490
232 0396	234 3661	240 3753	247 8513	255 0491
232 0398	234 3674	240 3769	249 1975	255 0492
232 0400	234 4349	240 4351	249 1976	255 1986
232 0402	234 4350	240 4380	249 1977	255 3095
232 1964	234 4369	240 4726	249 3868	255 3816
232 3201	234 8499	240 6979	249 3869	255 3859
232 3557	235 3563	240 6980	249 3891	255 4112
232 3596	235 3599	240 6982	250 0444	256 0509
232 3605	235 3676	240 7023	250 3871	256 3885
232 3607	235 3677	242 3795	250 3892	256 4411
232 3608	235 3678	242 3807	250 3893	256 4412
232 3610	235 3680	244 3820	250 3895	256 8519
232 3615	235 3681	244 3823	250 3897	258 3216
232 3616	235 3682	244 3824	250 3952	258 3886
232 3617	235 3699	244 3826	251 3813	258 3930

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258	8438	277	3971	282	0554	284	8545	291	4994
258	8529	277	3972	282	0555	284	8558	291	4995
259	3217	278	0525	282	0556	284	8560	291	4998
260	3887	278	0527	282	3981	284	8561	291	4999
260	3944	278	0528	282	4160	284	8563	291	5000
260	3945	278	0529	282	4330	284	8564	291	5091
260	4426	278	0530	282	4671	285	0570	291	5092
264	3888	278	0539	282	4672	285	3237	291	5093
264	3918	278	0541	282	4680	285	4184	291	5106
267	4127	278	0542	282	4682	285	4185	291	5115
268	4055	278	0543	282	4711	285	4871	291	5116
268	4058	278	0544	283	4167	285	4897	291	5204
268	4059	278	0545	283	4716	285	4959	291	8385
268	4060	278	0546	283	4743	286	4191	291	8386
268	4063	278	0547	284	0534	286	4192	291	8569
268	4128	278	0548	284	0559	286	4194	293	5137
268	4461	278	0551	284	0561	286	4463	294	0584
268	8548	278	0552	284	0562	286	4962	294	0585
269	3967	278	0571	284	0565	286	4970	294	2010
269	4100	278	3225	284	3235	286	8546	294	3240
269	4102	278	3227	284	3982	288	5012	294	4494
269	4310	278	3231	284	3992	288	5014	294	4496
269	4325	278	3233	284	4106	288	5016	294	4503
269	4478	278	3985	284	4113	288	5030	294	5117
271	4198	278	3986	284	4116	288	5031	294	5118
271	4200	278	3987	284	4117	288	5107	294	5148
272	4220	278	4327	284	4118	288	5108	294	5207
272	4221	278	4480	284	4119	288	8570	295	5120
272	4222	278	4482	284	4120	289	5050	295	5186
272	4229	278	4487	284	4171	289	5051	297	0594
272	4239	278	4488	284	4405	289	5054	297	5217
273	4131	278	4489	284	4425	289	5058	297	5218
273	4132	278	4490	284	4448	290	4493	297	5219
273	4133	278	4507	284	4470	290	4997	297	5221
273	4291	278	4521	284	4472	290	5067	297	5222
273	4294	278	8486	284	4751	290	5074	297	5223
273	4295	278	8544	284	4752	290	5076	297	5238
273	4296	279	2003	284	4753	290	5077	297	8571
273	4297	279	3973	284	4754	290	5078	298	4390
273	4298	279	3988	284	4784	290	5079	298	4392
275	4134	279	4522	284	4786	290	5110	298	4393
275	4355	279	4523	284	4787	290	5112	298	4394
276	0535	279	4529	284	4805	290	5205	298	4395
276	0536	279	4530	284	4806	290	5206	298	4396
276	0537	279	4549	284	4814	291	0577	298	4402
276	4107	279	8557	284	4815	291	0578	298	4407
276	4135	280	4578	284	4843	291	0579	298	4512
276	4136	280	4579	284	4844	291	0592	298	5239
276	4139	282	0533	284	4845	291	0596	299	5001
276	8543	282	0553	284	4846	291	3238	299	5002

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299 5123	305 5357	311 7734	319 5521	325 5492
299 5124	306 4492	311 7735	319 5522	325 5592
299 8572	306 4500	311 7873	319 5526	325 5595
300 4497	306 4501	312 3245	319 7753	325 5605
300 5125	306 5010	312 3246	319 7754	325 8193
300 5209	306 5102	312 3247	319 7899	325 8222
301 0597	306 5104	312 3248	319 7900	327 8242
301 4498	306 5105	312 4143	319 7905	328 0612
301 4499	306 5214	312 4144	319 7907	328 0615
301 4531	306 5215	312 4145	320 4546	328 0616
301 4858	306 5216	312 4146	320 4547	328 0631
301 4864	306 8574	312 4328	320 5536	328 0632
301 4984	307 4855	312 4527	320 5537	328 3249
301 5127	307 4859	312 5465	320 5541	328 3250
301 5132	307 4859	312 5475	320 5542	328 3256
301 5133	307 4860	312 7702	320 5544	328 4147
301 5211	307 4860	312 7704	320 5549	328 4148
301 5251	307 4874	312 7709	320 5550	328 4561
301 5254	307 5136	312 7717	320 5551	328 4562
301 5255	307 5263	312 7874	320 5552	328 4884
301 5264	307 5377	312 7875	320 7958	328 4951
301 5323	307 5378	313 4533	321 0618	328 5469
302 4517	307 5379	313 5429	321 7760	328 5470
302 5128	307 5382	313 5432	321 8667	328 5493
303 5130	307 5383	313 7613	322 0611	328 5494
303 5131	307 5384	313 7721	322 5430	328 5518
303 5299	307 5385	313 7863	322 5431	328 5620
303 5316	307 5386	316 5478	322 5572	328 5627
303 5317	307 5388	316 5500	322 5577	328 5630
303 8573	307 5405	316 5501	322 8130	328 5637
304 4683	307 5406	316 7811	322 8135	328 7720
304 4895	310 2070	316 7813	322 8146	328 7786
304 5006	310 4141	316 7878	323 4885	328 7787
304 5007	310 4142	316 7879	323 5483	328 7795
304 5327	310 4142	316 7880	323 5484	328 8269
305 0602	310 4524	316 7881	323 5580	328 8280
305 0603	310 5433	317 5479	323 7797	328 8282
305 0604	310 5435	317 7750	324 5584	328 8323
305 3126	310 5437	317 7846	325 0614	330 5496
305 3127	310 5438	317 7847	325 0622	330 5497
305 3242	310 5439	319 0610	325 0624	330 5638
305 3243	310 7867	319 4329	325 0625	332 4568
305 4518	310 7869	319 4534	325 0626	332 5645
305 5008	310 7872	319 4539	325 0627	332 5646
305 5009	311 5472	319 4540	325 0628	332 5672
305 5101	311 5473	319 4881	325 3254	332 5743
305 5134	311 5509	319 4906	325 4554	333 4580
305 5352	311 7679	319 5480	325 5486	333 5692
305 5355	311 7685	319 5519	325 5488	333 5746
305 5356	311 7689	319 5520	325 5490	334 3259

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334 4150	342 4611	344 6037	350 5785	359 6338
334 4151	342 5763	344 6038	350 5786	359 6339
334 4152	342 5764	344 6039	350 5787	360 3306
334 4154	342 5765	344 6040	350 5788	360 3307
334 5703	342 5766	344 6041	350 5892	360 4647
334 5704	342 5767	344 6045	350 5895	360 6315
334 5706	342 5768	344 6049	350 6145	360 6341
334 5707	342 5920	344 6051	350 6168	360 6346
334 5708	342 5921	344 6053	350 6169	360 6351
334 5710	342 5923	344 8589	350 6172	360 6368
334 5712	342 5927	345 4639	350 6176	363 2015
334 5713	342 5929	345 6071	350 6181	363 2016
334 5715	342 5930	345 6072	350 6185	363 2017
334 5716	342 5932	345 6213	350 6199	363 2018
334 5718	342 5934	347 3286	350 6209	363 2019
334 5719	342 5940	347 3287	350 8593	363 4114
334 5749	342 5942	347 3288	351 6211	363 4115
334 5750	342 5944	347 4155	351 6244	363 6320
334 8584	342 5945	347 4588	352 5791	363 6378
335 4596	342 5948	347 5774	352 5792	363 6379
335 5753	342 5949	347 5775	352 6256	363 8419
335 5754	342 5950	347 5888	352 6258	364 0648
335 5856	342 5953	347 5889	352 6261	364 0651
337 3267	342 5955	347 5890	355 2014	364 0652
337 4581	342 8585	347 6073	355 6291	364 0653
337 5756	342 8586	347 6079	355 6313	364 3990
337 5794	343 5868	347 8443	355 6314	364 3991
337 5795	343 5971	348 3289	356 0640	364 4652
337 5797	343 5973	348 4156	356 0641	364 6321
337 5807	343 5978	348 5779	356 0642	364 6381
337 5808	343 5980	348 6086	356 0646	364 6382
337 5810	343 6004	348 6095	356 6299	364 6383
339 3271	344 3282	348 6096	356 6302	364 6395
339 4593	344 3283	348 6097	356 6304	364 6414
339 4594	344 3284	348 6098	356 6306	364 6415
339 5842	344 4583	349 4157	356 6365	364 6416
339 5844	344 4585	349 4624	357 0374	364 6417
339 5860	344 4599	349 5781	357 0645	364 6419
339 5861	344 4616	349 6125	357 3302	364 8605
342 1473	344 4617	350 3264	357 3303	365 6371
342 1540	344 4618	350 3293	357 3304	366 0212
342 1546	344 5770	350 3295	357 3308	366 0655
342 3276	344 5771	350 4589	357 4159	366 6323
342 3277	344 5772	350 4626	357 6284	366 6434
342 3280	344 5773	350 4629	357 6285	366 6435
342 4598	344 5869	350 4630	357 6310	366 6437
342 4605	344 5879	350 4631	357 6311	366 6438
342 4607	344 6030	350 4636	357 6366	366 6440
342 4608	344 6031	350 5782	357 6374	366 6443
342 4609	344 6035	350 5783	359 6337	367 0656

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367 0657	376 4674	386 0679	392 6692	394 6875
367 6446	376 4675	386 0680	392 6731	394 6887
367 6451	376 6632	386 0681	392 6733	396 3341
367 6461	376 6633	386 2020	392 6734	396 6702
368 0659	376 6635	386 4688	393 3251	398 3342
368 0660	376 6638	386 4698	393 3332	398 6894
368 3313	376 6639	386 4699	393 3333	398 6895
368 3314	376 6643	386 4700	393 4164	398 6896
368 6463	376 6646	386 6683	393 4165	398 6897
370 4650	377 3322	386 6738	393 4166	398 6898
370 4660	378 4679	386 6740	393 4689	400 3344
370 4661	378 4685	386 6742	393 4690	400 3350
370 6327	378 4686	386 6748	393 4691	400 4168
370 6475	378 6654	386 6749	393 6693	400 4169
370 8600	378 6658	386 6750	393 6694	400 6915
371 0650	378 6660	386 6751	393 6695	400 6916
371 0662	378 6679	386 6752	394 0214	400 6936
371 6328	378 6718	386 6757	394 0232	401 3349
371 6329	378 6719	386 6767	394 0247	401 4723
371 6330	378 6720	387 6684	394 0686	401 4724
371 6375	379 2089	387 6685	394 2094	401 6892
372 0665	379 3318	387 6770	394 2096	401 6893
372 0668	379 3329	387 6771	394 2114	401 6949
372 6286	379 4161	387 6772	394 2115	401 6957
372 6287	379 4163	387 6773	394 2116	401 6958
372 6288	379 4687	387 6774	394 2214	401 6960
372 6289	379 6627	387 6777	394 3323	401 6961
372 6331	379 6629	387 6782	394 3334	401 6978
372 6333	379 6631	388 2021	394 3335	401 7006
372 6499	379 6673	388 6791	394 3336	401 7021
372 6500	379 6674	388 6792	394 3338	401 8615
372 6501	379 6675	388 6793	394 4204	404 4727
372 6509	379 6680	388 6796	394 4205	404 4728
372 6510	379 6716	388 6803	394 4692	405 6962
372 6512	379 6724	390 3326	394 4693	405 6985
372 6517	379 6725	390 3331	394 4694	405 6990
372 6529	379 6728	390 4702	394 4712	408 3862
372 6565	379 7716	390 6808	394 6671	408 4721
372 8597	379 8444	390 6816	394 6672	408 4731
373 6335	382 6681	391 4707	394 6677	408 6950
373 6580	382 6682	391 6822	394 6696	408 6951
373 6581	382 6703	391 6823	394 6697	408 6952
374 6595	382 6704	391 6824	394 6699	408 6953
374 6596	382 6705	391 6826	394 6735	408 6963
374 6601	382 6706	391 6828	394 6736	408 7022
374 6612	382 6707	391 6830	394 6737	408 7031
374 6615	382 6708	391 6836	394 6862	408 7033
374 6626	382 6710	391 6844	394 6864	408 7034
376 3320	382 6723	391 6850	394 6869	408 7035
376 4673	386 0678	391 6851	394 6872	408 7036

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408 7039	414 7112	420 4767	423 7202	429 7401
408 7043	414 7117	420 4768	423 7203	431 0759
408 7044	416 3357	420 4808	423 7207	431 2038
408 7045	416 3365	420 7227	423 7209	431 4791
408 7052	416 3366	420 7228	423 7210	431 4820
409 3351	416 3368	420 7230	423 7212	431 7213
409 4725	416 4744	420 7231	423 7297	431 7214
409 6965	416 4745	420 7232	423 7301	431 7215
409 6967	416 4746	420 7233	423 7302	431 7219
409 6968	416 4747	420 7235	423 7310	431 7311
409 7009	416 7119	420 7237	423 7377	431 7312
409 7012	416 7120	420 7239	425 0729	431 7315
409 7054	416 7121	420 7241	425 0730	431 7317
409 8617	416 7122	420 7292	425 0731	431 7318
409 8618	416 7124	420 7293	425 7329	431 7411
410 4735	416 7125	420 7295	425 7330	431 7413
410 4736	416 7135	420 7296	425 7332	431 7415
410 6969	416 7136	420 7378	425 7333	431 7416
410 7013	416 7137	420 7379	425 7334	431 7419
410 7015	416 7147	420 8635	425 8645	431 7423
410 7064	416 7148	420 8636	426 0732	431 7426
410 7065	416 7150	421 0707	426 0734	431 7427
410 7067	416 7151	421 0708	426 0736	431 8641
410 7068	416 7176	421 0710	426 0737	431 8642
410 7069	417 2842	421 0713	426 3391	431 8649
410 7070	417 3352	421 2026	426 3394	432 0766
410 7072	417 3353	421 2027	426 7304	432 7438
410 7075	417 3369	421 2028	426 7305	432 7439
410 7077	417 4170	421 3407	426 7306	432 7440
411 7193	417 4748	421 3415	426 7307	432 7442
412 3363	417 4749	421 4173	426 7309	432 7443
412 7085	417 4750	421 4828	426 7347	432 7444
413 6971	417 6983	421 7321	426 7371	432 7445
413 7087	417 7179	421 7451	426 7381	432 8650
413 8622	417 7180	421 7455	426 7545	433 2034
414 3364	417 7185	421 7465	427 3399	433 2035
414 6972	417 7186	421 8643	427 4178	433 2040
414 6973	417 7190	422 3381	427 7298	433 2041
414 6974	417 7197	422 4174	427 7374	433 7447
414 6975	417 7198	422 4788	427 7578	433 7450
414 6977	417 7199	422 7286	429 0724	434 4828
414 7019	420 0693	422 7287	429 0748	434 4829
414 7020	420 0695	422 7289	429 0750	434 4830
414 7082	420 0696	422 7300	429 0752	434 7452
414 7093	420 0697	423 0738	429 0753	434 7453
414 7096	420 0698	423 4758	429 3409	434 7454
414 7097	420 0699	423 4759	429 3411	434 7462
414 7098	420 3401	423 4760	429 4816	434 7463
414 7099	420 3993	423 7200	429 7390	434 7464
414 7101	420 4766	423 7201	429 7391	434 7468

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434 7469	439 0781	443 7686	451 7904	454 8127
434 7471	439 0782	444 0793	451 7918	454 8132
434 7473	439 3423	444 0794	452 0815	454 8136
434 7474	439 3424	444 7699	452 4862	454 8138
434 7475	439 3425	444 7700	452 7585	454 8141
434 7489	439 4180	444 7701	452 7592	454 8142
435 4832	439 4181	444 7703	452 7596	454 8144
435 7322	439 4761	444 7705	452 7757	454 8145
435 7383	439 4763	444 7706	452 7758	454 8147
435 7495	439 7217	444 7736	452 7944	454 8148
435 7496	439 7218	445 4875	452 7945	454 8150
435 7497	439 7219	445 4876	452 7951	454 8153
435 7499	439 7221	445 5584	452 7952	455 4882
435 7500	439 7222	445 7582	452 7953	455 4933
435 7503	439 7223	445 7583	452 7956	455 7601
435 7504	439 7224	445 7584	452 7959	455 8154
435 7510	439 7225	445 7588	452 7961	455 8155
435 7517	439 7226	445 7591	452 7962	456 3444
435 8644	439 7326	445 7612	452 7987	456 3467
435 8655	439 7389	445 7722	452 7988	456 3468
436 0776	439 7558	445 7723	452 7997	456 4190
436 4793	439 7567	445 7737	452 7998	456 4935
436 4794	439 7568	445 7738	453 0816	456 7768
436 4835	439 8492	445 7862	453 0817	456 7769
436 7323	439 8658	445 7876	453 0818	456 7771
436 7518	442 3427	445 8663	453 0819	456 7772
436 7519	442 4186	448 3445	453 0820	456 7773
436 7521	442 4878	448 4889	453 3451	456 7775
436 7522	442 7616	448 4892	453 3452	456 8159
436 7533	442 7617	448 7742	453 3455	456 8173
437 3387	442 7618	448 7743	453 3456	456 8191
437 3417	442 7622	448 7745	453 4923	456 8668
437 3418	442 7628	448 7807	453 5561	456 8671
437 3419	442 7632	448 7812	453 7762	456 8672
437 3420	442 7633	448 7816	453 8033	456 8673
437 3422	442 7675	448 7817	453 8034	457 0825
437 7324	442 7725	448 7822	453 8047	457 0827
437 7385	442 7726	448 7825	453 8064	457 0830
437 7386	442 7728	448 7845	453 8074	457 3471
437 7387	442 7729	448 7882	453 8076	457 4857
437 7434	442 7870	449 3447	453 8077	457 4942
437 7435	442 7871	449 4880	453 8078	457 7579
437 7436	442 8453	449 7589	453 8079	457 7602
437 7541	442 8666	449 7590	454 3462	457 7779
437 7550	443 4870	449 7751	454 3463	457 8192
437 7556	443 4879	449 7752	454 3465	457 8194
438 0779	443 7580	449 7848	454 4932	457 8205
438 3994	443 7581	449 7850	454 7599	457 8207
438 7325	443 7683	449 7885	454 7600	459 4943
438 7388	443 7684	451 0810	454 7890	459 4944

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459 4945	460 8306	474 2048	482 8452
459 7783	460 8307	474 2049	483 8495
459 7784	460 8324	474 4123	
459 7785	460 8326	474 8510	
459 8248	460 8670	474 8511	
459 8249	461 3453	474 8518	
459 8250	461 3486	474 8522	
459 8264	461 7893	474 8524	
459 8268	461 8336	474 8534	
459 8669	461 8337	475 3490	
460 0833	461 8338	475 4974	
460 0834	461 8341	475 8380	
460 0835	461 8342	475 8382	
460 0836	461 8345	475 8535	
460 0837	461 8346	475 8537	
460 0838	462 4960	475 8538	
460 0839	462 7896	475 8539	
460 0842	462 7897	475 8541	
460 3474	462 7898	475 8549	
460 3476	462 8354	475 8552	
460 3477	462 8356	476 0386	
460 3483	462 8357	476 0860	
460 3491	462 8358	476 0866	
460 3498	462 8359	476 0868	
460 3499	462 8360	476 4975	
460 4334	462 8371	476 8384	
460 4339	464 8373	476 8565	
460 4340	464 8374	476 8566	
460 4863	464 8375	476 8567	
460 4952	466 3489	476 8568	
460 7603	467 8372	476 8577	
460 7604	467 8376	478 8442	
460 7605	467 8377	478 8582	
460 7607	467 8379	478 8591	
460 7608	467 8414	478 8595	
460 7611	467 8420	479 8596	
460 7788	467 8427	479 8608	
460 7789	467 8428	479 8611	
460 7790	469 8456	481 0862	
460 7791	470 8455	482 3148	
460 7794	470 8478	482 3502	
460 7795	470 8481	482 3504	
460 7891	470 8482	482 3508	
460 7892	473 2046	482 4195	
460 8270	473 8432	482 8388	
460 8281	473 8484	482 8389	
460 8284	473 8496	482 8446	
460 8285	473 8497	482 8447	
460 8293	473 8500	482 8448	
460 8302	473 8501	482 8449	

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