

The Ancient Hebrew Language and Alphabet



Understanding the Ancient
Hebrew language of the
Bible based on Ancient
Hebrew Culture and
Thought

Jeff A. Benner

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The Ancient Hebrew Language and Alphabet

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About the cover: Photo taken at the University of Pennsylvania, Museum of Archeology and Anthropology by the author. The inscription reads "Sh'ma" meaning hear (see Duet 6.4) and is inscribed on a piece of broken pottery dated 586 to 450 BCE.

Cover and Illustrations by the author

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Manufactured in the United States of America.

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 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

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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 ב (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

⁴ Genesis 2.19

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 אות / 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).

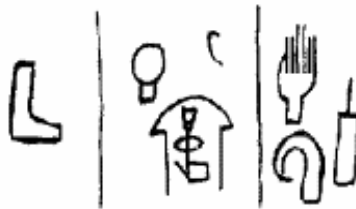


Figure 1 Pre-flood pictograph found in the pre-flood city of Kish.

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.

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)

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

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.

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)

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 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.

¹³ J.I. Packer, Merrill 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.

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.

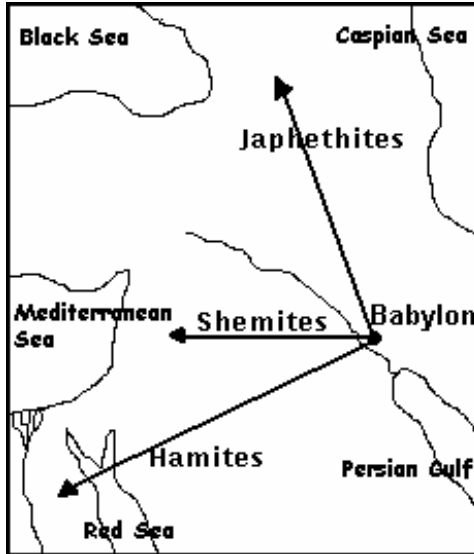


Figure 2 The scattering of the descendants of Noah's three sons.

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).

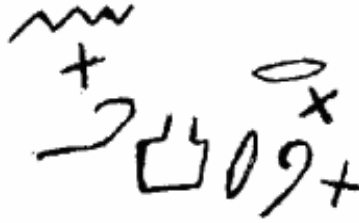


Figure 3 Ancient Shemitic/ Hebrew pictographic inscription on stone boulder c. 1500 BCE

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

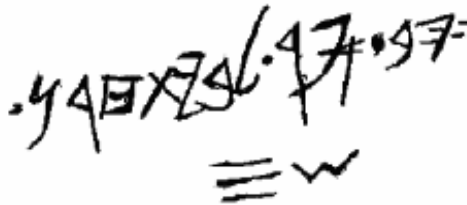


Figure 4 Ancient Hebrew inscription on potsherd c. 900 BCE

The Hebrews splintered into sub-groups such as the Phoenicians, Canaanites, Akkadians, Moabites (fig. 5), Ammonites (fig. 6), Arameans (fig. 8), and others, all

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

known as Shemites. Due to the close proximity and interaction of these Shemitic cultures, their alphabet script evolved similarly.

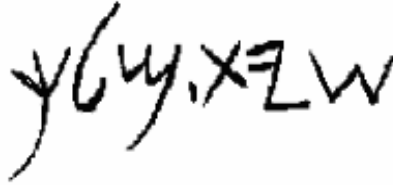


Figure 5 Moabite inscription on stone c. 900 BCE



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.



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

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.

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 Shemitic groups. By 400 BCE it no longer resembled the original pictographic script (fig. 9).

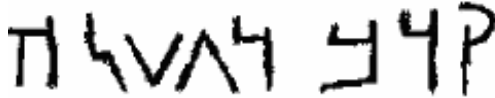


Figure 8 Aramaic inscription on stone incense altar c. 500 BCE

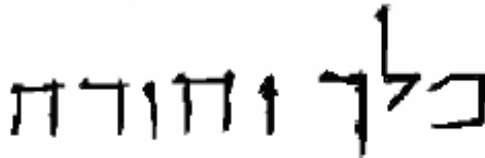


Figure 9 Aramaic inscription on stone plaque c. 20 CE.

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).

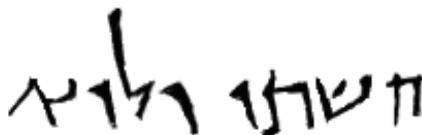


Figure 10 Hebrew writings from the Dead Sea Scrolls c. 200 BCE

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

The image shows the Hebrew phrase "בראשית ברא אלהים" (In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth) written in a modern, blocky Hebrew font. The characters are black and set against a white background.

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).

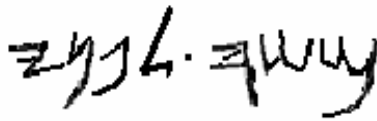
The image shows a line of ancient Hebrew script from the Dead Sea Scrolls. The characters are highly stylized and pictographic, representing the words "שמעו קול" (Hear the voice). The script is black and set against a white background.

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.

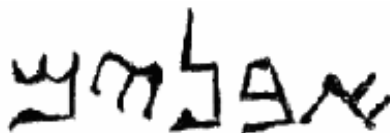
The image shows a line of Samaritan script. The characters are highly stylized and pictographic, representing the words "שמעו קול" (Hear the voice). The script is black and set against a white background.

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 right. 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.



Figure 14 Greek inscription found on bowl c. 800 BCE



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

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.

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.

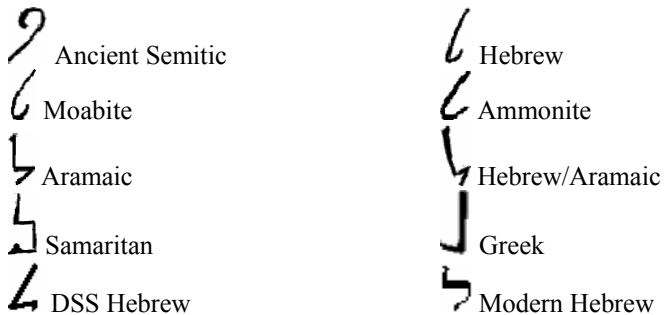


Figure 17 Sumerian Pictograph on clay tablet c. 3000 BCE



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".



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 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 then 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 (בֶּרֶךְ / berak) as "the knee that bends" and a gift (בְּרִכָּה / 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 אָב / av and literally means "the one who gives strength to the family" and mother אִם / 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".


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.

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 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


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


language has retained the original name of "gam" as has the Greek, "gamma".

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.



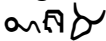
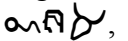
Four - Hebrew Prefixes



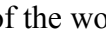
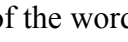
The idea of the form of a letter as providing meaning is foreign to our understanding of the purpose of the alphabet. In this chapter we are going to look at five Prefixes that are commonly added to Hebrew words; **𐤁**/B, **𐤅**/L, **𐤄**/M, **𐤆**/W and **𐤇**/H. These examples will demonstrate the relationship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



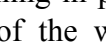
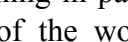
𐤁 The nomadic Hebrews lived in tents, and this letter is a representation of the tent. The door is in front (top left of the picture) and a wall (middle of the picture) separates the men's side (left side) from the women's side (right side). Since the family resides inside the tent, this letter means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

𐤅 The Hebrew shepherd always carried a staff and was used to move the sheep toward the destination. This letter means "to" or "toward". When the letter **𐤅**/L is placed in front of the word **אֶרֶץ**, we have **לְאֶרֶץ** (to a land).

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

 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 , we have /me'erets (from *a* land).

 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 /W is placed in front of the word , we have /ve'erets (and land).

 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 , we have /ha'erets (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).

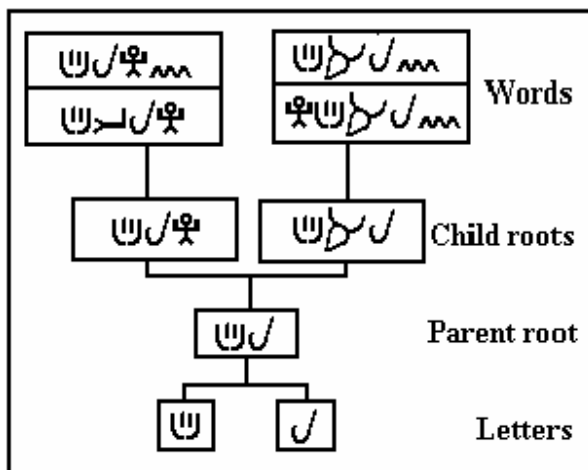


Figure 19 Hebrew root word systems

Parent Roots

When two letters/pictographs are put together, a Parent Root word is formed. When the **ב** (bet, a house) is combined with the **נ** (nun, a seed which continues the

next generation) the Parent Root בָּנָה (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 שָׁפָה (shaph)³³. The פָּ is a picture of the two front teeth meaning "sharp". The שָׁ 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 שָׁ is doubled, forming the root שָׁשָׁפָה (shaphaph), also meaning "serpent".

Child Roots

Of the 22 letters of the Hebrew alphabet, 4 double as consonants and vowels³⁴, the אָ (a), עָ (e), וָ (o and u) and יָ (i).

A Child Root is formed by adding one of the consonant/vowels as a prefix (in front), a suffix (at the

³² Hebrew is written from right to left.

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

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.

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 $\text{שׁוּט} / \text{בַּל} / \text{bal}$, which has the generic meaning of "flow", demonstrating the close relationship to each other and the Parent Root.

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

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 $\text{אֵפֶח} / \text{אָפֶח} / \text{aph}$ means nose or the flaring of the nostrils as when angry. The Child Root $\text{אֵפֶחֶן} / \text{אָפֶחֶן} / \text{anaph}$ 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.

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

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;

בּוּר	p.r	- Parent Root meaning break
בּוּרַח	p.r.c	- break forth
בּוּרַחַת	p.r.k	- break apart
בּוּרַחִים	p.r.s	- break in pieces
בּוּרַחִים	p.r.q	- break off
בּוּרַחִים	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, words exchange letters for similar sounding letters and additional letters are added. For example the word בּוּרַחַת /derek meaning "road" probably evolved out of בּוּרַח /rach meaning "path".

Words

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

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 מּוּ/מּוּ or תּוּ/תּוּ added to the front or back of the root word

relatively late origin and are not part of the original Hebrew vocabulary.

2. a ה/ח/h, ו/ו/wt or נ/נ/wn added to the back of the root word
3. a ו/ו/w or א/א/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 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 א/א/ל.k as an example;

<u>Root</u>	<u>Word</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Parent	א/א	Walk
Child	א/א/א	Walk
	א/א/א/א	Step
	א/א/א/א	March
	א/א/א/א/א	Walking
	א/א/א/א/א/א	Walk
Child	א/א/א	Walk

The original pictographs of the Parent Root are א/א and are the pictures of a *shepherd staff* and the *palm of the hand*. While these pictographs can have a wide range of

³⁶ Horowitz, 22.

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

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

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 whereas the Child Roots derived from them become more specific in meaning. For instance, the Parent Root "בר" (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; "אבר" (ABR) meaning, fowl; "ברא" (BRA) meaning, fat and meat; "בהר" (BHR) meaning, soap and clean; and "ברח" (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 "בִּרְר" (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.

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.

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

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

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

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

אב: One who gives strength to the house



Mother

This word also begins with the letter א/al, meaning "strong". The second letter is the מ/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".


אם: One who glues/binds the family together



Brother



This word also begins with א/al, meaning "strong". The second letter is the ח/hhets, 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 /bet, 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).

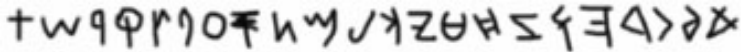


Figure 20 The Ancient Hebrew alphabet c. 1000 BCE

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 alphabet 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.

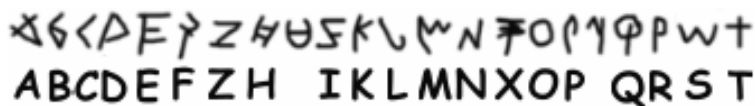


Figure 21 The Ancient Hebrew alphabet c. 1000 BCE (mirror image)

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** and **beer** (products of grains); **boar**, **bird** and **bear**

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

Jeff A. Benner

(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.

Hebrew	Pronunciation	Meaning	English
אֵשׁ	eesh	each	each
נֹד	nod	nod	nod
גַּמֵּל	gamel	camel	camel
נָפַל	naphal	fall	fall
עֹבֵר	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
שַׁךְ	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 "אל / 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 "אל / 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 בית / 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 𐤂𐤁 / 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  / 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 הָי / 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.

⚒ 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".

𐤆 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 חָת / 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 חַת / 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".

𐤎 **Yad**

Pictograph: The most Ancient form of the letter is 𐤎, 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.

𐤏 **Kaph**

Pictographic (form): The Ancient form of this letter is 𐤏, 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 כף / 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).

𐤊 Lam

Pictographic (form): The Ancient picture is 𐤊, 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 לָמֵד / lamed, meaning staff, and is similar to the Greek name of lamda. The Arabic name is لَم / lam retaining the original two letter word.

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

𐤍 Mah

Pictographic (form): The Ancient picture is 𐤍, 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".

Nun

Pictographic (form): The Ancient picture is נ, 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 נָן / nun meaning to continue or perpetuate.

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

Sin

Pictographic (form): The four possibilities for the original form for this letter are נ (a fish), נ (possibly a thorn), נ (possibly a window) or נ (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 נ 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 סמך / 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 (ש) has two names and sounds, שׁ / 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 ס / sin, meaning thorn, and later was divided into the samech and שׂ / 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 alphabet also has a "ghayin" with a "gh" sound. When the Septuagint (Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible) transliterated place names such as פֶּעֶר to Pegor and עִמֶרָה 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 גַּלְל (g.l.l) and עַלְל (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

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




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 פה / 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 קָּקָ / quph meaning, circle or go around.

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

ר Resh

Pictographic (form): The Ancient picture is ר, 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 רש / resh, meaning head.

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

ש Shin


Pictographic (form): The Ancient picture ש 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 ש / 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.

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 תָּ / 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".

Picture

The original pictographic script of "early Hebrew".

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".

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

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: **ה** (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.



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: ל (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 s 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 "pots".

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 Derivatives	
	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

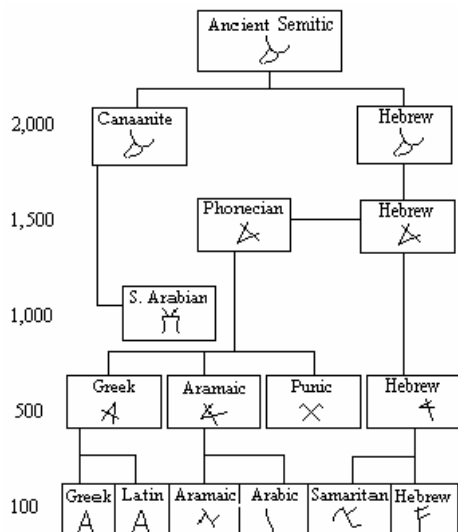
The following are twenty-four tables (two for each letter) documenting the history of each letter. The first table for each letter lists all the various forms of the letter as found in ancient documents and inscriptions portraying the 2,000 year evolution of each letter through its journeys from one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

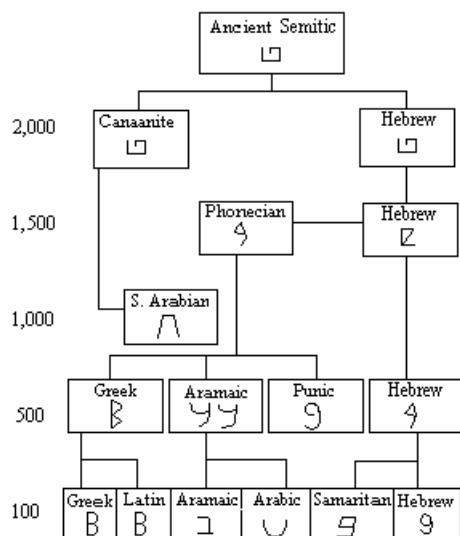
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Hebrew		𐤀	𐤀	𐤀	א
Phoenician		𐤀 𐤁 𐤂	𐤀	𐤀 𐤁	
Aramaic			𐤀 𐤁	𐤀 𐤁	ܐ
Greek			Α Β Γ Δ	Δ Α	Α
S. Arabian			𐩀 𐩁 𐩂		
Punic				𐤀	
Latin					A
Samaritan					𐤀
Arabic					ا



Ancient Hebrew Language and Alphabet

𐤁 / Bet

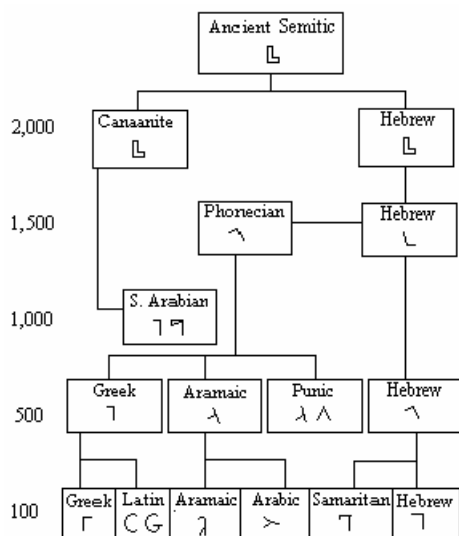
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Hebrew		𐤁	𐤁𐤁	𐤁	𐤁
Phoenician		𐤁	𐤁𐤁𐤁	𐤁𐤁𐤁	
Aramaic			𐤁𐤁	𐤁𐤁	𐤁
Greek			𐀀𐀀𐀀	𐀀𐀀	𐀀
S. Arabian			𐩁		
Punic				𐤁	
Latin					B
Samaritan					𐤁
Arabic					ب



Appendix C – History of the Hebrew Script

𐤀 / Gam

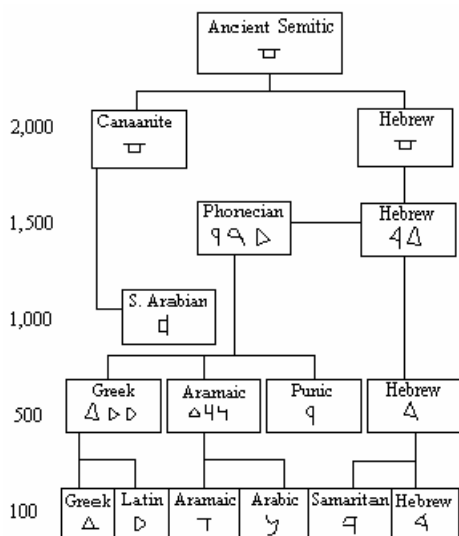
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Hebrew		𐤀 𐤁	𐤀 𐤁	𐤀	𐤀
Phoenician		𐤀 𐤁	𐤀		
Aramaic			𐤀	𐤀 𐤁	𐤀
Greek			𐤀 > 𐤁 𐤂	𐤀 𐤁	𐤀
S. Arabian			𐤀 𐤁		
Punic				𐤀 𐤁	
Latin					CG
Samaritan					𐤀
Arabic					>



Ancient Hebrew Language and Alphabet

ד / Dal

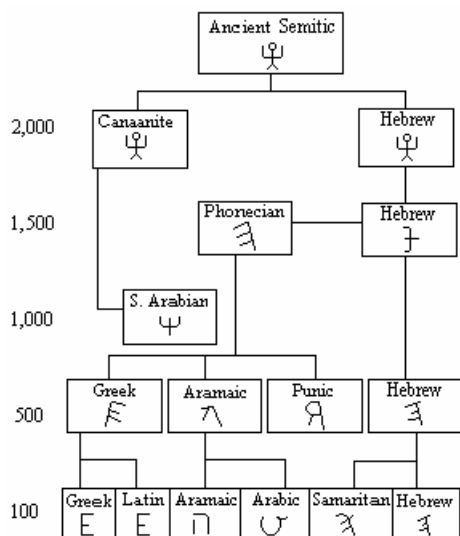
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Hebrew			ד 𐤀	ד	ד
Phoenician			ד 𐤀 𐤁		
Aramaic			ד	ד 𐤀	ד
Greek			Δ	Δ 𐤀 𐤁	Δ
S. Arabian			𐩄		
Punic				𐤀	
Latin					D
Samaritan					𐤀
Arabic					د



Appendix C – History of the Hebrew Script

𐤀 / Hey

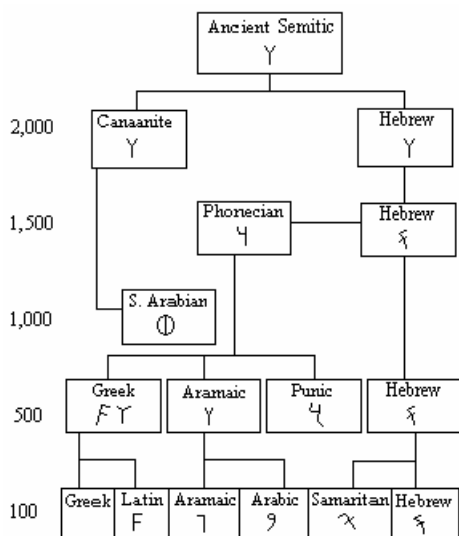
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Hebrew		𐤀	𐤀 𐤁	𐤀	𐤀
Phonecian		𐤀 𐤁	𐤀 𐤁	𐤀 𐤁 𐤂	
Aramaic		𐤀	𐤀 𐤁	𐤀 𐤁 𐤂 𐤃 𐤄	
Greek			𐤀 𐤁	𐤀 𐤁	𐤀
S. Arabian			𐤀 𐤁		
Punic				𐤀	
Latin					E
Samaritan					𐤀
Arabic					هـ



Ancient Hebrew Language and Alphabet

Y / Waw

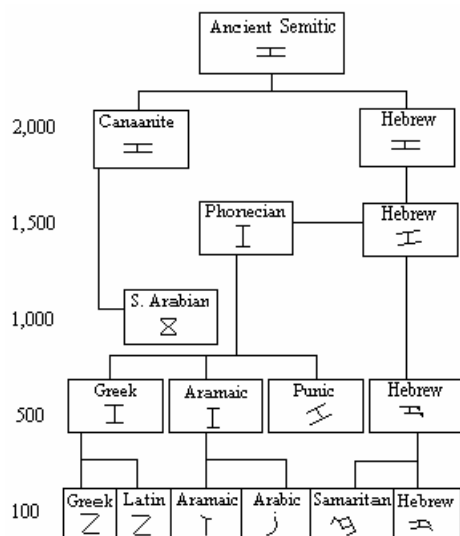
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Phoenecian		𐤆	𐤆𐤆	𐤆𐤆	
Aramaic			𐤆𐤆𐤆	𐤆	𐤆
Greek			Ϝ ϝ	Ϝ ϝ	Υ
S. Arabian			⓪		
Punic				𐤆	
Latin					F
Samaritan					𐤆
Arabic					و



Appendix C – History of the Hebrew Script

𐤀 / Zan

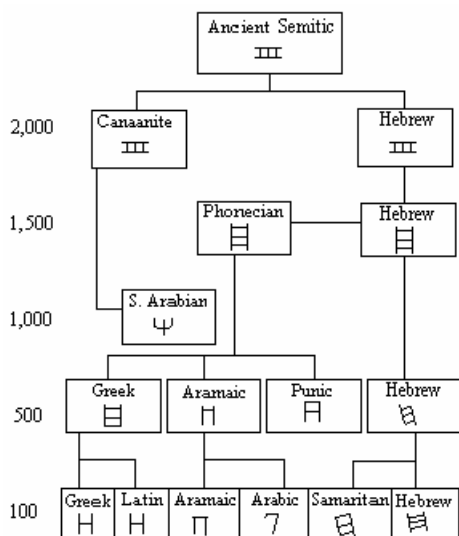
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Hebrew		𐤀	𐤀 𐤁 𐤂 𐤃	𐤀	𐤀
Phoenecian		𐤀 𐤁	𐤀	𐤀 𐤁 𐤂	
Aramaic			𐤀	𐤀 𐤁 𐤂	𐤀
Greek			𐤀 𐤁	𐤀	𐤀
S. Arabian			𐤀 𐤁		
Punic				𐤀	
Latin					𐤀
Samaritan					𐤀
Arabic					𐤀



Ancient Hebrew Language and Alphabet

𐤇 / Hhets

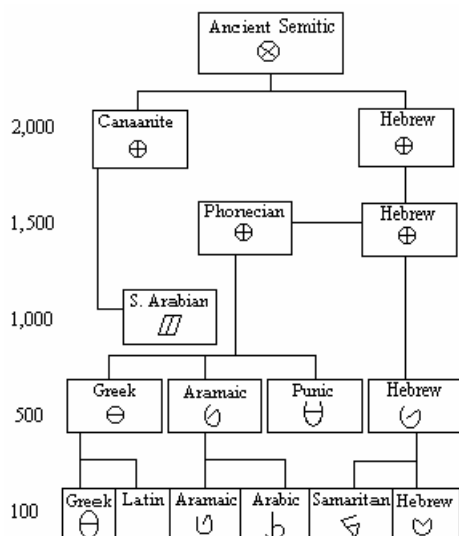
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Hebrew		𐤇	𐤈 𐤉	𐤇	𐤈
Phonecian		𐤇 𐤈	𐤇 𐤈	𐤇	
Aramaic			𐤇 𐤈	𐤇 𐤈	𐤇
Greek			𐤇 𐤈 𐤉	𐤇 𐤈	𐤇
S. Arabian			𐤇		
Punic				𐤇	
Latin					H
Samaritan					𐤇
Arabic					7



Appendix C – History of the Hebrew Script

⊗ / Thet

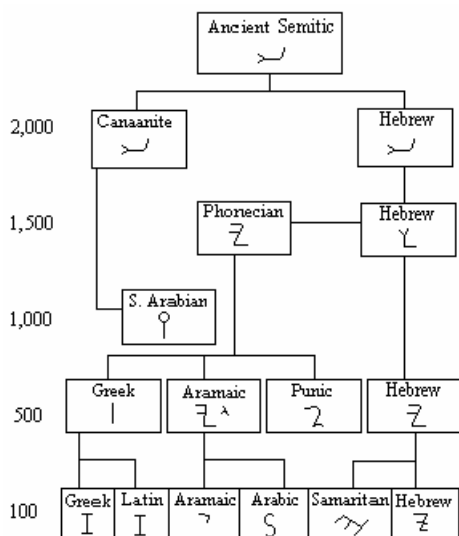
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Phonecian		⊗⊕	⊕⊗	⊗	
Aramaic		⊕⊗		⊗⊗⊗	⊗
Greek			⊗⊕⊖	⊖	⊖
S. Arabian			⦶		
Punic				⊗	
Latin					
Samaritan					⦶
Arabic					b



Ancient Hebrew Language and Alphabet

י / Yad

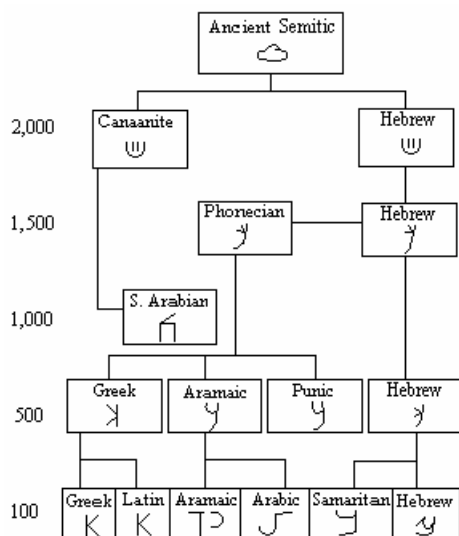
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Hebrew		י	י	י	י
Phoenician		י י י	י י י	י י י	
Aramaic			י י י	י י י	י
Greek			Ι Ϝ ϝ Ϟ ϟ	Ι	Ι
S. Arabian			ⲓ		
Punic				י י	
Latin					I
Samaritan					ⲓ
Arabic					س



Appendix C – History of the Hebrew Script

כ / Kaph

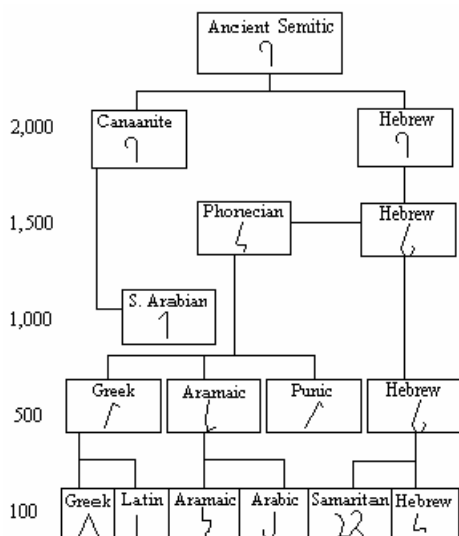
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Phonetician		⋈	כככ	ככ	
Aramaic			כ	כככ	כ
Greek			כκ	κ	κ
S. Arabian			כ		
Punic				ככ	
Latin					κ
Samaritan					כ
Arabic					ك



Ancient Hebrew Language and Alphabet























י / Lam

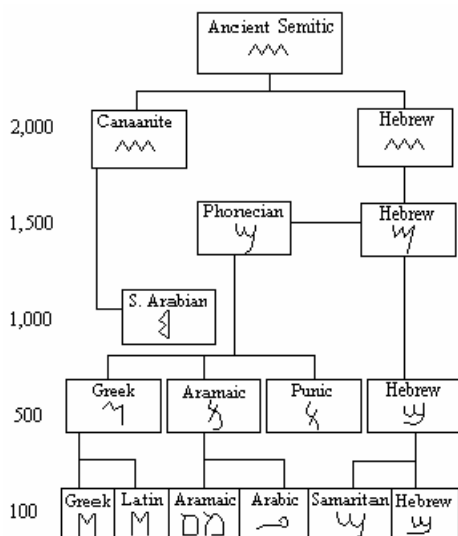
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Canaanite	𐤀𐤁𐤂𐤃𐤄	𐤀𐤁𐤂	𐤀𐤁		
Hebrew		𐤀	𐤁	𐤂	𐤃
Phoenecian		𐤀𐤁	𐤂𐤃𐤄𐤅	𐤆𐤇	
Aramaic			𐤀𐤁	𐤂𐤃𐤄𐤅	𐤆
Greek			ϰ ϫ	Ϭ ϭ Ϯ ϯ	ϰ
S. Arabian			Ⲁ		
Punic				ⵀ ⵁ	
Latin					L
Samaritan					𐤀𐤁
Arabic					ﻝ



Appendix C – History of the Hebrew Script


מ / Mem

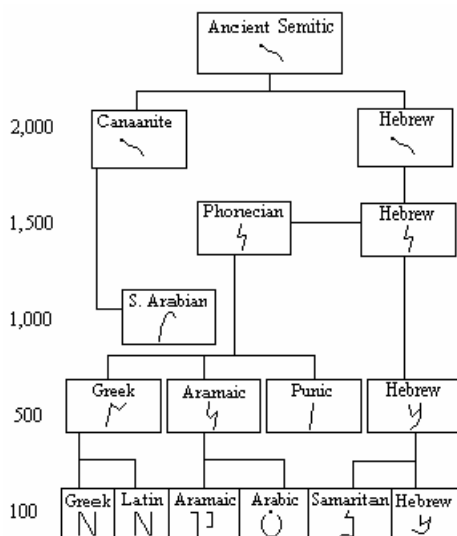
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Canaanite					
Hebrew					
Phoenician					
Aramaic					
Greek					
S. Arabian					
Punic					
Latin					
Samaritan					
Arabic					



Ancient Hebrew Language and Alphabet

נ / Nun

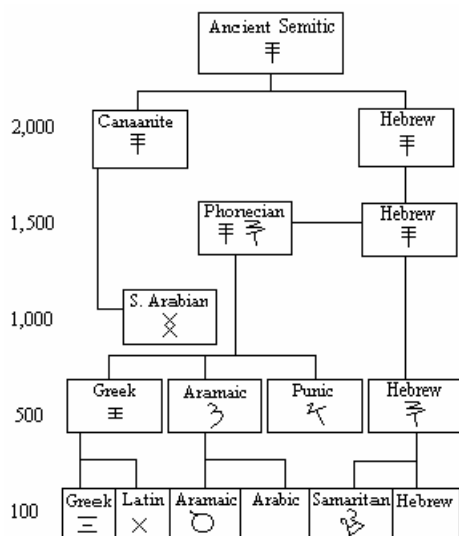
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Hebrew			ננ	נ	נ
Phoenician		נננ	ננננ	נ	
Aramaic		נ	נ	ננננ	נ
Greek			Ν Ν	Ν Ν Ν	Ν
S. Arabian			נ		
Punic				נ	
Latin					N
Samaritan					נ
Arabic					ن



Appendix C – History of the Hebrew Script

𐤀 / Sin

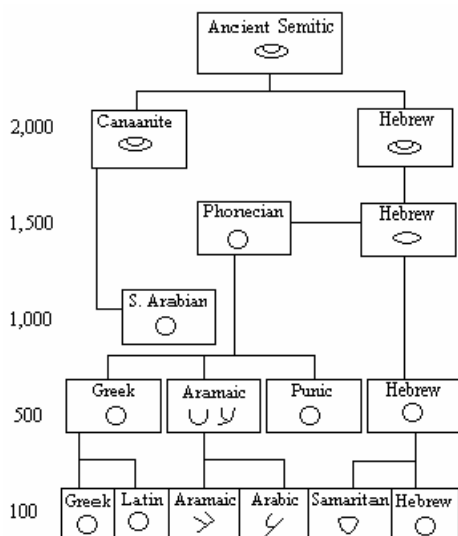
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Hebrew		𐤀	𐤀 𐤁 𐤂	𐤀	
Phoenecian		𐤀 𐤁 𐤂	𐤀 𐤁 𐤂	𐤀	
Aramaic		𐤀 𐤁	𐤀 𐤁	𐤀 𐤁 𐤂	○
Greek			田 𐤀 𐤁	𐤀 𐤁 + ×	≡
S. Arabian			𐤀		
Punic				𐤀	
Latin					×
Samaritan					𐤀
Arabic					



Ancient Hebrew Language and Alphabet

👁 / Ghan

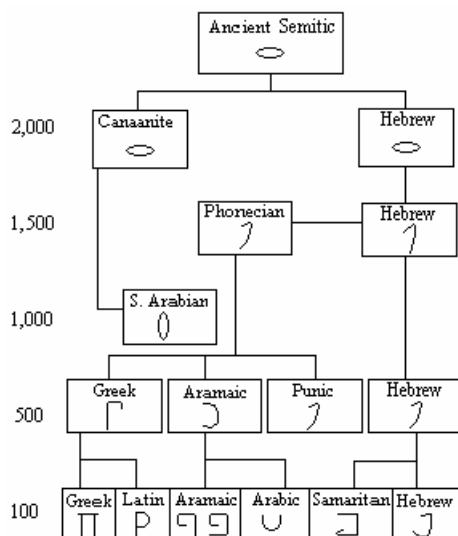
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Canaanite					
Hebrew					
Phoenician					
Aramaic					
Greek					
S. Arabian					
Punic					
Latin					
Samaritan					
Arabic					



Appendix C – History of the Hebrew Script

◌ / **Pey**

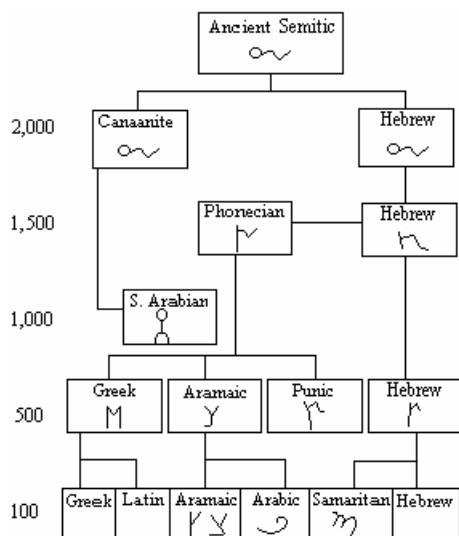
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Hebrew		𐤀	𐤁	𐤂	פ
Phoenician		𐤀	𐤁	𐤂	
Aramaic		𐤀	𐤁	𐤂	ܦ
Greek			Ϟ ϙ	π ϖ	π
S. Arabian			𐩁 𐩂		
Punic				𐤂	
Latin					P
Samaritan					𐤂
Arabic					ﻁ



Ancient Hebrew Language and Alphabet

מ / Tsad

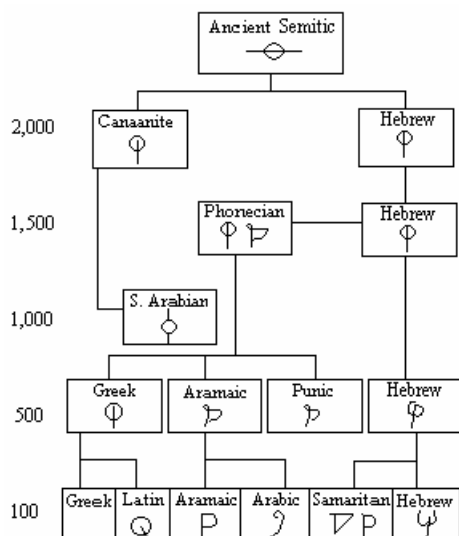
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Hebrew		מ	מזז	מ	
Phonecian		𐤌𐤍𐤎𐤏	𐤑𐤒	𐤓𐤔	
Aramaic		ܣ	ܣܣ	ܣܣܣܣ	ܣܣ
Greek			Μ	Μ	
S. Arabian			𐩌𐩍		
Punic				𐤕𐤖	
Latin					
Samaritan					ממ
Arabic					س



Appendix C – History of the Hebrew Script

◊ / Quph

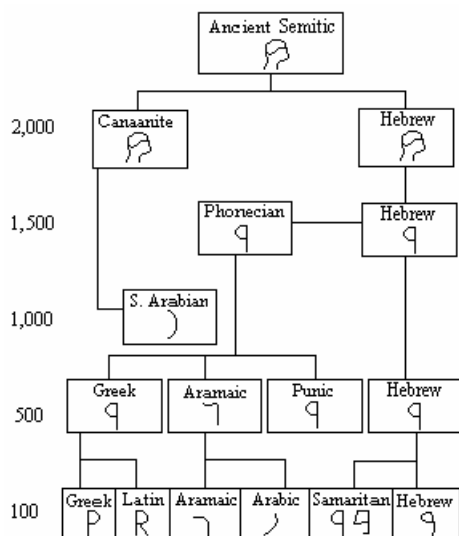
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Hebrew		◊	◊ ◊	◊	◊
Phonocian		◊	◊ ◊ ◊ ◊	◊ ◊ ◊	
Aramaic		◊ ◊	◊ ◊ ◊	◊ ◊ ◊	◊
Greek			◊ ◊		
S. Arabian			◊		
Punic				◊ ◊	
Latin					Q
Samaritan					◊ ◊
Arabic					◊



Ancient Hebrew Language and Alphabet

ר / Resh

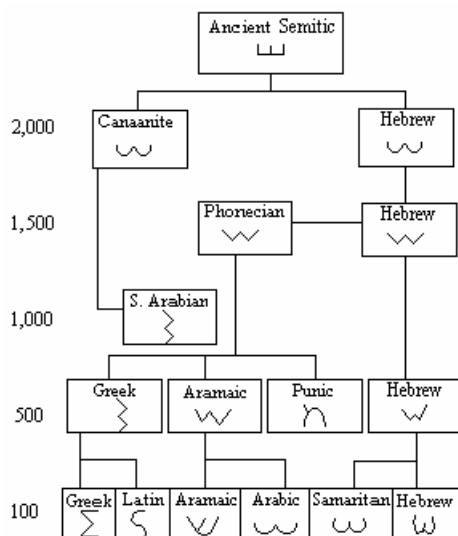
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Canaanite	𐤓𐤅𐤓𐤕𐤓	𐤓			
Hebrew	ר	ררר	ר	ר	
Phoenician	𐤓	𐤓𐤓𐤓	𐤓		
Aramaic	𐤓	𐤓	𐤓𐤓𐤓	𐤓	
Greek		ρρρ	ρρρ	ρ	
S. Arabian		ﺭ			
Punic			𐤓		
Latin					R
Samaritan					𐤓
Arabic					ﺭ



Appendix C – History of the Hebrew Script























𐤀 / Shin

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



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

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 to Strong's. Appendix E will list the Strong's number⁴⁹ followed by the Ancient Hebrew parent root number. The


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

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.
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

Appendix E – Parent Root Dictionary

strong, and the **L** 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 אב **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** אד **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 אה **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** אז **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** 𐤀𐤇𐤃 **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** 𐤀𐤇𐤃𐤃 **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** 𐤀𐤇𐤃𐤃𐤃 **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). The God of the Hebrews was seen as the older ox who is yoked to his people in a covenant relationship.


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**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.

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**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.

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**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 אֶזְרָא AQ ? -- Wild goat

~~~~~  
020 אֶרֶב 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 אֶשׁ 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 אֶתֶר 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.

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

---

**026**   **𐤁𐤅**   **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**   **𐤁𐤅**   **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.

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**029** ㄱㄴ **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 ㄷㄴ **BHh** **inside outside -- Slaughter:** A slaughter by the knife or sword where the inside is opened.

~~~~~

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

~~~~~

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

~~~~~

**034** ㅊㄴ **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

~~~~~

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

~~~~~

**036** תֵּבֵל **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.

~~~~~

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



040 𐤁𐤂𐤇𐤃 **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.



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



042 𐤁𐤂𐤇𐤅 **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.



043 𐤁𐤁 **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.

044 𐤁𐤁 **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 𐤁𐤁 **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 𐤁𐤁 **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 𐤁𐤁 **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 𠄎 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.



051 𠄎 GZ lift the harvest -- Sheer: The sheering and removal of the wool fleece from the sheep. The cutting or sheering of grass. A stump as a tree sheared. The back and forth sweeping action of a sickle cutting grasses.



052 𠄎 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.



056 𠄎 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 ןמל **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.

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**058** ןל **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.

~~~~~

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

~~~~~

**061** םל **GPh** **? -- Close**

~~~~~

064 רל **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.



065 𐤀𐤀 **GSh** ? -- **Grope**



066 𐤀𐤁 **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 𐤀𐤁𐤁 **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 𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤁 **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.



070 𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁 **DD** **two dangles -- 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.



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



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



077 דכ 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 דל 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 𐤎𐤌𐤐 **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.

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**080** 𐤍𐤏𐤐 **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 𐤍𐤏𐤐 **DS** **? -- Myrtle**

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**082** 𐤍𐤏𐤐 **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.

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

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

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

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**086**   **אָרַח**   **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.

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087 **אָרַח** **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**   **אָרַח**   **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 **אָרַח** **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** 𠄎𠄎 **HG** **great burden -- Meditate:** a murmuring or soft speech, for the removal of a burden.

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

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**093** 𠄎𠄎 **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 𠄎𠄎 **HZ** **?** -- **Dream**

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**100** 𠄎𠄎 **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

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** םא **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.



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



**103** עב **HS** **? -- Still**



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



**110** פק **HT** **? -- Break in**



**116** 丫 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 𠂇 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** 𠂇 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 𠂇 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** 𠂇 ZH    ? -- **This:** Something that stands out or is pointed out.

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139 𠂇 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.



140 **𐤆𐤀** **ZHh** ? -- Loose



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



144 **𐤑𐤀** **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.



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



146 **𐤑𐤀** **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** 𐤆𐤁 **ZGh** **harvest experience -- Tremble:** The hard work of the summer harvest brings sweat and exhaustion.

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

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

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152 𐤆𐤁 **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** 𐤆𐤁 **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 **חב** **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** **חג** **HhG** **surround and gather -- Festival:** The participants of a festival would gather together and dance in a circle.

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158 **חד** **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** **חיה** **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 **חז** **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 𐌹𐌹𐌹𐌹 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 𐌹𐌹𐌹𐌹 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 𐌹𐌹𐌹𐌹 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 𐌹𐌹𐌹𐌹 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** מַחֲמֵי **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 חֲמֵי **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** חֲמֵי **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.

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171 חֲמֵי **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 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢 **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.



173 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢 **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.



174 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢 **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.



175 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎢 **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** תח **HhT** ? -- **Terror**

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

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**180** תח **ThD** ? -- **Thorn**

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181 תח **ThH** **basket seen -- Broom:** The fibers of the broom plant were course 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** תח **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 תח **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.



188 𐎒⊗ **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.



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



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



192 𐎗⊗ **ThGh** ? -- **Wander**



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



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




197  **ThSh** ? -- **Pounce**




200  ? -- **Cry**



202  **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.



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.




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



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



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.



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



224 𐤁𐤏𐤃 **KD** ? -- **Jar**



225 𐤁𐤏𐤃 **KH** ? -- **Dark**



228 𐤁𐤏𐤃 **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.



232 𐤁𐤏𐤃 **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 מִצּוּ **KM** ? -- **Desire**

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234 פִּצּוּ **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 כִּפּוּ **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 פִּחוּ **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 חִצּוּ **KQ** ? -- **Caterpillar**

240 𐤀𐤛 **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 𐤀𐤛 **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 𐤀𐤛 **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 𐤀𐤛 **LG ? -- Study**

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

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247 𐤀𐤛 **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.



249 אֵי לז **authority cut -- Turn aside:** A turning away from truth.



250 מֵי לHH **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.



251 עֵי לTh **authority contained -- Veil:** A covering to hide the face. The camouflaging capability of the lizard to hide.



253 שֵׁי לK **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



254 יֵי לL ? -- **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.





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



**258** 𐎎𐎗 **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.



**259** 𐎎𐎗 **LPh ? -- Stick**



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



**264** 𐎎𐎗 **LSh ? -- Knead**

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

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**268** מַדּוּ **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.

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269 מַחּוּ **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.

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

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272 מַחּוּ **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 ☉_{mm} 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 Ψ_{mm} MK **might subdued** -- **Low:** Something brought low in submission, humility or wealth.



276 √_{mm} 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 _{mmm} MM **great chaos** -- **nothing:** Anything that is considered useless or without value. A blemish that causes something to be valueless.



278 √_{mm} 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.

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

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280 מוּמ **MGh** ? -- **Bowels**

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**282** מוּמ **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.

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

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**284** מוּמ **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.



285 𐎛𐎠𐎢𐎡 MSh ? -- Draw out



286 𐎠𐎢𐎡 MT chaos mark -- Death



288 𐎠𐎢𐎡 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 𐎠𐎢𐎡 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 𐎠𐎢𐎡 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.

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293 אֵץ NZ ? -- Sprinkle

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294 נחם 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.

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295 סֵבֶל 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 שֹׁמֵר NK continue the palm -- Beat: A continued beating with the palm plays the drum.

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298 שָׁלַם NL ? -- Complete

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

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

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**301** 𐄎𐄎𐄎 **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.

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

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**303** 𐄎𐄎𐄎𐄎 **NPh** **continual edge -- Region:** The border that encircles an area.

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304 𐄎𐄎𐄎𐄎𐄎 **NTs** **? -- Despise:** A quarrel.

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

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306 אָן **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.

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

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

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**311** אָן **SG** **? -- Increase**

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312 אָן **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.

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

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316 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.

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

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319 𠄎 **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.

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**320** 𐤒𐤍 **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.

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

~~~~~

**322** 𐤒𐤍 **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 𐤍𐤍𐤍 **SS** **great turning -- Turn:** The twisting and turning of a bird in flight or a horse playing.

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324  SGh ? -- Rush


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


~~~~~

327  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.

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

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

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333 לֶעֶד GhG ? -- **Cake**

~~~~~  
334 חֶדֶד 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.

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

~~~~~  
337 חֶזֶד 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 חֶתֶד 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 חֶלֶד 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 𐎎𐎂𐎎𐎎 **GhM** **experience the masses -- People:**
A group who reside with each other where the masses become as one.

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




348  **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  **GhQ** ? -- **Press**



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




351  **GhSh** ? -- **Moth**



352  **GhT** ? -- **Time**



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



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

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**357** פִּי **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.

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359 פֶּזֶז **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.


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

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

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**364**  **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.


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365  **PM** **? -- Fat**

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


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

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**368**  **PGh**  **? -- Viper**

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

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

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372 𐤒⊖ **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.

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**373** 𐤑⊖ **PSh** ? -- **Spread**

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374 𐤑⊖ **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.

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**376** 𐤑⊖ **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.

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



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



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




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




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


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**388**  **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.


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


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

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

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

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394 טסר **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.

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**396** תט **TsT** ? -- **Kindle**

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

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

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

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404 𐌵𐌹𐌺 QHh ? -- **Take:** Merchandise as taken.



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



408 𐌵𐌹𐌺 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 𐌵𐌹𐌺 QM ? -- **Raise:** A rising or standing of anything.




410 𐌵𐌹𐌺 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  **QS** ? -- **Scales:** The scales of a fish.




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




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



416  **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.

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417 𐤒𐤍 **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.

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**420** 𐤒𐤍 **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).

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421 𐤒𐤍 **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.

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**422** 𐤒𐤍 **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 אָן RH man beholds -- See

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

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426 אָר 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 𐤒𐤕 **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 𐤕𐤓 **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.

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431 𐤓𐤓 **RM** **? -- Lift:** Anything that is high or lifted up.

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

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

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

435 פֶּחַח 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.

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436 פֶּחַח 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 פֶּחַח 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 פֶּחַח 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 פֶּחַח 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**   **𐤊𐤍𐤍**   **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**   **𐤊𐤍**   **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**   **𐤍𐤍**   **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**   **𐤊𐤍𐤍**   **ShH**   **?**   **-- Storm:** The roar and devastation of a storm.

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**448**   **𐤍𐤍𐤍**   **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.



**449** **⊗** **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.



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



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



**453** **∩** **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.



**454** **∩** **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.



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



**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.



**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.



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

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

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464 𐤗𐤕    **TBh**    **sign inside -- Longing:** The inside desire to follow after something.

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466 𐤕𐤕 **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 𐤕𐤕    **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 𐤕𐤕 **TZ** **mark a cut -- Cut off**

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

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

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

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478 **𐤛** **TGh** **?** -- **Mock**

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

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481 **𐤛** **TQ** **?** -- **Ledge**



482 ብተ **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.



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

Appendix F – Number Cross References

Strong's Number - Ancient Hebrew Number

0001	002	0084	042	0167	100	0231	134	0334	196
0003	002	0092	048	0168	100	0232	394	0335	005
0006	026	0093	051	0174	100	0233	007	0336	005
0008	026	0095	064	0176	005	0235	144	0337	005
0009	026	0096	056	0178	002	0237	144	0338	005
0010	026	0098	057	0180	034	0238	146	0339	005
0011	026	0099	057	0181	004	0239	146	0340	002
0012	026	0100	057	0182	004	0240	146	0341	002
0013	026	0101	058	0183	005	0241	146	0342	002
0014	027	0102	061	0184	005	0246	151	0343	004
0015	027	0103	064	0185	005	0247	394	0344	005
0016	027	0107	064	0188	005	0251	008	0346	005
0017	027	0108	004	0190	005	0253	008	0349	005
0018	037	0113	080	0191	247	0254	008	0351	005
0019	030	0117	086	0193	012	0255	008	0352	012
0024	002	0119	079	0194	005	0258	158	0353	012
0034	027	0120	079	0196	247	0259	158	0354	012
0035	027	0122	079	0197	255	0260	008	0355	012
0046	042	0124	079	0199	005	0262	159	0360	012
0047	042	0125	079	0199	255	0264	008	0361	012
0055	033	0127	079	0200	247	0268	174	0365	012
0056	034	0132	079	0202	014	0269	008	0366	211
0057	034	0134	080	0205	014	0270	161	0367	211
0058	034	0136	080	0212	366	0272	161	0369	014
0060	034	0142	086	0213	018	0309	174	0370	014
0061	034	0145	086	0214	394	0310	174	0371	014
0068	036	0155	086	0215	020	0312	174	0374	357
0070	036	0156	087	0216	020	0314	174	0375	005
0076	038	0157	090	0217	020	0319	174	0376	021
0079	041	0158	090	0219	020	0322	174	0377	021
0080	041	0159	090	0220	020	0328	009	0380	021
0081	041	0160	090	0225	022	0329	180	0386	476
0082	042	0165	005	0226	022	0330	190	0389	234
0083	042	0166	100	0227	007	0332	196	0396	232

Appendix F – Strong's to Ancient Hebrew

0398	232	0539	278	0637	017	0753	429	0906	026
0400	232	0541	278	0639	017	0759	431	0907	026
0402	232	0542	278	0640	356	0766	432	0908	026
0403	234	0543	278	0641	356	0776	436	0909	026
0404	237	0544	278	0642	356	0779	438	0910	026
0405	237	0545	278	0644	017	0781	439	0922	027
0406	240	0546	278	0645	093	0782	439	0923	031
0408	247	0547	278	0645	357	0784	021	0925	042
0410	012	0548	278	0646	356	0786	021	0926	034
0410	247	0551	278	0648	364	0793	444	0928	034
0411	012	0552	278	0650	371	0794	444	0929	035
0413	012	0553	282	0651	364	0800	021	0930	035
0421	012	0554	282	0652	364	0801	021	0931	036
0422	012	0555	282	0653	364	0803	021	0933	041
0423	012	0556	282	0655	366	0808	021	0934	042
0424	012	0559	284	0656	367	0809	021	0935	027
0427	012	0561	284	0657	367	0810	451	0936	029
0428	012	0562	284	0659	368	0815	452	0937	029
0430	012	0565	284	0660	368	0816	453	0939	029
0432	247	0570	285	0661	017	0817	453	0943	033
0433	012	0571	278	0662	371	0818	453	0944	034
0434	247	0577	291	0665	372	0819	453	0947	037
0436	012	0578	291	0668	372	0820	453	0948	040
0437	012	0579	291	0678	386	0825	457	0950	041
0444	250	0580	014	0679	386	0827	457	0952	240
0451	012	0584	294	0680	386	0830	457	0953	240
0457	247	0585	294	0681	386	0833	460	0954	043
0480	247	0587	014	0686	394	0834	460	0955	043
0481	255	0589	014	0689	019	0835	460	0957	029
0482	255	0590	014	0693	420	0836	460	0958	029
0483	255	0591	014	0695	420	0837	460	0959	029
0485	255	0592	291	0696	420	0838	460	0960	029
0488	255	0594	297	0697	420	0839	460	0961	029
0489	255	0595	014	0698	420	0842	460	0962	029
0490	255	0596	291	0699	420	0853	022	0963	029
0491	255	0597	301	0707	421	0854	022	0981	031
0492	255	0602	305	0708	421	0855	022	0994	027
0509	256	0603	305	0710	421	0857	022	0995	036
0517	013	0604	305	0713	421	0859	022	0996	036
0518	013	0610	319	0717	020	0860	476	0998	036
0519	013	0611	322	0723	020	0862	481	1000	040
0520	013	0612	328	0724	429	0866	476	1002	042
0523	013	0614	325	0727	020	0868	476	1004	044
0525	278	0615	328	0729	425	0872	027	1055	044
0527	101	0616	328	0730	425	0874	240	1057	033
0527	278	0618	321	0731	425	0875	240	1058	033
0528	278	0622	325	0732	426	0877	240	1059	033
0529	278	0624	325	0734	426	0887	043	1065	033
0530	278	0625	325	0736	426	0889	043	1068	033
0533	282	0626	325	0737	426	0890	043	1077	034
0534	284	0627	325	0738	423	0891	043	1086	034
0535	276	0628	325	0748	429	0892	024	1087	034
0536	276	0631	328	0750	429	0897	029	1089	034
0537	276	0632	328	0752	429	0905	026	1091	034

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1094	034	1360	046	1531	056	1725	086	1824	079
1097	034	1361	046	1534	056	1726	086	1825	079
1098	034	1362	046	1536	056	1727	068	1826	079
1101	034	1363	046	1538	056	1728	069	1827	079
1115	034	1364	046	1540	342	1729	069	1843	082
1116	035	1365	046	1543	056	1730	070	1844	082
1119	035	1406	047	1544	056	1731	070	1847	082
1121	036	1407	048	1546	342	1733	070	1848	083
1129	036	1408	048	1549	056	1736	070	1851	085
1140	036	1409	048	1550	056	1738	071	1852	085
1143	036	1413	048	1552	056	1739	071	1854	085
1146	036	1415	048	1556	056	1740	074	1858	086
1158	038	1416	048	1557	056	1741	071	1860	086
1164	038	1417	048	1558	056	1742	071	1863	086
1206	040	1418	048	1561	056	1743	077	1865	086
1207	040	1423	048	1571	057	1745	079	1866	086
1228	041	1428	048	1572	057	1747	079	1876	087
1238	041	1429	048	1573	057	1748	079	1877	087
1248	042	1454	049	1588	058	1750	084	1881	088
1249	042	1455	049	1593	058	1752	086	1887	093
1250	042	1456	049	1594	058	1754	086	1889	093
1252	042	1457	064	1598	058	1755	086	1890	090
1253	042	1458	049	1600	060	1758	077	1891	034
1254	042	1460	049	1610	046	1760	074	1892	034
1257	042	1461	046	1615	064	1762	074	1895	042
1262	042	1462	046	1616	064	1767	071	1897	091
1267	042	1464	048	1620	064	1770	069	1898	091
1274	042	1465	049	1621	064	1771	069	1899	091
1277	042	1466	049	1624	064	1772	071	1900	091
1278	042	1468	051	1625	064	1773	071	1901	091
1279	042	1471	049	1626	064	1777	080	1902	091
1285	042	1472	049	1627	064	1779	080	1903	091
1287	042	1473	342	1628	064	1781	080	1906	092
1305	042	1478	060	1641	064	1785	077	1911	092
1322	043	1479	061	1659	065	1786	087	1915	077
1323	036	1480	061	1660	066	1788	087	1916	079
1324	044	1481	064	1669	068	1790	077	1917	079
1326	044	1482	064	1670	068	1792	077	1918	081
1327	044	1484	064	1671	068	1793	077	1920	083
1341	049	1487	065	1672	069	1794	077	1921	086
1342	049	1488	051	1674	069	1795	077	1925	086
1343	049	1491	051	1675	071	1796	077	1926	086
1344	049	1492	051	1676	071	1800	078	1927	086
1346	049	1494	051	1677	068	1802	078	1929	093
1347	049	1496	051	1679	068	1803	078	1930	093
1348	049	1503	051	1680	068	1805	078	1931	093
1349	049	1512	052	1681	068	1808	078	1931	093
1350	056	1516	049	1686	068	1809	078	1933	093
1351	056	1517	048	1709	069	1817	078	1933	093
1352	056	1518	052	1710	069	1818	079	1935	092
1353	056	1523	056	1711	069	1819	079	1942	093
1354	046	1524	056	1717	070	1820	079	1942	093
1356	046	1525	056	1718	070	1822	079	1943	093
1357	046	1530	056	1724	079	1823	079	1943	093

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1945 093	2029 108	2151 144	2356 240	2534 167
1947 100	2030 108	2154 145	2357 174	2535 167
1948 100	2032 108	2161 145	2363 175	2545 167
1949 101	2034 433	2162 145	2372 161	2552 167
1951 102	2035 433	2177 146	2373 161	2553 167
1952 102	2038 431	2181 146	2374 161	2573 167
1957 095	2040 433	2183 146	2377 161	2580 168
1958 093	2041 433	2184 146	2378 161	2583 168
1959 092	2042 108	2185 146	2380 161	2587 168
1960 092	2046 473	2188 148	2384 161	2588 168
1961 093	2048 474	2189 148	2385 161	2589 168
1962 093	2049 474	2203 149	2397 162	2594 168
1963 005	2050 110	2212 151	2398 163	2595 168
1964 232	2053 116	2213 152	2399 163	2600 168
1966 100	2054 152	2214 394	2400 163	2603 168
1969 102	2056 246	2219 152	2401 163	2620 169
1970 240	2061 134	2223 152	2403 163	2622 169
1971 240	2063 137	2237 152	2416 159	2643 171
1972 100	2070 310	2239 152	2420 158	2644 171
1973 100	2085 135	2243 156	2421 159	2645 171
1974 100	2086 136	2244 156	2422 159	2646 171
1975 249	2087 136	2245 156	2424 159	2653 171
1976 249	2088 137	2247 156	2425 159	2671 172
1977 249	2089 379	2253 156	2426 166	2673 172
1978 253	2090 137	2282 157	2427 166	2676 172
1979 253	2091 134	2283 157	2428 166	2677 172
1980 253	2092 145	2287 157	2430 166	2678 172
1982 253	2094 394	2288 157	2433 168	2686 172
1984 100	2096 394	2297 158	2434 172	2687 172
1986 255	2097 137	2299 158	2435 172	2706 173
1988 100	2098 137	2300 158	2436 173	2707 173
1991 101	2100 134	2302 158	2439 175	2708 173
1992 093	2101 134	2303 158	2440 175	2710 173
1992 101	2102 136	2304 158	2441 165	2711 173
1993 101	2106 137	2325 156	2442 165	2715 174
1995 101	2107 144	2326 156	2443 165	2716 174
1998 101	2108 144	2328 157	2455 166	2734 174
2000 101	2109 146	2329 157	2456 166	2740 174
2003 279	2111 148	2330 158	2457 166	2746 174
2004 093	2113 148	2331 159	2470 166	2750 174
2010 294	2114 394	2333 159	2471 166	2751 174
2013 103	2115 394	2336 162	2474 166	2787 174
2014 355	2116 394	2337 162	2479 166	2788 174
2015 363	2118 140	2339 163	2481 166	2814 175
2016 363	2121 136	2342 166	2483 166	2842 417
2017 363	2123 139	2344 166	2484 166	2844 176
2018 363	2131 151	2345 167	2485 166	2846 176
2019 363	2132 154	2346 167	2486 166	2847 176
2020 386	2134 143	2347 169	2490 166	2849 176
2021 388	2135 143	2348 171	2491 166	2851 176
2022 108	2137 143	2351 172	2524 167	2865 176
2026 421	2141 143	2352 240	2525 167	2866 176
2027 421	2149 144	2353 174	2527 167	2889 196
2028 421	2150 144	2355 174	2529 167	2890 196

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2891	196	3010	046	3211	246	3314	368	3445	448
2892	196	3013	091	3212	253	3318	379	3447	449
2893	196	3014	091	3213	254	3320	376	3451	453
2894	181	3015	091	3214	254	3322	377	3452	453
2895	178	3016	064	3215	254	3323	394	3453	461
2896	178	3018	060	3216	258	3326	390	3455	453
2898	178	3019	060	3217	259	3329	379	3456	453
2901	181	3021	060	3218	239	3331	390	3462	454
2902	184	3022	060	3220	211	3332	393	3463	454
2903	193	3023	060	3222	211	3333	393	3465	454
2904	188	3024	060	3225	278	3334	394	3467	456
2905	196	3025	064	3227	278	3335	394	3468	456
2907	197	3027	202	3231	278	3336	394	3471	457
2909	184	3032	202	3233	278	3338	394	3474	460
2910	184	3033	070	3235	284	3341	396	3476	460
2911	184	3034	202	3237	285	3342	398	3477	460
2915	184	3039	070	3238	291	3344	400	3483	460
2916	185	3045	082	3240	294	3349	401	3486	461
2918	196	3049	082	3242	305	3350	400	3489	466
2919	188	3051	090	3243	305	3351	409	3490	475
2921	188	3053	090	3245	312	3352	417	3491	460
2922	188	3093	108	3246	312	3353	417	3498	460
2924	188	3095	255	3247	312	3357	416	3499	460
2925	188	3104	034	3248	312	3363	412	3502	482
2926	188	3105	034	3249	328	3364	414	3504	482
2930	189	3117	211	3250	328	3365	416	3508	482
2931	189	3119	211	3251	393	3366	416	3510	222
2932	189	3121	212	3254	325	3368	416	3511	222
2933	189	3123	212	3256	328	3369	417	3512	225
2935	190	3126	305	3257	214	3372	218	3518	222
2937	192	3127	305	3259	334	3373	218	3537	224
2945	193	3138	218	3261	214	3374	218	3539	224
2952	193	3148	482	3264	350	3381	422	3541	093
2961	196	3154	148	3267	337	3384	218	3541	225
2968	002	3161	158	3271	339	3387	437	3543	225
2969	005	3162	158	3276	342	3391	426	3544	225
2973	247	3173	158	3277	342	3394	426	3545	225
2974	012	3175	166	3280	342	3399	427	3547	234
2975	218	3176	166	3282	344	3401	420	3548	234
2976	021	3179	167	3283	344	3407	421	3550	234
2978	022	3182	171	3284	344	3409	429	3554	225
2980	200	3186	174	3286	347	3411	429	3555	225
2981	034	3187	169	3287	347	3415	421	3556	222
2986	034	3188	169	3288	347	3417	437	3557	232
2988	034	3190	178	3289	348	3418	437	3559	234
2990	034	3196	212	3293	350	3419	437	3561	234
2992	035	3197	202	3295	350	3420	437	3563	235
2993	035	3198	228	3302	357	3422	437	3564	240
2994	035	3201	232	3303	357	3423	439	3581	228
3001	043	3205	246	3304	357	3424	439	3587	225
3002	043	3206	246	3306	360	3425	439	3588	225
3004	043	3207	246	3307	360	3426	021	3589	224
3006	043	3208	246	3308	357	3427	442	3590	224
3009	046	3209	246	3313	368	3444	456	3591	224

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3595	240	3807	242	3971	277	4072	074	4157	349
3596	232	3808	247	3972	277	4078	071	4159	357
3599	235	3811	247	3973	279	4079	080	4160	282
3600	240	3813	251	3974	020	4082	080	4161	379
3602	093	3814	251	3975	020	4085	077	4163	379
3602	225	3816	255	3976	146	4090	080	4164	393
3605	232	3820	244	3978	232	4093	082	4165	393
3607	232	3823	244	3979	232	4098	087	4166	393
3608	232	3824	244	3980	232	4100	269	4167	283
3610	232	3826	244	3981	282	4102	269	4168	400
3615	232	3827	244	3982	284	4103	101	4169	400
3616	232	3833	244	3985	278	4106	284	4170	417
3617	232	3834	244	3986	278	4107	276	4171	284
3618	232	3849	245	3987	278	4108	253	4172	218
3623	232	3851	244	3988	279	4109	253	4173	421
3627	232	3852	244	3989	017	4110	100	4174	422
3628	232	3854	245	3990	364	4112	255	4175	218
3629	232	3856	247	3991	364	4113	284	4177	218
3631	232	3859	255	3992	284	4114	363	4178	427
3632	232	3862	408	3993	420	4115	363	4180	439
3634	232	3863	247	3994	438	4116	284	4181	439
3642	233	3867	247	3996	027	4117	284	4184	285
3644	234	3868	249	3997	027	4118	284	4185	285
3651	234	3869	249	3998	033	4119	284	4186	442
3653	234	3871	250	3999	034	4120	284	4190	456
3654	234	3874	251	4000	036	4123	474	4191	286
3655	234	3875	251	4001	037	4126	027	4192	286
3657	234	3880	247	4002	038	4127	267	4194	286
3661	234	3883	254	4003	041	4128	268	4195	482
3674	234	3884	254	4008	031	4129	082	4198	271
3676	235	3885	256	4011	036	4130	082	4200	271
3677	235	3886	258	4016	043	4131	273	4201	139
3678	235	3887	260	4032	064	4132	273	4202	146
3680	235	3888	264	4033	064	4133	273	4204	394
3681	235	3891	249	4034	064	4134	275	4205	394
3682	235	3892	250	4035	064	4135	276	4206	140
3699	235	3893	250	4039	056	4136	276	4209	145
3704	235	3895	250	4041	057	4138	246	4214	152
3709	237	3897	250	4042	058	4139	276	4215	152
3710	237	3909	251	4043	058	4141	310	4220	272
3711	237	3910	251	4044	058	4142	310	4221	272
3712	237	3911	251	4050	064	4142	310	4222	272
3721	237	3914	247	4055	268	4143	312	4224	156
3733	240	3915	254	4058	268	4144	312	4229	272
3734	240	3917	254	4059	268	4145	312	4230	157
3738	240	3918	264	4060	268	4146	312	4231	161
3739	240	3924	254	4062	134	4147	328	4234	166
3740	240	3930	258	4063	268	4148	328	4236	161
3741	240	3944	260	4064	071	4150	334	4237	161
3746	240	3945	260	4065	074	4151	334	4239	272
3753	240	3952	250	4066	080	4152	334	4241	159
3769	240	3966	004	4067	080	4154	334	4242	174
3780	235	3967	269	4069	082	4155	347	4245	166
3795	242	3970	005	4071	086	4156	348	4246	166

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4247	166	4395	298	4561	328	4693	394	4828	421
4251	166	4396	298	4562	328	4694	394	4828	434
4260	167	4397	253	4568	332	4698	386	4829	434
4264	168	4399	253	4578	280	4699	386	4830	434
4268	169	4400	253	4579	280	4700	386	4832	435
4275	172	4402	298	4580	333	4702	390	4835	436
4276	172	4405	284	4581	337	4707	391	4843	284
4279	174	4407	298	4583	344	4711	282	4844	284
4280	174	4411	256	4585	344	4712	394	4845	284
4283	174	4412	256	4588	347	4716	283	4846	284
4288	176	4425	284	4589	350	4721	408	4855	307
4289	176	4426	260	4593	339	4723	401	4857	457
4291	273	4448	284	4594	339	4724	401	4858	301
4292	181	4461	268	4596	335	4725	409	4859	307
4294	273	4463	286	4598	342	4726	240	4859	307
4295	273	4470	284	4599	344	4727	404	4860	307
4296	273	4472	284	4605	342	4728	404	4860	307
4297	273	4478	269	4607	342	4731	408	4862	452
4298	273	4480	278	4608	342	4735	410	4863	460
4299	181	4482	278	4609	342	4736	410	4864	301
4300	188	4487	278	4611	342	4743	283	4870	443
4307	196	4488	278	4616	344	4744	416	4871	285
4310	269	4489	278	4617	344	4745	416	4874	307
4315	178	4490	278	4618	344	4746	416	4875	445
4323	232	4492	306	4624	349	4747	416	4876	445
4325	269	4493	290	4626	350	4748	417	4878	442
4327	278	4494	294	4629	350	4749	417	4879	443
4328	312	4496	294	4630	350	4750	417	4880	449
4329	319	4497	300	4631	350	4751	284	4881	319
4330	282	4498	301	4636	350	4752	284	4882	455
4334	460	4499	301	4639	345	4753	284	4884	328
4339	460	4500	306	4647	360	4754	284	4885	323
4340	460	4501	306	4650	370	4758	423	4889	448
4341	222	4503	294	4652	364	4759	423	4892	448
4348	225	4507	278	4660	370	4760	423	4895	304
4349	234	4512	298	4661	370	4761	439	4897	285
4350	234	4517	302	4671	282	4763	439	4906	319
4351	240	4518	305	4672	282	4766	420	4923	453
4355	275	4521	278	4673	376	4767	420	4932	454
4356	232	4522	279	4674	376	4768	420	4933	455
4357	232	4523	279	4675	376	4784	284	4935	456
4358	232	4524	310	4679	378	4786	284	4942	457
4359	232	4527	312	4680	282	4787	284	4943	459
4360	232	4529	279	4682	282	4788	422	4944	459
4361	232	4530	279	4683	304	4791	431	4945	459
4369	234	4531	301	4684	144	4793	436	4951	328
4371	235	4533	313	4685	378	4794	436	4952	460
4372	235	4534	319	4686	378	4805	284	4959	285
4374	235	4539	319	4687	379	4806	284	4960	462
4380	240	4540	319	4688	386	4808	420	4962	286
4390	298	4546	320	4689	393	4814	284	4963	036
4392	298	4547	320	4690	393	4815	284	4970	286
4393	298	4549	279	4691	393	4816	429	4974	475
4394	298	4554	325	4692	394	4820	431	4975	476

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4984	301	5133	301	5433	310	5637	328	5810	337
4994	291	5134	305	5435	310	5638	330	5842	339
4995	291	5136	307	5437	310	5645	332	5844	339
4997	290	5137	293	5438	310	5646	332	5856	335
4998	291	5148	294	5439	310	5672	332	5860	339
4999	291	5168	014	5465	312	5692	333	5861	339
5000	291	5186	295	5469	328	5703	334	5868	343
5001	299	5204	291	5470	328	5704	334	5869	344
5002	299	5205	290	5472	311	5706	334	5879	344
5006	304	5206	290	5473	311	5707	334	5888	347
5007	304	5207	294	5475	312	5708	334	5889	347
5008	305	5209	300	5478	316	5710	334	5890	347
5009	305	5211	301	5479	317	5712	334	5892	350
5010	306	5214	306	5480	319	5713	334	5895	350
5012	288	5215	306	5483	323	5715	334	5920	342
5014	288	5216	306	5484	323	5716	334	5921	342
5016	288	5217	297	5486	325	5718	334	5923	342
5030	288	5218	297	5488	325	5719	334	5927	342
5031	288	5219	297	5490	325	5743	332	5929	342
5050	289	5221	297	5492	325	5746	333	5930	342
5051	289	5222	297	5493	328	5749	334	5932	342
5054	289	5223	297	5494	328	5750	334	5934	342
5058	289	5238	297	5496	330	5753	335	5940	342
5067	290	5239	298	5497	330	5754	335	5942	342
5074	290	5240	029	5500	316	5756	337	5944	342
5076	290	5251	301	5501	316	5763	342	5945	342
5077	290	5254	301	5509	311	5764	342	5948	342
5078	290	5255	301	5518	328	5765	342	5949	342
5079	290	5263	307	5519	319	5766	342	5950	342
5091	291	5264	301	5520	319	5767	342	5953	342
5092	291	5299	303	5521	319	5768	342	5955	342
5093	291	5316	303	5522	319	5770	344	5971	343
5101	305	5317	303	5526	319	5771	344	5973	343
5102	306	5323	301	5536	320	5772	344	5978	343
5104	306	5327	304	5537	320	5773	344	5980	343
5105	306	5352	305	5541	320	5774	347	6004	343
5106	291	5355	305	5542	320	5775	347	6030	344
5107	288	5356	305	5544	320	5779	348	6031	344
5108	288	5357	305	5549	320	5781	349	6035	344
5110	290	5377	307	5550	320	5782	350	6037	344
5112	290	5378	307	5551	320	5783	350	6038	344
5115	291	5379	307	5552	320	5785	350	6039	344
5116	291	5382	307	5561	453	5786	350	6040	344
5117	294	5383	307	5572	322	5787	350	6041	344
5118	294	5384	307	5577	322	5788	350	6045	344
5120	295	5385	307	5580	323	5789	175	6049	344
5123	299	5386	307	5584	324	5790	175	6051	344
5124	299	5388	307	5584	445	5791	352	6053	344
5125	300	5405	307	5592	325	5792	352	6071	345
5127	301	5406	307	5595	325	5794	337	6072	345
5128	302	5429	313	5605	325	5795	337	6073	347
5130	303	5430	322	5620	328	5797	337	6079	347
5131	303	5431	322	5627	328	5807	337	6086	348
5132	301	5432	313	5630	328	5808	337	6095	348

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6096	348	6366	357	6654	378	6749	386	6961	401
6097	348	6368	360	6658	378	6750	386	6962	405
6098	348	6371	365	6660	378	6751	386	6963	408
6125	349	6374	357	6668	134	6752	386	6965	409
6145	350	6375	371	6669	134	6757	386	6967	409
6168	350	6378	363	6670	144	6767	386	6968	409
6169	350	6379	363	6671	394	6770	387	6969	410
6172	350	6381	364	6672	394	6771	387	6971	413
6176	350	6382	364	6673	379	6772	387	6972	414
6181	350	6383	364	6674	379	6773	387	6973	414
6185	350	6395	364	6675	379	6774	387	6974	414
6199	350	6414	364	6677	394	6777	387	6975	414
6209	350	6415	364	6679	378	6782	387	6977	414
6211	093	6416	364	6680	379	6791	388	6978	401
6211	351	6417	364	6681	382	6792	388	6979	240
6213	345	6419	364	6682	382	6793	388	6980	240
6244	351	6434	366	6683	386	6796	388	6982	240
6256	352	6435	366	6684	387	6803	388	6983	417
6258	352	6437	366	6685	387	6808	390	6985	405
6261	352	6438	366	6687	149	6816	390	6990	405
6284	357	6440	366	6688	149	6822	391	7006	401
6285	093	6443	366	6692	392	6823	391	7009	409
6285	357	6446	367	6693	393	6824	391	7012	409
6286	372	6451	367	6694	393	6826	391	7013	410
6287	372	6461	367	6695	393	6828	391	7015	410
6288	372	6463	368	6696	394	6830	391	7019	414
6289	372	6475	370	6697	394	6836	391	7020	414
6291	355	6499	372	6699	394	6844	391	7021	401
6299	356	6500	372	6702	396	6850	391	7022	408
6302	356	6501	372	6703	382	6851	391	7023	240
6304	356	6509	372	6704	382	6862	394	7031	408
6306	356	6510	372	6705	382	6864	394	7033	408
6310	357	6512	372	6706	382	6869	394	7034	408
6311	357	6517	372	6707	382	6872	394	7035	408
6313	355	6529	372	6708	382	6875	394	7036	408
6314	355	6565	372	6710	382	6887	394	7039	408
6315	360	6580	373	6716	379	6892	401	7043	408
6320	363	6581	373	6718	378	6893	401	7044	408
6321	364	6595	374	6719	378	6894	398	7045	408
6323	366	6596	374	6720	378	6895	398	7052	408
6327	370	6601	374	6723	382	6896	398	7054	409
6328	371	6612	374	6724	379	6897	398	7064	410
6329	371	6615	374	6725	379	6898	398	7065	410
6330	371	6626	374	6728	379	6915	400	7067	410
6331	372	6627	379	6731	392	6916	400	7068	410
6333	372	6629	379	6733	392	6936	400	7069	410
6335	373	6631	379	6734	392	6949	401	7070	410
6337	359	6632	376	6735	394	6950	408	7072	410
6338	359	6633	376	6736	394	6951	408	7075	410
6339	359	6635	376	6737	394	6952	408	7077	410
6341	360	6638	376	6738	386	6953	408	7082	414
6346	360	6639	376	6740	386	6957	401	7083	235
6351	360	6643	376	6742	386	6958	401	7085	412
6365	356	6646	376	6748	386	6960	401	7087	413

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7093	414	7228	420	7388	438	7533	436	7705	444
7096	414	7230	420	7389	439	7541	437	7706	444
7097	414	7231	420	7390	429	7545	426	7709	312
7098	414	7232	420	7391	429	7550	437	7716	379
7099	414	7233	420	7401	429	7556	437	7717	312
7101	414	7235	420	7411	431	7558	439	7720	328
7112	414	7237	420	7413	431	7567	439	7721	313
7117	414	7239	420	7415	431	7568	439	7722	445
7119	416	7241	420	7416	431	7578	427	7723	445
7120	416	7286	422	7419	431	7579	457	7725	442
7121	416	7287	422	7423	431	7580	443	7726	442
7122	416	7289	422	7426	431	7581	443	7728	442
7124	416	7292	420	7427	431	7582	445	7729	442
7125	416	7293	420	7434	437	7583	445	7734	311
7135	416	7295	420	7435	437	7584	445	7735	311
7136	416	7296	420	7436	437	7585	452	7736	444
7137	416	7297	423	7438	432	7588	445	7737	445
7147	416	7298	427	7439	432	7589	449	7738	445
7148	416	7300	422	7440	432	7590	449	7742	448
7150	416	7301	423	7442	432	7591	445	7743	448
7151	416	7302	423	7443	432	7592	452	7745	448
7176	416	7304	426	7444	432	7596	452	7750	317
7179	417	7305	426	7445	432	7599	454	7751	449
7180	417	7306	426	7447	433	7600	454	7752	449
7184	235	7307	426	7450	433	7601	455	7753	319
7185	417	7309	426	7451	421	7602	457	7754	319
7186	417	7310	423	7452	434	7603	460	7757	452
7190	417	7311	431	7453	434	7604	460	7758	452
7193	411	7312	431	7454	434	7605	460	7760	321
7197	417	7315	431	7455	421	7607	460	7762	453
7198	417	7317	431	7462	434	7608	460	7768	456
7199	417	7318	431	7463	434	7611	460	7769	456
7200	423	7321	421	7464	434	7612	445	7771	456
7201	423	7322	435	7465	421	7613	313	7772	456
7202	423	7323	436	7468	434	7616	442	7773	456
7203	423	7324	437	7469	434	7617	442	7775	456
7207	423	7325	438	7471	434	7618	442	7779	457
7209	423	7326	439	7473	434	7622	442	7783	459
7210	423	7329	425	7474	434	7628	442	7784	459
7212	423	7330	425	7475	434	7632	442	7785	459
7213	431	7332	425	7489	434	7633	442	7786	328
7214	431	7333	425	7495	435	7675	442	7787	328
7215	431	7334	425	7496	435	7679	311	7788	460
7217	439	7347	426	7497	435	7683	443	7789	460
7218	439	7371	426	7499	435	7684	443	7790	460
7219	431	7374	427	7500	435	7685	311	7791	460
7219	439	7377	423	7503	435	7686	443	7794	460
7221	439	7378	420	7504	435	7689	311	7795	328
7222	439	7379	420	7510	435	7699	444	7795	460
7223	439	7381	426	7517	435	7700	444	7797	323
7224	439	7383	435	7518	436	7701	444	7807	448
7225	439	7385	437	7519	436	7702	312	7811	316
7226	439	7386	437	7521	436	7703	444	7812	448
7227	420	7387	437	7522	436	7704	312	7813	316

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7816	448	8033	453	8326	460	8428	467	8538	475
7817	448	8034	453	8336	461	8431	166	8539	475
7822	448	8047	453	8337	461	8432	473	8541	475
7825	448	8064	453	8338	461	8433	228	8543	276
7845	448	8074	453	8341	461	8435	246	8544	278
7846	317	8076	453	8342	461	8437	254	8545	284
7847	317	8077	453	8345	461	8438	258	8546	286
7848	449	8078	453	8346	461	8442	478	8548	268
7850	449	8079	453	8354	462	8443	347	8549	475
7862	445	8127	454	8356	462	8444	379	8552	475
7863	313	8130	322	8357	462	8446	482	8557	279
7867	310	8132	454	8358	462	8447	482	8558	284
7869	310	8135	322	8359	462	8448	482	8560	284
7870	442	8136	454	8360	462	8449	482	8561	284
7871	442	8138	454	8371	462	8451	218	8563	284
7872	310	8141	454	8372	467	8452	482	8564	284
7873	311	8142	454	8373	464	8453	442	8565	476
7874	312	8144	454	8374	464	8455	470	8566	476
7875	312	8145	454	8375	464	8456	469	8567	476
7876	445	8146	322	8376	467	8457	146	8568	476
7878	316	8147	454	8377	467	8462	166	8569	291
7879	316	8148	454	8378	005	8463	166	8570	288
7880	316	8150	454	8379	467	8466	168	8571	297
7881	316	8153	454	8380	475	8467	168	8572	299
7882	448	8154	455	8381	012	8469	168	8573	303
7885	449	8155	455	8382	475	8473	174	8574	306
7890	454	8159	456	8383	014	8474	174	8577	476
7891	460	8173	456	8384	476	8478	470	8582	478
7892	460	8191	456	8385	291	8481	470	8584	334
7893	461	8192	457	8386	291	8482	470	8585	342
7896	462	8193	325	8388	482	8484	473	8586	342
7897	462	8194	457	8389	482	8486	278	8589	344
7898	462	8205	457	8392	027	8492	439	8591	478
7899	319	8207	457	8393	027	8495	483	8593	350
7900	319	8222	325	8394	036	8496	473	8595	478
7904	451	8242	327	8395	037	8497	473	8596	479
7905	319	8248	459	8397	034	8499	234	8597	372
7907	319	8249	459	8398	034	8500	473	8600	370
7918	451	8250	459	8399	034	8501	473	8601	017
7944	452	8264	459	8400	034	8502	232	8605	364
7945	452	8268	459	8401	036	8503	232	8608	479
7951	452	8269	328	8403	036	8504	232	8611	479
7952	452	8270	460	8409	064	8510	474	8615	401
7953	452	8280	328	8410	086	8511	474	8617	409
7956	452	8281	460	8414	467	8513	247	8618	409
7957	244	8282	328	8415	101	8514	244	8622	413
7958	320	8284	460	8416	100	8518	474	8635	420
7959	452	8285	460	8417	100	8519	256	8636	420
7961	452	8293	460	8418	253	8522	474	8641	431
7962	452	8302	460	8419	363	8524	474	8642	431
7987	452	8306	460	8420	467	8529	258	8643	421
7988	452	8307	460	8424	046	8534	474	8644	435
7997	452	8323	328	8426	202	8535	475	8645	425
7998	452	8324	460	8427	467	8537	475	8649	431

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8650	432
8655	435
8658	439
8663	445
8666	442
8667	321
8668	456
8669	459
8670	460
8671	456
8672	456
8673	456

Ancient Hebrew Number - Strong's Number

002 0001	012 0355	020 0220	027 3996	034 2981
002 0003	012 0360	020 0717	027 3997	034 2986
002 0024	012 0361	020 0723	027 4126	034 2988
002 0178	012 0365	020 0727	027 8392	034 2990
002 0340	012 0410	020 3974	027 8393	034 3104
002 0341	012 0411	020 3975	029 0897	034 3105
002 0342	012 0413	021 0376	029 0936	034 3999
002 2968	012 0421	021 0377	029 0937	034 8397
004 0108	012 0422	021 0380	029 0939	034 8398
004 0181	012 0423	021 0784	029 0957	034 8399
004 0182	012 0424	021 0786	029 0958	034 8400
004 0343	012 0427	021 0800	029 0959	035 0929
004 3966	012 0428	021 0801	029 0960	035 0930
005 0165	012 0430	021 0803	029 0961	035 1116
005 0176	012 0433	021 0808	029 0962	035 1119
005 0183	012 0436	021 0809	029 0963	035 2992
005 0184	012 0437	021 2976	029 5240	035 2993
005 0185	012 0451	021 3426	030 0019	035 2994
005 0188	012 2974	022 0225	031 0923	036 0068
005 0190	012 8381	022 0226	031 0981	036 0070
005 0194	013 0517	022 0853	031 4008	036 0931
005 0199	013 0518	022 0854	033 0055	036 0995
005 0335	013 0519	022 0855	033 0943	036 0996
005 0336	013 0520	022 0857	033 1057	036 0998
005 0337	013 0523	022 0859	033 1058	036 1121
005 0338	014 0202	022 2978	033 1059	036 1129
005 0339	014 0205	024 0892	033 1065	036 1140
005 0344	014 0369	026 0006	033 1068	036 1143
005 0346	014 0370	026 0008	033 3998	036 1146
005 0349	014 0371	026 0009	034 0056	036 1323
005 0351	014 0580	026 0010	034 0057	036 4000
005 0375	014 0587	026 0011	034 0058	036 4011
005 1963	014 0589	026 0012	034 0060	036 4963
005 2969	014 0590	026 0013	034 0061	036 8394
005 3970	014 0591	026 0905	034 0180	036 8401
005 8378	014 0595	026 0906	034 0926	036 8403
007 0227	014 5168	026 0907	034 0928	037 0018
007 0233	014 8383	026 0908	034 0944	037 0947
008 0251	017 0637	026 0909	034 1077	037 4001
008 0253	017 0639	026 0910	034 1086	037 8395
008 0254	017 0644	027 0014	034 1087	038 0076
008 0255	017 0661	027 0015	034 1089	038 1158
008 0260	017 3989	027 0016	034 1091	038 1164
008 0264	017 8601	027 0017	034 1094	038 4002
008 0269	018 0213	027 0034	034 1097	040 0948
009 0328	019 0689	027 0035	034 1098	040 1000
012 0193	020 0215	027 0872	034 1101	040 1206
012 0352	020 0216	027 0922	034 1115	040 1207
012 0353	020 0217	027 0935	034 1891	041 0079
012 0354	020 0219	027 0994	034 1892	041 0080

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041 0081	046 1363	056 1351	064 1615	071 1772
041 0933	046 1364	056 1352	064 1616	071 1773
041 0950	046 1365	056 1353	064 1620	071 4064
041 1228	046 1461	056 1523	064 1621	071 4078
041 1238	046 1462	056 1524	064 1624	074 1740
041 4003	046 1610	056 1525	064 1625	074 1760
042 0046	046 3009	056 1530	064 1626	074 1762
042 0047	046 3010	056 1531	064 1627	074 4065
042 0082	046 8424	056 1534	064 1628	074 4072
042 0083	047 1406	056 1536	064 1641	077 1743
042 0084	048 0092	056 1538	064 3016	077 1758
042 0925	048 1407	056 1543	064 3025	077 1785
042 0934	048 1408	056 1544	064 4032	077 1790
042 1002	048 1409	056 1549	064 4033	077 1792
042 1248	048 1413	056 1550	064 4034	077 1793
042 1249	048 1415	056 1552	064 4035	077 1794
042 1250	048 1416	056 1556	064 4050	077 1795
042 1252	048 1417	056 1557	064 8409	077 1796
042 1253	048 1418	056 1558	065 1487	077 1915
042 1254	048 1423	056 1561	065 1659	077 4085
042 1257	048 1428	056 4039	066 1660	078 1800
042 1262	048 1429	057 0098	068 1669	078 1802
042 1267	048 1464	057 0099	068 1670	078 1803
042 1274	048 1517	057 0100	068 1671	078 1805
042 1277	049 1341	057 1571	068 1677	078 1808
042 1278	049 1342	057 1572	068 1679	078 1809
042 1279	049 1343	057 1573	068 1680	078 1817
042 1285	049 1344	057 4041	068 1681	079 0119
042 1287	049 1346	058 0101	068 1686	079 0120
042 1305	049 1347	058 1588	068 1727	079 0122
042 1895	049 1348	058 1593	069 1672	079 0124
043 0887	049 1349	058 1594	069 1674	079 0125
043 0889	049 1454	058 1598	069 1709	079 0127
043 0890	049 1455	058 4042	069 1710	079 0132
043 0891	049 1456	058 4043	069 1711	079 1724
043 0954	049 1458	058 4044	069 1728	079 1745
043 0955	049 1460	060 1478	069 1729	079 1747
043 1322	049 1465	060 1600	069 1770	079 1748
043 3001	049 1466	060 3018	069 1771	079 1818
043 3002	049 1471	060 3019	070 1717	079 1819
043 3004	049 1472	060 3021	070 1718	079 1820
043 3006	049 1516	060 3022	070 1730	079 1822
043 4016	051 0093	060 3023	070 1731	079 1823
044 1004	051 1468	060 3024	070 1733	079 1824
044 1055	051 1488	061 0102	070 1736	079 1825
044 1324	051 1491	061 1479	070 3033	079 1826
044 1326	051 1492	061 1480	070 3039	079 1827
044 1327	051 1494	064 0095	071 1675	079 1916
044 1354	051 1496	064 0103	071 1676	079 1917
046 1356	051 1503	064 0107	071 1738	080 0113
046 1357	052 1512	064 1457	071 1739	080 0134
046 1360	052 1518	064 1481	071 1741	080 0136
046 1361	056 0096	064 1482	071 1742	080 1777
046 1362	056 1350	064 1484	071 1767	080 1779

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080 1781	090 3051	100 8416	144 2108	157 2287
080 4066	090 3053	100 8417	144 2149	157 2288
080 4067	091 1897	101 0527	144 2150	157 2328
080 4079	091 1898	101 1949	144 2151	157 2329
080 4082	091 1899	101 1991	144 4684	157 4230
080 4090	091 1900	101 1992	144 6670	158 0258
081 1918	091 1901	101 1993	145 2092	158 0259
082 1843	091 1902	101 1995	145 2154	158 2297
082 1844	091 1903	101 1998	145 2161	158 2299
082 1847	091 3013	101 2000	145 2162	158 2300
082 3045	091 3014	101 4103	145 4209	158 2302
082 3049	091 3015	101 8415	146 0238	158 2303
082 4069	092 1906	102 1951	146 0239	158 2304
082 4093	092 1911	102 1952	146 0240	158 2330
082 4129	092 1935	102 1969	146 0241	158 2420
082 4130	092 1959	103 2013	146 2109	158 3161
083 1848	092 1960	108 2022	146 2177	158 3162
083 1920	093 0645	108 2029	146 2181	158 3173
084 1750	093 1887	108 2030	146 2183	159 0262
085 1851	093 1889	108 2032	146 2184	159 2331
085 1852	093 1929	108 2042	146 2185	159 2333
085 1854	093 1930	108 3093	146 3976	159 2416
086 0117	093 1931	110 2050	146 4202	159 2421
086 0142	093 1931	116 2053	146 8457	159 2422
086 0145	093 1933	134 0231	148 2111	159 2424
086 0155	093 1933	134 2061	148 2113	159 2425
086 1725	093 1942	134 2091	148 2188	159 4241
086 1726	093 1942	134 2100	148 2189	161 0270
086 1752	093 1943	134 2101	148 3154	161 0272
086 1754	093 1943	134 4062	149 2203	161 2372
086 1755	093 1945	134 6668	149 6687	161 2373
086 1858	093 1958	134 6669	149 6688	161 2374
086 1860	093 1961	135 2085	151 0246	161 2377
086 1863	093 1962	136 2086	151 2131	161 2378
086 1865	093 1992	136 2087	151 2212	161 2380
086 1866	093 2004	136 2102	152 2054	161 2384
086 1921	093 3541	136 2121	152 2213	161 2385
086 1925	093 3602	137 2063	152 2219	161 4231
086 1926	093 6211	137 2088	152 2223	161 4236
086 1927	093 6285	137 2090	152 2237	161 4237
086 4071	095 1957	137 2097	152 2239	162 2336
086 8410	100 0166	137 2098	152 4214	162 2337
087 0156	100 0167	137 2106	152 4215	162 2397
087 1786	100 0168	139 2123	154 2132	163 2339
087 1788	100 0174	139 4201	156 2243	163 2398
087 1876	100 1947	140 2118	156 2244	163 2399
087 1877	100 1948	140 4206	156 2245	163 2400
087 4098	100 1966	143 2134	156 2247	163 2401
088 1881	100 1972	143 2135	156 2253	163 2403
090 0157	100 1973	143 2137	156 2325	165 2441
090 0158	100 1974	143 2141	156 2326	165 2442
090 0159	100 1984	144 0235	156 4224	165 2443
090 0160	100 1988	144 0237	157 2282	166 2342
090 1890	100 4110	144 2107	157 2283	166 2344

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166 2426	168 8467	174 4279	196 0332	225 3554
166 2427	168 8469	174 4280	196 0334	225 3555
166 2428	169 2347	174 4283	196 2889	225 3587
166 2430	169 2620	174 8473	196 2890	225 3588
166 2455	169 2622	174 8474	196 2891	225 3602
166 2456	169 3187	175 2363	196 2892	225 4348
166 2457	169 3188	175 2439	196 2893	228 3198
166 2470	169 4268	175 2440	196 2905	228 3581
166 2471	171 2348	175 2814	196 2918	228 8433
166 2474	171 2643	175 5789	196 2961	232 0396
166 2479	171 2644	175 5790	196 4307	232 0398
166 2481	171 2645	176 2844	197 2907	232 0400
166 2483	171 2646	176 2846	200 2980	232 0402
166 2484	171 2653	176 2847	202 3027	232 1964
166 2485	171 3182	176 2849	202 3032	232 3201
166 2486	172 2351	176 2851	202 3034	232 3557
166 2490	172 2434	176 2865	202 3197	232 3596
166 2491	172 2435	176 2866	202 8426	232 3605
166 3175	172 2671	176 4288	211 0366	232 3607
166 3176	172 2673	176 4289	211 0367	232 3608
166 4234	172 2676	178 2895	211 3117	232 3610
166 4245	172 2677	178 2896	211 3119	232 3615
166 4246	172 2678	178 2898	211 3220	232 3616
166 4247	172 2686	178 3190	211 3222	232 3617
166 4251	172 2687	178 4315	212 3121	232 3618
166 8431	172 4275	180 0329	212 3123	232 3623
166 8462	172 4276	181 2894	212 3196	232 3627
166 8463	173 2436	181 2901	214 3257	232 3628
167 2345	173 2706	181 4292	214 3261	232 3629
167 2346	173 2707	181 4299	218 2975	232 3631
167 2524	173 2708	184 2902	218 3138	232 3632
167 2525	173 2710	184 2909	218 3372	232 3634
167 2527	173 2711	184 2910	218 3373	232 3978
167 2529	174 0268	184 2911	218 3374	232 3979
167 2534	174 0309	184 2915	218 3384	232 3980
167 2535	174 0310	185 2916	218 4172	232 4323
167 2545	174 0312	188 2904	218 4175	232 4356
167 2552	174 0314	188 2919	218 4177	232 4357
167 2553	174 0319	188 2921	218 8451	232 4358
167 2573	174 0322	188 2922	222 3510	232 4359
167 3179	174 2353	188 2924	222 3511	232 4360
167 4260	174 2355	188 2925	222 3518	232 4361
168 2433	174 2357	188 2926	222 3556	232 8502
168 2580	174 2715	188 4300	222 4341	232 8503
168 2583	174 2716	189 2930	224 3537	232 8504
168 2587	174 2734	189 2931	224 3539	233 3642
168 2588	174 2740	189 2932	224 3589	234 0389
168 2589	174 2746	189 2933	224 3590	234 0403
168 2594	174 2750	190 0330	224 3591	234 3547
168 2595	174 2751	190 2935	225 3512	234 3548
168 2600	174 2787	192 2937	225 3541	234 3550
168 2603	174 2788	193 2903	225 3543	234 3559
168 4264	174 3186	193 2945	225 3544	234 3561
168 8466	174 4242	193 2952	225 3545	234 3644

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234 3651	240 3746	249 1977	256 0509	276 4135
234 3653	240 3753	249 3868	256 3885	276 4136
234 3654	240 3769	249 3869	256 4411	276 4139
234 3655	240 4351	249 3891	256 4412	276 8543
234 3657	240 4380	250 0444	256 8519	277 3971
234 3661	240 4726	250 3871	258 3216	277 3972
234 3674	240 6979	250 3892	258 3886	278 0525
234 4349	240 6980	250 3893	258 3930	278 0527
234 4350	240 6982	250 3895	258 8438	278 0528
234 4369	240 7023	250 3897	258 8529	278 0529
234 8499	242 3795	250 3952	259 3217	278 0530
235 3563	242 3807	251 3813	260 3887	278 0539
235 3599	244 3820	251 3814	260 3944	278 0541
235 3676	244 3823	251 3874	260 3945	278 0542
235 3677	244 3824	251 3875	260 4426	278 0543
235 3678	244 3826	251 3909	264 3888	278 0544
235 3680	244 3827	251 3910	264 3918	278 0545
235 3681	244 3833	251 3911	267 4127	278 0546
235 3682	244 3834	253 1978	268 4055	278 0547
235 3699	244 3851	253 1979	268 4058	278 0548
235 3704	244 3852	253 1980	268 4059	278 0551
235 3780	244 7957	253 1982	268 4060	278 0552
235 4371	244 8514	253 3212	268 4063	278 0571
235 4372	245 3849	253 4108	268 4128	278 3225
235 4374	245 3854	253 4109	268 4461	278 3227
235 7083	246 2056	253 4397	268 8548	278 3231
235 7184	246 3205	253 4399	269 3967	278 3233
237 0404	246 3206	253 4400	269 4100	278 3985
237 0405	246 3207	253 8418	269 4102	278 3986
237 3709	246 3208	254 3213	269 4310	278 3987
237 3710	246 3209	254 3214	269 4325	278 4327
237 3711	246 3211	254 3215	269 4478	278 4480
237 3712	246 4138	254 3883	271 4198	278 4482
237 3721	246 8435	254 3884	271 4200	278 4487
239 3218	247 0191	254 3915	272 4220	278 4488
240 0406	247 0196	254 3917	272 4221	278 4489
240 0874	247 0200	254 3924	272 4222	278 4490
240 0875	247 0408	254 8437	272 4229	278 4507
240 0877	247 0410	255 0197	272 4239	278 4521
240 0952	247 0432	255 0199	273 4131	278 8486
240 0953	247 0434	255 0481	273 4132	278 8544
240 1970	247 0457	255 0482	273 4133	279 2003
240 1971	247 0480	255 0483	273 4291	279 3973
240 2352	247 2973	255 0485	273 4294	279 3988
240 2356	247 3808	255 0488	273 4295	279 4522
240 3564	247 3811	255 0489	273 4296	279 4523
240 3595	247 3856	255 0490	273 4297	279 4529
240 3600	247 3863	255 0491	273 4298	279 4530
240 3733	247 3867	255 0492	275 4134	279 4549
240 3734	247 3880	255 1986	275 4355	279 8557
240 3738	247 3914	255 3095	276 0535	280 4578
240 3739	247 8513	255 3816	276 0536	280 4579
240 3740	249 1975	255 3859	276 0537	282 0533
240 3741	249 1976	255 4112	276 4107	282 0553

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282 0554	284 8563	291 5106	301 4984	307 4860
282 0555	284 8564	291 5115	301 5127	307 4874
282 0556	285 0570	291 5116	301 5132	307 5136
282 3981	285 3237	291 5204	301 5133	307 5263
282 4160	285 4184	291 8385	301 5211	307 5377
282 4330	285 4185	291 8386	301 5251	307 5378
282 4671	285 4871	291 8569	301 5254	307 5379
282 4672	285 4897	293 5137	301 5255	307 5382
282 4680	285 4959	294 0584	301 5264	307 5383
282 4682	286 4191	294 0585	301 5323	307 5384
282 4711	286 4192	294 2010	302 4517	307 5385
283 4167	286 4194	294 3240	302 5128	307 5386
283 4716	286 4463	294 4494	303 5130	307 5388
283 4743	286 4962	294 4496	303 5131	307 5405
284 0534	286 4970	294 4503	303 5299	307 5406
284 0559	286 8546	294 5117	303 5316	310 2070
284 0561	288 5012	294 5118	303 5317	310 4141
284 0562	288 5014	294 5148	303 8573	310 4142
284 0565	288 5016	294 5207	304 4683	310 4142
284 3235	288 5030	295 5120	304 4895	310 4524
284 3982	288 5031	295 5186	304 5006	310 5433
284 3992	288 5107	297 0594	304 5007	310 5435
284 4106	288 5108	297 5217	304 5327	310 5437
284 4113	288 8570	297 5218	305 0602	310 5438
284 4116	289 5050	297 5219	305 0603	310 5439
284 4117	289 5051	297 5221	305 0604	310 7867
284 4118	289 5054	297 5222	305 3126	310 7869
284 4119	289 5058	297 5223	305 3127	310 7872
284 4120	290 4493	297 5238	305 3242	311 5472
284 4171	290 4997	297 8571	305 3243	311 5473
284 4405	290 5067	298 4390	305 4518	311 5509
284 4425	290 5074	298 4392	305 5008	311 7679
284 4448	290 5076	298 4393	305 5009	311 7685
284 4470	290 5077	298 4394	305 5101	311 7689
284 4472	290 5078	298 4395	305 5134	311 7734
284 4751	290 5079	298 4396	305 5352	311 7735
284 4752	290 5110	298 4402	305 5355	311 7873
284 4753	290 5112	298 4407	305 5356	312 3245
284 4754	290 5205	298 4512	305 5357	312 3246
284 4784	290 5206	298 5239	306 4492	312 3247
284 4786	291 0577	299 5001	306 4500	312 3248
284 4787	291 0578	299 5002	306 4501	312 4143
284 4805	291 0579	299 5123	306 5010	312 4144
284 4806	291 0592	299 5124	306 5102	312 4145
284 4814	291 0596	299 8572	306 5104	312 4146
284 4815	291 3238	300 4497	306 5105	312 4328
284 4843	291 4994	300 5125	306 5214	312 4527
284 4844	291 4995	300 5209	306 5215	312 5465
284 4845	291 4998	301 0597	306 5216	312 5475
284 4846	291 4999	301 4498	306 8574	312 7702
284 8545	291 5000	301 4499	307 4855	312 7704
284 8558	291 5091	301 4531	307 4859	312 7709
284 8560	291 5092	301 4858	307 4859	312 7717
284 8561	291 5093	301 4864	307 4860	312 7874

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312	7875	322	0611	328	5630	339	3271	344	4585
313	4533	322	5430	328	5637	339	4593	344	4599
313	5429	322	5431	328	7720	339	4594	344	4616
313	5432	322	5572	328	7786	339	5842	344	4617
313	7613	322	5577	328	7787	339	5844	344	4618
313	7721	322	8130	328	7795	339	5860	344	5770
313	7863	322	8135	328	8269	339	5861	344	5771
316	5478	322	8146	328	8280	342	1473	344	5772
316	5500	323	4885	328	8282	342	1540	344	5773
316	5501	323	5483	328	8323	342	1546	344	5869
316	7811	323	5484	330	5496	342	3276	344	5879
316	7813	323	5580	330	5497	342	3277	344	6030
316	7878	323	7797	330	5638	342	3280	344	6031
316	7879	324	5584	332	4568	342	4598	344	6035
316	7880	325	0614	332	5645	342	4605	344	6037
316	7881	325	0622	332	5646	342	4607	344	6038
317	5479	325	0624	332	5672	342	4608	344	6039
317	7750	325	0625	332	5743	342	4609	344	6040
317	7846	325	0626	333	4580	342	4611	344	6041
317	7847	325	0627	333	5692	342	5763	344	6045
319	0610	325	0628	333	5746	342	5764	344	6049
319	4329	325	3254	334	3259	342	5765	344	6051
319	4534	325	4554	334	4150	342	5766	344	6053
319	4539	325	5486	334	4151	342	5767	344	8589
319	4540	325	5488	334	4152	342	5768	345	4639
319	4881	325	5490	334	4154	342	5920	345	6071
319	4906	325	5492	334	5703	342	5921	345	6072
319	5480	325	5592	334	5704	342	5923	345	6213
319	5519	325	5595	334	5706	342	5927	347	3286
319	5520	325	5605	334	5707	342	5929	347	3287
319	5521	325	8193	334	5708	342	5930	347	3288
319	5522	325	8222	334	5710	342	5932	347	4155
319	5526	327	8242	334	5712	342	5934	347	4588
319	7753	328	0612	334	5713	342	5940	347	5774
319	7754	328	0615	334	5715	342	5942	347	5775
319	7899	328	0616	334	5716	342	5944	347	5888
319	7900	328	0631	334	5718	342	5945	347	5889
319	7905	328	0632	334	5719	342	5948	347	5890
319	7907	328	3249	334	5749	342	5949	347	6073
320	4546	328	3250	334	5750	342	5950	347	6079
320	4547	328	3256	334	8584	342	5953	347	8443
320	5536	328	4147	335	4596	342	5955	348	3289
320	5537	328	4148	335	5753	342	8585	348	4156
320	5541	328	4561	335	5754	342	8586	348	5779
320	5542	328	4562	335	5856	343	5868	348	6086
320	5544	328	4884	337	3267	343	5971	348	6095
320	5549	328	4951	337	4581	343	5973	348	6096
320	5550	328	5469	337	5756	343	5978	348	6097
320	5551	328	5470	337	5794	343	5980	348	6098
320	5552	328	5493	337	5795	343	6004	349	4157
320	7958	328	5494	337	5797	344	3282	349	4624
321	0618	328	5518	337	5807	344	3283	349	5781
321	7760	328	5620	337	5808	344	3284	349	6125
321	8667	328	5627	337	5810	344	4583	350	3264

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350 3293	357 6285	366 6443	376 6632	386 4699
350 3295	357 6310	367 0656	376 6633	386 4700
350 4589	357 6311	367 0657	376 6635	386 6683
350 4626	357 6366	367 6446	376 6638	386 6738
350 4629	357 6374	367 6451	376 6639	386 6740
350 4630	359 6337	367 6461	376 6643	386 6742
350 4631	359 6338	368 0659	376 6646	386 6748
350 4636	359 6339	368 0660	377 3322	386 6749
350 5782	360 3306	368 3313	378 4679	386 6750
350 5783	360 3307	368 3314	378 4685	386 6751
350 5785	360 4647	368 6463	378 4686	386 6752
350 5786	360 6315	370 4650	378 6654	386 6757
350 5787	360 6341	370 4660	378 6658	386 6767
350 5788	360 6346	370 4661	378 6660	387 6684
350 5892	360 6351	370 6327	378 6679	387 6685
350 5895	360 6368	370 6475	378 6718	387 6770
350 6145	363 2015	370 8600	378 6719	387 6771
350 6168	363 2016	371 0650	378 6720	387 6772
350 6169	363 2017	371 0662	379 2089	387 6773
350 6172	363 2018	371 6328	379 3318	387 6774
350 6176	363 2019	371 6329	379 3329	387 6777
350 6181	363 4114	371 6330	379 4161	387 6782
350 6185	363 4115	371 6375	379 4163	388 2021
350 6199	363 6320	372 0665	379 4687	388 6791
350 6209	363 6378	372 0668	379 6627	388 6792
350 8593	363 6379	372 6286	379 6629	388 6793
351 6211	363 8419	372 6287	379 6631	388 6796
351 6244	364 0648	372 6288	379 6673	388 6803
352 5791	364 0651	372 6289	379 6674	390 3326
352 5792	364 0652	372 6331	379 6675	390 3331
352 6256	364 0653	372 6333	379 6680	390 4702
352 6258	364 3990	372 6499	379 6716	390 6808
352 6261	364 3991	372 6500	379 6724	390 6816
355 2014	364 4652	372 6501	379 6725	391 4707
355 6291	364 6321	372 6509	379 6728	391 6822
355 6313	364 6381	372 6510	379 7716	391 6823
355 6314	364 6382	372 6512	379 8444	391 6824
356 0640	364 6383	372 6517	382 6681	391 6826
356 0641	364 6395	372 6529	382 6682	391 6828
356 0642	364 6414	372 6565	382 6703	391 6830
356 0646	364 6415	372 8597	382 6704	391 6836
356 6299	364 6416	373 6335	382 6705	391 6844
356 6302	364 6417	373 6580	382 6706	391 6850
356 6304	364 6419	373 6581	382 6707	391 6851
356 6306	364 8605	374 6595	382 6708	392 6692
356 6365	365 6371	374 6596	382 6710	392 6731
357 0374	366 0212	374 6601	382 6723	392 6733
357 0645	366 0655	374 6612	386 0678	392 6734
357 3302	366 6323	374 6615	386 0679	393 3251
357 3303	366 6434	374 6626	386 0680	393 3332
357 3304	366 6435	376 3320	386 0681	393 3333
357 3308	366 6437	376 4673	386 2020	393 4164
357 4159	366 6438	376 4674	386 4688	393 4165
357 6284	366 6440	376 4675	386 4698	393 4166

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393 4689	400 6915	410 7013	416 7151	421 2027
393 4690	400 6916	410 7015	416 7176	421 2028
393 4691	400 6936	410 7064	417 2842	421 3407
393 6693	401 3349	410 7065	417 3352	421 3415
393 6694	401 4723	410 7067	417 3353	421 4173
393 6695	401 4724	410 7068	417 3369	421 4828
394 0214	401 6892	410 7069	417 4170	421 7321
394 0232	401 6893	410 7070	417 4748	421 7451
394 0247	401 6949	410 7072	417 4749	421 7455
394 0686	401 6957	410 7075	417 4750	421 7465
394 2094	401 6958	410 7077	417 6983	421 8643
394 2096	401 6960	411 7193	417 7179	422 3381
394 2114	401 6961	412 3363	417 7180	422 4174
394 2115	401 6978	412 7085	417 7185	422 4788
394 2116	401 7006	413 6971	417 7186	422 7286
394 2214	401 7021	413 7087	417 7190	422 7287
394 3323	401 8615	413 8622	417 7197	422 7289
394 3334	404 4727	414 3364	417 7198	422 7300
394 3335	404 4728	414 6972	417 7199	423 0738
394 3336	405 6962	414 6973	420 0693	423 4758
394 3338	405 6985	414 6974	420 0695	423 4759
394 4204	405 6990	414 6975	420 0696	423 4760
394 4205	408 3862	414 6977	420 0697	423 7200
394 4692	408 4721	414 7019	420 0698	423 7201
394 4693	408 4731	414 7020	420 0699	423 7202
394 4694	408 6950	414 7082	420 3401	423 7203
394 4712	408 6951	414 7093	420 3993	423 7207
394 6671	408 6952	414 7096	420 4766	423 7209
394 6672	408 6953	414 7097	420 4767	423 7210
394 6677	408 6963	414 7098	420 4768	423 7212
394 6696	408 7022	414 7099	420 4808	423 7297
394 6697	408 7031	414 7101	420 7227	423 7301
394 6699	408 7033	414 7112	420 7228	423 7302
394 6735	408 7034	414 7117	420 7230	423 7310
394 6736	408 7035	416 3357	420 7231	423 7377
394 6737	408 7036	416 3365	420 7232	425 0729
394 6862	408 7039	416 3366	420 7233	425 0730
394 6864	408 7043	416 3368	420 7235	425 0731
394 6869	408 7044	416 4744	420 7237	425 7329
394 6872	408 7045	416 4745	420 7239	425 7330
394 6875	408 7052	416 4746	420 7241	425 7332
394 6887	409 3351	416 4747	420 7292	425 7333
396 3341	409 4725	416 7119	420 7293	425 7334
396 6702	409 6965	416 7120	420 7295	425 8645
398 3342	409 6967	416 7121	420 7296	426 0732
398 6894	409 6968	416 7122	420 7378	426 0734
398 6895	409 7009	416 7124	420 7379	426 0736
398 6896	409 7012	416 7125	420 8635	426 0737
398 6897	409 7054	416 7135	420 8636	426 3391
398 6898	409 8617	416 7136	421 0707	426 3394
400 3344	409 8618	416 7137	421 0708	426 7304
400 3350	410 4735	416 7147	421 0710	426 7305
400 4168	410 4736	416 7148	421 0713	426 7306
400 4169	410 6969	416 7150	421 2026	426 7307

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426 7309	433 2034	437 7386	442 8453	449 7848
426 7347	433 2035	437 7387	442 8666	449 7850
426 7371	433 2040	437 7434	443 4870	449 7885
426 7381	433 2041	437 7435	443 4879	451 0810
426 7545	433 7447	437 7436	443 7580	451 7904
427 3399	433 7450	437 7541	443 7581	451 7918
427 4178	434 4828	437 7550	443 7683	452 0815
427 7298	434 4829	437 7556	443 7684	452 4862
427 7374	434 4830	438 0779	443 7686	452 7585
427 7578	434 7452	438 3994	444 0793	452 7592
429 0724	434 7453	438 7325	444 0794	452 7596
429 0748	434 7454	438 7388	444 7699	452 7757
429 0750	434 7462	439 0781	444 7700	452 7758
429 0752	434 7463	439 0782	444 7701	452 7944
429 0753	434 7464	439 3423	444 7703	452 7945
429 3409	434 7468	439 3424	444 7705	452 7951
429 3411	434 7469	439 3425	444 7706	452 7952
429 4816	434 7471	439 4180	444 7736	452 7953
429 7390	434 7473	439 4181	445 4875	452 7956
429 7391	434 7474	439 4761	445 4876	452 7959
429 7401	434 7475	439 4763	445 5584	452 7961
431 0759	434 7489	439 7217	445 7582	452 7962
431 2038	435 4832	439 7218	445 7583	452 7987
431 4791	435 7322	439 7219	445 7584	452 7988
431 4820	435 7383	439 7221	445 7588	452 7997
431 7213	435 7495	439 7222	445 7591	452 7998
431 7214	435 7496	439 7223	445 7612	453 0816
431 7215	435 7497	439 7224	445 7722	453 0817
431 7219	435 7499	439 7225	445 7723	453 0818
431 7311	435 7500	439 7226	445 7737	453 0819
431 7312	435 7503	439 7326	445 7738	453 0820
431 7315	435 7504	439 7389	445 7862	453 3451
431 7317	435 7510	439 7558	445 7876	453 3452
431 7318	435 7517	439 7567	445 8663	453 3455
431 7411	435 8644	439 7568	448 3445	453 3456
431 7413	435 8655	439 8492	448 4889	453 4923
431 7415	436 0776	439 8658	448 4892	453 5561
431 7416	436 4793	442 3427	448 7742	453 7762
431 7419	436 4794	442 4186	448 7743	453 8033
431 7423	436 4835	442 4878	448 7745	453 8034
431 7426	436 7323	442 7616	448 7807	453 8047
431 7427	436 7518	442 7617	448 7812	453 8064
431 8641	436 7519	442 7618	448 7816	453 8074
431 8642	436 7521	442 7622	448 7817	453 8076
431 8649	436 7522	442 7628	448 7822	453 8077
432 0766	436 7533	442 7632	448 7825	453 8078
432 7438	437 3387	442 7633	448 7845	453 8079
432 7439	437 3417	442 7675	448 7882	454 3462
432 7440	437 3418	442 7725	449 3447	454 3463
432 7442	437 3419	442 7726	449 4880	454 3465
432 7443	437 3420	442 7728	449 7589	454 4932
432 7444	437 3422	442 7729	449 7590	454 7599
432 7445	437 7324	442 7870	449 7751	454 7600
432 8650	437 7385	442 7871	449 7752	454 7890

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454 8127	459 8248	461 8336	475 8382
454 8132	459 8249	461 8337	475 8535
454 8136	459 8250	461 8338	475 8537
454 8138	459 8264	461 8341	475 8538
454 8141	459 8268	461 8342	475 8539
454 8142	459 8669	461 8345	475 8541
454 8144	460 0833	461 8346	475 8549
454 8145	460 0834	462 4960	475 8552
454 8147	460 0835	462 7896	476 0386
454 8148	460 0836	462 7897	476 0860
454 8150	460 0837	462 7898	476 0866
454 8153	460 0838	462 8354	476 0868
455 4882	460 0839	462 8356	476 4975
455 4933	460 0842	462 8357	476 8384
455 7601	460 3474	462 8358	476 8565
455 8154	460 3476	462 8359	476 8566
455 8155	460 3477	462 8360	476 8567
456 3444	460 3483	462 8371	476 8568
456 3467	460 3491	464 8373	476 8577
456 3468	460 3498	464 8374	478 8442
456 4190	460 3499	464 8375	478 8582
456 4935	460 4334	466 3489	478 8591
456 7768	460 4339	467 8372	478 8595
456 7769	460 4340	467 8376	479 8596
456 7771	460 4863	467 8377	479 8608
456 7772	460 4952	467 8379	479 8611
456 7773	460 7603	467 8414	481 0862
456 7775	460 7604	467 8420	482 3148
456 8159	460 7605	467 8427	482 3502
456 8173	460 7607	467 8428	482 3504
456 8191	460 7608	469 8456	482 3508
456 8668	460 7611	470 8455	482 4195
456 8671	460 7788	470 8478	482 8388
456 8672	460 7789	470 8481	482 8389
456 8673	460 7790	470 8482	482 8446
457 0825	460 7791	473 2046	482 8447
457 0827	460 7794	473 8432	482 8448
457 0830	460 7795	473 8484	482 8449
457 3471	460 7891	473 8496	482 8452
457 4857	460 7892	473 8497	483 8495
457 4942	460 8270	473 8500	
457 7579	460 8281	473 8501	
457 7602	460 8284	474 2048	
457 7779	460 8285	474 2049	
457 8192	460 8293	474 4123	
457 8194	460 8302	474 8510	
457 8205	460 8306	474 8511	
457 8207	460 8307	474 8518	
459 4943	460 8324	474 8522	
459 4944	460 8326	474 8524	
459 4945	460 8670	474 8534	
459 7783	461 3453	475 3490	
459 7784	461 3486	475 4974	
459 7785	461 7893	475 8380	

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